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The Call

The Weather.

Cloudy, with probable showers.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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Vol. 2—No. 227.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1910.

### MAYOR'S CONDITION CONTINUES BETTER

Today Considered the Last One of Danger From Septicemia—Yesterday Physicians Feared Bad Turn.

Word came from Mayor Gaynor's bedside in St. Mary's hospital, Hoboken, yesterday that if the patient passed yesterday and today without any unfavorable change in his condition there was every reason to believe that his recovery was nearly assured. Yesterday passed with nothing but the most favorable indications of progress.

This was the first statement from the physicians which treated Mayor Gaynor's recovery in any tone of assurance. It was given to the reporters through Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, who said:

"The physicians who have been watching the Mayor's case believe that if any serious turn for the worse was to have developed it would have come today. They say that if he passes today without signs of complications, certainly it will show a good way toward recovery. They do not fear any serious change in his symptoms after tomorrow at the latest."

The following bulletin concerning the Mayor's condition was posted by the physicians in attendance yesterday: "Midnight—There has been no change since the last bulletin. The symptoms continue to be favorable."

"11:15 p.m.—The Mayor continues to improve. He has passed a comfortable day and is steadily gaining in strength."

"12 noon—The Mayor has had a comfortable morning. The wound, which has been dressed, looks good."

The reason why yesterday and today has been set by the attending physicians as milestones along Mayor Gaynor's road of convalescence was explained by one of them. He said that so far as surgeons had been able to classify the bacteria of infection there were two septic genera the most to be feared in cases such as Mayor Gaynor's. One variety possessed an incubating period of about forty-eight hours and its dangerous activity was limited to from ten to twelve hours. The second class of malignant bacteria of blood poisoning required five or six days for incubation, but it was more to be feared than the first, for the germs of infection were capable of activity for one or two days.

### LABOR DAY ISSUE

The editors of The Call for Labor Day, September 5, will be specially intended for proposals among labor men. Special notices of the labor movement and a number of notable articles by leading trade unionists and Socialists will appear.

Orders for bundles (50 cents a bundle) should be sent in at once. Advertising solicitors should make particular efforts to obtain advertisements for this number. An extraordinarily large issue is promised.

### FOUR KILLED IN BOILER EXPLOSION

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 14.—Four men were killed and several slightly injured Saturday night when the boiler of the steam schooner Phoenix, bound from Needle Rock to Frisco with a cargo of bark, exploded nine miles north of Point Arena. The dead are:

Chief Engineer Thomas Houston, Second Mate Andrew Rasmussen, Fireman Chris Hansen and Fireman William Nicholson. Captain Peter Halvorsen had a miraculous escape as his cabin was blown to bits and everything in the room wrecked. Yet he escaped without a scratch. The first mate was on the bridge and was thrown thirty feet in the air and fell to the deck of the schooner. The Phoenix is a total wreck and was abandoned yesterday. The two men in the engine room are dead, so the cause of the explosion will remain a mystery.

The captain, when he escaped from the wreckage, had a boat launched and the injured taken ashore. He remained until early morning, when the vessel sank, only the masts showing above water. Second Mate Rasmussen was scalded by escaping steam and died in great agony. The vessel was worth about \$30,000.

### NEW POLITICAL BOSSES SEE TAFT

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 14.—The political upheaval in the Republican party, which got its first public notice on Saturday, is likely to continue its rumbling in Beverly for a few days to come. Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, who is set down as the real leader among the new leaders of the Republican party, will be here on Tuesday. He will see President Taft then for the first time since he went West to meet Secretary Ballinger early this month. He will have much to tell the President, not the least thing being how Ballinger is to be relieved, how Aldrich is urged to iterate his announcement that he would not run again for the senate, and last, but not least, how Uncle Joe Cannon is to be separated from the gavel of the house of representatives. Crane has a reputation for quiet action, but the politicians think the rumble will be heard nevertheless.

On the heels of Crane will come Vice President Sherman and Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, secretary of the congressional campaign committee and manager of its Eastern office. Mr. Loudenslager and Mr. Sherman are both close personal friends of Cannon. Sherman, when a member of the house of representatives, was a leader in the old rules committee and was regarded as Cannon's right-hand man even before Representative Payne or Dalzell. Loudenslager has been a friend of Cannon for years, and next to Representative William B. McKinley, of Illinois, is regarded more intimate with Uncle Joe than almost any man in public life.

### GOMPERS TALKS IN WISCONSIN

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 14.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking here on Saturday, declared that although he has no party affiliations, he believes in the insurgent cause. Gompers said: "I would vote for La Follette if that were the last thing I could do on earth. I stand by Cooper, Madison, Cummins and other congressmen of principle, who have stood for justice and for the good of the people. I am neither a Republican, a Democrat nor a Socialist. I am for principle, not for party. If I think a man is right I vote for him, no matter what his belief may be. I stand behind the progressives in Congress, who demand justice for man against class."

Gompers said Speaker Cannon is the greatest menace to American political life and a stumbling block to civilization.

### "PICTURE BRIDES" BARRED AT FRISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Immigration officers here are wrestling with fifty-nine Hindu laborers and twenty-two Japanese "picture brides" who are clamoring for admission to this country. The Hindus are the first of a large lot from Punjab, India, who have been attracted to California by reports of high wages received by their countrymen. Several are Sikhs who were policemen in Hongkong and who confidently expected to be put on the Frisco force immediately. They are six-footers, but evidently did not count on Irish prejudice against their color. With seventy-five Hindus who arrived here last week the greater part will probably be deported, as they have no money and many are sick. Japanese "picture brides" are girls who go through the ceremony of marriage to photographs of Japanese who are in this country. They claim admission here as wives, but the government will not admit them unless they marry here in the American way the Japanese whom they claim as picture husbands.

### NEW TAX YIELDS \$20,939,783

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The corporation tax yielded big returns to the Treasury in the fiscal year 1910, ended June 30 last. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, just made public, shows that the corporations of the country paid over to Uncle Sam the sum of \$20,939,783 under the terms of the new law.

### WILL GAYNOR BE THE NEXT PRESIDENT?

Local Politicians Predict He Can Easily Get the Democratic Nomination and Win.

That Mayor Gaynor, provided he survives his wound, as now seems extremely probable, will be the next President of the United States, is being freely predicted in this city by politicians and others who like to be called "students of events."

At least, he stands an excellent chance of being the next Democratic Presidential nominee, and in view of the radical sentiment pervading the country and the resentment against the Republican party for the way it has flimflamed the voters, his election would not be a big surprise, these observers think.

There is no doubt of the fact that the shooting of the Mayor has been a most colossal advertisement for him. As he is an ambitious man, he may yet have cause to thank the poor devil now in Hoboken jail, upon whose bruised and not too strongly balanced head the smugly respectable and bourgeois press is now heaping obloquy and execration.

His wounding at the hands of Gallagher, the dock watchman, may prove to be the most important event of Gaynor's life. From a city official, whose deeds and probable future were being already mildly discussed, he has become an international figure, whose very breakfast appetite is being telegraphed to the uttermost parts of the world. His every word and move will be eagerly described from now on.

On one bound, so to speak, he has pushed the struggling Roosevelt aside from the position where he held the national spotlight tightly wrapped around himself and has become the most talked about citizen of the United States. Even his bitterest enemies now have nothing but good words for him and the newspapers which only a few months ago were calling him a "common scold" and "cross old woman" are now retuning their harps to give forth hymns of praise.

### Tremendous Advantage.

The advantage this gives the Mayor over any possible rival for political honors is tremendous. Upon his full restoration to health and strength he will be hailed a popular hero. The slower his process of recovery, the longer his period of retirement, the longer will be the huzzas when he does return to resume his chair in City Hall, which resumption, it is hereby prophesied, will be described by the capitalist newspapers "as if nothing had happened."

