The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

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# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Socialists have no interests separate and apart from the Working Class as a whole.

WEATHER: FAIR.

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## U. S. THE COLLECTOR FOR CONTRACTORS

### State Department Insistent That Cuban Government Settle $500,000 Debt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President Gomez, of Cuba, has been called upon by the United States Government to make an early settlement of the claims that have been pending against Cuba for the last two years, amounting to over $500,000, growing out of the Reilley contracts for the water works plant and sanitation of the City of Cienfuegos. For more than a year there have been exchanges of communications on this subject and the last note, drafted recently by the State Department, calls on President Gomez in emphatic terms to make settlement in accordance with the existing contracts, which were made under the provisions of the treaty for the sanitation of Cuba.

This latest demand promptly followed the receipt of a communication from the Cuban President that the government is without funds to make the payment, and that an act of Congress will be necessary for the appropriation of the amount. This statement, while somewhat startling to the Washington authorities, was not wholly surprising in the face of rumors that have reached here for some time that the government machinery of Cuba has been honeycombed with graft.

Provision for payment of contracts for Cienfuegos and other public work was made in the loan of over $10,000,000, which Cuba made from Speyer Bros., of New York, with the approval of the United States, under Article V of the treaty.

The fact that the money obtained on the Speyer loan for this purpose has either been expended in other directions or is being withheld, together with numerous complaints that have been reaching the Washington authorities from time to time, alleging mismanagement of the government funds, has caused a marked lack of confidence in the Gomez administration.

While the State Department assumes the position of "hands off" in the political affairs of Cuba, so far as a national local election is concerned, it is certain that Gomez will be without the moral support which he would no doubt much desire in his efforts toward re-election.

The recent racial insurrection in Cuba proved a trying crisis for the administration. That situation was closely watched by the Washington authorities, as have been other conditions of political unrest during the last two or three years, but it has been declared that at no time was there any intention of intervention on the part of the American Government.

The visit of Secretary of State Knox to Cuba, in May, returning from his Central and South American tour, was thought to be timely. A number of important questions were discussed in person between Knox and President Gomez, and it was thought that the Reilley claims would shortly be settled.

For some time it has appeared that Gomez was withholding final payment on the Cienfuegos contracts on certain technicalities. Cuba had reserved payment of 15 per cent of the Reilley contract which called in full for more than $2,000,000, until the entire stock was completed and accepted by the government.

Acceptance was made nearly two years ago. When the Reilley claim was presented, it was held that all the work had been done and the expense had been borne by the subcontractors, and Cuba wished to make certain that they would be properly paid for. Lately, it seems, the claims have been turned over to these subcontractors, but still excuses were made for not meeting them.

The Reilley people had laid the matter before the State Department and recently the subcontractors have come forward with demands that the United States compel Cuba to uphold its end of the contracts. While the State Department has not gone in for forcing collections on contractural obligations, the Cienfuegos matter was held to be an exception. The Cuban Government had obtained the Speyer loan with the definite understanding that it was to be applied wholly to the sanitation of the island. Parts of this were directed toward improvements in Havana and Santiago and other cities. There have been delays on nearly all of these payments, but the Reilley claim is now the bone of contention.

While the State Department does not wish to appear in the position of holding a club over Gomez for the settlement of the Reilley claims or to prevent his being re-elected, it has made known to him in unmistakable terms that the conduct of the Cuban administration within the last year or so has fallen far short of winning the "commendation" of this government.

The political situation is being watched with the closest interest. Recently it appeared that Gomez might withdraw from his contest for re-election, but the appearance in this country of Senor Ferrara, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, has led to the belief that he is working in the interest of Gomez. In the meantime, Vice President Zayas and Senor Monocal, who has been a leading political factor in recent years, are both making a strong fight for the office. A new factor, however, is a Bull Moose candidate, Senor Asbert, a leading business man of Havana, who is appealing to the "common people" to elect him to the office and thus "rid" the nation of graft. Minister Beaupre, at Havana, is now in the United States on leave, but the situation is being closely watched by Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of the legation.

## SEARCH FOR LONG LOST BABY ENDS

### Woman Who Adopted Child Born Here 38 Years Ago Is Found.

Thirty-eight years ago a poor girl of 19 gave birth to a child in the old Homeopathic Hospital in Cumberland street, Brooklyn. The baby was taken ffom its mother.

A search for the child, whom the mother had not seen since its birth, but to whom she yearned to give the affection of the last years of her life and a large fortune, began in this city two weeks ago under the direction of Maj. Thomas L. Walsh, a lawyer of Fitchburg, Mass.

Yesterday afternoon the search for the long lost baby came to an end when Major Walsh, after interviewing people all day at the Hotel Knickerbocker, found the woman who had adopted the child. Immediately Major Walsh left New York for Massachusetts to inform his client, now a wealthy woman of social standing, that her daughter had died recently.

Major Walsh refused to reveal the identity of either the mother, the foster mother or the child. The mother would have disclosed her name had her child been found alive.

Five years after the birth of the child the mother married and moved to Massachusetts. Following her husband's death three or four years ago her two daughters went away. Then came the desire to find her first child, who was born on December 11, 1874.

Since Major Walsh began the search he has received hundreds of telegrams, letters and messages from people who thought they knew the child he was seeking. Many of the claims were fictitious, while others had genuine purport.

A Sunday newspaper contained the following item under the caption "personal":

"Will L. W. please meet Maj. T. L. Walsh at Knickerbocker Hotel Sunday at 2 as per letter?"

"L. W." proved to be a woman about 55 years of age, well dressed and with an air of refinement. Her interviews with Major Walsh ended his search, for this was the woman who had taken the child from the hospital and reared it under the best of influences.

"I am absolutely satisfied," said Major Walsh just before leaving the city, "that I have traced the child. She is dead. I have found the woman who took the baby from the Homeopathic Hospital. The child was raised in good circumstances by a family of influence and integrity, and I am also sure from the foster mother's station that the child became a woman of the highest character."

## GERMAN CAPITAL TO BUY U. S. COTTON CROP

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—Announcement has been made by George Dole Wadley, president of the Southern States Cotton Corporation, that, following an all day conference of directors from Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Georgia, he will leave for Germany Wednesday to close a deal looking to the financing of the entire cotton crop of the South up to $300,000,000.

A special representative of a big German firm of cotton factories and bankers has investigated thoroughly by special emissary the condition of the crop in this country, and as a result of his report Wadley has been requested to come to Germany at once. The conference was immediately called to determine the stand to be taken when he gets there.

The directors of the corporation further announce that when their project is financed 15-cent cotton will be guaranteed. The corporation proposes to market the entire crop direct from the planter to the spinner.

### KILLED WHEN TANK EXPLODES.

**Passaic Grocer Meets Tragic Death in Presence of His Daughters.**

Barnet Mirsky, who conducted a small grocery store at 94 Madison street, Passaic, N. J., was killed before the eyes of his 13-year-old daughter, Annie, yesterday afternoon, when a tank of carbonate soda he was charging exploded, wrecking the place. The girl escaped injury. Mirsky was hurled against a small stove. His left leg was blown into the rear yard. His body was frightfully torn and he died ten minutes after being removed to the hospital.

Julius Rosofsky, of 172 President street, a pedestrian, was cut about the face and left ankle by flying glass. Blood streaming down his face, he ran five blocks to Dr. Korsher's office, where he collapsed. He will recover. The explosion caused a panic among the twenty families living in the building. Mirsky leaves his wife with five children.

### MANY IN FERRY PANIC.

**Two Women Are Injured When Boats Collide in Delaware River.**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Hundreds of persons were thrown into a panic today when two Delaware River ferryboats, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad, collided just at the hour when the Sunday crowds were on their way to Atlantic City. Many were bruised and injured by flying glass, but only two were taken to the Cooper Hospital in Camden. Miss Margaret and Miss Frances McGuire, of this city, were treated at the hospital.

The ferryboat Camden was about to enter her slip when something went wrong with the steering gear and she crashed into the stern of the Hammonton, which was in the slip. Women and children were thrown to the deck. Both ferries were damaged.

## COAL PRICES ARE RISING IN BROOKLYN

### Shortage of Anthracite Predicted on Account of Suspension of Work.

Dealers are predicting a decided scarcity of the domestic sizes of anthracite from now on, especially in Brooklyn, where it is predicted that the retail price for chestnut and stove coal, the domestic sizes most commonly used, will soar to $8 a ton, and perhaps more. While mining was kept up with great vigor during July and large quantities will be produced from the mines in excess of the usual output in this month and September, there will still be a large shortage for the winter months.

While the suspension of work continued preceding the settlement between the anthracite mine workers and operators, the suspension lasting two months, followed by a shortage of labor at the mines during the first half of June was followed by great activity in mining, there will still be a shortage of about one-tenth of the supply which usually comes to market.

The settlement with the miners, who received an increase in wages, was followed by a general increase of 25 cents a ton on domestic anthracite by the coal carrying companies. This is being investigated by a federal commission, but no matter how the investigation results the winter supplies will be laid in and the winter over before the commission renders a decision.

For a number of years the full retail winter price for domestic anthracite in Manhattan was $6.50 per ton, and $6.75 in Brooklyn, the extra price in Brooklyn being for extra cartage. This would make the winter price in Brooklyn $7 a ton.

The summer discount, beginning with 50 cents a ton every year in April, diminishing by 10 cents a ton each month until the end of August, did not begin until April and May were over, and started with the diminished rate being 10 cents a ton this month, but in spite of this anthracite has been selling by retail at $7 a ton in Brooklyn and in some districts of that borough has been selling at higher prices.

F. W. Saward, manager of the Coal Trade Journal, who has been making an investigation of the matter, said:

"On account of the suspension of mining in April and May and the shortage of labor in June, when the month was far advanced before a normal number of miners had returned to work, there was a shortgae of 9,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons in the year's supply of coal. I am speaking of the net shortage independent of what the companies would use for operating the mines. During July about 1,500,000 tons over the normal output was produced and the same quantity over the normal output will have been mined in addition at the end of September.

"There may be 400,000 tons also mined over the normal after this before winter's frost sets in, but this will, under the most favorable auspices, leave between 6,500,000 and 7,000,000 of a shortage when the winter sets in.

