

Fair and colder today; Tuesday fair; moderate north and north west winds.

THE TRADE UNIONISTS AND THE DAILY CALL

By BEN HANFORD.

Table with 3 columns: Date, Amount, Total. Shows daily contributions for the Call One Day's Wage Fund.

PRINTER JAMES TOLE TO THE CALL.

James Tole, now serving his second term as president of New York Typographical Union No. 6, has sent \$5 to The Call One Day's Wage Fund...



JAMES TOLE.

'The Call, 442 Pearl St., New York City. Gentlemen:—I herewith enclose \$5 for the Wage Fund. I sincerely trust that the effort now being made to place The Call upon a self-sustaining basis will be successful...

Call, and I trust that the present effort may prove so successful that prosperity will be the lot of The Call for the future. 'Fraternal yours, JAMES TOLE. 'See that the Union Label is on Your Printing. 'New York, Aug. 24, 1909.'

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Wednesday, Aug. 25

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Total. Lists names of contributors and their respective amounts.

Mr. Union Man: This paper is published in Your Interest, and the interest of every man and woman who works. Except to promote the welfare of the Working Class, The Call has no reason for its existence.

Mr. Union Man, whether you are attacked by strikebreakers or Supreme Court judges, whether your enemies be Pinkertons, Spies, the Federal Army or a State Constabulary, The Call will be in the van of the battle to bring defeat to your enemies and success to you and your class.

Mr. Union Man, at the present time for every dollar the Capitalist pays you in Wages, he keeps more than a dollar in profits. The Call will do its best to assist you in getting your wages raised one per cent., or ten per cent., according as your union scale may demand.

Mr. Union Man, Organized Labor has yet to fight its greatest battles with Organized Capital. Great as have been your struggles thus far, those of the near future will be immensely greater.

(Continued on page 2.)

DIAZ 'WINS' ELECTION

Mexican Despot Makes Joke of the Franchise in Sinaloa.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 29.—For the first time in a quarter of a century the people of the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, were permitted to vote for a governor this month. Jose Ferrel was the popular candidate, while Redo was the government candidate.

RUN OUT REYES MEN.

Opponents of Diaz, Treated as 'Undesirables,' Take Refuge in Texas.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Aug. 29.—Many men in northern Mexico who were prominent in their support of General Bernardo Reyes for Vice President have been pronounced 'undesirable citizens' by the Federal authorities and are leaving the country by every train.

MOORS AVENGE VICTIMS

Spaniards Who Sprung Mines Fiercely Attacked by Tribesmen.

LISBON, Aug. 29.—O Mundo published a dispatch from Penon de la Gomeria yesterday saying that the Spaniards in Morocco exploded a number of mines, killing 100 Moors.

MAY RAISE MILL WAGES.

New Bedford Cotton Bosses to Make Partial Restitution.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 29.—It is rumored here that the 20,000 cotton mill operatives in New Bedford will be offered an advance in wages within a day or two.

WAR GAME KILLS.

Seamen Drowned and Burned During Torpedo Boat Practice.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Word that has been brought here from Gardiner's Bay, where the Atlantic torpedo boat flotilla is engaged in torpedo practice, is to the effect that on Friday night the Worden lost an ordinary seaman and another sailor came near meeting the same fate.

TO ELIMINATE MADDEN

Chicago Union Men on Strike Against Leadership of 'Skinny.'

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The hardest blow yet struck Martin B. Madden, president of the Associated Building Trades Council, was at the conference at the offices of the Otis Elevator Company yesterday, when representatives of the leading contractors pleaded with the Elevator Trust to sign a contract with the striking members of the Elevator Constructors' Union.

HURRICANE WIPES OUT 1,500 LIVES

Entire Mexican Coast from Matamoros to Vera Cruz Devastated by Storm.

MATAMOROS, Mexico, Aug. 29.—The West Indian hurricane which spent itself yesterday along the stretch of Gulf of Mexico coast between the mouth of the Rio Grande and Vera Cruz produced meteorological conditions which are unprecedented in this part of Northern Mexico.

REACTIONISTS BUSY

Adherents of Ex-Shah Getting Ready to Start Counter-revolution.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 29.—Special dispatches received here from Teheran say that extraordinary measures of security have been adopted in the Persian capital.

TAXI PAINTERS STRIKE

Hold Out Against Unlawful Demands of Company.

The trouble that has been brewing at the New York Taxicab Company finally came to a head yesterday morning when eighteen painters walked out and refused to return till the company withdrew their demands.

BUTTER TRUST GRIPS NEBRASKA

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 29.—'Fifty cents butter before Christmas,' is the way the Omaha creamery men, who constitute the Nebraska butter trust, put it.

'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.

VICTORY IN SIGHT FOR STEEL CAR STRIKERS

20 MORE MINES CLOSED

Pittsburg Coal Diggers Fight Against Wage-Cutting Explosives.

2 KILLED; 3 HURT.

Open Switch Hurls Grand Trunk Express Into Work Train.

CAPAC, Mich., Aug. 29.—Rushing along at a rate of fifty miles an hour, the Grand Trunk express, No. 14, running from Chicago to New York, collided with the rear end of a work train at an early hour this morning.

PREACHER A BIGAMIST

Wife of Member of Pittsburg Pulpit Succeeds in Prisoning Spouse.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 29.—Rev. Robert Martin Matthews, of the First Welsh Church of Connelleville, Pa., was last night committed to jail, charged with having more wives than one.

IMMIGRATION LAWS VIOLATED

No Matter how the Penon Charge is acted upon, it is practically certain that the Immigration Bureau will endeavor to bring about an inquiry into the charge that many of the men inside the stockade have been shipped direct to McKees Rocks from immigrant vessels without realizing that they were to assume the duties of strikebreakers.

300 SCABS HELD UP BY GUARDS

Gustav Vogel Held up Thursday night about 300 of the strikebreakers attempted to leave the plant in a body, but when they got to the gate they were stopped by armed guards.

HOFFSTOT SLAVE DRIVERS LOSING GROUND EVERY DAY—MEN JUBILANT.

SCABS FLEE CONSTANTLY

Pennone Investigation Reveals Horrible Conditions in Plant Where Guards Rage.

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hired in New York, but nothing was said to him that there was a strike on. He said when he told Sam Cohen, the deputy boss strikebreaker, that he wanted to quit, the latter told him:

"If you don't get back and work I'll call the troopers to shoot you down."

Joseph Davis, another victim, spoke in whispers as he told how he had been ill-treated inside the stockade.

"Speak louder, please," so the stenographer can hear you," said Assistant District Attorney Lydick.

"If you had gone through what I had inside of that place you wouldn't be able to talk any louder than I can," replied Davis.

Davis said when a number of workmen wanted to quit, Sam Cohen and other men with tin badges drove them back with clubs and guns. The witness swore that many men inside of the stockade wanted to quit, but the company officials refused to take the pay checks from which the accounts were audited. He said that during the first few days men were kept inside of the plant at the point of guns.

"While we were on our way to the plant, and our train stopped at Harrisburg," testified Davis, "Bergoff's brother told a guard who was stationed at the car door: 'If any one wants to get off the train, knock his skull in, and don't be afraid to do it!'"

Slain Deputy Acted Like Brute.

Louis Brennan, of 89 East 92d street, New York, who had been hired as a strikebreaker, but did not know he was to act as such, said he saw Deputy Sheriff Exley, the man who was killed during the riot last Sunday, seated on a pile of iron inside the stockade.

"A foreigner came along and was smoking a cigarette," testified Brennan. "Exley jumped up, got hold of the foreigner and threw him down on the pile of iron. The man's hip was broken. All the offense the man had committed was to smoke inside of the yard."

Lawrence Carroll, a riveter of 340 West 10th street, New York, told how he had been hired in that city. He said he was prevented from leaving the stockade by a number of armed guards.

"If you wanted to go to the post-office to inquire for your mail from home," said Carroll, "you got your head knocked off. I saw men who were sick and had to go to the toilet at night knocked unconscious. You couldn't get out of the plant because it meant death or being crippled. I asked a guard to let me out and he said the only way I could get away will be in a box."

"Did you see them shoot at people?" asked counsel.

"Yes, they made vicious attempts," replied Carroll. "I saw deputies fire three times."

"Oh, you are one of the men who went out swimming Thursday night?" asked Mr. Dodds.

"No, they don't give you any soap or towels there," replied the witness.

The last witness called was Jack Rackleau, of Chicago, who said he was a professional strikebreaker. He said he had been on fifteen jobs, but that the present one was the worst he ever saw.

Department of Labor Gets Busy.

The Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington has sent A. P. Schell, of Ellis Island, to Pittsburgh to assist Hoagland in probing the strike stockade scandal. Schell has been here some days, but did not reveal himself to the public though present at all hearings.

Many of the questions propounded by Hoagland to witnesses appear to have been prompted by Schell, who sat quietly by. Schell and Hoagland, with Secret Service Officer Oscar Pignilli, of Boston, and District Attorney John H. Gibson, of Pittsburgh, held a conference which lasted until after last midnight.

"It's a shame and an outrage," said United States District Attorney Gibson today, when asked his opinion of the McKees Rocks affair, so far as he had gone. "Such a system of misrepresentation as that of these employment bureaus should not be permitted. These men, according to their testimony, came here not knowing where they were bound, nor what they were supposed to do. Neither did they know a strike was on. Now they are home, dissatisfied with the conditions, and in many instances, helpless to go anywhere. Such a state of affairs is an outrage."

Morrison Again Demands Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has written to Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, asking that an investigation be made into the wages paid by the Pressed Steel Car Company of McKees Rocks, Pa.

After commenting on the unfair wages paid at McKees Rocks and bad conditions prevailing there, Morrison says that the Pressed Steel Car Company is favored by the government, being protected by the tariff. He declares that during the recent tariff hearings representatives of the great iron and steel companies set up the plea that if the existing rate of tariff were continued the benefits would accrue to the employee and that if the duties were removed the employee would suffer.

Morrison contends that the public has a right to know if iron and steel companies are profiting by protection and if they are keeping faith by giving the employees some of the benefits of such protection. He asks Nagel to find out for him.

WHAT MILITARISM COSTS

\$600,000,000 Thrown Away on Navies Last Year.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Statistics published by the British Admiralty show that the aggregate sum spent by Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States on navies in the past fiscal year was, in round figures, \$600,000,000.

Of this amount Great Britain contributed \$175,000,000; the United States \$145,000,000, Germany \$97,000,000, France \$70,000,000, Russia \$60,000,000, Japan \$36,000,000 and Italy \$30,000,000.

Had the British government yielded to the clamor of the extreme militarist party, her contribution would have exceeded \$200,000,000.

Another Contest for Call Readers

More Valuable Prizes Will Go to Users of Purchasers' Cards

Second Contest to Close Sept. 14th.

The Call has decided to arrange for another prize contest for those of its readers who fill out the Call advertisers' cards and have purchases recorded on Call Purchasers' Cards.

The prizes that were offered in the first contest have been awarded according to the rules made in the previous announcement, and some of the winners have acknowledged the receipt.

Numerous Handsome Prizes.

The prizes of this second contest are more numerous, and therefore a larger number of readers will be given a chance to get a present in return for using the Call Purchasers' Card. Furthermore, the period of the present contest is much shorter, which is another advantage for our readers. We have decided to count in all purchases made at our advertisers since July 16, the date the first contest closed, provided they are properly entered on Purchasers' Cards.

It is Easy to Win a Prize. Just Try It.

It is much easier to win a prize than most of our readers imagine. Just make up your mind to be in the race for the sake of capturing a present. Being in the race will unquestionably help the Call to get more advertising. This alone should induce all our readers to sign the attached blank and get a Call Purchasers' Card.

Send For a New Call Purchasers' Card Today.

The thousand new cards are ready to be sent out, and an additional supply will be printed. The new cards have an additional feature, which, if observed by our readers, is bound to benefit the Call to a great extent. Look a hand in sending us your name. Remember that by sending this blank, sending in the blank blank, buying of Call advertisers and having all purchases entered on a Call Purchasers' Card, MONEY will be accomplished.

If you do not act, we will feel disappointed. But ten thousand blanks returned at once will assure us that the readers of the Call stand back of their paper, and are ready to work for it.

20 Prizes for Call Readers who Will Use Call Purchasers' Cards.

The following prizes will be awarded to the twenty Call readers who will submit Call Purchasers' Cards showing the highest amount of purchases made at our advertisers.

In case of a tie for any of the prizes offered, a prize will be awarded to every one of the persons so tying.

First Prize—Men's or Women's Clothing Certificate, amounting to \$15.

Second Prize—Furniture Certificate, amounting to \$10.

Third Prize—Furniture Certificate, amounting to \$7.50.

Fourth Prize—Furniture Certificate, amounting to \$5.

Fifth Prize—Try Goods or Men's Purchasing Certificate, amounting to \$3.

Sixth Prize—Credit Certificate on 5th Ave. amounting to \$2.

Seventh Prize—Credit Certificate on 1st Ave. amounting to \$1.

Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Prizes, each a \$2 Credit Certificate, good for books published by Charles H. Kerr & Co.

Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Prizes, each a \$1 Credit Certificate, good for books by Kerr & Co.

Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Prizes, each a 50 cent Credit Certificate, good for books published by Kerr & Co.

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

MAIL CLERK CAUGHT

Newark Man Arrested in Smoky City on Charge of Graft.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 29.—When Postal Clerk Frank T. McGowan, of Newark, N. J., stepped from his car at the Union Depot today, having completed his run from New York, he was seized by Post Office Inspectors Ryan and Ernschaw, of Philadelphia, and Craighhead, of Pittsburgh, and forced into one of the offices, where he was searched.