The country has need of a hero just now, as Theodore Roosevelt is suffering from a slight eclipse at present on account of the reaction following the ecstasies attending his return from Africa, and Mayor Gaynor will do first rate. He is a man of not unattractive qualities, is satisfactorily "democratic" in his manners and habits, and is fortunate in being gifted with a homeliness and quaintness of phraseology which the capitalist newspapers love to quote and turgidly editorialize upon.

### As a Presidential Possibility.

It is known that the Mayor has had his eye on the Presidential nomination for some time. That is the reason, they say around City Hall, that he so firmly pushed aside the offer of the gubernatorial nomination. He could have had this nomination on a silver platter if he had so requested, and doubtless could have won the governorship itself without great trouble, but it is entirely probable he is not insensible to the advantages of the mayorship as against the governor's chair. The mayorship of the city of New York is one of the best advertised posts in the world. It ranks about third in political importance in this country, the first of course being the Presidency, and the Speakership of the house of representatives second. It is not generally known by local inhabitants how much news about the doings of New York's Mayor the country's newspapers carry.

The volume of New York news that the local press agencies spread abroad is enormous, and of this a good share is devoted to the Mayoralty. Hence a man like Gaynor who does and says things in an unconventional way will get considerable more than the usual share of publicity. It is quite probable that Mayor Gaynor figured on all this, remembering what the newspapers accomplished in making a career for Theodore Roosevelt.

### His Only Rival.

Previous to his wounding, Mayor Gaynor's only serious rival for the Democratic Presidential nomination was Governor Harmon, of Ohio. Harmon in the last few days has been all but totally "observed." His name was scarcely mentioned now if it were not for the Columbus, Ohio, street car strike, in which Harmon has tried to keep on the fence, and as a result has succeeded in pleasing neither the capitalist nor the union element. Harmon may loom up again if he carries Ohio this fall, but his weak and vacillating policy in regard to the strike has made him many enemies, both among the business magnates and the labor unions of Ohio.

Then, too, Harmon has a suspicious corporation smell that may queer him.

### WHAT SEAMEN HAVE TO BUCK

Some Correspondence Showing How Steamship Lines, U. S. Government and Others Join Hands

### TO MAKE AN HONEST DOLLAR

Out of Helpless Sailors Who Put Up the Money to Get What the Law Calls Free.

The American Line Steamship Company has a contract with the Post-office Department for carrying the mails between New York and Southampton. There is evidence to indicate that the provisions of this contract are being violated by the steamship company.

There is a federal law which provides that the docks of all steamship companies at New York shall be open to seamen seeking employment. There is positive evidence that this law is being violated by the American line company.

Some further evidence is at hand to show that the Rev. Archibald Mansfield and his Seamen's Church Institute are the benefactors of connivance by United States government officials.

On June 22 last the following letter was addressed to the United States Shipping Commissioner at this port by one whose name can be learned by calling at the commissioner's office:

"Dear Sir—Will you kindly advise me in regard to the shipping of crews in American line and the law regarding the signing of crews in the American line steamers, those that transport the United States mail are under the subsidy contract with the government, the government paying the American line the sum of \$13,500 for each trip, or about \$4 a mile; that the contract calls for a certain percentage of American citizens (among the crew) and twelve American boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years. Also, that the American line docks shall be open to all American seamen to go on board the subsidy vessels to seek employment. Is this correct?"

### What Law Provides.

On July 5 this reply was received: "Sir—Replying to your letter of June 22 would say that the questions contained in your letter seem to refer to the law as contained in the subsidy act (so called) which was passed by Congress March 3, 1891, as amended. I would be pleased to send you a copy of this act if I had an additional one, but as I have but a single copy you might call here and study same at your convenience."

"Under section 3 of said act vessels employed in the mail service must, during the first two years of such contract, employ a crew of which one-fourth shall be citizens of the United States; during the next three succeeding years one-third, and during the remaining time of the continuance of the contract one-half. Said vessels shall take as cadets or apprentices one American born boy under twenty-one years of age for each 1,000 gross tons and one for each majority fraction thereof."

### "PHILIP ETTING," "Commissioner."

For some reason the shipping commissioner fails to reply to the query as to whether the American line should keep its docks open to seamen seeking employment, if he is as well informed as the most ignorant out-cast along the water front he knows that the American line does not keep its docks open to men looking for work. He knows that at each dock entrance there stands a watchman who holds up the man out of work and demands that he go first to see Stanford Wright, who presides over the "Christian Association for the Benefit of and Spreading of the Gospel Among American Seamen," at 399 West street.

### What He Should Know.

If he knows very much he also knows that Stanford Wright asks of that man out of work that he show his last shipping papers and that the latter has small chance to be engaged unless those papers show that he was last in the employ of a British shipping master.

This mail contract with the American line has been running for a good many years and at least one-half of all the men composing its crews should be American citizens. Yet the complaint is universal along the water front that Americans are the last to be engaged by Wright, the man who absolutely controls the recruiting. That the American line violates the law by keeping its docks closed is undeniable.

### "HOLY ROLLERS" RIOT IN COURT

Seized by Emotional Wave, Seventy Begin to Rive at Once While Bedlam Reigns.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—Pandemonium held sway in the Atlanta police court during the trial of seventy Holy Rollers, arraigned for disturbing the peace by their religion, when the prisoners were seized by emotional insanity.

As one of the complainants was telling his story of the nature of the religious exercises, one of the rollers was "taken by the holy ghost" and gave a shriek and began a wild dance. His example proved contagious and in an instant the courtroom was a jumble of waving arms and flying feet, and swaying bodies, and shrieks and groans and mumbling made the courtroom a bedlam.

A free fight was in progress. The police were powerless, and spectators were frightened. Chairs and tables and everything else in the way of the rollers were tossed aside in their frenzy.

The courtroom looked like it had been struck by a cyclone. The floor was filled with jewelry, hats and torn clothing. Police reserves were hurried in, but it was many minutes before they could quiet the prisoners. Many of the officers were bruised and beaten by the frantic rollers.

At last they were landed in cells, and the others scattered over the city. For an hour after arrest they danced and raved in their cells. When they quieted down they were brought back into court, where one tried to persuade the judge to become a roller. He ruled the rollers could not use their church again.

### ESPERANTISTS GATHER AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Esperanto congress, with about 1,000 delegates from all parts of the world, will begin its sessions here tomorrow. The proceedings, of course, will be entirely in Esperanto, "the universal language."

Dr. L. L. Zamenhoff, of Warsaw, the creator of the language, is here. John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics, is president of the American Esperanto Association.

It was expected he would preside when the congress opens tomorrow, but Mr. Barrett is ill in New York. The meetings will be conducted by H. W. Yeagans, of Detroit, vice president of the American association.

At the first session of the congress tomorrow Dr. Zamenhoff will make the opening address. Tuesday's session will be devoted by the Esperantists to conferences and speeches on the relation of Esperanto to the business and the various lines of the profession. Tuesday evening "As You Like It" will be presented in Esperanto by the Hickman players. In Esperanto "As You Like It" is "Kiel Pliar al vi." This will be the first dramatic presentation in the new language in this country.

On Thursday afternoon at the ball game between Washington and Cleveland, some of the decisions of the umpires will be given in Esperanto, or what will pass for such.

### MAN OVERBOARD, LINER KEPT ON

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Peter Mollitor, of Brooklyn, twenty years old, had a narrow call from death in Narragansett bay early today and is at present a patient at the Newport Hospital, not entirely out of danger.

Mollitor was a passenger on the Fall River line steamer Priscilla from New York to Fall River last night. When the steamer left here for Fall River this morning Mollitor was sitting on the rail on one of the upper decks. Soon after the steamer left port and was proceeding up the bay he evidently lost his balance and fell overboard. He was not missed on the steamer and would probably have drowned had not B. W. Dingley been passing in a catboat, bound for the fishing grounds. He saw the man struggling in the water and hastened to pick him up.