"This gives middlemen and jobbers a chance, and I have no doubt that many of them are laying up supplies to sell at a premium when anthracite is most needed."

A representative dealer said that anthracite was selling at different prices from $7 a ton and upward in Brooklyn, agents of some retailers taking orders and being paid a commission, which was added to the retail price. He believed that anthracite would be retailing eventually at $8 a ton or more in Brooklyn.

### SHOT ATTEMPTING HOLDUP.

**Kills Two While Trying to Force Clerk to Give Up Money.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.—While three Italians were attempting to force Tony Catanese, a clerk in Pasquale Pulvani's store, in Garbutt, to hand them over enough money to pay for an operation on the foot of a fourth member of the party, some one opened a door in the rear of the store and shot Francesco Syracuse and Salvatore Marigi, two of Catanese's assailants, dead.

The unknown murderer escaped and the Sheriff's men have not found him. The shooting took place this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Garbutt is about eighteen miles from Rochester. The murdered men and companions went to Garbutt last night and had been soliciting for their lame friend all day.

### BLIND CHILD TO GET SIGHT.

**Philadelphia Surgeons Operate for Rare Disease of Eye.**

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—An operation performed yesterday is expected to restore the sight of Vera Evray, 6 years of age, and a patient at the Wills Eye Hospital.

The girl has been blind from birth as the result of congenital cataract on each eye, and like her father was treated at this institution. Singularly, James Evray, the father, was operated upon in 1882 and the treatment was so successful that his sight was permanently restored.

The cataracts were removed and there is every reason to believe that an artificial "iris," or light shutter, will be established, which will enable the child to see as though her sight had been normal from birth.

## DEARTH OF HELP IN NORTHWEST A FAKE

### Advertisements Proclaiming Need of Men to Horvest Crops Grossly Misrepresent True Conditions.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 11.—The reports that have been sent out from the Northwest concerning the need of 50,000 men to harvest the spring wheat and other grain crops of Minnesota and the Daketas have deceived many. These reports have been originated in many cases to induce a surplus of labor in order to keep wages down, and the agents of railroads at the various stations in the grain sections and the farmers themselves are to blame.

The farmers tell the agents that 3,000 men are needed around a certain town, whereas 1,000 extra men may be plenty. No grain crop has ever gone to waste in the Northwest on account of labor help, and none will if the farmers will pay the wages that the conditions may demand.

The wages this year are good, but not unusual, $2 to $3, and possibly $3.50 at points where extra men may happen to be few. The men get their board in addition to their wages. In recent years many men have made a business of following the harvest from Kansas clear to the prairie provinces of Canada. The harvest draws men from all directions for a distance of several hundred miles. It is a sort of outing for laborers, though the hours are long.

The harvest time is a great tramp maker. Hundreds of men get to the fields too soon and spend all their money before they get work, either for board or travel. The first thing they know they are glad to join some "pot gang" to live until they can get work. The hardened members of these "pot gangs" are criminals, who wait until the harvest is over to rob green hands of their stake, not stopping short of murder in some cases.

The Duluth newspapers have advertised the fact that more men have been called for in the Northwest for the harvest than is required. The only difficulty, if any, may be in the distribution of the men.

## MADE TOO MUCH NOISE; CABARET SHOW PINCHED

A telephone message was received at the Tenderloin police station at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning complaining that a cabaret show was making so much noise in a restaurant in the basement at 643 Sixth avenue that people were disturbed a block away.

Detectives Kuhne, Moore and Reagan found thirty men and a young woman in the restaurant. They took them to the Yorkville Court.

Paul Antonges, the alleged proprietor, and James Gatos, a waiter, were held for examination tomorrow on a charge of excise violation. The others were taken before Magistrate O'Connor charged with disorderly conduct.

A young man who said he was Aristides Detmas, a waiter in the Hotel Belmont, explained that he went to the restaurant after he got through work to join friends who were returning to Greece because of expected war with Turkey.

The magistrate fined the prisoners $1 each.

## TWELVE COUNTRIES TO FIGHT OPIUM CURSE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Twelve Latin-American countries have notified the United States Government of their intention to sign the international opium convention drawn up at The Hague last January. The United States, in accordance with its pledge made at The Hague, is co-operating with the Netherlands in obtaining the signatures of the governments of Latin America.

The countries which have affixed their names to the convention which pledges all to join in the suppression of the opium traffic are Mexico, Guatamala, Panama, Ecuador, Honduras, Cuba, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Salvator, Bolivia and Chili. The other Latin-American countries are expected to signify their intention of signing soon.

## HOT ON TRAIL OF THREE ESCAPED PRISONERS

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 11.—Thomas Cook, John Burton and Jim Cook, prisoners who escaped two days ago from the State Penitentiary, have been spotted and are surrounded by officers. They were all serving time—twenty and thirty years for the two Cooks, and Burton for life, for murder.

Their escape was not known until today. While being breakfasted Friday morning they passed the guards and scaled the solid walls before the outer guards could be aroused. The men have been found across the Virginia line and will doubtless be caught.

### PEACE IN MEXICO IS IN SIGHT, SAYS HERNANDEZ.

John Marsa, Clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, won't compromise, but will keep up the fight to give Call readers the biggest values in good clothing within a radius of 500 miles. Smart suits $10 up. Car fare refunded.—Adv.

## ONE MAN SPREAD TYPHOID EPIDEMIC

### Thirty-two Cases of Disease Traced to the Manager of a Dairy.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 11.—One man innocently spread the typhoid epidemic that has thrown wealthy and aristocratic Morristown and the neighboring townships into a state of terror with its total today of thirty-two cases of the disease and one death. This declaration was made this afternoon by Dr. F. G. Stroud, secretary and inspector for the local Board of Health, showing the results of a careful investigation of the local situation by State Inspectors Bowen and McDonald.

Soon after their investigation opened, the State experts stated the trouble in the milk supply came from the David Roberts farm. For sanitation about the cow barns and care in handling and marketing the milk, the Roberts dairy, strangely enough, has been one of the highest scoring in the county, according to the local inspectors' records, yet in every case where the fever has developed the milk from this dairy had been supplied to that home. As a final effort to locate the source of infection, the inspectors made blood tests of all the employes on the place.

The report just received from the State laboratories, the experts say, contains the solution of the sudden spread of the epidemic. These reports, according to Dr. Stroud, show that Ellis Kensler, manager at the Roberts farm, an expert dairyman, and to whose efforts the dairy owes its high official sanitary standard, is what is known among physicians as a "typhoid carrier."

"Kensler's blood shows the typhoid reaction in virulent form," said Dr. Stroud today. "Yet the strange thing about it is that the man himself has not known that he was ill. On two recent afternoons, he says, he did not feel very well, but attributed it to the heat or some other minor cause.

"He did not even stop working, and all this time his system was shedding the germs that we are now satisfied caused the epidemic." Kensler, of course, did not know that he possessed this strange, deadly influence for infecting a whole community as he worked in the dairy. Such cases are rare, and a dairy is by far the most dangerous place in which we could look to discover a "typhoid carrier."

Kenzler's unconscious propensity for diffusing the typhoid bacilli, say the physicians, was remarkably demonstrated around his own home. Two of his children, Barbara and Daniel, are now critically ill with the fever. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott, living on the farm, have been taken to the hospital, suffering with the fever, and Robert Smith, also living on the place, has been stricken with the disease.

Of the twenty-seven typhoid patients in Morristown proper, health authorities say that every one was a consumer of milk from the dairy of which Kensler was overseer. One of the town victims is David A. Roberts, son of the wealthy owner of the dairy farm. The young man is critically ill at his home on Maple avenue. Miss Rebecca Benner is so far the only victim to die from the disease during the epidemic.

"With the milk supply from the dairy shut off and every other dairy under closest observance and with the people using every precaution to protect themselves I believe we have the epidemic under control," said Dr. Stroud.

Fifty prominent citizens attended the last meeting of the Health Board and urged Chairman William B. Lippincott and his fellow members to spare no expense in their efforts to halt the epidemic. Millionaire residents of the richest suburban town in South Jersey promised to contribute any amount needed from their private purses. Typhoid has been far too prevalent in this section, citizens say, even previous to the present alarming epidemic, and the town's water supply has come in for considerable criticism from health authorities.

Aroused by the present situation, an indignation meeting of citizens has been called at Town Hall for tomorrow night to demand a different source of supply than that of the upper branch of the Pensauken Creek. Tests of the water have shown it contains colon bacilli, the typhoid germ, in great quantities, which a cheap filter at the local pumping plant fails to entirely remove.

### SHOE PRICES GOING UP.

Manipulations, tariff, trusts, high wages, high cost of living, corrupt politics, only to quote a few reasons of the heralded increase in shoe prices—Call readers should heed the warning and buy their shoes before it may prove too late. Watch our advertisement in next Tuesday's Call and do not miss your chance. When in our store tomorrow insist that you saw Cammeyer's advertisement in The N. Y. Call. It will help your paper and us likewise along.—Adv.

## WILL ARREST MORE IN GRAFT SCANDAL

### Trap Is Drawn for Detroit Aldermanic Crooks, Though They Will Be at Liberty for a While.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—Persons yet to be ensnared in Prosecutor Shepherds' Aldermanic dragnet must remain in suspense for at least forty-eight hours, according to an announcement made by Shepherds.

"There will be no arrests Monday," said he; "the next act in this investigation will be the arraignment of the Aldermen in court Tuesday morning. We have plenty of work to do to keep us busy until that time, preparing the warrants and arranging for the cases. So far as I know now, there will be 'nothing doing' in the scandal for a few days."

Prosecutor Shepherds retained his usual reticence today, declaring that he would be glad to give out whatever he could.

"You boys know that I've got to save my ammunition," he said. "I'd like to tell you everything, but we've got to trust in God and keep our powder dry. I have not made a move so far that I do not hope to make good on. I am certain that some of those who have done wrong are going to be punished, and undoubtedly there will be more men who will have occasion to regret past missteps.