There was found on him \$23 in marked money, which had been placed in a decoy letter mailed in New York last evening. After McGowan had been placed behind the bars, the postal authorities said the greatest leak in years between New York and Pittsburgh had finally been stopped.

McGowan, who has been in the railway mail service for the past seven years, was considered one of the best clerks of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Nothing can stop you from demanding and getting union labeled goods—not even an injunction.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 62d St. & Ave. A. M. E. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

BERNHARD
MERCHANT TAILOR
 148 East 125th Street,
 Between 3d and Lexington Av.,
 New York.
 ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.
CLOTHES MADE NOT MANUFACTURED
 Fashionable Suitings in handsome and exclusive patterns, made to order for
\$15
 Full of individuality and style. Splendidly tailored. Call and convince yourself.
 Trousers to Order at \$4.00.
 Watch Our Announcements in Monday's and Wednesday's Call.
 Open Mon. and Sat. Evns.

SOCIALISTS AID EUROPEAN REVOLT

Spanish and Swedish Uprisings Championed by Local New York.

The Socialists of New York are at work organizing a permanent International Conference to aid the revolutionary uprisings in Europe.

At the last meeting of the central committee of the Socialist Party of New York, held on Saturday night at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Delegate Henry Siobodin reported for the committee organizing the conference that the organization of the conference is in progress and that the committee held a preliminary meeting on Wednesday night, and that Victor Buhr was elected secretary of the committee.

He also reported that an appeal had been issued and will be sent out to all labor organizations. Part of that appeal follows:

"A mighty uprising of labor is taking place in Europe, an uprising which must engage the attention of every thinking workman in our country."

"In France, labor only recently emerged victorious from a conflict with the government itself as an employer. Did the workman go hat in hand petitioning the government? Not the French workman! They demanded—and what they demanded they got."

"In Spain labor is spilling its blood in a mighty protest against a criminal war, undertaken to enrich some speculators."

"In Sweden 400,000 workmen laid down their tools in demand of their rights."

Will we American workmen, stand idly by when we may help our European brothers to victory? This shall not be. Our own interests demand that we extend a helping hand across the sea. A defeat of our European brothers would throw thousands of them, impoverished and discouraged, to our shores. Their defeat would mean a cheaper European labor market, which would effect injurious to our own conditions of employment. Shall we champion for barred doors to our unfortunate brothers, who come knocking at our gate for refuge? Ought we not rather to aid them in securing a tolerable existence at their own homes?"

Delegate Sasman reported that the Call Conference postponed the planned masquerade ball which was supposed to be held on election eve, as per request of the central committee.

The secretary of the city executive committee reported that Frank Midney has been secured to speak in New York for one week, and that letters will be sent out to enrolled Socialist voters to vote at the primary elections which are to be held on September 21.

Twenty-six applicants were admitted to membership.

Victor Buhr presided and Julius Koff acted as vice chairman.

GLENN CURTISS WINS LAST RACE

American Flyer Adds to His Laurels by Capturing Final Aviation Event.

RHEIMS, Aug. 29.—The international aviation meeting had a glorious ending today.

Glenn Curtiss went out for the speed prize at 3:30 and covered 18 miles in 24 minutes and 15 1-5 seconds, but being under a penalty of 10 per cent, in addition to 5 per cent each for not contesting on Sunday and Tuesday in the same race, his time became 27 minutes 51 2-5 seconds. Then the committee discovered that he was driving a different aeroplane from the one he used on his previous appearance in this race, so he was penalized another 5 per cent, making his time 29 minutes 11 2-5 seconds.

The next best time recorded thus far was Lambert's 29 minutes 20 seconds. Latham, however, decided to make another attempt for the prize. Taking out the machine he had previously driven he covered the course in 25 minutes 18 1-5 seconds. This machine being penalized 5 per cent, made his time 26 minutes 35 1-5 seconds.

It was now 4:30, and Curtiss had until 7 to recover first position. At 5:25 he was off. His laps were made in 7 minutes 48 2-5 seconds, 7 minutes 48 2-5 seconds, and 7 minutes 48 1-5 seconds, making his total time with the penalty, 25 minutes 49 seconds. This time was not attacked, and consequently he won the 10,000-franc prize. Latham took second prize, 5,000 francs; Tissandier third, 3,000 francs, and Lambert fourth, 2,000 francs.

Curtiss went for the lap prize afterward. His time was 7 minutes 51 3-5 seconds, which left the honor with Bleriot, who had made the distance in 7 minutes 47 4-5 seconds.

Bleriot in Hard Luck.

Earlier in the morning Bleriot was out on his most powerful machine, when suddenly the motor stopped and the propeller ceased revolving. The machine fell and smashed the overheated engine, which set fire to escaping petrol. Soon everything that could be burned was reduced to ashes. His injuries, considering that he had fallen twenty yards, proved slight.

Following is the list of prizes awarded at the meet today: Lap race, Bleriot, 7,000 francs; Curtiss, 3,000 francs; passenger race, Farman, with two passengers, 10,000 francs; race for dirigibles, Cobrenard, 10,000 francs; for altitude, Latham, 155 metres, 10,000 francs; Farman, 110 metres, took second prize, and Paulhan, 50 metres, third. The prize for mechanism, 3,000 francs, was won by Bunsau-Varilla, who covered 100 kilometres. The second prize, 1,000 francs, went to Rougier, who covered 90 kilometres.

An analysis of the first prize winners shows that the Curtiss biplane won the eighteen and twelve mile races, the Farman biplane the duration and passenger races, while the monoplanes won the height and lap races.

The Americans in attendance at the meet were jubilant today over the fact that America took the chief prize of aviation week yesterday when Glenn H. Curtiss, by a flight twice around the course, or 12.42 miles, in 15 minutes 50 2-5 seconds, captured the International Cup of Aviation, or Gordon Bennett Trophy, gaining a prize of \$5,000 for himself. His victory means that the international competitions of next year will be held in America.

BROOKLYN READY FOR CAMPAIGN

Kings County Socialists Prepare for Lively Agitation This Fall.

At the last meeting of the Kings County central committee of the Socialist party it was reported that twenty-five open-air meetings have been arranged for this week. Charles Vanderporten resigned as delegate to the state committee and Peter Thorsen was elected to fill the vacancy.

All of the Assembly districts have made nominations with the exception of the 11th, 20th and 23d. A lively campaign is planned in every district.

The appointment of a division organizer for the South Brooklyn division was left to the discretion of the county organizer.

The recommendation of the executive committee to hold a borough meeting on September 5 in the Labor Lyceum at 3 P. M. was concurred in. The assistant organizer was allowed \$5 a month for expenses.

It was also planned to arrange two Italian meetings a week. The 50,000 in English and 10,000 in German municipal platforms are ready for distribution. The committee has engaged A. DeMitt at terms offered. Referendum vote resulted as follows: Proposition No. p. 116 ayes and 104 noes; general demands, 146 ayes and 71 noes. Vote was sent to A. Solomon with a protest and delegates to state committee were instructed to bring the matter up there.

Organizer was instructed to look over the enrolled voters of the 11th A. D. in order to fill up the nominations.

Sunday school committee recommends a change of the name to "The Children's Socialist School." Mrs. Fraser was elected to act as district organizer. Any district desiring to start a school should notify the committee.

Josephus chant Lipas has been elected instructor of teachers. Central committee was requested to appropriate a certain sum to carry on the work of this committee. The committee extended an invitation to comrades to act as teachers. The change of name was adopted. The various Sunday school organizations were requested to make contributions to the funds to enable the committee to publish a text book. L. Pauly, state committee delegate reported that the national committee of New York was instructed to vote against the proposition to increase the salary of the national organizer to \$4.00 a day and expenses. L. Pauly, as trustee for the bonds of the Washington Co-operative Publishing Association, was instructed to sign the concession for the mortgage. Thirty-four applications for membership were accepted.

Call Conference Committee reported that only three districts have sent delegates, and the County Committee urges the branches to elect their delegates and so etc that they attend as this body will have to accomplish some important work in aid of the Call.

J. A. Weil was in the chair. Delegates from 5-23-1. 7th A. D. 1. 8th A. D. 2. were seated. Delegate Harbers of the 22d A. D., reported that a new branch has been formed in this district. It will be known as Branch 4 of the 22d A. D.

Remember the union label when spending your week's wages.

UNEMPLOYED JAILED

Homeless Men Who, Looking for Jobs, are Taken to Cells.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 29.—Sixty-one homeless men were arrested in Hudson Square Park, Hoboken, and immediate vicinity at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by a squad of cops who found them sleeping on park benches or bunking in box cars on the shore road. Several were snoring fitfully around a bonfire which they had built on the river edge of the park for the purpose of smoking out mosquitoes.

All hands were locked up in the first and second precinct stations and standing room was at a premium in the cells. There was no room for prisoners subsequently brought in and Recorder McGovern was pressed by the police later in the day to hold Sunday session of court. He discharged forty-two of the sleepers with a warning to snooze elsewhere and remanded the rest until today.

Among the prisoners were a score or more sailors and steamship firemen who were waiting for a chance to ship on German steamers.

FORGER BLOWS BRAINS OUT.

Young Man, Who Carried T.O. Much Sail, Prefers Death to Jail.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—Clarence C. Bell, who was born and brought up in Halifax, N. H., was arrested here this morning on a warrant charging him with passing a bogus check. At the door of the police station, he whipped out a revolver and shot himself in the temple. He died in the ambulance on the way to the Hartford Hospital.

Bell was twenty-one years old, last April. He had inherited a little money upon reaching his majority, and after it was spent in high living, Bell tried to keep up appearances on funds obtained by passing bad checks, etc.

CONDUCTOR KILLED BY TRAIN

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Maly, of East Syracuse, a New Central passenger conductor on the Western division of the road, was instantly killed by a bound Centra Hudson train near East Syracuse early today. His body was carried through the city on the pilot of the locomotive the train arrived in Utica today.

The body when found was mutilated, practically every bone fractured and the corpse securely wedged on the pilot engine.

LONG-DISTANCE HELD

Mpney was provided yesterday the free lunch of coffee andwiches, which was to be a feast the Sunday afternoon, Monday, the day when Townsend was national committee for the unemployed in 44 Bowery, which had been dispensed with lack of funds for the last week of J. Kade How, chairman of the committee, cabled the money to Europe.

FOUR-STORY FALL FATAL

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 29.—Thomas Cooney, sixty-seven years old, of York street, Jersey City, rolled off chair on which he was asleep at home early today, and fell out of four-story window. He was instantly killed.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—A woman taking a bath in her home in Trenton today received burns that resulted in her death a few hours later. The house was destroyed.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISE

Good Socialists should smoke good cigars. Ask your dealer for LIBERTY TORCH CIGARS.

UNION MADE CIGARS 5c and 10c GRADES. Manufactured by I. H. LEFKOWITZ, 951 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

WEAR THE HALL SHOE \$2.50 UNION MADE. F. S. HASLACH, Manufacturer and Retailer of Up-to-Date Footwear. 341 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, 8077 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association. Comrades:— You are hereby invited to attend the monthly meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association which will be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1909, 8 P. M. at Pearl Hall, 475 Pearl street, Manhattan. Among the order of business is the recommendation of the Board to reconsider the action of the Association in deciding to have a Sunday edition of 12 pages to be sold for 3 cents. The Board recommends that we publish a Sunday edition of at least 16 pages, to be sold for 5 cents. Several other matters of importance will come up for the consideration of the members of the Association, and the presence of everyone within reach is urged. THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT. W. W. Passago, President. J. Gerber, Secretary. Candidates for membership in the Association who are not admitted as yet are asked to attend the next meeting of the Association and bring their Socialist party cards with them. Those residing too far to attend the meeting should send their party cards to the Secretary. Comrades who have not paid up their membership fee should do so at once. Send money and make check or money order payable to J. Gerber, 442 Pearl street, New York.

THE TRADE UNIONISTS AND THE DAILY CALL
 Capital will be put on the defensive—and that day marks its swift approaching end.
 Mr. Union Man, in these struggles that are beginning this very hour you will need the help of The New York Call. And you will have the help of The New York Call. That The Call may FIGHT YOUR FIGHT and do your work every day in the year, I ask you to work for The Call ONE DAY. Mr. Union Man, to so equip The Call as to be a more powerful champion of your interests and of the interests of the whole Working Class, I ask you to give One Day's Wage to place this paper on a self-sustaining basis. Whether you are a (relatively) highly paid yet still robbed and exploited skilled mechanic—I ask each and every one of you to work and send One Day's Wage to The Call. It will be the best investment you ever made in your life. It will come back to you with interest on interest twice compounded. Not only will it help you, brothers, sisters, but it will help every other member of the Working Class this wide world over. Brother, Sister. Do this. Do it now. In New York City have one daily paper that is on the side of ALL THE WORKERS ALL THE TIME. Mr. Union Man, send y-o-u-r One Day's Wage to The Call, 442 Pearl street, New York City. Mark your letter "Wage Fund." Every contribution will be acknowledged from day to day on the first page of The Call. Later the names of all contributors, alphabetically arranged, will be published at one time in a SOUVENIR EDITION OF THE CALL, and a copy sent to every contributor. Be sure that y-o-u-r name shall appear in that historic document. When writing give us the benefit of any suggestion you may think of value to The Call and its service to the Labor Movement. Mr. Union Man, do not delay. The Call needs your help. But not more than you need The Call's help.
 Tomorrow this column will be given over to the letters of contributors. Do not miss them. Skip what I write, if you like, but do not miss the letter of Julia Weinberg, who works for \$1.50 a day and gives \$1.50 to The Call.

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COPS HELD AS ROBBERS

Hold Up Pseodestrian and Relieve Him of His Roll.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 29.—Patrolmen A. A. Whitaker and B. J. Hill, of the Peoria Police Department, were arrested yesterday on warrants sworn out at the instance of Chief of Police Rhoades, charging them with holding up and robbing William Brandt, of Gibson City, in the red light district late Friday night.