Captain Dingley headed his boat for the shore and worked on his passenger all the way in. He was hurried to the hospital by the police, who were notified.

### CONDUCTOR ON CAR STRUCK BY PILLAR

John Kirens, a conductor on a northbound Sixth avenue car, was struck in the head by an elevated pillar last night at Warren street and West Broadway when he leaned too far out from the car collecting his fares.

He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital with a fractured skull.

### METZ FUND TO ASSIST CITIES

Herman Metz, treasurer of J. W. Hill's Anti-Socialist League and one time Controller of the City of New York, has so far interested himself in the future conduct of the municipality's affairs as to give \$30,000 toward an investigation which may enable not only New York but the other cities of the country to carry on their municipal business on approved business lines. His gift takes the form of an annual contribution of \$10,000, to be continued for three years.

He has not stipulated that it be known as the Herman A. Metz fund. He has declared that the results of the research so enabled shall be available for all the cities of the country. His gift is an outcome of his experience in the Controller's office, it is announced, coupled with discoveries that he has made since quitting office, which have borne home to him some of the weaknesses of city bookkeeping and general business administration, due in part to a lack of uniformity or standardization in the keeping of accounts and records.

Mr. Metz's gift is announced this morning by the bureau of municipal research, into whose hands his money is to be given "to make available to American cities the best principles and practice worked out in municipal accounting and reporting."

### PIRATES RAVAGE MEXICAN COAST

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Aug. 14.—A pirate ship is preying upon the merchant vessels in the waters of the Pacific along the upper coast of Mexico, according to advices received by the department of war and marine.

A war vessel has been dispatched to overhaul the alleged robbing craft, which is known as the Ballico, Pablo Charles, commander. Two Americans, James Carl and Henry Brown, who were captured in a small boat by the Ballico near La Paz, were later set on shore in Lower California, and have just been landed at Mazatlan by the steamer Herrerias.

In the complaint to the government it is alleged that the commander of the Ballico obtained permission of the authorities along the coast, but instead of doing so, he overhauled all the little boats he saw on his cruise and took all their cargoes. The goods thus stolen were sold at the small ports of San Geronimo, San Quentin and others, as well as Magdalena Bay.

On the island of San Geronimo the pirates boarded a sailing vessel that had run around and took everything they could find aboard. At the same place they took 3,000 sacks of guano and other things.

The commander of the port communicated with the department of war and marine and asked that a gunboat be sent to overhaul the Ballico and arrest Captain Charles.

### CHICAGO JUDGES NOW ENJOINED

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—What will be a fight to the finish, it is announced, to break up the practice of justices, living outside of Chicago, in issuing writs of garnishment against workingmen, tying up their wages and piling up costs, was begun yesterday by the legal department of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. A temporary writ of prohibition was secured from Judge Theodore Brentano, of the Superior Court, against Justice Frank A. McKee, Oak Park, prohibiting him from enforcing any decrees or judgments against four employees of the railway, whose wages have been garnished.

It is averred in the railway company petition that Justice McKee has usurped authority to issue writs of attachments in garnished cases when the authority is vested in the municipal courts. Attorney M. J. Stein, representing the railway company, says there has been a revival to some extent in the last year of conditions which led to the establishment of the municipal courts. He says several justices living outside the city have issued writs of garnishment against employees of his company, returnable outside the city.

### ALASKA VOLCANOS GIVE FINE SHOW

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 14.—Wireless reports received here from the steamship Corwin confirm the news from Seward that Mount Shishaldin is again in eruption and gave the additional information that Mount Pavloff, which is east of Shishaldin, is also in eruption. The wireless report says that the eruption of Mount Pavloff is even more spectacular than that of the other volcano, the flames shooting to a height of nearly 1,500 feet.

In the eruption of Mount Pavloff the volcanic action begins in a new place along the Aleutian chain and to the eastward of the Bogofolof, Makushin and Shishaldin region. The extent of the disturbance, as shown by the latest reports sent by the Corwin, covers approximately three degrees of longitude.

### THIRTY KILLED IN BORDEAUX

BORDEAUX, Aug. 14.—In a railway accident at Senon today thirty persons were killed and thirty-five injured. The wreck was caused by a collision between a freight and an excursion train.

### MORE BOSSES DESERT THE SINKING SHIP

Ask for Immediate Settlement With Cloak Makers' Union, Provided Names Be Kept Secret.

"Provided you keep our names secret we will sign the union agreement." Nearly a dozen cloak manufacturers, all of them members of the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association, called upon Meyer London, attorney for the striking cloak makers, at his home yesterday, expressing not only their willingness but eagerness to sign the union agreement, provided their names are not made public.

It was not much of a rest day for Attorney London yesterday. His success in staying off last Friday the granting of a sweeping injunction to the manufacturers, which makes it practically impossible that so much an injunction will be issued, caused hundreds of bosses, who are members of the manufacturers' association, but who have been following in the footsteps of the association, to adopt a change of front and to seek a settlement with the union. In addition to the dozen manufacturers who called at his home, scores of telephone messages were received by London from other manufacturers asking him to fix a date when they could come up and "talk settlement."

Willing to Settle. "We will grant the request of the manufacturers who are settling with us and we will not make public their names," Meyer London said. "I know, of course, that if we were to make public the list of manufacturers who have already signed the union agreement the cloak bosses' association would be staggered by the names we have. But it would hurt some of the fair firms. As it is, many of those have been boycotted by those firms who are members of the Manufacturers' Protective Association. We owe it to the men who are fair to the union to withhold their names for a time."

"As to the injunction," London continued, "I might say that I feel confident that the manufacturers will not secure an injunction next Friday. Their claims are ridiculous and contradictory. By next Friday there will probably be not more than twenty-five firms left in the manufacturers' association, while we will most likely have signed agreements with the rest. Any effort of the manufacturers' association to pose as representing the cloak trade in New York and therefore entitled to a sweeping injunction, will simply be a joke."

More Aid for Union. While President Rosenberg, Meyer London, Ben Schlesinger and other leaders of the strike were in conference yesterday, mapping out the work of the union in the coming week, news was received that a number of storekeepers, restaurateurs and all other business men whom the striking cloak makers had decided to put a shoulder to the wheel and begin to collect a fund among themselves with which to assist the striking cloak makers.

"This is very welcome news," said President Rosenberg yesterday. "It shows us how just our cause and how overwhelming public opinion is on our side in spite of all the misleading and false statements of the manufacturers."

"Indeed, I want to say that the support of both the strikers and the public has been admirable in this strike. The strike has conducted themselves like good boys all around and the public has stood by us faithfully."

The Real Trouble Makers. A statement declaring that in spite of all the provocation on the part of the thugs and toughs, hired as strikebreakers by the manufacturers, there has been little trouble in the cloak makers' strike was issued by the press committee. The statement reads in part:

"Considering the fact that 70,000 people are on strike, it is remarkable that few cases of trouble have occurred. The strike could be settled in a day if there were not so many people on the other side who are anxious to profit by prolonging the strike. Meyer London, the counsel for the union, working without pay, and is trying to settle the strike on broad, humanitarian lines."

"We believe the rank and file of manufacturers are favorable to the union and are open to settlement, but the small coterie who say they represent the best of the manufacturing wealth of the city, but who in reality represent the worst."

### The Allen Cook Leaflet

The publication of the leaflet by Allen Cook was delayed in the expectation of additional orders from Local and Individual Commanders. Nearly all orders have now been received and the printing will proceed at once, so that all orders will be filled by Tuesday, August 16th, 1910.

It will be a four-page leaflet, gotten out in neat and attractive form and will be printed on good white paper. Order now and the supply is exhausted. Price, \$1.50 per thousand copies.