"No one will be exempted. There will be no high nor no low. In fact, I would rather get the 'higher ups' because their capacity for wrongdoing is greater, but we will convict every man we can, whether he did wrong just once or was continuously in the grafting game."

The prosecutor shuts up like a rat trap when it comes to Eddie Schreiter's confession. He will neither affirm or deny, and no amount of questioning can draw an unguarded word from his lips.

## WAVE OF "REFORM" AT ATLANTIC CITY

### Virtuous Police Make Fair Bathers Wear Ankle Length Drapery When on Public Streets.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 11.—Sedate matrons and fair maids attired in abbreviated bathing costumes were "shooed" from the city streets yesterday by fearless cops, who were stationed on every popular route to the beach to enforce a city ordinance which demands ankle length drapery over bathing garb when it is worn any other place than the beach. The ukase has raised a big protest among wealthy cottagers.

William Bartlett, newly elected Director of Public Safety, is responsible for the new order of things. He was going to the Boardwalk on Saturday when dozens of pretty girls, also shapely, flitted by him. Their attire was abbreviated, and then some.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the staid commissioner.

He turned his face in another direction and fled back to the City Hall. There he searched the dusty records of the City Council and discovered that an ordinance had been passed three years ago which kept such "short" garb from the city streets, unless properly covered.

Reserve cops were ordered to the streets. They were under strict orders that the law was to be obeyed. Several hundred shapely damsels got real nifty when held up and forced to go back and secure more attire. The poor cops were treated to a storm of "call downs," but they stood firm. Tears availed not, neither did the call downs.

Saturday's order continued in force today and hundreds gathered at the street end near the beach to watch the discomfiture of the fair ones. Men folks, too, were forced to cover their shanks before being permitted to go to the beach from the streets.

### MUM FOR 27 DAYS.

**Passaic Woman Puzzles Physician by Her Continuous Strange Silence.**

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 11.—Physicians at the General Hospital are puzzled by the affliction of Mrs. Mary Raparts, 40 years old, who has remained strangely silent for twenty-seven days and subsisted all that time on milk and water. According to her attendants, the woman cannot be induced to leave bed. Here she remains all day, her face buried in her hands.

Her case is diagnosed at melancholia. County Physician Armstrong is arranging to send her to the State Lasane Asylum at Morris Plains. Eckel Goldstein, a grain merchant, of 157 Jefferson street, who employed her as a domestic, says the woman returned two years ago from a trip to Europe, where she left her husband, who according to her story tried to relieve her of her savings of several hundred dollars.

### HONOR LIEUTENANT WISE.

**Statuette to Original Promoter of Panama Canal Unveiled.**

PANAMA, Aug. 11.—The municipality today unveiled a statuette of Lieutenant Lucian Bonaparte Wise, the original promoter of the Panama Canal. The statuette is on the sea wall of the city facing the Pacific entrance to the canal.

It was due to Lieutenant Wise's efforts that the first actual work was done in constructing the canal. After making preliminary surveys for a group of French capitalists he obtained from the Colombian Government a concession for the building of the waterway. The French Canal Company was then formed and work was begun in 1881 and continued until 1889, when the French company collapsed. The Wise concession was kept in force and was finally purchased by the United States along with the other canal property in 1904.

## WATCH SAM SCHEPPS TO PREVENT SUICIDE

### Reputed Paymaster of Slayers of Rosenthal Caught in Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 11.—Sam Schepps, reputed paymaster to the gunmen in the gray "murder car," who was arrested here yesterday, is being closely watched to keep him from committing suicide.

Schepps was run into custody by Postmaster Fred E. Johnson immediately after he had received a letter at the postoffice from Jack Rose, in which Rose pleaded with him to return to New York and make a full confession to District Atttorney Whitman.

After Postmaster Johnson had questioned Scheppa, George Howell, captain of police, was called in and the prisoner formally delivered to his custody.

Scheppa was downcast after his arrest.

"You look like you'd shoot a man if he attempted to run," said Scheppa to Captain Howell.

"I would," answered Howell, "and I can hit a jack rabbit as far as I can see."

"Well," answered Scheppa, "probably I will decide to run. I will think it over. Between the police, the District Attorney and the chair and a quick shot I might decide to take the shot. If you shoot, shoot straight."

When taken into custody Scheppa was about to post a letter addressed indirectly to "Jack Rose," in which he said he would change his address immediately, and unless he heard from Rose on certain details he would not be here later if sent for.

**Scheppa Arrested by Telegram.**

The arrest of Scheppa was secured by District Attorney Whitman. From the Hotel Equinox in Manchester, Vt., the District Attorney sent here last night this telegram:

"The information was obtained from Vallon last Friday night. Scheppa was arrested by telegram. He was going under the name Sam Franklin and was stopping with a man named Sam Miller."

From the District Attorney it is known that the police were at sea as to Scheppa's whereabouts. Last week Whitman became convinced that the hunt for Scheppa in the Catskills was little more than a pretense. To make sure Whitman sent two of his own staff—Detectives Thomas and Leigh—to the Catskills. They reported that if Scheppa had ever been in the mountains he had gone long since.

Whitman was sure that Rose or Webber or Vallon knew something about Scheppa' movements. He worked on the three adroitly, at the same time observing to whom they were writing and from whom they were receiving letters. None of the men wanted to betray Scheppa, but they let out the secret unknowingly. Harry Vallon made a slip of the tongue which convinced the District Attorney that Scheppa was on his way to Hot Springs or was already there. So the District Attorney sent a telegram to Hot Springs.

**Scheppa an Important Witness.**

Whitman said that he believed Scheppa could tell a story that would make the murder case unbreakable.

Save for Lieutenant Becker and Jack Rose, Sam Scheppa is the most interesting figure at present in the Rosenthal murder case. He is a man of intelligence, of cunning, of better attainments than his associates. He dresses rather more than well. He uses good English and avoids the patter of thieves and the argot of the gangs. He likes the company of actors and of sporting men. He tells a story well. He has a convincing manner. There is nothing about him of the brute, the thug, the gangster. He is shrewd, evasive, amiable, convincing.

Once in his career, Scheppa was an enlarger of photographs. He worked, or pretended to work, as a real estate agent. Sometimes he sold articles as a traveling salesman. His fluency and his easy approach led him into such avenues of work. As Scheppa' associates describe him, he has "the gift of gab."

The picture drawn of him by the police in their circular, and the notice of his appearance conveyed in published photographs, are inaccurate and incomplete.

**Police Severely Criticised.**

The police have been so generally and sharply criticised for their handling of the Rosenthal case that the facts as to how arrests were made, information obtained and confessions secured are interesting.

Of the ten men now under arrest for murder, only three, Frank Cirofici (Dago Frank), Frank Muller (Whitey Lewis), and Birdie Webber, were caught by the efforts of the Police Department. Two, Jack Rose and Harry Vallon, gave themselves up. Five, William Shapiro, Louis Libby, Jack Sullivan, Lieutenant Becker and Sam Scheppa, were caught through the activity of the District Attorney.

The records show that Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Edward P. Hughes, who were put in charge of the police investigation by Commissioner Waldo, obtained no confessions and were unable in their examinations of the prisoners to bring out evidence of material value. On the other hand, the District Attorney was able to get confessions from Rose, Webber and Vallon and to support these confessions with other evidence strong enough to secure

the Grand Jury to indict Lieutenant Becker.

The foregoing facts have to do only with the murder case. In the graft investigation growing out of it the Police Department has accomplished nothing. Whatever information has been gathered as to the operations of crooked policemen has been obtained by the District Attorney and his staff and by the Grand Jury.

**Police Suppress Evidence.**

District Attorney Whitman, after reviewing the work of the police and after talking with several distinguished judges of the higher courts—judges who are keenly interested in the undercurrents as well as the waves raised in the Rosenthal case—made this statement:

"The police did nothing immediately after the murder, and have done as little as possible since. They had made arrangements to deceive the public by constructing a story that Rosenthal was murdered in a duel with a gambler. They had arranged to support that lie by putting a half emptied revolver by the side of Rosenthal's body. They permitted the murderers to escape. They made a pretense of pursuing the murderers. They found only one witness and they put him in a cell. He was Charles Gallagher, the young chorus man who obtained the correct number of the gray automobile. The policemen on the scene reported wrong numbers.

"For days after the murder, the criminals walked the streets fearlessly, and their whereabouts was common talk. The Mayor did nothing but talk about corrupt newspapers and scold Lieutenant Becker for dining with a criminal. The Police Commissioner declined to suspend Lieutenant Becker and gave out voluminous statistics as to the good work of the department. These are facts and they can be properly construed."

It was four weeks ago that Herman Rosenthal was shot to death as he stepped out of the Metropole Hotel. At the time a policeman off duty and in plain clothes was having supper with an actress and other friends. This was Policeman William J. File. Although within 100 feet of the door, he was unable to catch any of the four pistol men or to get a good description of any of them. Near the Metropole was Lieutenant Frye. He couldn't catch anybody or furnish a passable description. Policemen Madigan and Brady arrived at the Metropole within a few minutes and joined with Frye in a taxicab chase of the gray car in which the murderers were escaping.

**Taxi Makes Slow Getaway.**

The taxicab was slow in getting started. Witnesses have said that it made no great speed in running out of 43d street. It took the wrong route. The murderers' car went up Lexington avenue, but the pursuing car went up Madison avenue. At 58th street File, Madigan and Brady relinquished the chase. They hadn't caught a glimpse of the fugitives.

Madigan tells a story of having been stopped by a lieutenant from chasing three men who were running eastward immediately after the murder. File and Frye and Brady saw, by their account, none of the incidents observed by a dozen witnesses that the District Attorney located. The number "41313 N. Y." was plainly visible on the gray car for at least twenty minutes before the killing. No policeman was able to see the number correctly. They made curious reports at the West 47th street station house. The blotter displays several incorrect numbers.

The usual procedure of the police in this city immediately after a murder or a crime of violence is to take to the station house of the precinct as many witnesses as possible. In the Rosenthal case the police did nothing of the sort, although there were twenty at the least count who could have told some story of the shooting or of the incidents preceding or following it. Twenty men and a few women were telling the reporters, in the hearing of policemen, what they had seen and heard. None of these was asked to go to the station house.