Brandt appeared at the police station early this morning and told a straight story, declaring that the two officers accosted him in the alley while he was taking a short cut from one street to another, demanded his name and his destination and then searched him.

Brandt says he had a roll of bills amounting to \$120 at the time he met the officers and that they returned only \$60 to him and sent him on his way after unrolling the money beneath an electric light nearby.

GLENN CURTISS WINS LAST RACE

American Flyer Adds to His Laurels by Capturing Final Aviation Event.

RHEIMS, Aug. 29.—The international aviation meeting had a glorious ending today.

Glenn Curtiss went out for the speed prize at 3:30 and covered 18 miles in 24 minutes and 15 1-5 seconds, but being under a penalty of 10 per cent, in addition to 5 per cent each for not contesting on Sunday and Tuesday in the same race, his time became 27 minutes 51 2-5 seconds. Then the committee discovered that he was driving a different aeroplane from the one he used on his previous appearance in this race, so he was penalized another 5 per cent, making his time 29 minutes 11 2-5 seconds.

The next best time recorded thus far was Lambert's 29 minutes 20 seconds. Latham, however, decided to make another attempt for the prize. Taking out the machine he had previously driven he covered the course in 25 minutes 18 1-5 seconds. This machine being penalized 5 per cent, made his time 26 minutes 35 1-5 seconds.

It was now 4:30, and Curtiss had until 7 to recover first position. At 5:25 he was off. His laps were made in 7 minutes 48 2-5 seconds, 7 minutes 48 2-5 seconds, and 7 minutes 48 1-5 seconds, making his total time with the penalty, 25 minutes 49 seconds. This time was not attacked, and consequently he won the 10,000-franc prize. Latham took second prize, 5,000 francs; Tissandier third, 3,000 francs, and Lambert fourth, 2,000 francs.

Curtiss went for the lap prize afterward. His time was 7 minutes 51 3-5 seconds, which left the honor with Bleriot, who had made the distance in 7 minutes 47 4-5 seconds.

Bleriot in Hard Luck.

Earlier in the morning Bleriot was out on his most powerful machine, when suddenly the motor stopped and the propeller ceased revolving. The machine fell and smashed the overheated engine, which set fire to escaping petrol. Soon everything that could be burned was reduced to ashes. His injuries, considering that he had fallen twenty yards, proved slight.

Following is the list of prizes awarded at the meet today: Lap race, Bleriot, 7,000 francs; Curtiss, 3,000 francs; passenger race, Farman, with two passengers, 10,000 francs; race for dirigibles, Cobrenard, 10,000 francs; for altitude, Latham, 155 metres, 10,000 francs; Farman, 110 metres, took second prize, and Paulhan, 50 metres, third. The prize for mechanism, 3,000 francs, was won by Bunsau-Varilla, who covered 100 kilometres. The second prize, 1,000 francs, went to Rougier, who covered 90 kilometres.

An analysis of the first prize winners shows that the Curtiss biplane won the eighteen and twelve mile races, the Farman biplane the duration and passenger races, while the monoplanes won the height and lap races.

The Americans in attendance at the meet were jubilant today over the fact that America took the chief prize of aviation week yesterday when Glenn H. Curtiss, by a flight twice around the course, or 12.42 miles, in 15 minutes 50 2-5 seconds, captured the International Cup of Aviation, or Gordon Bennett Trophy, gaining a prize of \$5,000 for himself. His victory means that the international competitions of next year will be held in America.

BROOKLYN READY FOR CAMPAIGN

Kings County Socialists Prepare for Lively Agitation This Fall.

At the last meeting of the Kings County central committee of the Socialist party it was reported that twenty-five open-air meetings have been arranged for this week. Charles Vanderporten resigned as delegate to the state committee and Peter Thorsen was elected to fill the vacancy.

All of the Assembly districts have made nominations with the exception of the 11th, 20th and 23d. A lively campaign is planned in every district.

The appointment of a division organizer for the South Brooklyn division was left to the discretion of the county organizer.

The recommendation of the executive committee to hold a borough meeting on September 5 in the Labor Lyceum at 3 P. M. was concurred in. The assistant organizer was allowed \$5 a month for expenses.

It was also planned to arrange two Italian meetings a week. The 50,000 in English and 10,000 in German municipal platforms are ready for distribution. The committee has engaged A. DeMitt at terms offered. Referendum vote resulted as follows: Proposition No. p. 116 ayes and 104 noes; general demands, 146 ayes and 71 noes. Vote was sent to A. Solomon with a protest and delegates to state committee were instructed to bring the matter up there.

Organizer was instructed to look over the enrolled voters of the 11th A. D. in order to fill up the nominations.

Sunday school committee recommends a change of the name to "The Children's Socialist School." Mrs. Fraser was elected to act as district organizer. Any district desiring to start a school should notify the committee.

Josephus chant Lipas has been elected instructor of teachers. Central committee was requested to appropriate a certain sum to carry on the work of this committee. The committee extended an invitation to comrades to act as teachers. The change of name was adopted. The various Sunday school organizations were requested to make contributions to the funds to enable the committee to publish a text book. L. Pauly, state committee delegate reported that the national committee of New York was instructed to vote against the proposition to increase the salary of the national organizer to \$4.00 a day and expenses. L. Pauly, as trustee for the bonds of the Washington Co-operative Publishing Association, was instructed to sign the concession for the mortgage. Thirty-four applications for membership were accepted.

Call Conference Committee reported that only three districts have sent delegates, and the County Committee urges the branches to elect their delegates and so etc that they attend as this body will have to accomplish some important work in aid of the Call.

J. A. Weil was in the chair. Delegates from 5-23-1. 7th A. D. 1. 8th A. D. 2. were seated. Delegate Harbers of the 22d A. D., reported that a new branch has been formed in this district. It will be known as Branch 4 of the 22d A. D.

Remember the union label when spending your week's wages.

UNEMPLOYED JAILED

Homeless Men Who, Looking for Jobs, are Taken to Cells.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 29.—Sixty-one homeless men were arrested in Hudson Square Park, Hoboken, and immediate vicinity at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by a squad of cops who found them sleeping on park benches or bunking in box cars on the shore road. Several were snoring fitfully around a bonfire which they had built on the river edge of the park for the purpose of smoking out mosquitoes.

All hands were locked up in the first and second precinct stations and standing room was at a premium in the cells. There was no room for prisoners subsequently brought in and Recorder McGovern was pressed by the police later in the day to hold Sunday session of court. He discharged forty-two of the sleepers with a warning to snooze elsewhere and remanded the rest until today.

Among the prisoners were a score or more sailors and steamship firemen who were waiting for a chance to ship on German steamers.

FORGER BLOWS BRAINS OUT.

Young Man, Who Carried T.O. Much Sail, Prefers Death to Jail.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29.—Clarence C. Bell, who was born and brought up in Halifax, N. H., was arrested here this morning on a warrant charging him with passing a bogus check. At the door of the police station, he whipped out a revolver and shot himself in the temple. He died in the ambulance on the way to the Hartford Hospital.

Bell was twenty-one years old, last April. He had inherited a little money upon reaching his majority, and after it was spent in high living, Bell tried to keep up appearances on funds obtained by passing bad checks, etc.

CONDUCTOR KILLED BY TRAIN

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Maly, of East Syracuse, a New Central passenger conductor on the Western division of the road, was instantly killed by a bound Centra Hudson train near East Syracuse early today. His body was carried through the city on the pilot of the locomotive the train arrived in Utica today.

The body when found was mutilated, practically every bone fractured and the corpse securely wedged on the pilot engine.

LONG-DISTANCE HELD

Mpney was provided yesterday the free lunch of coffee andwiches, which was to be a feast the Sunday afternoon, Monday, the day when Townsend was national committee for the unemployed in 44 Bowery, which had been dispensed with lack of funds for the last week of J. Kade How, chairman of the committee, cabled the money to Europe.

FOUR-STORY FALL FATAL

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 29.—Thomas Cooney, sixty-seven years old, of York street, Jersey City, rolled off chair on which he was asleep at home early today, and fell out of four-story window. He was instantly killed.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 29.—A woman taking a bath in her home in Trenton today received burns that resulted in her death a few hours later. The house was destroyed.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISE. Good Social

USE TO MEET SCHOOL PROBLEM

Let Politicians Make No At- tempt to Provide for 100,000 Part Time Pupils.

forced on part time it says that there are 45,447 more seats.

Among the 130 recommendations treated in 176 different places in that report, the prospective part-time calamity of the coming season is not even mentioned.

The latest public utterance, May, 1909, with reference to school needs, printed in the Educational Review and distributed from educational headquarters, make no mention of the part-time situation whatsoever, either among the injuries resulting from inadequate funds or among nineteen recommendations listed.

"Business is Business."

While the public school is overcrowded and is allowed to continue the disgraceful part-time system, the capitalist newspapers are devoting much space to the advantage of private schools and academies.

One newspaper, in a two-column story on the school problem, has the following paragraph:

"The pupils who are able to attend one of the fashionable schools in the vicinity of New York are fortunate. The advantages awaiting the boy or girl are so many that the matter of expense is not to be considered. Under the most skilled teachers in every line the boys and girls in the fashionable schools are brought in touch with the best there is in art, drama, literature and music. Thus they obtain the quality known as culture, which can be more easily distinguished than defined."

So, after all, there may be a reason for the neglect to build new schools. "Business is business," and it is the more so when 100,000 children cannot be accommodated by the public institutions.

Of course, there are the children of the poor who cannot possibly afford a private school. But what of it? Is this to be considered? Is this the only instance in which the children of the poor are sacrificed to the altar of Mammon? Why, then, make an exception? "Go home, little girl, may be your mamma can buy you a teacher. We have no room for you," says our benevolent city government.

PINCHOT INDORSED

Conservationists Declare Federal Government Should Limit Water Grants.

SEATTLE, Aug. 29.—The National Conservation Congress at its final session adopted the water rights resolution of the majority resolutions committee yesterday. This is the resolution championed by ex-Governor Pardee, of California, and favored by Chief Forester Pinchot. The committee's report has furnished an opportunity for hostilities between the supporters of the Pinchot policies and the supporters of the Ballinger policies.

The majority of the committee reported a resolution to the effect that the Federal government ought to limit grants and water rights to a reasonable and definite plan and fix an annual tax upon them.

The resolution, which was patterned after one adopted by the National Irrigation Congress at its recent meeting in Spokane, found an ardent advocate in ex-Governor George C. Pardee, of California, who has been one of the leading supporters of the policies of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, U. S. Hanford, of Seattle, took an active part in opposing the resolution.

Judge Hanford argued that it is the promise of land and water rights that draws settlers to the West, and that any change in the present policy of turning water rights over to private companies would not only be unjust but would be unfair.

Dr. W. J. McGee, who fathered the resolution favoring permanent governmental control of power sites and water rights, also participated in the discussion. He said the government had no moral right to make a perpetual grant of such natural resources, which he maintained should belong to the people.

SWEDISH BOSSES FORCED STRIKE

Union Delegates Tell Why the Proletariat Has Tied Up Entire Nation.

In connection with the current news from the field of battle in Sweden, where practically the entire proletariat is out on strike against the tyranny of the bosses, the following statement by Delegates Tholin and Sandgren, who are in this country in the interest of the Swedish strikers, will be interesting as giving a true sketch of the causes and objects of the struggle:

"The general strike now in progress in Sweden since August 4, 1909, is not to be considered as a strike in the common sense of the word. This strike has not been commenced in order to secure to the workers increased wages or shorter hours, but it is the inevitable result of the aggressive tactics adopted by the Swedish Employers' Association.

"Ever since the financial and industrial depression that set in in conjunction with the last great economic crisis in America—a depression which for the workers carried in its train many difficulties beside the lack of employment—the organized employees in Sweden (and they are better organized than in any other country) have made it their special business to try to break to pieces the national organization (the Landsorganisation) of Swedish workers.

"Their method has been to threaten with unlimited lockout in case their terms were not accepted.

"Thus, during the course of the year 1908, the organized employers put the Swedish workmen and the whole Swedish people before the possibility of a complete lockout and a general suspension of work not less than four times, in their attempt to bring about a destructive and final struggle with the organized workers.

"These conflicts were, however, solved, mainly to the satisfaction of the workers, and on the basis of previously existing conditions, through the arbitration of a commission appointed by the government, which evidently feared and wanted to postpone the struggle planned by the employers.

"Through these constant struggles under threats of lockouts the resources of the workers' organizations were deplorably decimated, and for this reason the employers placed great hopes and expectations in a renewal of the attack. Profiting by the favorable circumstances, they again began their assaults upon the national organization of workers this year, with the determination of dealing it a blow after which it should no more raise its head.

The Employers' Method.

"In order to accomplish this, they used the following method: In three different industries, and in rather insignificant places, wage reductions of a slashing character were dictatorially ordered, reductions so large that, in view of the continually increasing cost of living, it would have been entirely out of question for the workers to submit to them.

"In order to enforce an acceptance of the reduced wages in these out-of-the-way places, the Employers' Association on July 5 declared a lockout against all the workers in the three industries concerned, announcing at the same time that, if their demands were not accepted, on July 26 the lockout would be extended to include 50,000 men and on August 2 to 80,000 men.

"As the workers could not possibly recede from their defensive position, these hard decisions were carried out, and on August 2, 80,000 men and women were shut out from work in such industries as the employers could shut down with the least injury to themselves. These workers were informed that they could not come back to work except after an unconditional surrender, and furthermore, the association empowered its officers, in case of necessity, to extend the lockout to include all organized workers. These facts throw a lurid light upon the woeful lamentations of the employers over the workmen's attack on society, since they themselves had planned the same kind of attack.