### The New York Call

BOOK DEPARTMENT 409 PEARL STREET NEW YORK

25 per cent, are the trouble makers of the entire situation.
Institution for Fair Bosses.
It was learned late last night that at a meeting of the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association this forenoon a "trial" will be conducted, at which several members of the association who have signed agreements with the Cloak Makers' Union will be called to account for their breach of "principle," as the manufacturers term their fight on unionism.

MEYER LONDON'S SPEECH OPPOSING INJUNCTION AGAINST CLOAK MAKERS

The courts are not superior to the will of the people.
This opening statement of Meyer London, attorney for the striking cloak makers, in response to a plea by Julius Henry Cohen, attorney for the cloak manufacturers, for a sweeping injunction declaring the general strike a conspiracy, caused both laymen and lawyers in Supreme Court, Part I, Special Sessions, on Friday last, to sit up and take notice.

Attorney London spoke in all about fifteen minutes, annihilating in that brief space of time the arguments of his opponent for an injunction completely. The judge reserved his decision until next Friday, and in view of the facts and reasons presented by London, it is felt certain that the injunction demanded by the cloak manufacturers will not be granted.

This speech, so vitally Socialistic and far reaching, was made by London extemporaneously. No stenographers took it down, but in view of its importance and significance The Call herewith presents this speech as nearly close to the original as can be compiled from notes not stenographically taken.

London's speech follows:
"The Supreme Court is supreme, but is not superior to the will of the people, as expressed by the legislature and as embodied in our laws.

"We are determined to exercise all the rights given to us by our laws and by the Constitution. No court can deprive us of our rights.

"The plaintiff asks for a solemn declaration by this court that violence shall not be committed. You are asked to issue an order restraining the use of violence, force, fraud and intimidation. Is the penal code insufficient as a declaration on the subject? Have not such acts been prohibited long ago? Will an order of this court add any weight or solemnity to the already existing laws? Have all our laws been suspended? Is the Police Department unable to cope with the situation? Has the District Attorney's office fallen asleep? Or shall the Supreme Court be the policeman's work?"

"In any event an injunction against the use of violence, force or fraud is harmless, and I would not have seriously opposed it if there were any merits in the plaintiff's case.

As to the "Conspiracy."
"But it seems that the plaintiff is not satisfied with an injunction against the use of violence. My opponent asks an order declaring the general strike a conspiracy. He wants the unions enjoined from continuing the strike. His claim is that we want a monopoly of union labor, and labor being a commodity, a monopoly of union labor is unlawful. Strange reasoning, indeed! He would have the law say to us: You may form unions, you may organize strikes, but in Heaven's name, do not form strong unions, do not organize effective strikes! As soon as all workmen join the union you will become a monopoly, and will violate the law. As soon as your strike becomes effective and paralyzes the entire industry, the court will step in and say: Stop, you are violating the law!"

"In other words, we may have unions, but they must be weak; we may have strikes, but not successful ones.

"How fortunate that his reasoning has never been adopted by the courts of this state. The Court of Appeals has held in a series of cases that a contract between a union and an employer providing for the exclusive employment of union men is legal. The very agreement which I have submitted to the Supreme Court. If a contract for a closed or union shop is valid, when made with one manufacturer, does it become invalid when made with fifty employers? Does the contract lose its lawful character when made with the 110 manufacturers who constitute the Manufacturers' Association. By the way, while we argue this motion, members of the association are signing agreements with the union.

Nine Hundred Shops Settled.
"Is it wrong for my distinguished opponent to speak on behalf of the entire cloak trade. He represents only 110 manufacturers. Nearly 900 have signed agreements with the union. The strike is no longer a general strike. It was a general strike on the 7th of July. It is August 12 now. More than one-half of the workmen in the trade have returned to work under the protecting wing of the union.

As to the Non-Union Man.
"I hear so much about the rights of the non-union man who is being prevented from working for his noble and generous employer. Where is that non-union man? Where is his lawyer? Where is his complaint? Why is there not a single affidavit by a non-union man among the voluminous papers of the plaintiff? I say to my opponent: Be honest. Your real complaint is that you

have no non-union men; that there are no scabs.
"You want the court to get you scabs. What a peculiar task for the Supreme Court. The court cannot accommodate you. The cloak makers of this city have all joined the union. Throw at them the Penal Code, hurl at them injunction after injunction; you cannot get them to return to work unless their legitimate demands are reasonably satisfied.

"It is the non-union man that asks relief from the court. It is the unscrupulous manufacturer, who pays \$3 a week. It is the sweater and exploiter of labor who is represented here by counsel.

"My opponent fails to understand the fact that the union is not organized for the purpose of keeping the non-union men out of a job, but in order to give to the union man a job. This is competition, which is so dear to the heart of my adversary.

"I will not spend much more time in discussing the ill-fated conference. It is characteristic that my opponent has failed to call to the attention of the court my last letter, in which the position of the union is stated clearly.

"Our people mistrust the manufacturer. They have had enough experience. The average employer's word is as good as his bond, and his bond is as worthless as his word. We know that when he speaks of his love for America's liberty that he thinks of the American dollar. We cannot trust the helpless immigrant into the hands of the merciless employer.

"The public policy requires that intelligently conducted and well organized labor unions should organize the workmen, educate them and guide them. In the cloak trade particularly, what is called by economists 'the law of the meanest man' prevails. The unscrupulous manufacturer and the ignorant workman pull down the standard of living and make life unbearable.

"The trade union is not only a necessity. It is a blessing. The plaintiff has no standing in this court. No allegation in the moving papers or in the complaint that property of the plaintiff is being injured. Were the case to come up for trial today, the plaintiff could not establish any damages. The suit must be dismissed.

Hired Trouble-Makers.
"Then I wish to say the plaintiff comes to court with unclean hands. Employers have hired bands of armed toughs and assassins. We have the testimony of police officers and magistrates that in many instances the Pinkertons and other hirelings have provoked disturbances in order to cause arrests of strikers. The association has maintained a system of boycotting every manufacturer who has reached an understanding with the union. Will you permit an organization which terrorizes and boycotts its opponents to plead for the protection of a court of equity?"

Meets Elizabeth Fry.
When she was eighteen she was taken to London to be presented at court. She met Elizabeth Fry, the reformer, who had done much for the betterment of conditions in English prisons. It was by talking to this woman that Miss Nightingale was attracted first to the idea of hospital work. When she was taken the following year to the continent for the regular trip the Nightingale family made, instead of devoting herself to the doings of society, she inquired into hospital systems. She spent nine years visiting the continental cities and studying their nursing sisterhoods. In 1851 she enrolled herself as a voluntary nurse in the training home at Kaiserswerth, in Germany. Later she studied in a Paris hospital, but her health broke down and she returned home to Leamouth.

When she recovered her strength she went to work with the Harley Street Hospital, an institution which was languishing through need of proper management. This she developed to a high point of efficiency and brought it out of its decrepitude. The Crimean war started and it soon became known in England that the enemy were nowhere near so dangerous to the British troops as were the conditions of the camps and the hospitals in which the sick were put. The percentage of fatalities were unacceptably high and the whole situation called for a prompt handling.

Leaves for Crimea.
The activities of Miss Nightingale had not passed unnoticed at home and Sir Sidney Herbert, at the head of the war department, said it was a woman's task that had to be undertaken at the Crimea. It happened that in 1854, just at the time that Miss Nightingale wrote a letter to him, asking that she might go there to help succor the sick, that Sir Sidney wrote a letter which crossed the other, asking her to do this very thing. A few days later she left with a party of thirty-four nurses to take up the work.

There were many who never had heard of her and considered her to be an interfering novice, some young woman of social standing and perhaps little mind. She had a terrible struggle. The surgeons and the officers at first fought her every effort, but she had the most lion-hearted courage and fought back. She wasted no effort on the obstructors; she attended to the sick. By dint of her perseverance and the real and great good that every day made it clearer she was accomplishing, she won them all over. It was a work that a brief summary cannot adequately treat; it had the greatest possible influence on field hospitals and treatment of the wounded in all the wars that were to come.