**Incurable Blunders Perpetrated.**

As usual in crimes of such gravity, the District Attorney and the Police Commissioner were called by phone and told what had happened. The District Attorney went as fast as an automobile could take him to the West 47th street station. The Police Commissioner stayed at home. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, who was at his home in Sheepshead Bay, came to the city speedily, but meanwhile incurable blunders had been perpetrated.

At the West 47th street station the District Attorney found matters jumbled and mixed up. He happened to hear that a young man who had supplied a number for the gray auto was in a cell. The District Attorney ordered the young man's release and from him obtained the correct number—41313 N. Y. That was the beginning of accurate and productive work in the murder investigation.

It was the number supplied by Gallagher to the District Attorney and by the District Attorney to Deputy Commissioner Dougherty that led the police to 35 Stuyvesant street, where Libby and Shapiro, owners of the automobile, were feigning sleep.

**Police Shield the Men Wanted.**

The captain in command at the West 47th street station, William F. Day, was not sure whether his presence was required in the station house. He asked the District Attorney over the phone if he had better come down. Whitman advised him to put in an appearance. Lieutenant Becker, meanwhile, was on hand at the station house, but the District Attorney had preceded him.

"I have found reason enough since," said Whitman, "to be glad that I got there first."

With Libby and Shapiro under arrest, Deputy Commissioner Dougherty entered the police investigation with every appearance of enthusiasm and energy. The District Attorney says there is no reason to doubt Dougherty's sincerity or activity, but that Dougherty was unquestionably hampered by the preliminary blunders or plotting of other policemen. From Shapiro and Libby, Dougherty obtained the admission that Jack Rose hired the gray car. But the police were unable to make capital of that admission. They refused to admit publicly that Rose was wanted for murder. And if any efforts to arrest Rose were made these efforts were lame and halting. New York laughed aloud when Rose surrendered voluntarily after first calling at Commissioner Waldo's office and finding that the Commissioner was out.

**Murderers Free in City Streets.**

The next step of the police was to arrest Bridgie Webber as a material witness. But they were unable to hold Webber, lacking any sort of evidence. In the next few days they questioned Jack Sullivan and Sam Paul, but neither was put under arrest. It was at this stage of the investigation that the District Attorney, replying to a letter from the Police Commissioner, took occasion to rebuke the Commissioner for taking an insulting attitude and to remind Waldo that he had 10,400 men for use in catching murderers.

The police did nothing more until July 21, five days after the murder, when Webber was rearrested, this time for murder, along with Sam Paul, and Jack Sullivan was arrested as a material witness. The police gave no inkling that they had any notion as to who were the actual murderers. Whitman persisted in demanding that they increase their efforts to catch the pistol men.

Uptown and downtown, gamblers, sporting men and newspaper workers were hearing that Whitey Lewis and Sam Schepps had remained in New York for at least three days after the killing. Schepps was seen on Broadway. Lewis was telephoning Schepps.

On July 22, Vallon good naturedly surrendered, but the police obtained little of value by questioning him. Gangsters crowded the Coroner's Court at the hearings and frightened witnesses. The police did nothing to keep the court clear of thugs. They made no search for concealed weapons, although Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss pointed out that at least twenty of these were known gangsters in the habit of carrying revolvers. On July 25 the police arrested Cirofici, but got no admissions from him.

**Whitman Alone Gets Confession.**

The next important step in the investigation was taken by the District Attorney in getting a partial confession from Shapiro. On the following day, the District Attorney had a witness who identified Sullivan as one of the men who had been at the Metropole when Rosenthal was shot, and it was the District Attorney who ordered Sullivan's arrest. By this time Lieutenant Becker's name was on almost every tongue. There was more than conjecture to implicate him. But his suspension was delayed by order of the Mayor. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty told the District Attorney at this time that he would arrest Becker if Whitman said so, but the police had obtained no evidence against Becker.

At that time also, the District Attorney was obtaining for Grand Jury purposes evidence involving Becker. None of this evidence was supplied by the police. Whitman was concealing his private information from the police. He was guarding against treachery in getting Rose, Webber and Vallon to confess. He says so himself. On July 29, the District Attorney through his own efforts had obtained enough evidence to secure the indictment of Becker for murder in the first degree. But he didn't use outside policemen in making the arrest. He sent two men of his own staff—Raynes and Leigh.

The police case against Sam Paul was so poor that this gambler was turned loose by Coroner Feinberg. The police had been supplied by the District Attorney with the names of the murderers. They undertook in several directions a hunt which produced one prisoner—Whitey Lewis. Many promises were made that the other fugitives, Horowitz, Rosenzweig and Schepps, would be taken in a few days. Nothing happened. The police hunt in the Catskills was abandoned. The District Attorney, for reasons of his own, thought it best not to acquaint the police with what seemed useful information as to the real whereabouts of the fugitives.

Mr. Whitman's latest comment was simply this: "I believe Dougherty has done the best he could. But the police are 'laying down.'"

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# TRAIN WRECK KILLS ONE; INJURES NINETEEN

ROGERS, Ark., Aug. 11.—For the third time in four days, the Frisco Cannon Ball, operating between Galveston and St. Louis, was wrecked four miles south of here at midnight last night.

Fireman George Bryant, of Hugo, Okla., was killed, and Engineer John Moore, of Monett, was seriously injured. Eighteen passengers were also hurt. The train was running double header northbound at forty miles an hour.

This train, going south, was wrecked within three miles of this place last Friday morning. The second section of this train was also wrecked last Wednesday six miles north of here, injuring a number of passengers.

Last night its passengers were compelled to spend the greater portion of the night in a corn field, as the wreck occurred in an isolated spot.

# ROBBED AND THROWN FROM TRAIN; HE DIES

ONEIDA DEPOT, N. Y., Aug. 11.—John Sullivan, a mason of Walkill, Ulster County, died at 9 o'clock this morning in the City Hospital as a result of mortal injuries received when he was thrown over the rear end of a coal car of the fast freight which ran through this city at 12:01 o'clock this morning.

He had been robbed of $4 by the two hoboes who shared his car and was then thrown in the path of the oncoming cars, which run over his leg, completely cutting off both feet and mangling the two legs badly. The legs were later amputated above the knees. Sullivan rallied after the operation, but died of weakness occasioned by the loss of blood and the loss of the two members.

# ROSENTHAL CASE IS RECORD OF CRIMINAL EXPLOITS IN CITY

The District Attorney asserts that the Rosenthal case, touching as it does upon murder, blackmail, police graft and gang violence, has presented from day to day more extraordinary complications than any criminal case in the history of the city. The case presents, therefore, a chronological summary of the principal happenings in the investigations together with the main things accomplished.

So far ten men have been held for murder in the first degree. They are Lieut. Charles Becker, William Shapiro and Louis Libby, owners of the automobile used by the murderers; Jack Rose, Becker's former friend, who hired the car and assembled the murderers; Bridgie Webber, the gambler whose rooms were used as a rendezvous; Harry Vallon, Webber's partner, who was a spy for Rose and Webber; Jack Sullivan, who was a friend of Becker's; Frank Muller (Whitey Lewis), accused of shooting Herman Rosenthal; Frank Cirofici (Dago Frank), similarly accused, and Sam Schepps, who was arrested yesterday at Hot Springs, Ark., and who is accused of aiding in the escape of the murderers of Rosenthal.

Only one man has been indicted—Lieutenant Becker, although at least six indictments for murder are expected this week. Two men wanted for murder are still at large—Harry Horowitz (Gyp the Blood), and Louis Rosenzweig (Lefty Louie). The police hunt for them has been fruitless. Two men are out on bail as material witnesses—Sam Paul and John Clark, both gamblers.

The activity of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury has produced valuable evidence in the murder and graft investigation. The police, having failed so far to arrest three fugitives still at large, have been of less service.

Here is the record of the case from the day that Herman Rosenthal, a well known gambler, who had moved from the East Side to the Tenderloin, startled the city with accusations against Lieutenant Becker, the commander of the Strong Arm Squad:

July 12—Herman Rosenthal accuses Becker of having been his partner in the gambling house at 104 West 45th street. Rosenthal asks for the arrest of Inspector Hayes and Captain Day, of the West 47th street station, for maliciously keeping a policeman in his closed gambling house.

July 13—Rosenthal makes public his accusations against Becker in the form of an affidavit, which says that Rose was Becker's graft collector, and that Becker lent $1,500 to Rosenthal, taking a mortgage on Rosenthal's furniture.

July 14—District Attorney Whitman and Police Commissioner Waldo hasten back to the city. Whitman says the police situation is rotten. Waldo demands an investigation by the District Attorney.

July 15—Rosenthal calls on the District Attorney and promises to testify against Becker and other policemen and offers to supply other gamblers as witnesses. The mortgage transaction spoken of by Rosenthal is verified.

July 16—Rosenthal is shot dead in front of the Metropole at 1:57 a.m. The police fail to get witnesses. The District Attorney obtains the number of the murder automobile and pushes the investigation.

July 17—William Shapiro and Louis Libby, owners of the murder auto, admit that Jack Rose hired it. Rose is wanted for murder. Bridgie Webber is arrested and released on bail as a material witness. Sam Paul is questioned. The Grand Jury begins work on Rosenthal's charges against Becker.

July 18—Jack Rose surrenders at headquarters and is held for murder. Mayor Gaynor sends for Becker and rebukes him for dining with Rosenthal, "a scoundrel."

July 19—Rose admits that he hired the Libby-Shapiro car and that he gathered the pistol men. Commissioner Waldo declines to suspend Becker, who is now under suspicion. Jack Sullivan is mentioned as having been with Becker half an hour before the murder.

July 20—The District Attorney prods Deputy Commissioner Dougherty to arrest the actual murderers. Dougherty says the police are doing the best they can after a clumsy start.

July 21—Bridgie Webber and Sam Paul are arrested for murder and Jack Sullivan is arrested as a material witness. There is no intimation yet as to who are the actual murderers.