"It was in the face of this situation that the representative assembly of the organized workers was convoked. It was now plainly to be seen by the workers that not only was the result of more than twenty-five years of struggle for a human existence endangered, but also the very existence of their organization. They could not escape the fact that the employers' ultimatum was a challenge to a life-and-death struggle.

"In order not to be slowly ground to pieces between the millstones of the successive lockouts the workers were compelled to speedily resort to the last and most powerful means of defense—the general strike.

When the Fight Began.

"The general strike commenced on August 4. Not only did the organized workers vote almost unanimously to cease work, but even the unorganized workers to the number of not less than 100,000 went out on strike with their organized fellow workers. Still more, a small organization of workers classed among the 'yellow unions,' and hitherto accused of running the errands of the employers, made common cause with their fellows.

"Leaving out of account the agricultural workers, only the employees of the government and the municipalities, such as railways, postal, telephone, street cleaning and waterworks employes, are still at work upon the advice of the other organized workers, and for tactical reasons too long to explain.

"All these governmental and municipal employees, who are also well organized, are assessing themselves heavily to support the strikers, and will, in all probability, go out on strike at the proper time if it is found desirable.

"It may consequently be said that the Swedish working people, almost to a man, have stood up in defense of their organization and for all its high and noble aspirations. Strikebreakers are next to impossible to find within the ranks of the actual workers. All rumors to the contrary are fabrications.

"But equally strong and united stand the employers, with determination to crush the organization of the workers.

"In its origin the general strike is entirely void of political and revolutionary aims, and is of a purely economic character. What it may become in the course of events, if the employers persist in their ambitious designs, remains for the future to show.

"As it is, more than 300,000 workers are striking, which means that over a million men, women and children are now actually starving or on the verge of starvation.

"In spite of this desperate condition, the strikers are observing perfect order. Not even the rattling of arm-girdles and insults on the part of the adversaries, or the machinations of agents provocateurs, have so far been able to deceive the workers into committing the deadly longed-for folly of the use of rifles and machine guns. In fact, at no time of its previous history has Sweden been such a peaceful and orderly country as it is just now, during the general strike. The workers in Sweden are sufficiently trained to self-control not to endanger their success by a rash step, which would carry with it bloodshed and jail for thousands and defeat for all.

The World's Workers Must Help.

"But in order to maintain the fight until the employers shall have suffered enough financially to call off the workers in Sweden must have the assistance of the world, the internal resources being entirely inadequate. The Swedish workers, used to hardship, are willing to starve for a long time yet in order to gain the victory. They are prepared to fight to a finish on a diet of salt, bread and water, but it still requires immense sums to keep more than a million people alive.

"The workers in other Scandinavian countries immediately came to their assistance, assessing themselves heavily. Germany and other countries have also sent large contributions, and from all over the world come messages of cheer and promises of help. But even all this does not suffice.

"It is for this reason that the executive committee of the Swedish Landsorganisation has sent us, the undersigned, to America to appeal to all American workers to tender speedy and powerful help.

"Knowing full well that you fully appreciate the international importance of the struggle now going on in Sweden, that you would count a defeat for the Swedish workers as your own loss, and that you will count your fraternal greetings to your Swedish fellows, and their thanks in advance for assistance rendered.

"All appropriations and contributions should be sent to Landsökräslärd, Stockholm, Sweden.

"Yours for the welfare of the working class.

C. E. THOLIN,
JOHN SANDGREN,
Authorized Delegates from
the Swedish Landsorganisation."

BOARD HAS EASY JOB

Miners Don't Trust Many Grievances to "Conciliation Board."

The Anthracite Conciliation Board has issued a report covering the last three years of its work in settling differences between mine workers and operators. The report shows that only twenty-three grievances were presented to the mediators between April 1, 1906, and April 1 last, as compared with 150 grievances in the three years immediately preceding 1906.

The Conciliation Board was created by the Strike Commission of 1902. It consists of three representatives of the mine workers and three representatives of the operators. When the six are unable to agree the case is referred to an umpire appointed by a federal judge of the Third Circuit. In the last three years only three grievances have been referred to umpires.

JEKYLL AND HYDE.

Missouri Humane Society President Fined on Cruelty Charge.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 29.—Two indignant women stormed the offices of Herman Wood, president of the Missouri Humane Society, yesterday, and demanded the arrest of two men who were driving horses unfit for service. Wood had warrants issued from the Police Court.

The drivers were brought into court and Wood appeared to prosecute them. He was then himself arrested. It transpired that the horses, which were unfit for service, belonged to him as president of the Union Dairy Company. When he issued the complaint he did not know that the drivers were employed by him. He paid a fine of \$37.

TO TRY 41 CAMORRISTI.

NAPLES, Aug. 29.—In addition to Emerico Alfano, the head of the Naples Camorra, forty other Camorristi will be tried at the Assize Court. They include Professor Rapi, a brother of Alfano, and other members of the organization named Mariano, Ibelli, Salvo and Vittozzi.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sail Today.
Coppensma, Demerara.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.
Due Today.
Duca di Genova, Naples, Aug. 19.
Bonifazi, Para, Aug. 17.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Aug. 21.
Chicago, Havre, Aug. 21.
Noordam, Rotterdam, Aug. 21.
Germania, Naples, Aug. 18.
Russla, Libau, Aug. 19.
Faramacca, Barbados, Aug. 15.
Maraquito, La Guayra, Aug. 23.
Bayamo, Cienfuegos, Aug. 24.
Hugin, Progresso, Aug. 23.
Carolina, San Juan, Aug. 25.
Morus, New Orleans, Aug. 25.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, Aug. 25.
Colorado, Key West, Aug. 26.

DISMISS HAFEN ON GRAFT CHARGE

Governor Substantiates The Call's Expose of Rotten Municipal Government.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Governor Hughes has concurred in the recommendation of Commissioner Macfarlane and ordered the removal of President Haffen of the Borough of the Bronx.

Governor Hughes points out that Commissioner Macfarlane, who officiated at the trial, based his conclusions that the Borough President ought to be removed upon proofs submitted in connection with the charge of political jobbery in the matter of the Bronx borough courthouse, the charge in regard to Haffen's interest in the Sound View Land Improvement Company, and the charge in reference to the acquisition by the city of the Hunts Point bathing site. Of these the Commissioner said:

"They substantially charge the defendant with serious personal misconduct."

Substantiate Graft Charges.

Among the charges are the following: That the Borough President has greatly abused his discretionary power in failing to enforce more stringently the time clauses of contracts for public improvements, and that the time statements in his certificates to the Finance Department were in many instances untrue.

That the public funds have been wasted by loading the payrolls of his department with a number of employees much greater than the public work has required.

That there was political jobbery in the matter of the Bronx Borough Court House; that to oblige a political friend, granite from a quarry in which the latter was interested, conducted by a company without the necessary resources of appropriate facilities, for supplying the stone promptly and efficiently in suitable condition, was included in the specifications—in a prominent manner indicating that it was favored—and that the selection of granite from this source contributed in large part to the delay in the construction of building.

That he has appointed and continued as architect, not only of the court house, but of other public buildings, one who is without adequate professional qualifications for such important work. He is described by the Commissioner as "primarily a politician, and in respect to these public buildings to be a petitioner's claim, substantially a middleman who got the work through his political influence and employed others to supply the necessary professional qualifications."

That the Borough President was interested in the Sound View Land and Improvement Company, and that his official action in connection with the official action in connection with the his desire to increase the value of his own and his associates' holdings in the company, which had acquired a tract of forty-one acres, with a frontage of 2,500 feet on the proposed road, with a view to that improvement.

That as Borough President and Chairman of the Local Board of Morristania, Mr. Haffen recommended the acquisition by the city of certain property at Hunt's Point on the East River for use as a public bathing place, which was utterly unsuitable for the purpose. This wasteful and unconscionable outlay of public moneys within his borough was the result of the proceedings taken on his initiative and must be attributed in a most important degree to his official action and to his official neglect.

The acquisition by the city of the property at Hunt's Point, to which the Governor refers, shows the graft that is going on in the city. This shore property was about five acres in extent and the assessed valuation was about \$4300. During the condemnation proceedings, the attorney for the company which owned it, purchased it from his client for about \$84,000, it was then transferred to another company, and was acquired by the city at a cost of about \$247,000, the value fixed by the condemnation commissioners.

The Governor agrees with Commissioner Macfarlane's finding that the Borough President has been guilty of serious extravagance in loading his payrolls with unnecessary employees. With the Commissioner's suggestion that the proper remedy for this is "political," to be applied by the electors at the polls, rather than by executive action, the Governor disagrees.

CANNED DRAMA.

What the tremendous influence of the moving picture business is coming to be, not only in this country but universally, is very ably pointed out by Walter Pinchard Eaton, in an article called "The Canned Drama," in the September American Magazine. Mr. Eaton, after pointing

ing out the important educational value of moving pictures, calls attention to the results that the manufacturers are obtaining in France. He says:

"You smile at the thought of Mrs. Fiske or E. H. Sothern acting in a moving picture, devised by Clyde Fike or Augustus Thomas or William Vaughn Moody. But why is the idea more absurd than that of Caruso or Mba singing into a talking machine? Certainly, even in America, you can see Le Barby of the Comedie Francaise acting a canned drama written by Henri Lavedan of the Academie, or even the Divine Sarah herself, Jules Lemaitre and Edmond Rostand have written canned dramas. Even Duse is soon to appear in one. When actors and authors of this stamp turn their attention to moving pictures, the result is something quite different from the horse play films you, perhaps, have seen. It explains why canned drama at 10 cents is bound to continue a formidable rival to tawdry melodrama and vaudeville at 50 cents.

"Some of these films d'art are 'The Return of Ulysses,' by Jules Lemaitre, acted by Mme. Bartet and M. M. Lambert, Delanny and Paul Mounet, all members of the Comedie—a picture of great educational interest to children; 'The Kiss of Judas,' a sacred drama by Henri Lavedan, acted by Lambert as Christ and Mounet-Sully as Judas; 'The Assassination of the Duke of Guise,' by Lavedan, a historical episode with Le Barby in the title part; and Sardou's 'La Tosca,' prepared for pantomime and acted by Mme. Sorel with Le Barby as Baron Scarpia. These are real dramas, with real actors portraying real emotions. Considering who the people are that frequent moving picture shows, their Return of Ulysses,' by Jules Lemaitre, effect cannot fail to be for good; they make for the elevation of taste, for a better understanding of the theatre art.

"And it is quite conceivable that if some American playwrights should cease turning their superfluous imagination to devise genuine canned dramas which popular and skilled actors and actresses would then interpret before the camera, the moving picture audiences through the country might in time learn to appreciate the superior quality of these playwrights and players, and to desire a closer view of them; might even in time renew our now empty galleries."

CALL CENTURY CLUB.

1. Robert Hunter.
2. Mrs. Robert Hunter.
3. J. M. Huber.
4. Morris Hillquit.
5. Workmen's Circle.
6. Local Kings County Socialist Party.
7. Dr. Julius Halpern.
8. Will G. Lenker.
9. 23d Assembly District, Br. 2, S. P. Kings County, Worcester, Mass.
11. Rufus Weeks.
12. Alexander Irvine.
13. Joseph Chant Lipes.
14. 22d Assembly District, Br. 1, S. P. Manhattan.
15. Local New York Socialist Party.
16. Local Queens Co. S. P.
17. Local Hudson Co. S. P.
18. ? ? ? ? ?

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THE DRAMA

GUIDE TO THEATERS.

ASTOR, 43th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"The Man From Home," with William Hodge. Comedy by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

ALHAMBRA, Seventh avenue and 15th street, mat. every day—Vaudeville, with Louise Eracer.

AMERICAN, 42d street and Eighth avenue, 8:15. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. on roof, 2:30.—"The Only Law," by Willson Mianer and George Bronson-Howard.

BELASCO, 42d street, west of B'way, 8:15. Mat. Saturday at 2:15.—"Is Matrimony a Failure?" Comedy adapted from German, by Leo Dittchein.

BROADWAY, 41st street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"The Midnight Sons," musical comedy.

BIJOU, 30th street and B'way—"A Gentleman From Mississippi." Drama of political life, by Rhoads and Wise.

CASINO, 19th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"Havana," with James T. Powers. Musical comedy.

COLONIAL, 62d street and B'way, Mat. daily—Vaudeville.

DALY'S, 30th street and B'way, 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.—"Billy," by George Cameron. Farce.

FIFTH AVENUE, KEITH & PROCTOR, 25th street and B'way, daily mat.—Vaudeville.

GARRICK, 35th street, near B'way, 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"Detective Sparkes," with Hattie Williams. Comedy by Michael Morton.

GAIETY, 46th street and B'way, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:30.—"The House Next Door," with J. E. Dodson. Comedy by J. Hartley Manners. Last week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d street and Eighth avenue, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. "Polly of the Circus," by Margaret Mayo.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF, 43d street and B'way, 8:15, and daily mat. down stairs in Victoria Theater—Vaudeville, with Gertrude Hoffmann as Radha.

HERALD SQUARE, 35th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"A Broken Idol," musical comedy, with Otis Harlan.

Hudson, 44th street, near B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"The Third Degree," by Charles Klein. Drama on police abuses. Last week.

JOE WEBER'S, 29th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"The Climax," Comedy by Edward Locke.

OPENINGS THIS WEEK.

JARDIN DE PARIS—Roof, smelting permitted. "Follies of 1909," with Eva Tanguay.

KNICKERBOCKER — 38th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.—"The Gay Hussars," musical comedy. Last week.

LYRIC—42d street, west of B'way, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.—"The Motor Girl," musical comedy.

LIBERTY—42d street, west of B'way, 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.—"The Florist Shop," comedy by Oliver Howard.