When the Tide Turned.
When once the tide turned in her favor the British could not do enough to show how they delighted to honor her. The reception upon her return would have been great and ostentatious had not the woman, who heartily disliked public show, managed to come back at a time when she was not expected and under an assumed name.

OLD FORGE FIRESWEPT.
Seventeen Houses and Synagogue Destroyed in Pennsylvania.
SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 14.—Seventeen houses were destroyed or partly burned in a fire this afternoon in Old Forge, seven miles from this city. Flames broke out in a house owned by Michael Scheffels and before they were subdued six dwellings that he owned were burned. Peter Burke owned two others that were burned, Joseph Bella three, John Paul three, William Newman two and John Mior one.

The synagogue in the boro was totally destroyed. All the buildings were small and used as residences by the foreign element employed about the mines. The total loss is about \$20,000.

FARMERS FOR THE LABEL.
The Farmers' Union is making considerable growth in Colorado. It is demanding the union label on many things, and the St. Louis and Chicago jobbing houses have been compelled to furnish union goods in all parts of the state.

WORLD-FAMED NURSE IS DEAD IN ENGLAND

Florence Nightingale, Heroine of War and Bloodshed, Ends Long and Useful Life.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Florence Nightingale is dead.

It was with prejudice, ignorance and bias that Florence Nightingale contended as well as with disease in the Crimean campaign, and it was not until the war was almost over that a stubborn public sentiment, led to a proper channel by the praises of her voiced by the generals and the high medical men at the front swung around and Florence Nightingale became a heroine, whose fame has endured since 1855. Some heroes feed the switching of public opinion and learn in the later days that the public is fickle. But Florence Nightingale having once earned her place, never lost it. An invalid as she was from the effects of her hard work and the cholera, too, she retired early from the public view and in the shelter of that niche seemed even more heroic than before.

Florence Nightingale was born in the Italian city called as was her first name. She was the daughter of an Englishman who, with his wife, was traveling in Italy. The date of her birth was May 12, 1820, so that she had not so long since passed her nineteenth birthday. The family returned home to Leamouth, the Nightingale place in England, and here the young woman grew up. Her father had many medical books in his extensive library, and these she read and studied, accumulating an unusual sort of education. Before she was seventeen, it is recorded, she was killed in science, the classics and mathematics had a wide acquaintance with standard literature and was a fair artist, a clever musician and an excellent linguist, speaking French, German and Italian.

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ROYAL FURNITURE CO

Home Furnished \$99.98
(Actual Value \$125) at...
Containing the following articles:
PARLOR.
Sofa, 1 Arm Chair, 1 Rocker, 1 Corner Chair, 1 Parlor Table, 1 Lane Curtains, 1 Brussels Rug.
BEDROOM.
Enamel and Brass Bed, 1 Spring, 1 White Cotton Mattress, 1 Dressing Table, 1 Upholstered Pillows, 1 Dresser, 1 Fancy Mirror, 1 Chair, 1 Patch Carpet, 10 yds. Oilcloth.
DINING ROOM.
1 Extension Table, 4 Case Chairs, 1 Leatherette Couch, 1 Fancy Rocker, 1 Rug, 7,000 ft. Oilcloth.
KITCHEN.
Kitchen Table, 10 yds. Oilcloth, 10 yds. Oilcloth.
LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS
\$1.00 Weekly Payments on Account
Make Your Own Terms
WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE.
Open Saturday Evenings.
3rd AVE BET 119-120 ST

MINERS TRY TO ARRANGE PEACE

But a Fight is Likely in Convention
New Tying to Solve Muddle in Illinois.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 14.—Friends of President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, and of John Walker were in frequent consultation today and efforts are making to bring out some kind of a compromise and stop the friction in the organization. Walker's supporters declare that there is but one basis that they will consider, and that is to count the vote recently cast in Illinois and abide by it, thus conceding the contention of the miners that the strike should be continued till the demands of the Peoria convention are acceded to by the operators.

It was said on behalf of the Illinois miners that they would consent to an assessment of 10 per cent of the wages of each miner at work and would continue this assessment upon all who returned to work under the Peoria agreement. This, they continued, would enable the organization to pay benefits to the miners of the Southwest, who would soon be at work under terms as favorable as those demanded by the Peoria convention.

The friends of Lewis admit the urgent need of money, but are unwilling to have the authority of the executive board set at naught by the Illinois miners, claiming that such a concession will establish a precedent that will soon permit the miners of any district or local to make terms for themselves and that unity of action would thus be destroyed and one of the main purposes of the organization defeated.

While the conferences today were characterized by less bitterness than have been the discussions in the open convention, both sides are still determined and there appears no way of settling the trouble outside of a vote in the convention and this means that Walker or Lewis must be defeated.

One item of expense that has drained the treasury of the union is the paying of eighty-two organizers, employed by Lewis to take care of his interests at a tremendous cost. Many of them are at the convention, but very few of them are delegates and they are there solely to use their influence in defense of Lewis. Some are said to have been sent into Illinois to take advantage of the absence of the district officials and help break the miners' strike. Every miner in Illinois should look out for these gum-shoe patriots, who work under cover to accomplish their dirty work.

There are a number of strange faces present that are being closely watched by the Illinois men, and are strongly suspected of being there for a purpose. There is no question but that Lewis has attempted to pack the convention, in addition to the large force of organizers, he has his brothers present, who are not even members of the organization.

The Indianapolis Socialists have arranged for a picnic for Sunday and will invite the delegates to attend.

LAD ENDS LIFE.
Nineteen-Year-Old Boy Shoots Himself After Viewing Races.
After attending the bicycle races at the Velodrome track yesterday afternoon, Frank Schoelner, nineteen years old, of 216 Grove street, Newark, went to the factory of Larter & Sons, manufacturing jewelers, at 86 Parkhurst street, that city, and committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver.

The lad had been learning the trade of a tool maker at the factory. His father is engineer there. The father says the cause of the suicide is a complete mystery to him.

A. CARNEGIE TOUCHED.
Andrew Carnegie, speaking at the banquet of the Civic Federation a year ago, said: "The more I get into touch with union labor the more I get to understand and respect it." Come out of it, Andy. You know we are getting tired of being "touched." The iron and steel workers came in "touch" with your Pinkerton thugs in 1892. Old John Brislin, the inventor, came in close "touch" with you and died a pauper. It "touches" us deeply to inform you that are long the "toucher" and the "touched" will have to part company. Even a Civic Federation cannot keep them together.—Amalgamated Journal.

HE'S PAID.
Magistrate Higginbotham, of Brooklyn, has paid the \$300 he was charged with withholding from the estate of John E. Dorsey, of which he was executor. The Surrogate's warrant issued for him several weeks ago was never served.

COLUMBUS' MAYOR COMPLAINED OF

Strike of Policemen Blamed on Him. Several Persons Are Shot by Strikebreakers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 14.—The local newspapers are printing editorials demanding the removal of Mayor Marshall because of his inability to control the police force, fifty-three of whom members revolted in sympathy with the striking carmen.

Representatives of nine trades unions met last night and declared a general boycott on the police who go on the cars. Governor Harmon would not express himself today as to what he intended to do in regard to the strike. Those close to him say he has two plans under serious consideration. One is to suspend Mayor Marshall if charges are made and the other is to call back the militia, put soldiers on all cars, and declare martial law.

Business men have been calling on Governor Harmon all day today urging Marshall's removal. It was represented by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce that the entire police force as well as the mayor were in sympathy with the strikers, and were woefully lax in the discharge of their duties.

Governor Harmon summoned Mayor Marshall to his office for a long talk yesterday afternoon, at which were also Charles J. Pretzman, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Director of Public Safety McKeeoun and Public Service Director Holton. The governor spoke plainly to the mayor, telling him that the citizens expected him to preserve order, and he must do it at all lawful hazards. Marshall replied that he was doing all he could, that he had every confidence in his force, and he believed the most of the disorder was over.