July 22—Harry Vallon, Webber's partner, surrenders jauntily after motoring to Police Headquarters. Wealthy men offer to supply funds for a Burns investigation. The District Attorney names as the four men who shot Rosenthal: Harry Horowitz (Gyp the Blood), Louis Rosenzweig (Lefty Louie), Frank Muller (Whitey Lewis), and Frank Cirofici (Dago Frank).

July 23—Alibis put forward by Rose, Webber, Vallon and Sullivan, and Becker gives a detailed account of his movements the night of the murder. Many lawyers enter the case. The police start a hunt in the Catskills on Vallon's slip that his wife had been spending the summer there. The District Attorney considers the advisability of at once arresting Becker. Mrs. Rosenthal tells the Grand Jury that Becker was her husband's partner.

July 24—Becker's chauffeur admits to the Grand Jury that Becker had coached him about testimony. In Coroner Feinberg's court gangsters intimidate John Reisler (John the Barber), who, about to identify Bridgie Webber, perjures himself in fear, and is arrested. Vallon's alibi is shattered. The police issue a circular calling for the arrest of Horowitz, Rosenzweig, Muller and Cirofici as the assassins.

July 25—Frank Cirofici (Dago Frank) is arrested. Shapiro and Libby, turning State's evidence, implicate Rose, Vallon, Webber and Sam Schepps, and tell how the car picked up the pistol men and took them to Webber's poker rooms. The District Attorney urges the police to be more active.

July 26—Jack Sullivan in the Coroner's Court is identified as having been at the Metropole when Rosenthal was shot and is arrested for murder. Webber is identified again. Alderman Curran demands an investigation by the board and has a tilt with the Mayor. Gaynor writes to Waldo against suspending Becker and mentions "clamor," "corrupt newspapers" and "weak public officials scheming for higher office."

July 27—Becker is accused of making fake raids. Humorous expense accounts of his aids are made public. A new witness of the murder is found.

July 28—The Burns men are now at work, Whitman having made a tentative arrangement with Sleuth Burns. The police are criticized for inactivity.

July 29—Rose, Webber and Vallon confess and Lieutenant Becker is indicted for murder in the first degree after an extraordinary session of the Grand Jury. He is arrested at his desk in the Bathgate avenue station, arraigned before Judge Mulqueen, where he pleads not guilty and is put in the Tombs. The confessions relate in detail how Becker drove Rose, Webber and Vallon to the murder.

July 30—Rose names other police officials besides Becker who blackmailed gamblers and disorderly houses and estimates that a police ring collected at least $2,500,000 in a part of Manhattan. Part of Rose's confession is corroborated.

July 31—Webber admits that Becker ordered him to supply the money with which to pay the murderers—$1,000—which Webber gave to Rose, which Rose handed to Schepps and which Schepps distributed. District Attorney obtains more graft evidence.

August 1—Becker's lawyer, John W. Hart, admits to the Grand Jury that Becker communicated with Rose through him on the Wednesday night after the murder. Whitey Lewis is arrested at Fleischmanns in the Catskills.

August 2—Police increase activity in the Catskills. The District Attorney learns that Becker and Rose had a private code of signals for callers at Pollok's home, where Rose hid after the murder.

August 3—No results from the police hunt. Well known men issue a call for a mass meeting to be held in Cooper Union on the night of August 14. Judge Swann sharply criticizes worthless police evidence in gambling cases.

August 4—Commissioner Waldo issues a statement attacking the courts for leniency to gamblers, but admitting that he put Becker in the Tenderloin because inspectors had been grafting.

August 5—Lieutenant Becker is arraigned before Judge Mulqueen and his lawyer begins a fight against the validity of the indictment.

August 6—Jack Rose gives to the District Attorney a 38-page statement containing the details of his connection with Lieutenant Becker and saying that he collected $180,000 for Becker in less than a year.

August 7—Lieutenant Becker again appears in court as his lawyer renews the technical contest on the indictment. Becker retains John F. McIntyre to take charge of his case, although employing Hart also.

August 8—The Grand Jury learns that Becker deposited $3,000 in the West Side Savings Bank in May, 1912, and the District Attorney hears of other bank accounts in Manhattan and in Newark and Elizabeth.

August 9—The District Attorney searches for more Becker bank accounts and is hunting also for the bank deposits of inspectors who have been named to him as grafters.

August 10—The impelling motive for Rose's confession is made public. Rose was deserted by the police ring and advised to commit suicide. Sam Schepps is arrested by District Attorney Whitman's men at Hot Springs, Ark.

# FUR BOSSES OFFER BRIBES TO STRIKERS

**Workers Refuse Alluring Promises and Vote to Continue Fight—4,000 on All Night Picketing.**

The employment of thugs to intimidate the striking furriers to return to work and all their other methods to break the strike having failed, the fur manufacturers yesterday resorted to the method of getting their men to return to work by the handing out of bribes. It was reported at the strike headquarters, 210 5th street, last night, that agents representing the manufacturers have been driving all day to the homes of the strikers offering them cash to pay the debts which they have incurred during the strike and making other alluring promises if they agreed to return to work.

Morris Shamroth, one of the agents of the Furriers' Union, stated last night that he had been notified by a number of strikers employed by N. Sobel & Son, of West 32d street, that they have been visited by agents of the firm who offered them money if they agreed to return to work. Shamroth stated that the strikers turned down the kind offer of the bosses to pay their grocery and butcher debts and told them that they would only return to work when the employers agreed to deal with the union.

The strikers held fifty shop meetings yesterday, where they took a roll call which showed all the men being in favor of remaining out on strike until their demands were granted. A mass meeting was also held at Casino Hall, 85 East 4th street, at midnight last night, where the strikers organized picket committees to go out on all night duty.

About 4,000 strikers were present in and around the hall, and when the meeting was over they went to the various shops where they will remain on picket duty till noon today. The strikers are all enthusiastic and determined to continue the fight until they win. A special edition of the Forward, the Jewish Socialist daily, will be issued tomorrow to be sold for the benefit of the strike fund.

# JOBLESS FATHER AND DAUGHTER END LIVES

In a room bare of all but a dusty hair mattress at 524 East 118th street, Michael Drunsko and his 12-year-old daughter were found dead yesterday from gas. Tubes were in their mouths.

For twenty-two years the father, who was 43 years old, had been employed by the Central Union Gas Company. Three weeks ago he was discharged. Piece by piece the furniture has been sold to buy food, and when Policeman Dewitt answered the call of the neighbors he found nothing within but a broken chair and the two bodies on the mattress.

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# FIND WOMAN DEAD IN LOCKED APARTMENT

Miss Eugenia Leutrel, 35 years old, daughter of the late George M. Leutrel, once a Tammany State Senator, was found dead last evening on the floor of her apartment in the Clare Arms, 3120 Broadway. The woman had not been seen for two days, and Coroner Winterbottom will today investigate the cause of her death.

After a search of the apartment the Coroner said that he had found deeds, a bankbook and jewelry which showed that Miss Leutrel was worth much more than $100,000. There is no indication that violence caused her death, and her physician says that she had been suffering from an organic trouble.

Last night the superintendent of the house recalled that he had not seen her about since Friday. He knocked on her door without getting any response, and then he called a policeman into the house. On entering the dining room they found the body of Miss Leutrel. She had evidently been dead for some time. Scattered around her were scores of empty milk bottles, cracker boxes and candy bags.

# CAT LANDS IN JAIL AFTER FIGHT WITH COP

It required ten minutes of battling and the combined efforts of Abraham Schmidt, of 3358 Third avenue, his wife and a burly policeman to corner a mad cat in a Bronx flat and put it in a bread box, which was later on taken to the Tremont police station.

As Schmidt and his wife Yetta entered their apartment a large stray gray cat leaped on Mrs. Schmidt's bosom. The Schmidts realized that if the cat got among their five children the result might be serious, so they fought into a position between the cat and the room in which their children were crying.

Policeman Pate heard the children scream and ran into the apartment and the desperate encounter followed.

After the capture husband and wife went to the Fordham Hospital, where their wounded hands and arms were treated and cauterized. The health authorities will examine the cat today.

# GANGSTERS SHOOT TWO BYSTANDERS

Four gangsters, all of whom were sportily dressed, met on 106th street, just east of Second avenue, at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and soon became engaged in an argument. Suddenly all four backed away from one another and drew revolvers. Fifteen shots were fired and the street had the appearance of a skirmish line.

Witnesses said that none of the gunmen were shot, but two poorly aimed bullets struck Nicholas Tope, 19 years old, of 2011 First avenue, and John Crapone, 19 years old, of 302 East 106th street.

Tepe, who was peddling watermelons, was shot in the forehead and dropped to the sidewalk. Crapone, in front of whose home the shooting occurred, was struck in the left leg and was less seriously hurt.

# BEATS TICKET AGENT AND STEALS $65

Disguised by a wig and with a black mask drawn down over his face a hold-up man early yesterday met Frederick Kissan, ticket agent at the Dyckman street subway station, on the uptown stairway which leads from the street to the tracks above, beat him almost insensible, robbed him of $65 and escaped.

The desperado, in fleeing from the stairs to the street, emptied his revolver at any one who showed a disposition to interfere, turning back first to fire at George Moffat, the ticket chopper, who came from above, then facing about to drive off Mack G. Wolfson, the wardrobe man, who had started to run up the stairs.

As he reached the bottom of the steps the robber threw off his wig, stuffed his mask into his pocket and escaped into the woods a short distance away.

The only clew left was the gray wig, which was found later by Policeman Cunningham, of the St. Nicholas avenue police station.

# SEX QUESTION AND POLITICS DISCUSSED

## Mrs. Harper Talks on Alleged Propaganda of English Suffragists.

Woman suffragists of this city are much aroused by a dispatch from London which stated that apparently the newest views on the sex question are being advocated by the suffragists in England through the medium of pamphlets issued from their book shops. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, who had written abundantly on the suffrage movement, and who is in constant touch with the English suffragist bodies, said yesterday that she thought suffragism was being used by a few misguided individuals as a cloak for their baser thoughts.

The dispatch said it was very easy to obtain at any of the suffragist book shops pamphlets entitled "Sex War and Woman Suffrage," "The Immoral Effects of Ignorance in Sex Relations," "Woman—a Few Shrieks," and similar books whose contents seemed to be more pathological than political.