LYCEUM—45th street, near B'way, 8:15. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15.—"Arsene Lupin," detective play by Maurice Croissant and Le Blanc.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S—39th street, near B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"The Ringmaster," by Oliver Porter. Drama of finance and politics. Last week.

WALLACK'S—30th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"The Dollar Mark," by George Broadhurst. Melodrama of "treasoned finance."

TONIGHT.

CRITERION—44th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"The Flag Lieutenant," naval play by Major W. P. Druyan and Leo Trevor.

CIRCLE—60th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15.—"Hayti," with McIntyre and Heath. Musical comedy by John J. McNeill. William Jerome and Jean Schwarz.

TUESDAY.

HACKETT—43d street, west of B'way, 8:20. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.—"Such a Little Queen," by Channing Pollock.

NEW YORK—45th street and B'way, 8. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"The Sins of Society," melodrama by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton.

WEDNESDAY.

NEW AMSTERDAM—42d street, west of B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"The Love Cure," opera adapted by Oliver Herford from the German of Leo Stein. Karl Lindau and Edmund Eysler.

THURSDAY.

MAJESTIC—39th street and B'way, 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15.—"The Bridge," drama, by Rupert Hughes.

GAIETY—46th street and B'way, 8:20. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.—"The Fortune Hunter," comedy by Winchell Smith.

HIPPODROME—43d street and Sixth avenue, 8. Daily mat. 2. Trip to Japan. "Inside the Earth." "The Ballet of Jewels."

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN
PRELIMINARY BRASS BAND OPERA IN ITALIAN AND FRENCH
TONIGHT AT 8 OPENING
POPULAR PRICES 50c to \$2

DREAMLAND
Continuous Free Circus, 15 Cents.
Everything New But the Cane.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 896.
Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9-12 A. M. Delegate Body meets every 4th Monday, 8 P. M.

Local 476 of U. E. of C. and J. of A. meets every Tuesday night at the Labor Temple, 345 East 44th St. Room 8, at 8 o'clock. Joseph Mendonca, Fin. Sec'y, 442 East 160th St.; Arthur Gomez, Rec. Sec'y, 1923 Anthony Ave., Bronx.

United Journeymen Pie Bakers of New York and Vicinity, Local 121, U. E. of C. V. I. U. of A. Meeting every first and third Saturday in the month at 142 East 7th street. Executive Board meets by call.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 889, meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, Ludwig Beckler, Fin. Sec'y, 1612 2d Ave.; Benj. Fried, Rec. Sec'y, 734 E. 165th St., New York.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners I. U. No. 497 meets every Monday at the Labor Temple, President, Chas. Frick; Secretary, C. A. Brown, 530 E. 134 Street. Employment office at 142-24 E. 44th St.

Wood Carvers and Modelers Association meets every first, third and fifth Friday. Board of officers meets every second and fourth Friday, at 8 P. M., at Labor Temple.

Silk Weavers' United Textile Workers' Local 689 meets every 2d and 4th Fridays at 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 34th Street.

Independent Machinists' Union of N. Y. meets every Monday at 245 E. 5th St. Fin. Sec. JOEEN PRAVICA, 245 E. 5th St.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE

1 insertion	7c per Line.
2 insertions	15c per Line.
3 insertions	35c per Line.

Seven Words to a Line.

HELP WANTED.

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

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

Operators, experienced, tea gowns, linens, good pay; steady work. American Negligee, 119 West 25th street.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Operators and dressmakers on crinoline models. L. Katzman, 261 5th av., nr. 29th.

NOTICE.

DELEGATES TO CONVENTIONS of the International Brotherhood of Woodmen and Sawmill Workers, Baroka, Humboldt County, Cal.

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

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

The International Protoengravers' 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.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Whereabouts of Elmer Haning, late of Pine Island, S. Y.; last seen at 24; height, 5ft. 8 in.; weight about 150 pounds. Light red hair; stamens in talking. Kindly communicate with Moses Haning, Pine Grove, R. F. D. No. 2.

FLATS TO LET.

49th STREET—545 West
Fireproof bldg. \$3.10
Hot Water Supply. \$3.25
3 rooms. Weekly

UNFURNISHED FLATS TO LET—BRONX.

146th street; 449 East; three large rooms \$11.50; half month free; handy to subway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

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

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE.

HOMES FOR SALE.

Modern one-family houses in Brooklyn. Improvements. Few blocks distance from "L" station. Very easy terms. Write to or call on owner and builder, Wm. Butcher, rooms 502-504, 132 Nassau St., New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

On easy terms; good houses for sale cheap; Morris Park, Jamaica. Biedenka, builder, 324 Fulton street, Jamaica.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY.

Big bargain. New six room cottage, all improvements, finest location, steam heat; lot 50x100; only \$5,600. \$500 cash, \$25 monthly. Half hour out; two railroads; trolley; send for photo. Carl Hallberg, Ridgely Park, N. J.

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. City Executive Committee, 239 East 84th street.

Open Air. 22 A. D.—Northeast corner Market and Water streets. A. B. DeMilt, P. L. Quinlan.

BROOKLYN. Open Air. 34 A. D.—Van Brunt and Coffee streets. J. Chant Lips, B. Wolff.

NEWARK. Open Air. Hamburg place and Ferry street. Clinton H. Pierce, J. Gettinger.

HARTFORD, CONN. Open Air. The following open air meetings have been planned for Dan A. White, ex-vice president of the Iron Molders' Union:

EDWARDS IN CONNECTICUT. Meetings have been organized in unorganized territory for L. E. Edwards as follows: August 30, 31, Stonington; September 1, 2, Saugatuck; September 3, 4, 5, New London; September 6, 7, Old Mystic, and September 8, Noank.

INTERNATIONAL. The secretary of the International Socialist Bureau will publish in several weeks—certainly before October—a volume of about 500 pages consecrated to the reproduction of the text, in the French language, of all the programs and statutes of the Socialist party of the entire world.

This work is extremely interesting. In fact, it will permit one to see how the Socialists of the different countries have formulated their declarations of principles; how they have conceived their communal and agricultural program, and especially how they are organized to struggle against capitalism.

One would think that a work of this sort would be very dry, to say the least. Nothing of the kind. The conscientious Socialist will understand much better on reading it certain shades of doctrine and tactics.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

MEMBERS AND GAS FITTERS. Local 48 of the United Association of Plumber and Gas Fitters will send three delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the International Union, which is to take place at Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, September 21.

THEATRICAL UNIONS WIN. The fight started by the United Hebrew Trades and Theatrical Unions against the Hebrew theatrical trust has compelled the managers of the People's, Thalia and the new Liptin theaters to drop out of the trust and surrender unconditionally.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS. The Consolidated Board of Business Agents of the International Union of Elevator Constructors will meet tomorrow morning at Groll's Hall, on 51d street between Third and Lexington avenues.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS. The New York District Council of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, announces that the officers nominated last June will stand, and that an election of officers for the ensuing term will take place on September 18 at all locals. Polls will open at 2 and close at 8 o'clock.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS. The office of the Structural Iron Workers, 248 East 34th street, has been decorated lately with clippings and cuts from newspapers and magazines telling of some of the hazardous work done by the men, and of the advantages of organization to the "cowboys of the air."

CLOAK BUTTONHOLE MAKERS. The Cloak Buttonhole Makers' Union, Local 64, at its last meeting decided to serve notice to all bosses demanding them to sign agreements with the union until September 1, and

if none should respond a general strike will be called on September 1.

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OPEN AIR MEETINGS

The following open air propaganda meetings will be held under the auspices of the City Executive Committee of the Socialist party during the rest of this week.

Tuesday. 4th A. D.—S. W. cor. Jackson and Monroe streets. Samuel Edelstein, J. C. Frost.

6th A. D.—S. E. cor. 5th street and Avenue B. Louis Baum, Victor Buhr.

14th A. D.—N. E. cor. 32d street and Third Avenue. A. B. De Milt, G. S. Gelder.

21st A. D.—S. W. cor. 125th street and St. Nicholas avenue. J. J. Coroneo, P. L. Quinlan.

24th A. D.—N. E. cor. 92d street and Second Avenue. R. T. Paine, H. C. Mestemaker.

27th A. D.—S. W. cor. 39th street and Broadway. Frank Midney.

Wednesday. 3d A. D.—N. W. cor. Houston street and Second Avenue. Samuel Edelstein, J. C. Frost.

9th A. D.—N. W. cor. 35 street and Eighth Avenue. Frank Midney.

17th A. D.—S. E. cor. 101st street and Amsterdam Avenue. P. L. Quinlan, Warren Atkinson.

23d A. D.—S. W. cor. 146th street and Amsterdam Avenue. Wm. G. Lightbown, William Karlin.

25th A. D.—N. W. cor. Washington and Wendover avenues. Fred Paulitsch, Alexander Rosen.

Thursday. 4th A. D.—N. W. cor. Pitt and Grand streets. H. C. Mestemaker, Samuel Edelstein.

5th A. D.—N. E. W. cor. 15th street and Eighth Avenue. E. M. Martin, A. B. De Milt.

6th A. D.—S. W. cor. 7th street and Avenue C. J. J. Coroneo, Alb. Abraham.

8th A. D.—N. E. cor. Norfolk and Grand streets. Louis Baum, Victor Buhr.

15th A. D.—N. W. cor. 67th street and Amsterdam Avenue. R. T. Paine, J. C. Frost.

21st A. D.—S. E. cor. 125th street and Lenox Avenue. Frank Midney.

Friday. 10th A. D.—Northeast corner 10th street and Second Avenue. Frank Midney.

16th A. D.—Northeast corner 58th street and Third Avenue. P. L. Quinlan, G. M. Fitzgibbon.

20th A. D.—Northeast corner 77th street and First Avenue. William Karlin, Victor Buhr.

22d A. D.—Northeast corner 84th street and East 84th Avenue. J. C. Coroneo, Alexander Rosen.

24th A. D.—Northeast corner 8th street and Second Avenue. A. B. DeMilt, Samuel Edelstein.

25th A. D.—Northeast corner 17th street and Broadway. W. Atkinson, J. C. Frost.

26th A. D.—Southeast corner 106th street and Madison Avenue. Louis Baum, G. S. Gelder.

28th A. D.—125th street between Lexington and Third Avenues. Warren Atkinson, Louis Baum.

31st A. D.—Northeast corner 125th street and Seventh Avenue. William G. Lightbown, J. T. B. Gearing.

32d A. D.—Southeast corner 138th street and Willis Avenue. Frank Midney.

33d A. D.—149th street between Third and Bergen Avenues. A. B. DeMilt, Samuel Edelstein.

34th A. D.—Northeast corner 169th street and Clinton Avenue. Thomas Potter, Alb. Abraham.

31st A. O.—Northeast corner 34th street and Lenox Avenue. G. R. Sackman, R. T. Paine.

9th A. D.—Northeast corner 36th street and Seventh Avenue. E. M. Martin, J. C. Frost.

2d A. D.—Northeast corner Monroe and Market streets. J. J. Coroneo, G. M. Fitzgibbon.

Italian Branch—Northeast corner Bayard and Mulberry streets. Ugo Lupi.

BRICKLAYERS, LOCAL 94. The Bricklayers' Union, Local 94, will hold an important meeting at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, tonight.

WAIST AND DRESS CUTTERS. The newly organized Ladies Waist and Dress Cutters' Union will hold a mass meeting at 106 Forsyth street tonight.

LAUNDRY WORKERS. The Laundry Workers' Union of Greater New York will hold an important meeting at 66 Essex street at noon today.

The committee on organizing the steam laundry workers will report and other business will be transacted.

The union held a successful mass meeting last Saturday night and a number of new members joined the organization.

SPORTING NEWS

HIGHLANDERS LOSE.

Manning's Pounding and Yanks' Erratic Fielding Lose Game for Home Team.

DETROIT, Aug. 29.—Another ancient hoodoo of the Tigers was laid away today when Walter Manning, star of the New York Highlanders, was taken for so many runs in the first two innings that there wasn't any real excitement in the contest in the last seven sessions. Six scores were made in two rounds and no one knows how many more would have counted but for a remarkable unassisted double play by Austin, which cost Delahanty a two-base hit and Detroit at least two tallies, and probably more. It wound up with the figures 7 to 3, New York scoring all of its runs in the last two periods, when Bill Donovan eased away and handed out a few balls on which the batsmen made good.

Donovan looked much better than he did in the game which he won from the Athletics, in which he had nothing much after the second inning excepting confidence and support. In the first seven innings of today's contest he was found safely but three times, two of these hits being scratches. The run off him in the eighth was directly due to a couple of passes that he handed out, while those of the ninth came on three two-base hits in a row made after two were down.

Erratic fielding by the Yanks and outright assistance by the Tiger accessories marked the game. Two errors of omission and one of judgment were worked into the first two sessions by New York, while Detroit did not falter at any time. The infield trio did some particularly happy hitting for the home club and put the opposition in the air when it started doing a little fancy footwork on the sacks. By the time the second was ended the Tigers had the game in their pockets. After that Manning settled, but though his good pitching of the remaining rounds was excellent, his efforts were simply thrown away.

WALSH AND CAREY WILL SCRAP.

Bedford A. C. Will Stage Forty Rounds of Good Fighting.

Eddie Walsh and Tommie Carey will clash for ten rounds tonight in the star bout at the Bedford Athletic Club, Brooklyn. Owing to a misunderstanding the scheduled Joe Coster and Jimmie Walsh fight had to be postponed. Both men claimed the time is too short for them to get in the shape they desire when they face each other in the ring. Manager Jim Shortell has therefore arranged an all star show in which there will be forty rounds of boxing and the best talent available will be put on to satisfy the big crowd expected.

GOOD FIGHT FOR FAIRMONT.