After leaving Governor Harmon's office the mayor issued an appeal to the citizens, in which he said: "I would not, if I could, escape the responsibility at this time. Let all criticism be turned against me and not the director of public safety. I have done all within my power to restore and preserve peace and will continue to do so until the end. Now let my critics come forth with their evidence and lend a helping hand or let them walk away like cowards and keep silent."

Marshall two years ago, as city solicitor, asserted that the receipts of the company enabled it to sell eight tickets in place of seven for a quarter, in accordance with a specification made when the company's franchise was granted. The company denied this was so. An expert accountant was ordered to go through the company's books. The investigation proved that the company was right, it is said. It is declared that Marshall has been an enemy of the company since.

John F. Brady, captain of the company's imported strikebreakers, who shot two women and a little girl, has not yet been apprehended. The FBI will probably die. A crowd of 300 attacked a car containing three passengers on Main street. The policeman guard fired three shots in the air. He was disarmed and pushed away. The conductor and motorman were threatened with hanging, but finally were set free.

A strikebreaking motorman at Poplar street shot into a crowd and one of the bullets hit James Libby, who stood on the sidewalk, piercing a lung. Several shots were fired, and Bessie McIntosh, an actress, who sat in the window of her home, was hit in the forehead by a bullet which penetrated the skull. She will probably die.

When John J. Gallagher, a Leonard avenue conductor, was called "scab" by a crowd near St. Clair avenue early this afternoon he turned to a woman sitting behind him. She handed him a huge revolver which she took from a valise at her side. He then began firing into the crowd. The woman, tall and handsome, stood up and cried: "Give it to them, Jack." Just then an auto load of police drove up. Gallagher and the woman were placed under arrest. In the woman's valise were found two more revolvers and ammunition. She said her name was Anna Gallagher, the conductor's wife.

"I'm in this business, too," she said proudly.

ROUGH HOUSE ON EXCURSION STEAMER.
The excursion steamer Matteawan, an excursion steamer Matteawan, Captain Lewis, of the McAllister Steamboat Company, came down the East river last night taking a barge on either side and blowing her whistle for all she was worth. The decks of the boat and of the barges were crowded with men and women—mostly rather young—and there was a lot of excitement aboard. Women were crying and shrieking and the men were indulging in loose fights with whatever of their number happened to come across their paths. To a party of three men in a rowboat, which sided up to the Matteawan to see what the trouble was, Captain Lewis shouted that there had been a shooting scrape on board and that one man at least was pretty badly hurt and several more slightly injured. The latter included three policemen belonging to the Hoboken department, who had come along to prevent just what happened.

The men in the rowboat passed the word along to the fireboat William L. Strong at the foot of Grand street, and men from the fireboat called up the police of Harbor A, which has its headquarters at the Battery. Capt. Fred Mott, commanding all the harbor squad and several marine policemen, boarded the police boat Patrol and steamed out to meet the floating scene of trouble. They met it and boarded it just around the turn up the East river.

They found that a general fight had been going on in which one man was shot in the jaw, another in the arm and still others were variously hurt. The excursion was from Hoboken.



FAST FIGHT PESTS.

Goody Number of Enthusiasts Enjoyed Show at Long Acre Club Saturday Night.

The members of the Long Acre Athletic Club enjoyed the regular weekly feast of boxing events spread before them last Saturday night. Managers Mike and Billy Neuman had hooked up a big card of fistic talent, which Referee Joe Hess put through without any hitch.

Dummy Church, a mute in the star attraction, knocked out Marty Herman in the early part of the third round. Church also scored a knockout in the second session, but the bell came luckily to Herman's rescue. Herman, proved game, but seemed to be outweighted.

Eddie Mootz and Young Toner, two lanky lads, put up a tame draw. Red O'Neill ended up with Young Dolley in a fight which was full of action. Henry Less knew more than Kid Moser and made him quit in the first round. Paddy Reilly by clever work easily whipped Kid Kline, while Charley Hill stopped Mike Brown in the second round. Jack Brown, an East Side favorite, gave Young Olsen a sound beating in a fast three-round semi-final battle. Brown's Ghetto friends cheered him lustily at its conclusion.

It probably was a fortunate incident that Stanley Ketchel was compelled to withdraw from his match with Bill Lang, of Australia. Ketchel has not been in good physical condition for some time, and it is a question whether he would have been able to put up one of his old time battles. Lang, weighing 190 pounds and a six footer, would have made things decidedly interesting for Ketchel, it is believed, so that the latter's decision to back out at the last moment has been well received by members of the Fairmont Athletic Club.

Al Kaufman, who has been substituted for Ketchel and will meet Lang tomorrow night at the Bronx club, is a more interesting figure in the pugilistic world just now than Ketchel. Delaney's big California fighter was ready to put up the fight of his life with Sam Langford in Philadelphia last week and was greatly disappointed when the Boston slugger finally refused to go on unless he received \$7,500, win or lose. Kaufman, trained to the minute, was only too willing to jump at a chance to meet Lang, and when he received an invitation from President Gibson he accepted in the twinkling of an eye.

Kaufman is the best white heavy-weight America can produce just now. Delaney, a maker of champions, believes this young fighter will defeat Jack Johnson some of these days. In order to get plenty of experience, however, Delaney says Kaufman will fight several rounds on any day, else, and by whipping each one in succession he finally will be in a splendid position to demand a fight with Johnson.

Lang, imported by Hugh McIntosh, and instructed in some of the finer points of boxing by Jim Corbett, is another aspirant for fights with all the big men, including Johnson. Lang regarded Ketchel as a sure victim, but he does not hold Kaufman so cheaply. On the contrary, the Australian realizes that he is going to be subjected to a severe test right off the reel and that he will have to make good or start back to the other side of the world.

Sam Langford says he will challenge the winner of Lang-Kaufman bout, and will wage \$2,500 that he can knock either of them out inside of ten rounds. Langford's golden opportunity was lost in Philadelphia last week. If he had beaten Kauf-

man then he would have had Mitchell Jack Johnson in a corner from which he couldn't escape. As it is now, Johnson says Langford was afraid of Kaufman and is no longer worthy of passing consideration. Langford can fight all right, and is dangerous for any man to tackle, but it's been four weeks since he first announced that Joseph Husher, a real state man, had \$20,000 to post in his behalf. The money isn't up and Johnson says it never will be.

The New York American League club offered \$15,000 cash for the release of Third Baseman Lord from the Boston club, but President Taylor said he wanted players, not money, in exchange for his former team captain. That is why Lord wasn't secured by the Highlanders.

Decidedly unusual the second game in Brooklyn last Saturday, with the same number of at bats, runs, hits, putouts, assists and errors for each side.

Bridwell is an adept at throwing out runners on third on ground balls. He has done it frequently this season and in cases where the runner wasn't forced and had to be touched.

That's a pretty nice looking outfit of Cincinnati's, covering acres of ground and all three strong at throwing. Parkert attended to the center pasture a la Hofman and Leach.

Ford has done effective combat back since he was slammed in Detroit. He shut out both St. Louis and Chicago and held them to a total of seven hits.

The club that is fortified in catchers is doubly fortified. That's where the Cubs have it on any other club. No other one has such a pair as Kling and Archer.

The fight in the American League is for second place. Boston, New York and Detroit got reverses last week which smoothed the pennant path for the Athletics nicely.

BASEBALL SCORES.
YANKS AND SOX BREAK EVEN.
CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—Fully 10,000 persons saw the Highlanders and the White Sox break even in a double header here this afternoon. When Umpire Evans called play for the first game, there was not a vacant seat left in the bleachers or first section of the grandstand, and the few seats left in the top tier of the latter were taken long before the second contest was started.