The chief organ of this particular aspect of the suffrage movement seemed to be the Free Woman, a publication alleged to have been indorsed by the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies. Mrs. Harper said that she could not believe that either the militant or the constitutional suffrage parties would lend their support to any organ devoted to the advocacy of "free love." She said that the Common Cause, the official organ of the National Association, might have welcomed the new publication when it was first projected, when its aims were understood to be mainly the achievement of the political freedom of woman, and before it took up the discussion of the sex question.

"I know Mrs. Henry Faucett, the president of the National Union of Woman's Suffrage Societies, very well," said Mrs. Harper last night, "and I know she would be the last woman in the world to countenance the support of the sex problem or free love by the suffrage societies. She is one of the most rigid of Englishwomen.

"I have here in my desk a letter from her deploring the growth of the militant movement, and begging me to use all my influence to prevent the spread of such tactics to America. She says that the militant party is killing the suffrage movement in England and is putting it back years, costing it all that they have won through years of struggle. So you see she is not radical enough to advocate such a thing as free love.

"Woman suffrage opens up a tremendous subject—that of freedom for women," said Mrs. Harper, "and it is apt to be distorted in many ways. The extremists say that woman should be free in everything.

"I would compare this agitation to the analogous case of Socialism and anarchism. The Socialists demand greater freedom for men, meaning a freedom moral and industrial, and along comes the anarchists, with their bombs and general propaganda of destruction, who discountenance the nobler cause of Socialism. I think that is a very good analogy to the condition existing between the suffragists and the free lovers.

"The movement cannot be held responsible for the opinions of a few weak individuals who have heretofore been afraid to utter their thoughts, but who find in the suffrage movement the movement of woman's freedom, the cloak under which they can advocate their baser views. Certainly their ideals are foreign to the suffrage movement in its purity.

"In every country there is an element which would defy convention, but does not dare to come out openly with the advocacy of such sex freedom. The tremendous upheaval which has occurred in Great Britain has caused that element there to publicly urge their ideas.

"You know this is all very similar to the agitation which occurred in this country shortly after the Civil War," continued Mr. Harper. "Social conditions were then chaotic and there arose a certain body of persons who became known as the free lovers. They opened a headquarters here in New York, with Stephen Pearl Andrews at their head.

"At this time Mrs. Woodhull and Tennessee Claflin made their spectacular appearance in Wall street, and either justly or unjustly became associated with the group. A number of men high up became connected with it also.

"Naturally, all of these people believing in the freedom of woman were in favor of woman suffrage and tried to attach themselves to the suffrage movement. They were repudiated by Mrs. Susan B. Anthony at once. They continued to try and force themselves to the platform during meetings and at one time when Mrs. Anthony could not have them removed from the hall she had all the lights put out. It took years for the suffrage party to outlive the supposition that they were allied with the free lovers."

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# OLDEST OFFICEHOLDER IN WORLD RE-ELECTED

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 11.—John Laws, aged 90, was yesterday elected for the thirty-first time as Register of Deeds in Orange County, news of his success being learned here today. Laws went into office during the gold excitement of 1840 and has never been defeated.

Several days ago the patriarch's wife of 20 presented him with their second infant.

At his age he is remarkably well preserved and has been a tobacco user always.

Laws was soldier in the Mexican War and is one of the two surviving ones in North Carolina. He works without glasses and appears forty years younger than he is.

**SHIPWRECK AT LAKE GEORGE.**

**Stranded Sagamore's Passengers Taken Off in Storm.**

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—All efforts of the steamer Horicon to pull the Sagamore, the second largest of the Lake George steamers operated by the Champlain Transportation Company from the the Hague sand bar, upon which it grounded Saturday night, have been in vain. The Sagamore ran on the bar shortly after 8 o'clock in a heavy rain storm. The passengers were taken off in small boats.

After breaking all her hawsers and anchor chains, the Horicon was forced to return to Lake George village, twenty-eight miles, to take aboard the Sagamore's usual Sunday excursion.

The Horicon returned to the stranded vessel tonight, and unless she succeeds in floating the Sagamore, it is probable that a dredge will be brought to the lake to dig a back channel for the boat.

# ITALIAN SOCIALISTS CLEAN HOUSE

BY RICHARD PERIN.

There have been attempts made in some quarters to represent the result of the National Congress of the Socialist party of Italy, recently held at Reggio, Emilia, as a split in the party. The meagerness of the cable dispatches relative to the congress were all that gave room for any such conclusion.

The truth is the exact opposite. The Socialist party of Italy is today, and as a result of the action taken by the congress, in a healthier condition than it has been for a long time, and the main contributing causes of its lassitude have been removed, amputated.

The party simply was in need of a minor surgical operation for the removal of diseased members. This was accomplished quickly and with entire success, the patient feeling no pain or discomfort whatever. The names of the diseased parts removed are Bissolati, Cabrini, Bonomi, Podrecca and Canepa.

For the rank and file of the party in the United States there is a very valuable lesson to be drawn from the recent history of the Italian Socialist party. The lesson might not have been so obvious and pointed had it not been for the war between the Turkish and Italian capitalists, but some other event must have produced a similar result, although perhaps the situation would have been somewhat more obscure and complicated.

The rank and file of the Italian Socialist party has apparently been suffering during the last few years from a lack of self-confidence. They have allowed themselves to be more or less convinced by bourgeois and capitalist assertions of their incapacity and unfitness to manage their own affairs or to cope adequately with their oppressors as represented by the State or government.

As a consequence of this lack of confidence in their own ability they have been placing faith in and electing to office men of the bourgeois classes who, through their oratory or their egotistical and self-confident natures, have somehow persuaded the proletariat that they could do more for proletarian interests than could the proletariat itself. Such men are the Deputies Bissolati, Cabrini, Bonomi, Podrecca and Canepa, expelled from the party by the National Congress of Reggio Emilia. The vote of expulsion was 15,806 for, 3,250 against, and 2,072 abstaining. Does that look like a split in the party?

The expulsion was directly due to the attitude assumed by the expelled Deputies during the present war. They showed themselves to be absolutely out of touch with the feeling of the working class against the war; they exhibited an entire lack of sympathy with the principles and aims of the international Socialist movement, and they revealed themselves in their true colors, bourgeois nationalists and "patriots," more concerned for the profits of the capitalist class than interested in the emancipation of the working class.

They proved themselves anti-Socialist, anti-proletarian, as might have been expected of them. They should never have been elected to represent the working class, for they were not of that class, nor did they even dimly understand the aims and aspirations of that class. But the Socialist party of Italy has learned a valuable lesson by experience, and has shown its sagacity by profiting by that experience.

As said above, the entire affair was the direct consequence of the war. A situation was revealed which was intolerable.

In order to avoid demonstrations of protest against the war, the Italian bourgeoisie, offered through Premier Giolitti, a cabinet post folio to Bissolati. This was refused by Bissolati, but not for reasons of principle like a manly Socialist. No, Bissolati gave as a pretext for his refusal his repugnance to court customs, his incapability of conforming to court etiquette.

Nevertheless Bissolati and his friends, flattered and seduced by the offer, stood silent and made no protest against the infamous war. They did their utmost to prevent anti-war demonstrations by the Italian working class, and by their attitude favorable to the government almost stultified the action and propaganda of the real Socialists. In excusing their attitude and their actions before the Congress they had effrontery to say that they supported the war in the belief that success would increase Italy's power among nations and tend to increase the respect shown Italian workers scattered through so many foreign countries.

Bissolati and his friends were called upon to explain their visit to the Quirinal and their congratulations to King Victor Emanuel over his narrow escape from assassination. Bissolati's excuse, received with incredulity and answered by hisses and the ironical chanting of the Royal Anthem, was that his visit and congratulations were made for the purpose of heading off any reactionary measures against the Socialists.

The final answer to these pitiful attempts to exculpate themselves was expulsion.

Those expelled from the party are now engaged in the attempt to form a new party, which will probably be called, if the attempt is successful, the "Reformist-Socialist party." Headquarters may be established in Rome and an official organ called Azione Socialiste will probably be published. But as the men expelled have practically no followers among the working class, they will be obliged to seek adherents and supporters among the bourgeois class to which they belong.

The Socialist party, rid of these impediments to progress, is now in a position to advance, and to increase immensely its influence among the exploited workers of Italy.

# SOCIALISM AT MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY

(From Detroit Free Press.)

"Hail to the students who are including humanity among the humanities," was the greeting that William Dean Howells gave to the second annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, at which 325 men and women were present, representing seventy colleges, among them Michigan, which is officially stated to be the strongest in the league.

No Socialist organization was in existence or even dreamed of in the university until 1907, but when in that year six Michigan students drank from a loving cup at a midnight feed, and pledged themselves "round and round" to Socialism, it was like the leaven which the woman hid in three measures of meal, till the whole lump became leavened. This nucleus of Socialism in the university has acquired bone and sinew, and has achieved a strength which is virile and victorious among contemporary campus organizations.

This little society of six met very unofficially and irregularly, with a purpose nothing more than to find opportunity to discuss present day social problems, unhampered by class-room restrictions. Socialism entered into these discussions only as an academic question, but it entered, and the force of it has permeated through college and town, until the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, locally represented, is a living factor in Ann Arbor and is officially announced as the strongest organization in the intercollegiate league.

And the Intercollegiate Socialist Society is a factor that is being reckoned with, for its growth has realized assertive rights, and it is aggressive sometimes almost beyond faculty restraint, and in instances has defied faculty caution, and individual members have paid the penalty for "free speech" by compulsory resignation from the university, which could not tolerate the views.

**Some Professors In.**

The faculty as a faculty does not give to this avowed group of Socialists its moral support. The organization is an alien to faculty kinship, although a few professors wink at it, and a smaller number brazenly affiliate with it, laughing at the sovereign edict that free speech in colleges shall not be.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society was organized in New York City on September 12, 1905, in response to a call issued by a group of well known writers, including Jack London, Upton Sinclair, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Clarence Darrow and others, who felt that the subject of Socialism was one concerning which the educated men and women of the country could not afford to remain in ignorance. The expressed purpose, therefore, was "to promote an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men and women," graduate and undergraduate. This was to be accomplished chiefly through the formation of study clubs in colleges and universities and alumni chapters among graduates, the distribution of literature and through lectures and discussions.