Sam Langford and Joe Jeanette may come together in a ten-round bout at the Fairmont Athletic Club on September 10, as the former's mill with Ketchel probably will be canceled today. Ketchel has lost an army of friends in the East because of his queer behavior since agreeing to box Langford.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN KINGS.

Socialists Plan Systematic and Uniform Course of Study for Children.

The Socialist Sunday school committee of Kings County has worked out a plan for the organization of the Sunday school work and elected the following officers: Edward H. Sobol, secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. Bertha Fraser, county superintendent.

Each Assembly district is to initiate its own school and then the Sunday school committee will take it in hand and lay out its own work in accord with the general plan to be pursued. Each school is to have a superintendent. It is planned to have two sessions of the schools of about one-half hour's duration.

The following program has been laid for the schools, of which there are already several: General assembly and opening song. "My Country, Thou Shalt Be Sweet Land of Liberty."

2. Readings, recitations or essays by the children. The essay to be on previous lessons. 3. Socialist songs between recitations. 4. Closing song. Classes are to be divided according to the age of the pupils. A uniform textbook is to be used in all the schools. Thus uniformity of teaching will prevail in all schools under the direction of the committee.

Those desirous of obtaining any further information should communicate with Edward H. Sobol, 207 Central Avenue, Brooklyn.

QUEENS CAMPAIGN.

Socialists Plan House to House Distribution of Literature.

Imbued with enthusiasm that is bound to make things hum, the Socialists of Queens County expect to make big gains this year. They have planned a lively campaign to extend all over the county, and they are determined to get big results.

Candidates Casey, Buhr and Passag will be called upon to give the best that is in them to Queens County audiences. Besides, a number of well-known and capable local speakers will carry the blazing torch of Socialism to the workers.

A special feature of this campaign will be a thorough-house to house distribution of literature.

Queens expects to lead in the percentage of votes cast for the Socialist candidates.

PAL MOORE FIGHTS DRAW

Fails to Stop Yankee Schwarz at the Long Acre.

Some fine fistic entertainment was furnished the large crowd of members of the Long Acre A. C. by Manager Billy Neuman Saturday night in the popular West 29th street clubhouse.

In the star event Yankee Schwarz, the crack Philadelphia bantam, fought a hot draw with Pal Moore in a fast and clever ten-round battle that was replete with excitement throughout.

In the fifth Moore did the forcing, jabbing Yankee's face persistently and ripping smashes to the kidneys, while Schwarz swung to the stomach continually and clinched to avoid punishment. In the seventh Yankee had the shade, giving vicious right and left smashes to the stomach, while Moore was rapping a tattoo on the kidneys. The two following rounds were even.

The last round found Yankee landing stiff double-handed swings to body and uppercutting to the jaw. Pal jabbed Schwarz's face with his left hand and pounded the stomach with hard rights, both mixing it fiercely till the bell rang in a vain effort to land a haymaker.

The semifinal brought together George Collins and Willie Beecher in a grueling six-round bout. Collins' favorite blows were terrific uppercuts to stomach and heart that would have laid low many an aspiring youngster, but Beecher took all gamely and rocked his opponent with straight downward smashes to head and jaws. In the last round, while in a mix-up, both boys fell through the ropes together. This was such a hot fight that both were announced to meet in the near future before the members in a ten-round bout.

In a grudge fight in the preliminaries Billy Smith decisively whipped Al Hancock in four rounds. Paddy Shylick Frank Jennings in four; Young Murphy and Darryl Tanguay fought a fast even battle and Patsy Haley, the newboy champion, stopped Jack Harvey in the second round of a four-round scheduled bout.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns: National League, W, L, P.C. Rows: Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston.

Table with columns: American League, W, L, P.C. Rows: Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, Washington.

Table with columns: Yesterday's Results, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago.

SAVAGE MATCHED.

Will Meet Jack Fitzgerald at the Long Acre.

Jim Savage, the husky young heavyweight who acted as sparring partner to Willie Lewis some two years ago, and whom Lewis claims the credit of "discovering," has been matched to box Jack Fitzgerald, the Philadelphia heavyweight, in the star bout at the Long Acre Athletic Association, in West 29th street, next Thursday night. Manager Newman has changed his stag nights from Saturday to Thursday. The change will be welcomed by the members of the club.

ONLY FIVE YEARS MORE.

Then the Millennium Will Come by Fire, Says Religious Sect.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 29.—Under the auspices of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society and the Brooklyn Tabernacle, about forty men and women who call themselves students of the Bible and believe that only five years remain for them to make good for whatever drawbacks they have in this life, assembled in Masonic Hall, in the Arcade Building, in Newark, this afternoon for a seance.

Elder George Scott, of Elizabeth, who led the meeting, explained that daily life brought more evidence of the millennium approach and that at the appointed time with labor and capital in bitter strife as a signal a great fire will sweep the earth and the heavens will be opened and the new order of things be brought about.

MECHANICS GET NINE-HOUR DAY.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 29.—A nine-hour workday for mechanics employed by the Seaboard Air Line railway will be instituted tomorrow. The men have long contended for a reduction in the length of the working day and it was fixed at nine hours, following a conference several weeks ago between the representatives of the allied trades employed by the road and officials of the railway and both sides made concessions to arrive at a settlement of the question.

SUMMER RESORTS.

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

FOUR KILLED IN AUTO WRECK.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 29.—Four prominent St. Louisans were instantly killed and another was fatally injured and died two hours later, when a Rock Island Railroad accommodation train under a full head of steam hit the automobile of Fred O. Witte, president of the Witte Hardware Company, as the auto was crossing the railroad track at Siega, Mo., near Creve Coeur Lake, at 8:20 this morning.

ATTACK CHOLERA BARRACKS.

PSKOV, Russia, Aug. 29.—The inhabitants of a nearby village refused to surrender a number of cholera patients for medical treatment yesterday. Later they attacked the cholera barracks, endangering the lives of the nurses. The police had to be called out before order was restored. Physicians are now escorted by gendarmes on their visits.

WE DO LINO TYPE COMPOSITION AT LOWEST PRICE THE CALL 442 PEARL STREET GOOD WORK. PROMPT SERVICE

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN. BARBERS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC., BOOTS AND SHOES, CIGAR MANUFACTURERS, CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS, DELICATESSEN AND GROCERIES, DAIRY RESTAURANT, DAIRY LUNCH ROOM, DRY GOODS, LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS, FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, FURNITURE, ETC.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW, BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY, DRUGGISTS, FURNISHINGS AND HATS, LADIES' TAILOR & DRESSMAKER, JEWELRY, INSTRUCTION, MEAT MARKET, RESTAURANT, SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. BOOTS AND SHOES, DENTIST, DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS, DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, ETC., DRY CLEANING AND DYING, DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, GROCERIES, HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HOUSE PAINTING, PAPER HANGING AND SUPPLIES, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR, LAUNDRIES, MILLINERY AND MILLINERY SUPPLIES, MILK, CREAM, ETC., PIANOS—NEW AND USED, PAPER, TWINE AND SUNDRIES, PHONOGRAPHIC AND SPORTING GOODS, PHOTO STUDIO, PIANOS AND SAFES, PICTURE AND FRAMES, PRINTERS, SUGGON DENTIST, STATIONERY, RUBBER AND METAL STAMPS AND SEALS, STATIONERY AND RUBBER STAMPS, UNION HATTER, UMBRELLAS AND LEATHER GOODS, UNION TONSORIAL PARLOR.

OUT OF TOWN. BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark, SHOE STORE—Jersey City, TAILOR—New Haven, Conn., COAL AND WOOD—Lynn, Mass., CIGARS & TOBACCO—Lynn, Mass., GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass., BOOTS AND SHOES—Lynn, Mass., CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Brooklyn, Mass., LAUNDRIES—Brooklyn, Mass.

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

Announcement

Woman's Sphere earnestly invites contributions from all readers and writers. These may consist of poems, 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.

Working Girl's Diary

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WOMAN'S TRADE UNION NEWS.

March, Brest Forward: Convention National Women's Trade Union League. The second biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will be held in Chicago beginning Monday, September 27. This convention differs from the interstate conferences which were held simultaneously in Chicago, New York and Boston in 1907 and 1908, in that it is a convention of delegates from the local women's trade union leagues, members at large—whether trade unionists or allies—and delegates from those trade unions affiliated with the national organization; while the interstate conferences represented visiting women trade unionists from all over the country, coming together to consider the best means of strengthening trades unions among women. About eighty delegates are expected from points as widely separated as Boston and San Francisco, and we are also looking forward with much pleasure to welcoming our friends from France, Germany, Italy and England. Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League, is coming from London, and Mrs. Werner Hegeman, of Munich, Germany, and Miss Agnes Herman, secretary of the Verband Kaufmannischer Weiblicher Angestellter, of Berlin, are definitely expected. A convention is, after all, but a living illustration of that thought to which Lowell gave expression when he said: 'As one lamp lights another nor grows less. So nobleness enkindleth nobleness'—and, we may add, so knowledge bringeth knowledge. The enthusiasm of such a meeting helps to establish that concerted action so necessary to all constructive work of the day, and everybody must understand how valuable is this coming together of the organized working women of our country to consider their own and their sisters' needs in the industrial world and to plan together how better to equip themselves for their service. In that remarkable document, the Pittsburgh Survey, Dr. Devine states the third chief cause of the poverty and degeneracy of the workers in the Pittsburgh steel district as follows:—'Still lower wages for women, who receive, for example, in one of the metal trades in which the proportion of women is great enough to be menacing, one-half as much as unorganized men in the same shop, and one-third as much as the men in the neighborhood'—and this fact is true of every great city in our country wherever the women are unorganized. So strong is their faith in what can be accomplished for bettering the industrial conditions by coming together from all over the country to consider these questions that the young women have declared their willingness to do so, even though in many instances at a great personal sacrifice. The headquarters of the convention will be Miss Morgan's studio, Fine Arts Building Chicago. Mrs. Harriet C. Williams, of Sherburne, N. Y., believed to be the oldest woman telegrapher in the world in point of service, has resigned her position with the Western Union Company at that village, and the office has been dismantled and closed. For forty-two years Mrs. Williams conducted the office, but because of rheumatism, which has closed both her hands with the exception of the thumb and one finger, she is compelled to relinquish the key. She has been a telegrapher for more than fifty years and was one of the very first to discard the recording system and learn to receive by sound. She is 73 years old. CUPBOARD TRUST. Old Mother Hubbard She went to the cupboard, To get her poor dog a crust; But when she got there, She found, I declare, The cupboard controlled by a trust.—Puck.

MUTUALISM, THE NEW RELIGION.

Sermon by John D. Long, D.D., general secretary of the Christian Socialist League, in the Parkside Church, Lenox road, near Flatbush avenue, Sunday, August 29, 1909. 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ.' Gal. vi. 2. Ex-President Eliot has been forecasting the religious future. He thinks that he discerns the dawn of a new religion. In this prophecy he is right—and yet he is wrong. Belonging himself to the old and passing order, he opines that the coming change is to be of a theological character. In this he is mistaken. The significant thing about the new religion will not be its theological characteristics. Last year the Lambeth Encyclical of the 243 bishops met in London from the English speaking world was remarkable for the sounding of a new note. This note was the attention called to the past neglect and the present and future duty of the church in social duty. 'The new religion will be the religion of mutual service. It will be Mutualism. But why call it new? Did not Jesus make religion consist in ministry to human needs, and did he not condemn as fundamental irreligious the neglect to provide means for food and clothes and shelter for the needy? Did not Paul in the text remind his readers that the law of Christ required for its fulfillment the bearing of one another's burdens? And has he not likewise reminded us that no one is to live to himself, that as the body has many members, and yet is a unit no part of which may be neglected, even so although many, humanity is one, all being members one of another? Quite true. We have held these things in theory. We have even proclaimed them. But we have never practiced them. In fact, some one has said that Christianity has been talked to death. The new religion will not do so much talking. It will in a large measure substitute practice for preaching. The reason why men have lost faith in religion is not because, as Dr. Eliot thinks, the old creeds have become outworn. It is because we have failed to drive our preaching and our practice teamlike at least. We have been driving them tandem and the leading horse has broken loose and left humanity stuck in the mud hitched to the ineffectual rear beast. About a year ago a minister of my own denomination died a suicide. In the letter explaining his act he gave as the reason his disappointment and despair in the religion of the day. The only trinity worshipped by men as he found them in the church and out were money, success and pleasure. Jesus found the same purse-proud, pleasure-loving world that we have today, might making right and justice regnant. He sought to organize his followers against the world and warned them: 'Marvel not if the world hate those early Christians and why should the modern church be popular with the world? Jesus sought to overcome the world to the end that there might be created a new earth—an earth, an order based upon brotherhood and mutual service. We are learning the lesson slowly and we need not wonder that the rich and the powerful and mighty in the land. But as the stars in their courses seemed to fight for Israel against Siera, so the very elements seem to be working for the destruction of the present economic order. Not only have the great business interests been driven increasingly more and more into various forms of co-operation such as trusts, communities or interest and the like, but the plain people who have all along been the underdog in the economic struggle have had the same idea beaten into their brains. The poor weavers of Rochdale, England, beaten in a hopeless strike, had the idea of co-operation forced into their heads, and from that lesson have developed the co-operatives of England doing last year a business of more than three hundred millions of dollars. The lesson is also being learned by heart in almost all the countries of Europe. The fact is, if we are to ultimately have universal co-operation, the co-operative commonwealth, we must prepare the way and learn the methods through partial and voluntary co-operation. Paul suggested that the world was to be saved by the foolishness of preaching. But talk, no matter how glib, is not demonstration, and we must have some demonstration, else the whole thing will end in evaporation. The new religion will be the demonstration not only of the theoretical desirability of industrial brotherhood, but its practicability and the co-operative movement is the first step in this demonstration. The co-operative movement in the United States is still in its infancy. A beginning is even now being made in co-operative industrialism at Camp-gaw, N. J. Thirty years ago and more, at Olathe, Kan., a co-operative store was started. That store now has five branches, a co-operative bank and fire insurance with four millions of dollars of policies in force. Again, at Calumet, Mich., there is a co-operative store that has been running for nearly twenty years that last year did a business of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars and paid to its members seventy-eight thousand dollars in dividends. Other examples might be given. The most significant are the hundred or more stores affiliated with the Right Relationship League, which has its headquarters and its wholesale house in Minneapolis, Minn. This group of stores last year did a total business of nearly two millions of dollars, and the co-operating members of the enterprise fully two thousand. These Right Relationship League stores proceed on the plan of taking over existing establishments after the proprietors have been persuaded of the advantages of co-operation. As a rule, the former owner is employed by the co-operators to whom he sells out as manager, receiving bonds for his interest and a salary. The interest upon the investment in the forms of bonds and members' shares is a first charge upon the profits, but every patron, at least every listed patron,