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An unfortunate accident occurred in the last inning of the first game. Umpire Evans, who was behind the plate, was hit on his mask by a foul tip the force of the ball breaking the mask and causing a severe cut. Evans was forced to leave the game and the task of arbitration was left to Umpire Coffinower. His decisions did not please either team nor the fans and he was unmercifully roasted. Ben Daniels, the New York outfielder, was called to the plate before the game began and presented with an umbrella and a bunch of American Beauties. They were the gift of a delegation from De Kalb, Ill., where Daniels formerly lived. There were about 300 DeKalb fans present to pull for Daniels.

Cree scored the only run made by New York in the first game. In the second game Walsh, the local idol, was hammered unmercifully.

First game—R.H. New York... 000000001—1 R. Chicago... 00000222—4 15. Batteries—Hughes and Sweetser; Lange, Walsh and Sullivan.

Second game—New York... 000500000—5 R. Chicago... 000000001—1 R. Batteries—Fisher and Critch; Walsh, Young, Olmstead and Cronk.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.
At St. Louis—First game—R.H. Boston... 00101000—7 10. St. Louis... 000001002—4 7. Batteries—Collins and Klefau; Bailey, Criss and Killifer.

Second game—Boston... 000211001—5 10. St. Louis... 10110010—4 9. Batteries—Arlanese, Hall and Corrigan; Peltz and Stephens.

At Detroit—Detroit... 00000210—3 13. Washington... 000000000—0 5. Batteries—Willitt and Schmidt; Reising and Milan.

TODAY'S GAMES.
National League.
Pittsburg in New York (two games); Chicago in Brooklyn; Cincinnati in Philadelphia; St. Louis in Boston.

American League.
New York in Chicago; Philadelphia in Cleveland; Washington in Detroit; Boston in St. Louis.

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

Advertisement for UNION LABEL GOODS. SIG. KLEIN and Associates. The 67th St. of the Call and the M. UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S underwear, also for short or fat men, 35c to 75c. Socks, 50c to \$1.00; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, Washers and Case of Goggles. LADIES' Corsets, Hosiery and Knit Underwear, Aprons, Notions, Velvets, Ribbons, Shawls, with Union Label. CALL PURCHASER'S CARD FREE.

### SAYS REPUBLIC WILL FOLLOW REVOLUTION

Spanish Republican Leader Does Not Believe Victory Over Catholics Will Be Permanent.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—In an interview with the Madrid correspondent of the *Call*, Alejandro Lerroux, chief of the Republicans in Barcelona, says that while the Republicans support Canalejas it will be impossible for them to accomplish more than a *trêve* with the Vatican, as the Vatican will block the way to a constitutional reform.

Lerroux is of the opinion that Canalejas is a man who will succeed in preventing a return to the return of the Conservatives, but his victory will be only temporary.

He attributes the change in the attitude of the king, who, he says, was formerly under the influence of the queen mother and former Premier, to conversations which the king had with European monarchs in London at the time of the funeral of King Edward. The substance of these conversations the king repeated after his return to Spain, saying that he was extremely impressed with the advice given to him by the German emperor.

ROME, Aug. 14.—The *Osservatore Romano* publishes a statement, presumably dictated by the papal secretary of state, which aims to answer a recent statement made by Garcia Prieto, the Spanish foreign minister, with reference to a resumption of negotiations between Spain and the Vatican. The *Osservatore Romano* says the only novelty in the foreign minister's statement is that the condition insisted upon by the Holy See for a continuance of the negotiations is unmodified. This condition was that the Spanish government should take no steps in the question which was the subject of the negotiations and that the bill relating to the religious congregations should be withdrawn while the negotiations were pending. It is enough, says the paper, to set forth that condition, to have everybody recognize its equity.

### BILBAO STRIKERS READY TO FIGHT

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 14.—At a meeting of the strikers, held here this afternoon, violent speeches were made. As a result the men declared in favor of a fighting policy, and it seems likely that serious trouble will follow.

### U. S. RESIDENT ASKS PARDON OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The American embassy is supporting a petition for the pardon of Henry Schultheis, of New York, who was sentenced on July 20 to six months' imprisonment by the military court of the Rhine-Hesse district. He was convicted on the charge of deserting from the army in 1885, when he went to the United States without performing military service. It will take some time probably before the government ends its investigations, but it is hoped by the embassy that its request for a pardon will be granted.

Schultheis in 1907 endeavored to arrange, through the American embassy, for permission to return to his former home at Florsheim, near Mainz, but was met with the refusal of the foreign office. The embassy renewed the request this year, and the foreign office again replied with a firm denial. Schultheis came to Berlin in June, and although the embassy officials pointed out the danger he incurred in returning to Florsheim and his liability to arrest, he and his wife went there upon the receipt of a letter from the mayor, an old time friend, who said there would be no danger. Schultheis was arrested on his arrival.

### GRAVE DIGGERS' STRIKE SPREADS

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The strike of the grave diggers and other cemetery workers in Paris is spreading. Almost all the men of the six Paris cemeteries are out, and a meeting at the Bourse du Travail has decided to call out those employed in the four suburban cemeteries.

Dissatisfaction is expressed in the army in Paris at the employment of soldiers to do grave diggers' work, wash tombstones and keep cemeteries in order. It is pointed out that young men doing their military service expect to serve their country by learning to be soldiers, but do not expect to be set to work at any trade whose members choose to go on strike.

### "JOKER" BOMB FOR FALLIERES

PARIS, Aug. 14.—President Fallieres has gone to pay an official visit to Switzerland. He is the first chief magistrate of any nation to pay that honor to the little Alpine republic in many years.

Last evening a dynamite bomb was exploded under one of the street car lines at Beaucanton, where Fallieres had gone to unveil a monument to Proudhon. It is believed that it was the work of a practical joker.

The police have arrested Alfred Sinner, the anarchistic writer, for an article published in a revolutionary sheet and aimed at President Fallieres. It is headed, "Down With the Monster," and expresses the hope that some descendant of William Tell will rid the world of the French executive.

### CITY GETS PROFITS OF CONVICTS LABOR

Prisoners at Various Penal Institutions Are Put to Work At Many Different Trades.

The estimate of the money needed to run the Department of Correction for the coming year is \$1,273,574, a reduction of \$2,775. Commissioner Patrick A. Whitney says that in the outlay of general supplies he has made a saving of \$46,065. Commissioner Whitney states that all the iron beds and bed springs used in the Police and Fire departments and also in the city jails and prisons are made in the penitentiary of which he has control, as well as the clothing worn by the inmates of these places.

"There is keen business rivalry," he says, "between the penitentiary manufacturing plant and the plant operated by the convicts of the Sing Sing prison. The penitentiary prisoners pride themselves that they turn out boots superior to those made in Sing Sing, and at present the two prisoner factories are in competition for the sale of these boots to the various city and state departments using them. Many pairs of the shoes manufactured in the Blackwells Island penitentiary are given to prisoners discharged from the island." In the Blackwells Island penitentiary many of the prisoners learn trades during their prison terms, but in the Harts Island reformatory for misdemeanants under thirty the teaching of a trade is compulsory. There are 300 young men in the reformatory and they are taught plumbing, electrical engineering, building and the manufacture of masonry blocks.

The misdemeanants have lately organized a band and have divided themselves into companies conducted on strictly military principles. Each company elects its own captain and the captain exercises rigid discipline. The companies go through severe drill every afternoon, ending at 4 o'clock with a parade around the entire island. It is planned to manufacture materials for sale in the reformatory and thereby reduce the cost of maintenance. Day and night schools in English, mathematics and other subjects also are taught.

Almost all the work to be done on Blackwells Island, Harts Island and M'Kers Island, with the branch workhouse, is done by prisoners or workhouse inmates. The stone quarry on Blackwells Island is worked by prisoners, and all the lawns, walks and gardens on the several islands are attended to in the same way. It is proposed to extend this system, which has been found to be economical. Thus Blackwells Island prisoners now clean and make all repairs necessary to the department automobile, cutting off a steady expense for this work under previous administrations.