In 1908-1909 the increased activity of the initial six at Michigan brought increased membership, and preparations were made to apply for a charter from the national organization. This was granted, and in 1909-1910 the organization was launched formally. Larger activities gave increase of meetings and the society became substantial and promising. The very active members were Marie Rasey, William Klare, J. B. Beekenstein, Peter Fagan, Claire Tinker. The faculty member who was the inspiration of the movement was Dr. William E. Bohn.

Up to the year of 1910-1911 what interest had been taken was largely such as students would show. They wanted to do, but did not know what to do. At this time, however, there happened something which gave to this group not only new impulse, but direction for further efforts.

**Faculty Member Let Out.**

Dr. William E. Bohn, a member of the university faculty of the rhetoric department, because of his alleged activity in political propaganda for Socialism, was dismissed from the faculty. Though his dismissal was a serious blow, serious enough to check for a time all activity on the part of the student members, nevertheless the setback was only temporary, only a lull before the storm. The beginning of 1910 saw but little activity, except in the nature of preparation for the organization that was to come.

By the middle of the year the organization was running full blast. The Rev. Carl S. Patton, formerly of the Congregational Church, gave his advice and support, as did the members of the university faculty. A lecture on "Socialism and Art," by Dr. R. W. Sellars, gave the members much encouragement. Another was given by Dr. W. W. Florer, a member of the university faculty, who, it has been claimed by Socialists, has done more than any other one man in the State to advance Socialist propaganda with his anti-Socialist lecture. Another successful lecture was given by Alexander Irvine, once a famous pulpit orator, now Socialist agitator, to whom the society gives the credit for the wonderful growth of the movement in the University of Michigan. This closed the year, but various and detailed plans were laid by a committee appointed to work during the summer months. Increased membership had become an assured thing. In addition to this, a problem of greater importance presented itself. The attention attracted by the heated discussion that had followed Dr. Florer's lecture was more than any one had bargained for. Students and faculty and townspeople suddenly found themselves interested in Socialism to such an extent that the trustees of the Congregational Church decided that sanctity of the parlors of the church was seriously in danger, as long as they offered shelter to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, and the society was asked to give up its privilege of meeting there.

**Some Ups and Downs.**

The University Young Men's Christian Association then offered them the use of one of the rooms in McMillan Hall, but before the end of the year it was discovered that the University Y. M. C. A. had in turn been crowded out of its quarters, and so it was said that the fact that it had given shelter to the Intercollegiate Socialist Society was used as a slander against the Christian Association.

So once more the Socialists found themselves in the street. Then came the fall of 1911. There were thirty members at the beginning of the year. Meetings were held in the parlors of the Unitarian Church, secured largely through the efforts of the minister of that church, Dr. Percy M. Dawson. Officers were elected as follows: Executive committee, R. W. Sellars, Percy Dawson, W. M. Nelson; corresponding secretary, George H. Bishop; recording secretary, O. C. Marckwardt; treasurer, Salome T. Marckwardt.

An increasing membership made necessary and possible a greater and greater activity, as well as a clearer idea as to the function of the society. And the function is, "We recognize that because of its peculiar position in our social organism, no university, as such, can be expected to approach our modern social problems with that sympathy necessary for any adequate solution of them. The class room should serve no other purpose than to offer opportunity for dispassionate study. The professor must not take sides.

"Therefore it is as students and future citizens that this group is banded together for the purpose of giving these problems not only intelligent but sympathetic interest. They are to form the nucleus of all activity to promote an intelligent discussion and understanding of all problems, social and political, that confront us today. We are in the business of making citizens."

The society gets some of the best students on the campus, over one-fourth of its members belonging to honor societies in the university, a scholarship exceeding in proportion that of any other social organization at Michigan. It is interesting to know that no fraternity boy or no sorority girl was ever a member of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

**Dr. Florer's Compliment.**

Dr. W. W. Florer, professor of German in the university, in a talk recently, said to the members: "They are the most active students on the campus; they read, and think, and study; they are serious, all of them, serious and alive."

Wellington Tinker, assistant secretary of the University Y. M. C. A., said: "The boys and girls who compose that group represent the best brains on the campus. They get things done; they are bright and active boys and girls to work with; they could serve as examples for any one to follow in class and out of class."

The organization now numbers fifty members. The steady growth of it can best be comprehended by a comparison with other campus organizations. Good government clubs have been started from time to time, having more or less the moral support of the university authorities, but they seldom lived longer than a year. A divinity club, founded simultaneously with the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, has long been defunct. Sporadic religious and political interests now and then evolved into groups or societies, found in the course of a year or two that the ties that bound them were gone.

"But here we have a society," said an enthusiastic member, "which, when not actually frowned upon by the faculty, has even been treated with indifference; and still, in spite of these obstacles, it has grown in its activities so that in the course of the past year it has distributed among the student body $500 worth of lectures and literature. In this respect this society passes unchallenged as the most active organization of its kind in this country."

As illustration of one phase of its strength, when a straw vote was pulled off by the Michigan Daily, the students' publication, balloting extended over a period of two weeks with little consequence, until it was learned that the Socialists had entered the field by nominating Debs. Then things began to happen. The Roosevelt and Wilson and Taft clubs on the campus began to hustle. The last two days saw tremendous activity. The result was that a larger Socialist vote was polled here than at any other school in the country. The University of Michigan was the first to put up a Socialist ticket, with the result that when news of the returns began to appear in the daily metropolitan papers, other large schools followed suit.

None of them, however, not even Wisconsin University, an alleged Socialist stronghold, showed the number of votes polled here at Michigan.

**Osborn's Letter.**

Governor Chase S. Osborn wrote to the Michigan Socialist Society in response to an invitation requesting him to address the club: "I hope the Socialist society will continue to be prosperous and to invoke the interest of all who are inclined toward Socialism. The right way of the future is to be discovered by those who are making earnest search for the truth, and I believe that you are doing that above all other considerations and before you take any thought of practical political profit. The truth is what we should all desire, and if it can come through the work of educated Socialism, it will be none the less welcome."

The activities of these student Socialists are varied. Anything that will further intelligent study and interest in Socialism and allied topics is their business. They organize study groups, meet bi-weekly and discuss. They have reports on new books and current events, interpreting the latter from the viewpoint of Socialism. They bring speakers to Ann Arbor, among whom have been Arthur Brooks Baker, of Esperanto fame; A. W. Ricker, of the Appeal to Reason; Frank Bohn, formerly of Columbia University, now associate editor of the International Socialist Review. The event of the year, however, was the last lecture, delivered June 6, by Alexander Irvine on "The Message of Victor Hugo to the Twentieth Century." This was by far the largest meeting of the year, over 500 students, faculty and townspeople being present.

**Go on Lecture Platform.**

Though primarily given over to the study of Socialism rather than its propaganda, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society has of late branched out into an activity which makes it unique among organizations of its kind. The society soon developed among its members no little talent for lecturing. A very urgent demand from many cities in lower Michigan for speakers brought to fruition the idea of supplying these cities. Robert Hess, Peter Fagan, Maurice Seegar and Walter Nelson were the speakers on the Intercollegiate lecture course whose services were soon in great demand.

Plans for next year are already under way. Pledges for membership to the extent of 100 have already been secured. This increased membership makes possible a dream of two years' standing. The S. L. A. course, the big lecture course, the official non-Socialist students' lecture course, by reason of its constantly diminishing attendance, caused, it is said, by booking each year a poorer and poorer grade of speakers, has become extinct. The Intercollegiate Socialist Society is now in correspondence with many of the country's famous Socialist speakers, and will put on a lecture course for the coming year. Among the speakers that the society has secured are Morris Hillquit, a New York lawyer and writer; Eugene V. Debs, Presidential candidate; Victor Berger, Socialist member of Congress; Charles Edward Russell, magazine writer; Alexander Irvine, Dr. Frank Bohn and Prof. John Kennedy of Chicago University.

Sandwiched in between these speakers, student members of the organization will give talks and debates, and conduct quiz sections. In various groups of ten or twelve, different lines of activity will be taken up, such as a closer study of Marx, a review of the history of Socialism, the interpretation of current events, and various other lines. Unique among these will be a class for drill in public speaking.

**Social Activities Also.**

The social activities are not lost sight of. The dances given from time to time by this society are becoming more and more popular, and are more and more numerously attended. Social evenings indoors in the winter, and all-day outdoor picnics in the early fall and summer are a further part of the social life.

For next year three further lines of activity are planned, a singing club, consisting of a double quartet, plans for which are well under way; a debating team to contest with teams from the various literary societies; a drama study club under the direction of a member of the faculty, which will stage one of the modern plays.

Quarters for the coming year presented to the society a real problem. "We need a hall of our own, and we can get it, too," said G. H. Bishop, secretary of the society; "a real auditorium, with a seating capacity of from four to five hundred, with parlors for our smaller meetings, and also for purposes of entertainment in a social way, and plans are almost mature for it. This would remove any restrictions that might arise from a relation of tenancy under the roof of the conservatively religious organizations. The society would be unhampered. Its great future purpose in the university is to present to Michigan students serious things to think about.

"Membership in this society does not imply agreement with Socialist principles and doctrines, but merely indicates a willingness to have these principles carefully and seriously investigated, and makes an appeal to the college man and woman to study Socialism earnestly and candidly."

# BILLY WRAY WINS ONE HOUR MOTOR RACE

BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Before a crowd that filled every seat and overflowed into the infield in the magnificent Stadium Motordrome at Brighton Beach tonight, Billy Wray, of Brooklyn, won the one-hour race from a classy field, covering 69 miles and ½ lap. Johnny Albright, of Denver, rode into second place, with 67 miles 2½ laps to his credit. George Lochnar, of Syracuse, was third, with 65 miles 1 lap to his credit. Wray rode an excellent race every inch of the way, his only stop being for oil after forty-five minutes of battling. Albright gave him a hard fight, but his machine was not equal to the task.