where I stood and commenced to care for me and tell me not to worry. I let him, it felt so good, as if my own grandfather rose from the grave to take pity on me. Oh, how I could hardly remember when someone had petted me, or spoken of kindness to me! In our family, you know, we never had time for these things. Suddenly, the light in his eyes changed, they began to glitter, like those of a hungry wolf, his toothless mouth quivered, and his hand slid down around by waist. Like a flash it dawned upon me that I was in danger. With the strength of fear I rid myself of him, and made for the door. It would not open: I had to listen to what he said: 'My dear child, why be so arrogant? Is there more virtue in being a brute, while your family is slowly dying from starvation, or in being kind to a lone old man, and save them from misery?' How dared he talk to me like this? I threatened to scream; he then pushed a button on his table and the door opened. It was baby's worst day. Mother said if she could call a specialist, he might save the child's life. Poor baby, he was just choking for breath, while we stood helplessly looking on. Perhaps, if I had sacrificed myself, I might have saved the baby. But how could I? This is holiday week. Not for us though. When the children are away to school mother is at least spared the torture of seeing them hungry. Their shoes are giving away, and they may not be able to go back when school opens. If we could only pull through another two weeks, for I am supposed to go back to work by the end of next week. We had a postal from Dan. He pushed himself through as far as Chicago without a sign of work anywhere. I wonder if any good will come of it? (To be concluded.)

WOMAN'S TRADE UNION NEWS.

March, Brest Forward: Convention National Women's Trade Union League. The second biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League will be held in Chicago beginning Monday, September 27. This convention differs from the interstate conferences which were held simultaneously in Chicago, New York and Boston in 1907 and 1908, in that it is a convention of delegates from the local women's trade union leagues, members at large—whether trade unionists or allies—and delegates from those trade unions affiliated with the national organization; while the interstate conferences represented visiting women trade unionists from all over the country, coming together to consider the best means of strengthening trades unions among women. About eighty delegates are expected from points as widely separated as Boston and San Francisco, and we are also looking forward with much pleasure to welcoming our friends from France, Germany, Italy and England. Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the British Women's Trade Union League, is coming from London, and Mrs. Werner Hegeman, of Munich, Germany, and Miss Agnes Herman, secretary of the Verband Kaufmannischer Weiblicher Angestellter, of Berlin, are definitely expected. A convention is, after all, but a living illustration of that thought to which Lowell gave expression when he said: 'As one lamp lights another nor grows less. So nobleness enkindleth nobleness'—and, we may add, so knowledge bringeth knowledge. The enthusiasm of such a meeting helps to establish that concerted action so necessary to all constructive work of the day, and everybody must understand how valuable is this coming together of the organized working women of our country to consider their own and their sisters' needs in the industrial world and to plan together how better to equip themselves for their service. In that remarkable document, the Pittsburgh Survey, Dr. Devine states the third chief cause of the poverty and degeneracy of the workers in the Pittsburgh steel district as follows:—'Still lower wages for women, who receive, for example, in one of the metal trades in which the proportion of women is great enough to be menacing, one-half as much as unorganized men in the same shop, and one-third as much as the men in the neighborhood'—and this fact is true of every great city in our country wherever the women are unorganized. So strong is their faith in what can be accomplished for bettering the industrial conditions by coming together from all over the country to consider these questions that the young women have declared their willingness to do so, even though in many instances at a great personal sacrifice. The headquarters of the convention will be Miss Morgan's studio, Fine Arts Building Chicago. Mrs. Harriet C. Williams, of Sherburne, N. Y., believed to be the oldest woman telegrapher in the world in point of service, has resigned her position with the Western Union Company at that village, and the office has been dismantled and closed. For forty-two years Mrs. Williams conducted the office, but because of rheumatism, which has closed both her hands with the exception of the thumb and one finger, she is compelled to relinquish the key. She has been a telegrapher for more than fifty years and was one of the very first to discard the recording system and learn to receive by sound. She is 73 years old. CUPBOARD TRUST. Old Mother Hubbard She went to the cupboard, To get her poor dog a crust; But when she got there, She found, I declare, The cupboard controlled by a trust.—Puck.

MUTUALISM, THE NEW RELIGION.

Sermon by John D. Long, D.D., general secretary of the Christian Socialist League, in the Parkside Church, Lenox road, near Flatbush avenue, Sunday, August 29, 1909. 'Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ.' Gal. vi. 2. Ex-President Eliot has been forecasting the religious future. He thinks that he discerns the dawn of a new religion. In this prophecy he is right—and yet he is wrong. Belonging himself to the old and passing order, he opines that the coming change is to be of a theological character. In this he is mistaken. The significant thing about the new religion will not be its theological characteristics. Last year the Lambeth Encyclical of the 243 bishops met in London from the English speaking world was remarkable for the sounding of a new note. This note was the attention called to the past neglect and the present and future duty of the church in social duty. 'The new religion will be the religion of mutual service. It will be Mutualism. But why call it new? Did not Jesus make religion consist in ministry to human needs, and did he not condemn as fundamental irreligious the neglect to provide means for food and clothes and shelter for the needy? Did not Paul in the text remind his readers that the law of Christ required for its fulfillment the bearing of one another's burdens? And has he not likewise reminded us that no one is to live to himself, that as the body has many members, and yet is a unit no part of which may be neglected, even so although many, humanity is one, all being members one of another? Quite true. We have held these things in theory. We have even proclaimed them. But we have never practiced them. In fact, some one has said that Christianity has been talked to death. The new religion will not do so much talking. It will in a large measure substitute practice for preaching. The reason why men have lost faith in religion is not because, as Dr. Eliot thinks, the old creeds have become outworn. It is because we have failed to drive our preaching and our practice teamlike at least. We have been driving them tandem and the leading horse has broken loose and left humanity stuck in the mud hitched to the ineffectual rear beast. About a year ago a minister of my own denomination died a suicide. In the letter explaining his act he gave as the reason his disappointment and despair in the religion of the day. The only trinity worshipped by men as he found them in the church and out were money, success and pleasure. Jesus found the same purse-proud, pleasure-loving world that we have today, might making right and justice regnant. He sought to organize his followers against the world and warned them: 'Marvel not if the world hate those early Christians and why should the modern church be popular with the world? Jesus sought to overcome the world to the end that there might be created a new earth—an earth, an order based upon brotherhood and mutual service. We are learning the lesson slowly and we need not wonder that the rich and the powerful and mighty in the land. But as the stars in their courses seemed to fight for Israel against Siera, so the very elements seem to be working for the destruction of the present economic order. Not only have the great business interests been driven increasingly more and more into various forms of co-operation such as trusts, communities or interest and the like, but the plain people who have all along been the underdog in the economic struggle have had the same idea beaten into their brains. The poor weavers of Rochdale, England, beaten in a hopeless strike, had the idea of co-operation forced into their heads, and from that lesson have developed the co-operatives of England doing last year a business of more than three hundred millions of dollars. The lesson is also being learned by heart in almost all the countries of Europe. The fact is, if we are to ultimately have universal co-operation, the co-operative commonwealth, we must prepare the way and learn the methods through partial and voluntary co-operation. Paul suggested that the world was to be saved by the foolishness of preaching. But talk, no matter how glib, is not demonstration, and we must have some demonstration, else the whole thing will end in evaporation. The new religion will be the demonstration not only of the theoretical desirability of industrial brotherhood, but its practicability and the co-operative movement is the first step in this demonstration. The co-operative movement in the United States is still in its infancy. A beginning is even now being made in co-operative industrialism at Camp-gaw, N. J. Thirty years ago and more, at Olathe, Kan., a co-operative store was started. That store now has five branches, a co-operative bank and fire insurance with four millions of dollars of policies in force. Again, at Calumet, Mich., there is a co-operative store that has been running for nearly twenty years that last year did a business of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars and paid to its members seventy-eight thousand dollars in dividends. Other examples might be given. The most significant are the hundred or more stores affiliated with the Right Relationship League, which has its headquarters and its wholesale house in Minneapolis, Minn. This group of stores last year did a total business of nearly two millions of dollars, and the co-operating members of the enterprise fully two thousand. These Right Relationship League stores proceed on the plan of taking over existing establishments after the proprietors have been persuaded of the advantages of co-operation. As a rule, the former owner is employed by the co-operators to whom he sells out as manager, receiving bonds for his interest and a salary. The interest upon the investment in the forms of bonds and members' shares is a first charge upon the profits, but every patron, at least every listed patron,

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THE NEW YORK CALL

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

It is to be hoped that organized labor will not let slip its present great opportunity.

Owing to the intervention of the representatives of Austria-Hungary in behalf of its subjects, our government has been compelled to institute an investigation into the doings at the McKees Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company.

Thus, for example, the New York Times—which was by no means the worst offender—announced last Thursday in large headlines: "No Peonage Proof Found at McKees Rocks." But by Saturday it completely changed its tune and announced: "Steel Car Plant Called a Prison," and "Strikebreakers Testify They Were Held in Stockade Against Their Will."

The charges of peonage, brutality, refusal to pay the new men their wages, and feeding them with rotten food resulting in ptomaine poisoning, have been completely substantiated by the testimony of released or escaped strikebreakers. The moral effect of this must be immense. Everybody, excepting idiots and prostitute newspapers and lawyers, can see that if this was the way the strikebreakers were treated, the treatment of the company's regular workmen now on strike must have been infinitely worse.

At the same time that the company stands morally discredited, it is also physically beaten. The pretense of keeping the vast plant running has been given up. The Sun, which has shamefully suppressed news unfavorable to the company, was obliged to admit yesterday that although fifty more strikebreakers were landed by river the previous afternoon from Chicago, yet there were altogether less than one hundred workmen within the stockade.

All that remains to be done is to turn the defeat of the enemy into a complete rout and to utilize this most favorable opportunity for the advantage, not only of the McKees Rocks strikers, but also of the vast army of workers in the entire Pittsburg district, of the still vaster army employed in the entire iron and steel industry of the country, and indirectly of the entire working class of the nation.

The only organization that can fully utilize this opportunity is the American Federation of Labor. It is to be hoped that the absence of its president in Europe will not keep the responsible officials on the spot from fulfilling their full duty, both to their organization and to the entire working class. They should bear in mind that this splendid opportunity was not of their own making, and that another opportunity equally favorable may not present itself in years.

This is, truly, a splendid opportunity. The Amalgamated Association, now fighting for its very life against the Steel Trust, will undoubtedly be eager to render all possible assistance to the officials of the A. F. of L. The other unions, all equally menaced by the powerful Trust, must be in the same mood. The unorganized workers, who have learned the supreme value of organization and who have for so many years been kept out of the old unions by their narrow and antiquated constitutions, have shown in this protracted and stubborn fight their splendid fighting qualities, as well as the indomitable spirit of solidarity which animates them.

This is the time for glorious achievement. The workers look to their chosen commanders to do their full duty and to justify the trust of their followers.

Our middle-class contemporaries profess amazement at the terrific break in the stock market caused by the illness of Harriman—a mere stock gambler, as they term him. This is a characteristic self-deception of the middle class, which refuses to recognize the great changes that have taken place in the industrial organization of society. Harriman is a stock gambler, no doubt of that, but he is infinitely more. He is a great organizer, controller, and builder of railways, and of enterprises that depend upon the railways. Our social system has put in his way great opportunities, which he has utilized to the fullest extent. He may be guilty of all the crimes in the calendar. He has certainly emptied the pockets of thousands of middle class dupes by his stock jobbing. But that he has a genius for organization and that he has contributed greatly to the economic development of this country, as well as of Mexico, are facts not to be denied. The only valid criticism that can be made against men of the Harriman type is that they are so totally blind to the inevitable result of the vast concentration process in which they have played so conspicuous a part. But, in fact, it is our society that should be



THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

The gravest question now exercising the minds of the financial world is the potentiality underlying the universal and apparently insatiable craze for bigger and ever bigger armaments. Unless this insane movement can be arrested, the consequences may be appalling.—Frank A. Vanderlip, president National City Bank, in Van Norden Magazine.

HUNKEYS ON STRIKE.

By Robert Hunter.

The strike at McKees Rocks is significant.

The bosses of Pennsylvania have long sought to find contented workers. A stream of races and nationalities have passed through the industries of that state.

Each time the workers have revolted a new race has been brought in to break the strike. Each time the new race was content at first, but little by little their condition became intolerable and they, too, struck.

Today the workers of McKees Rocks are chiefly Slavs. Men of a dozen different tongues are assembled there. They have been selected from what seemed the least intelligent, the least independent, the least Americanized workmen.

Locally they are known as "hunkeys." They live in shacks and cabins owned by the company and referred to generally as "Hunkeyville."