### RAILROADS REPORT ON MAIL GRAFT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Postmaster General Hitchcock has just received a preliminary report on the work of compiling and analyzing the statistical information he is obtaining from railway companies as to the cost of operating their mail, express and passenger services, and as to the receipts therefrom.

About a year ago the Postmaster General requested the railway companies to report to him this information for the month of November last, and the companies have been furnishing the desired returns. Up to the present time complete reports have been received from 422 companies, leaving 150 still to report. The department recently organized a special force of clerks to check up and verify the reports as they are received. As soon as all the reports are in and have been verified, the necessary computations will be made to show accurately what it costs the railways to operate the mail service, the express service and the passenger service and what they derive in the way of revenue from each of these services.

The final results will be reported to Congress by the Postmaster General, together with such recommendations as seem advisable. This is regarded as one of the most important inquiries ever undertaken by the Postoffice Department. It is expected to furnish Congress reliable information on the important question as to whether the rates paid for railway mail service are excessive, reasonable or inadequate, as variously claimed. This, of course, all depends on whether or not the railways make strictly honest reports on the amount of profit they derive from the government.

WHAT "NO UNION" MEANS. An example of what the disbanding of a trade union means is furnished in the present condition of the packing industry in Kansas City. Previous to the disrupting of the packing house unions every man working at the industry in that city had plenty of work and good pay—skilled workmen earning from \$20 to \$30 per week. Then came the disastrous strike with the result that now very few skilled men are employed, and these earn from \$1 to \$15 per week—very few, if any, exceeding \$15 per week. The skilled men have been replaced by cheap labor, and now that the men are helpless because of their disorganized condition, the packers are taking advantage of them. And the only reason that such conditions exist is that there is no union to enforce the rights of the men.—Typographical Journal.

### FLAMES DESTROY BRUSSELS FAIR

Buildings of International Exhibition Crumple Before Fire Which Defied All Efforts to Subdue.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—Fire started in the Belgian section of the International exhibition here this evening. The flames spread quickly to the English and French sections, which were soon destroyed. Other sections are now in flames.

It is reported that there has been some loss of life and that a number of persons have been injured, but thus far it has been impossible to get any definite information along these lines. So far as can be learned the fire originated while there was the usual large Sunday crowd outside the building to look at the fireworks. It seems that the electric wires leading into the temporary postoffice in the Belgian section became short circuited and within a very few minutes the office was a mass of flames. This was about 9 o'clock this evening.

A few minutes after the fire was discovered the blaze was running fiercely along the facade, which is the most striking feature of this section. The facade is made up of substances which were much more substantial than those usually used in such construction and as a result the building was soon destroyed.

The weather has been warm and sunny of late, and as a consequence the material in the building was exceedingly dry. This caused the fire to burn with great fierceness and fanned by a strong wind the flames leaped from one building to another.

The Kirmesse, which was a representation of an old fair in Brussels, was quickly alight. This was a very popular attraction, and the inclosure was somewhat crowded. It was here, according to the latest report, that a panic occurred with the apparent result, although this has not been verified, that two persons were killed and thirty or more were hurt.

Flames Spread Fast. Meanwhile the crowd which had been watching the fireworks and which for some time was ignorant of the real situation, learned of the catastrophe. They rushed to the scene of the disaster, blocking the way and hindering the firemen at their work. It is doubtful, however, whether the firemen could have checked the progress of the fire. Now the whole facade of the Kirmesse was a heap of glowing ruins and the entire Belgian section was involved. Then the wind drove a torrent of flames into the British section of the exhibition, and this in turn was rapidly consumed. It, as well as the Belgian section, appears to have been a total loss. Both were demolished in less than an hour.

## A Gas Cooker Rents for \$1 a Year.

The "Cooker" takes the place of the Gas Range in homes where lack of room prevents the installing of the larger appliance. The "Cooker" is just the thing for this warm weather. Does away with coal, ashes, and kindlings. No heat when the "Cooker" is not in use. Inquire at any gas office.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York  
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

French sections was the next object to fall a prey to the flames and in a short time this collapsed with a roaring crash. This temporarily checked the flames, and it seemed for a while as if the rest of the buildings might be saved. According to the latest reports to reach the newspaper offices sparks were raining on the French and Italian areas and they were both ignited. The work of ruin was still going on, and there seemed but little hope of saving any of the exhibition.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14.—The exhibition covers 220 acres and lies southeastward from the city, adjacent to the Bois de la Cambre. It was opened by the king in April, but it is only recently that it has been in anything like a complete condition. Some of the exhibits which it is now feared are lost are of real historic value, including old furniture, British country houses, ancient Spanish armor, lent by King Alfonso, besides fine specimens of French and Italian textile and kindred arts.

THE DIFFERENCE. Charles Feider at a recent mass meeting of the Los Angeles labor unions told of a novel show window which he saw in a Montana city. One dining room, with a millinaire mine owner and his family at the table, loaded down with every luxury, and above it the motto: "We have nothing to arbitrate." Another room in the same show window represented a workingman's home, with the wife and babe of the workingman trying to satisfy their hunger with bread and water. Above this group of poverty was the motto: "We have nothing to eat!"

DUKE, HIS LAND, AND HIS PEOPLE. OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 14.—It is stated on good authority that the Duke of Sutherland, the largest land owner in Great Britain, will visit his estate in Western Canada next year. The statement was made by W. B. Yest, who is a factor for the present duke. He is in Canada on his way to Alberta and British Columbia to arrange for the settlement of the first hundred families of Scottish farmers who are leaving the Sutherlandshire estates in Scotland to take up farms on the extensive properties acquired by the duke in Western Canada. The duke has purchased some 250,000 acres in the two provinces, about half being fruit growing and the other half splendid wheat raising soil, all admirably adapted for mixed farming and stock raising. They are situated within reach of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and will be served by that road. He means to devote himself to transplanting his people to a land which will give them an opportunity of acquiring affluence.

FILIPINOS DEMAND FREEDOM. MANILA, Aug. 14.—The visit of Secretary of War Dickinson to Luzon was made the occasion of a demonstration in favor of immediate independence for the Philippines. The Secretary told the Filipinos that they had been misinformed as to the extent of his powers in matters of that nature. He declared that Congress was the only place where the subject could be properly discussed.

# REMEMBER STATE CAMPAIGN AND CALL PICNIC

## SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1910

### ASTORIA SCHUETZEN PARK, ASTORIA, L. I.

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Concert by the Famous Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band, Carl Sahn Club, Socialist Band.

Great Singing Contest by the United German Workingmen's Singing Societies of New York, Brooklyn and Queens. (900 SINGERS).

Tickets are on sale at the following places: New York Call, 409 Pearl Street; The Jewish Forward, 175 E. Broadway; Rand School, 112 E. 19th Street; The Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce Street; Socialist Party Headquarters, 239 E. 84th Street, New York, and 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn; Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street; Labor Lyceum in Brooklyn, and at all party clubs in Greater New York.



Gymnastic Exhibition by Turn Vereins "Vorwaerts," of New York and Brooklyn.

GREAT BOWLING CONTEST GAMES, AMUSEMENTS PRIZES FOR CHILDREN DANCING, ETC.

DIRECTIONS TO PARK: From Brooklyn take car to Long Island City and then Shuttle car to Bridge Plaza and transfer to Steinway or North Beach car.

For New York: From 59th street and 2nd avenue take North Beach or Steinway car. From 92d street ferry take Broadway car. From 34th street ferry take Shuttle car to Bridge Plaza and transfer to Steinway or North Beach car. All these cars pass the park.

## Speakers: Charles Edward Russell, Candidate for Governor, and Gustave A. Strebel, Candidate for Lieut. Governor.

### TICKETS, 10 CENTS

Come early, bring your family and friends, enjoy yourself, help your paper and your party at the same time.

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