They live and work under balliffs; at home there is a home boss and at work a shop boss. The house boss is appointed by the company and out of the pay envelope he collects his rent of twelve dollars a month for four rooms.

The shop boss drives the slaves at work; the house boss robs them of their earnings.

Even the "hunkeys" were unable to stand this constant, brutal, thieving oppression. Without organization, without knowing how many would

strike, without funds or ownership, they quit work.

Whether the strike will succeed no man can say. Other men may be found willing to take the jobs of even these wretched "hunkeys," and like others that have gone before, the "hunkeys" may pack up their little baggage, take their wives and children and leave behind them "Hunkeyville."

The bosses are powerful, the mounted police dutiful, the courts lawful, unemployed immigrants plentiful. The houses, like the tools, belong to the bosses, the law is definite and the courts write the orders and sheriff, deputies and mounted police execute the orders.

Bag and baggage, cribs, cots and mattresses are now being thrown into the street and those "hunkeys" who only a few years ago rushed gladly into "Hunkeyville" to take the jobs of their predecessors are today tramping out of "Hunkeyville" to give place to their successors.

Such is the hard lesson the school of experience teaches. The strike-breaker of yesterday is strike broken today.

The man, for whom yesterday the police fought, is today the man the police fight. And the "hunkey" who though he fought for the right to work finds he has won the right to quit, to leave home boss and shop boss, and with his pack to follow after those races and nations of comrades that have gone before.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

Thank God, radium was placed on the free list in the new tariff. What would the poor do if this necessity had been taxed?

New York is said to have \$12,000,000 worth of property, an average of \$3,000 for every man, woman and child of its 4,000,000 population, most of whom have obligingly turned their share over to the idle rich.

Bishop Williams of Michigan, who has been giving plutocracy some severe theological hooks and jabs, says that "our national emblem, according to Continental caricatures, should be a composite animal, made up of a hog and a fox." Morgan and Rockefeller mixed.

The German Kaiser recently drank a health "to the continuance of the Russian empire in the path which the exalted wisdom of the bloody Czar has already pointed out to it."

Now, then, God Knows Taft, can you beat that when you meet the Mexican Gila Monster?

James Hunter Wright, of New York, is now serving a term for self-confessed arson. If all those who have turned their assets into cash by means of the fire process owned up, how many extra jails would Capitalism be obliged to build for its "business men"?

Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, the leading organ of the negro race, defends those who advertise "colored skins made lighter" and "kinky hair uncurled," on the ground that negroes buy these things to make themselves appear better, "so that they get and retain good employment." Many times multiplied is the power of the new masters. Who ever heard of the blacks in ante-bellum times bothering about skin bleachers or anti-kink?

criticized, and not these individuals, to whose unscrupulous ability it has offered the widest scope.

It is reported that David E. Thompson, the American ambassador to Mexico, has purchased a railway line over 300 miles in length and of great strategic importance for the sum of \$70,000,000. The transfer is in the ambassador's own name, but it is understood that the line is to be merged in the Harriman railway system. Harriman's Southern Pacific Railroad is building a Mexican line over 1,100 miles in length, from Nogales, in Arizona, to Guadalajara, and the new line will be a valuable addition to the Mexican extension. Thus do our ambassadors, the supposed representatives of the American people; reveal themselves to be in reality the agents of our great capitalistic magnates.

FOOLISH AND UNPROFITABLE WAR.

By PETER E. BURROWS.

July the Fourth and its firecrackers are gone by; they have given place to the more serious, but stiller, autumn maneuvers. It is not now little children on their knees blowing upon the doubtful penny cracker, but heavy generals with steel eyes, and death in their voices.

The newspapers are giving us great spread of pictures of these our domestic red and blue armies in mimic war. I have perused none of the blatherskite stuff. Children at play are interesting enough for me. There is the joyous absence of any purpose; there, 'tis but the excitation, the merry twitter of young life, self-liberating. But here, these poor hiring soldier boys are marched out to play under orders, and every step of the game they must play is weighted with the sinister intent of the commanders in the field or in the offices of the money makers. However the guns may oscillate now, they must all come back, when the balls go in, to the point of their intent they must be trilled on the free life of the common people. There is no other enemy to this government, gentlemen, on this soil but the rights of the people.

Hypnotized by their own professional military men really believe they can create or destroy revolutions. To maintain a pompous, striding military profession of shoulder strap loafers, they throw an army of otherwise useful men behind their heels and train them to hinder, or to make revolutions. To maintain these officers as a cold, imperturbable and relentless caste unaffiliated by any sentiment with the life of the nation the government creates great military and naval academies as remote in morals, ideals and customs from the rest of the nation as if Annapolis and West Point were Buddhist monasteries. No foreign army can ever invade the United States so foreign to us as these no navy can ever open fire on our cities that shall be such cold strangers to us as the young gents from Annapolis. America loves you, my dear boy, so well as to pray that you may all die peacefully in your beds and be buried respectfully in consecrated ground.

The fear of a foreign army invading America may no longer haunt the military pillow. You would make more congenial acquaintances and friends with the gentleman commanding an invading army than any self-respecting military American graduate could possibly make with the common, lay, citizen element of this republic.

There are but two nations everywhere in the world. One represented by the man with the gun, and the other by the man with the hoe.

However steeped in servitude and deceit our great (?) dillies may be they cannot hide from us the contempt of those who rule us. The mental attitude of super-American toward Americans is not fear, nor yet scorn; but just that sort of disregard which in legal life becomes contempt of court.

It is a merry, light, careless, jesting thing, it is carried on without virility, ardor, force or feeling. With

easy jollity the company of his presidents hear the guns firing, the building of revolutionary caedes on the streets and say to the boys playing fire crackers: "Why should they be disturbed? They know that a Spanish (or other national revolution) can now be effected without fighting armies of the whole world. It may use the sword for special markets, but its system is not touched by military rule. Though born of revolution and the unconscious and unwilling of revolutions, she is as maintain the integrity of a Harem as any other evil that has As all the armies of the world unite against any real republic, nation, there needs to be no fear of revolution anywhere. We are all safe, the remnants of capitalism, of czar, of shah, of sultan, are one and all safely strapped on the backs of workers. And as to the workers themselves, they are safe, so long as they are contented with sort of safety. There is no need to fear, dear, trembling patriots, any invaders would make worse matters than the American government makes for American workmen."

The world is being dominated by traders, and as the American ingman has a great reputation for speed, efficiency and endurance may occur to the armies of nations to come over here and compete with our employers for the advantage of having us in their hands. Let them come! They would not find arms in the working people. Indeed, we who to shoot, and whom have we to shoot?

Armed invasion and armament are rapidly passing out of age's order. The many nations are becoming reduced to differences. Once you could be by their uniforms, now even becoming one cheap burlap, flags are still different, but the easily altered. The guns, the arms, the explosives, the shot, the torpedoes, the war balloons, are permitted to vary. In discipline, officership, in schooling, they are one. The race for equality, unified the army officers of the they all command, march and one way, and they all think one. And now it only remains for musket men to think the other.

This consummation, so devoutly wished for, is part of the national program of Socialism. Socialism (to all the world let it be known) has no other program but preparation for its true and commonwealth but a program of action. All that which lives by the sword shall perish by the sword. And all that grows out of the soil shall, with the mind, remain forever. The Socialist revolution, the truly gotten revolution, uses no powder, needs only the human hand, the human brain, the human conscience, the human pen and the human

THE CZAR AND THE GERMAN WORKERS.

As an illustration of the hatred with which the Bloody Czar of all the Russias is regarded by the working class of Germany, the Berlin Vorwaerts prints the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Socialists of Kiel on the occasion of Nicholas' visit at that port:

This assemblage of 10,000 persons gathered on the Waldwiese Common on the 27th of July, 1909, heartily endorse the speech of Comrade Karl Liebknecht and declares that:

The visit of the Russian Czar is a matter which concerns all the respectable people of Europe, and must be declined with the greatest disgust. Nicholas II. is not only the representative of a system which allows 300,000 human beings to perish within the slimy walls of its prisons and butchers countless thousands in the most frightful manner, but he is also a man who has twice brought about the most despicable coups d'etat, and who rules his country only by the help of a band of scoundrels that murder, torture, commit all sorts of horrible barbarities and place the most depraved and blood-soaked villains in the most important positions.

Through his countenance and encouraging of the most contemptible

spy systems, the Czar has been about a state of affairs in his lawless country in which the basest racial reigns supreme, personally protects these laws, shame and is the responsible for the barbarity and corruption of Russia as well as for the political physical scourges, particularly the breaking conduct of the police, which all Europe, and Germany in particular, is continually being

No man who is worthy of the name of civilized people and no nation the earth will extend a welcome hand to this crowned scoundrel, fies in an ocean of blood and rors, and whose throne rests hundreds of thousands of dead

Therefore the Social Democrats of Germany, and, this time as its man, this mighty mass meeting, since early this morning in presence of the Russian bloodthirsty in the most emphatic terms against this insulting visit of the imperial government has upon us.

Consequently this assembly demands the immediate removal of monster in human form, and with the cry of "Throw this scoundrel out of Germany!"

Madrid, who since the beginning in 1887 was at the head of the charity, taking an actual and active part in the work, carrying out her mission faithfully to the fullest extent permitted her by the funds of the organization. It has no high-salaried officers, but is administered on an economical and business-like basis. Since 1887 thousands have been snatched from starvation, and families have been comforted with warm food. A meal ticket, or one cent, has always been received for more than its commercial equivalent in warm, wholesome and well-cooked food; and if perchance the wayfarers have neither the one nor the other, they may go direct to the kitchen or coffee stand and they will be fed without question.

A one-cent restaurant is maintained at 31 West 5th street, where the weary and hungry may come in and rest a while.

Last year 149,63 meals were served from the coffee booths and one-cent restaurant, and about fifteen hundred were fed free on Thanksgiving Day, and baskets were sent out to sick poor liberally filled with dainties.

This work is continued as a tribute to the founder's memory.

Yours very truly, J. M. LAMADRID, Adm. New York, Aug. 24, 1909.

PERSECUTION OF PUSHCART MEN

Editor of The Call: Can you explain the daily procession of pushcart fruit vendors to the police court, thither conducted by armed ruffians in blue coats, down

near Wall street? The same phenomenon is perhaps observable other parts of town. If it is of the community that fruit be sold in the public streets, why the community not stop that practice? Our town must be in a very bad indeed if it is necessary to hold these poor traders to extort from them. JAN HEER New York, Aug. 26, 1909.

WAGES OF WOMEN.

Editor of The Call: In The Call of August 27 I saw Gowan says:

"No capitalist, when he pays woman \$3 a week, dares say, 'I know how to earn the rest of a wage. A man can't, so he gets it, but you can't.' He doesn't say that, he thinks it."

Probably no one but the employ themselves know just how often to say this, or something similar, as we think it, but it is pretty certain that it sometimes happens. I reliably informed of at least one instance of this kind. A young girl applied for work at a leading department store in Boston. She was paid at the small wages offered and innocently, not to say indignantly, declared that she could not live on that amount. "Well," replied the superintendent, "we will see that you find a gentleman friend to help you out."

The young woman did not accept the "position." W. R. EASTMAN, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 27, 1909.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BINGHAM AND McCLELLAN AND "HIGHER UP."

Editor of The Call:

Your editorial dealing with Bingham's campaign against free speech and free assembly is a splendid piece of work. It is all the more so since our "respectable" reformers depict that ruffian soldier as a highly suitable candidate for Mayor. And from their point of view they are right, too. They want an absolutely faithful watchdog to guard their property against the Reds. They are perfectly willing to overlook such little things as constitutional rights of individuals when the police clubs are brought into play upon radicals only.

At the same time we must not forget that Mayor McClellan is an accomplice of Bingham in these Cossack methods. He knew what Bingham was doing not only from the reports in the press. A committee of the Local New York called twice at the City Hall to see him about this matter. He was then so busy with political wire pulling that he found no time to receive them. But a constant stream of politicians was pouring in and out of his private office all the time. There was a primary fight on. McClellan had plenty of time for that. He was low politician first of all. The committee finally succeeded in getting speech with Mr. O'Brien, the Mayor's secretary. They gave him to understand plainly that the Socialists of New York held the Mayor directly responsible for the violation of their rights as citizens.

The Mayor never in any way expressed any disapproval of Bingham's Russian tactics. He is in the same boat with his ex-commissioner of police.

Union Square followed. Has anyone ever heard McClellan say that Schmittberger was wrong? On the contrary, he evidently is primarily responsible for that fellow's promotion after the outrage. Suppose Bingham and his "respectable" address shed some light on that part of the subject?

MOSES OPPENHEIMER, New York, Aug. 19, 1909.

ACADEMIC CRITICISM.

Editor of The Call:

Are you not violating the orthodox conventions by printing in your issue of August 21 a cartoon from a capitalistic paper? It is true that it is an excellent, if ghastly, cartoon, but in the same issue you reproach Professor Giddins for trying to advise New York regarding its political regeneration and unnamed "college professors" for undertaking missionary work at Newport. Is it any more objectionable to carry one's message from a wooden house to a marble house than to recognize the effective caricatures of the unsocialistic press? Yours very truly,

CHARLES ZUEBLIN, Winchester, Mass., Aug. 23, 1909.

ST. ANDREW'S CHARITY.

Editor of The Call:

Having read in the columns of your valuable paper that the St. Andrew's one-cent coffee stand has been removed from the corner of the Tombs on account of some repairs being made on the sidewalk, I wish to say it is not so. The St. Andrew's coffee stand will remain in the same place where it is located to serve daily the needy and starving, warm, wholesome foods, at the nominal price of one cent a portion.

This practical charity was the idea of a woman, the late Mrs. J. M. La-