Johnny Constant, of Brooklyn, captured the three-mile amateur curtain raiser from Jimmy French and Harry Wray, of Brooklyn, in straight heats in 2:09 1-5 and 2:25 2-5. Wray took a bad fall at the end of the second mile in the first heat and was out of the second heat. Constant romped in a lazy winner both times.

The five-mile open professional went to Wray in 3:53 from Lochnar, Mercier and Shields. This was the second event on the program, and the men started preparations for the one-hour race. The field got away to a good start and 15,000 speed fans stood as the men went away, Chapple, Albright, Wray, Shields and Lochnar started in the event.

# PREDICTS HOT WEATHER FOR PRESENT WEEK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. — The Weather Bureau today issued the following weekly bulletin:

The distribution of barometric pressure over the North American continent and the adjacent oceans is such as to indicate that the present week will be moderately warm over the great central valleys, the lake region and the Eastern and Southern States, while normal temperatures are probable on the Pacific Slope and in the Rocky Mountain region.

The precipitation during the week will be generally light and local, and fair weather will be the rule. There are no signs at the present time of conditions favorable to the development of a disturbance in West Indian waters.

# WIFE SHOOTS HUSBAND SIX TIMES ON DARE

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—With the words "I dare you to shoot" still on his lips, Frank Lycher, aged 35, of Aurora, Ind., was shot six times in the abdomen by his wife at the home of Dr. Ralph Tilley, of Petersburg, Ky., today.

Lycher and his wife separated several months ago and he went to the home of Dr. Tilley, where his wife was acting as housekeeper, to beg her to return to him and start life anew.

He said that while he was talking to her Dr. Tilley handed her a revolver. He dared her to shoot him, and instantly the revolver spoke. He was rushed to a Cincinnati hospital, where he is in a serious condition.

# UNION PRINTERS HOLD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING THIS WEEK

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—With the arrival of all the delegates to the fifty-eighth annual convention of the International Typographical Union, which opens here tomorrow, everything is in readiness for the opening of the big meet. There are 407 delegates in attendance, which is the largest representation at annual conventions since the formation of the international organization.

The convention sessions will be held at the Cleveland Grays' Armory and the headquarters will be at the Gillsy Hotel. There are about 1,000 visitors here, who arrived to attend the convention, and every train coming in brings an additional number. The city is illuminated and decorated in honor of the convention and the Arrangements Committee of Cleveland Typographical Union, Local 53, is doing everything in its power to entertain the delegates and visitors.

The delegates and visitors were today the guests of the Toledo and Detroit unions at an outing held at Cedar Point, near Sandusky, and they made merry until late at night. When the delegates returned to this city the delegations from the various cities held caucuses to discuss resolutions and amendments to be presented to the convention.

The report of James M. Lynch, president of the I. T. U., which covers forty pages of solid matter to be presented to the convention, was the topic for discussion among the delegates. The report contains many recommendations and reports of the growth and standing of the organization, and also gives a detailed account of the action taken in compelling the Chicago printers to remain at work and not strike in sympathy with the locked-out pressmen and the striking stereotypers, delivery men and newsboys.

Discussing the growth of the organization and the increase in wages secured by the members, President Lynch submits the following figures comparing the increased earnings and standing of the membership from 1909 to May 31, 1912.

For the year ending May 31, 1909, our members earned $40,293,738.

For the year ending May 31, 1910, our members earned $45,602,944.

For the year ending May 31, 1911, our members earned $49,770,668.

For the year ending May 31, 1912, our members earned $53,378,902.

The average earnings per member per year for 1909 were $897.

The average earnings per member per year for 1910 were $953.

The average earnings per member per year for 1911 were $974.

The average earnings per member per year for 1912 were $992.

The average paying membership for 1909 was 44,921.

The average paying membership for 1910 was 47,848.

The average paying membership for 1911 was 51,095.

The average paying membership for 1912 was 53,807.

The foregoing averages are computed on the fiscal year ending with May 31 of each calendar year.

In the scale report published in March, 1912, it was set forth that in twenty instances for hand composition and machine composition, hours had been reduced. The reductions vary from one-half to six hours per week. The figures indicated an average weekly decrease of about 2.6 hours for hand compositors and 2.8 hours for machine operators, an average of 2.7 hours per week for all classes of work. Taking the membership of the unions reporting these reductions in hours as a basis and estimating the total number affected, the reduction in hours of the members of these unions aggregated 109,824 hours per week, fourteen hours, or almost two days of eight hours for each man.

The number of instances in which wages of book and job men, hand compositors, proofreaders, floormen, admen and machine operators have been increased since March 1, 1910, were reported to be—hand, 1,082; machine, 734.

These increases in scales range from 16 cents to $7.50 per week. Taken collectively, they show the average increase to have been approximately $1.82 per week, or $94.64 per year.

"Using the total membership of the unions reporting increased scales as a basis for the calculation," the report continues, "it is found that the wages of the affected members have been increased $69,263.74 per week—$3,601,714.48 per year. These figures mean that the members of the International Typographical Union will earn at least $3,600,000 more in 1912 than they did in 1911. The result here obtained is proven by the increase in the earnings of members as shown in the pension assessment collected, and we must regard our continued progress as the best possible proof of the strength of the International Union and the high standard of its membership."

Analyzing the benefits of the organization, Lynch says:

"The Union Printers' Home has been improved and beautified and is in magnificent condition; our technical education commission has had continued success with the work committed to its charge; the campaign against tuberculosis and for sanitary composing rooms has progressed, and the health of our members has been further conserved; the label campaign has been pressed vigorously and the results have added to the patronage of the union office and therefore provided additional work for our members; the publicity campaign has been pushed earnestly, and our union stands higher today in public estimation than it did one year ago, well as it was thought of at that time; wages have been increased by millions of dollars, hours have been reduced whenever opportunity offered, and working conditions have been bettered.

"The old age pension plan can no longer be termed a venture, for it is on a secure and substantial basis. The mortuary plan will, we believe, from the experience we have had thus far, prove as successful in its operation as has the pension idea. The International Typographical Union, in every one of its activities, is adding to the comfort and happiness of its membership and therefore to the progress of the human race. No business venture has been more successful, no industrial organization more prosperous."

Lynch recommends the establishment of an employment bureau at the headquarters. He says such a bureau would prove an organizing factor of great value, which will make the I. T. U. a stronger force in its field and one that will appeal in equally great proportion to the employers and printers. The New England Typographical Union and the Indiana Conference of Typographical Unions now conduct employment bureaus to the satisfaction of the affiliated locals and their members.

He also takes a whack at the growing sentiment among the members for the establishment of a joint agreement to bring about closer relations among the various printing trades so as to avoid the single-handed fights which give the employers a chance to beat the unions.

Second Vice President Miller, representing the German Typographia, regrets to state that three German unions gave up their charters during the year, due to the decline of German newspaper work in this country. The remaining nineteen locals of the typographia gave, as usual, made good progress in increasing wages and improving the conditions of their members.

Several wage advances were secured during the fiscal year, and the finances are in excellent condition. The amount in the treasury grew during the year from $14,751.15 to $16,039.54. Expenses for out-of-work benefit were not excessive, and business in the German branch of the business has been fair.

Third Vice President Smith, representing the mailers, reports one of the most prosperous years in the history of his branch of the international union. This is the twentieth year of the affiliation of the mailers with the parent organization, and the third vice president asserts that the mailers are proud of their parent body, and believe, with the benefits derived therefrom, the mailers will never sever their connection with the International Typographical Union. Many new scales have been signed during the year and several unions organized.

The report of J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the I. T. U., shows that the mortuary receipts for the year were $83,224.95, the number of deaths 655, the death benefits totaling during the year $74,698.85.

One of the greatest benefits, according to the members of the Typographical Union, is the conservation of health, which is to be made obligatory upon all employers. The battle by this organization against tuberculosis has resulted in the increase of almost eight years in the average life of the members.

In 1900 the average age at death was 41¼ years and in 1911 was 49¼ years. The balance in the old age pension fund June 1, 1912, was $57,280. The increase in that fund during the year was $102,439. Since the establishment of this fund 1,341 applications for pensions have been filed; during the last fiscal year 304 were approved and 11 disapproved. Thirty-eight applications were received from members over 70 years of age.

On May 31 there were 1,038 on the pension roll, being an increase of 228 during the year.

At the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs 127 members are guests at the home, the total number admitted to the home since its opening being 1,312.

# A FEW OF THOSE WHO DREW GOLD FROM RUBBER HORROR

The whole civilized world was horror-stricken by the brutalities practiced by agents of the Peruvian Amazon Company as revealed in the official report of Sir Roger Casement, says the London Labor Leader. Men, women and children have been flogged, tortured, mutilated and killed in order to make profits for the company. We print herewith the names of the directors since 1907 and of prominent shareholders:

Julio C. Arana, Abel Alarco, Mercial Zumaeta, Julio Zumaeta, Warriston, North End road, Hampstead; J. F. Medina, resigned 1908, 48 Queenstown terrace, Hyde Park; W. MacQuibban, 118 Union road, Leytonstone; A. Holliger, secretary, The Croft, Bickley, Kent; Henry M. Read, 94 Gracechurch street, E. C.; Baron De Sousa Deiro, 20 Quay street, Manchester; Sir John Lister Kaye, Bart; Henri Bonduel, J. Russell Gubbins.

The list of shareholders, which is largely composed of "spinsters and widows," contains, among others, the following names:

E. A. Ridsdale, ex-Liberal M. P. for Brighton; Rev. A. B. Halliday, Newburgh-on-Sea, Fife, N. B.; Frederick Clyde Byles, journalist; Lieut. Col. J. W. M. Newton; Surg. Gen. G. Bainbridge; Lieut. Col. Ralph Egerton; Archibald D. Fox, author; Dr. A. F. S. Grunbaum, Leeds; Joseph Clegg, cotton spinner, Oldham; J. MacAndrew, bank manager.

To the Scotch parson of Newburgh, N. B., and the ex-Liberal M. P. belongs the unenviable distinction of being the only members of their respective professions owning shares in this damnable enterprise, writes our correspondent who has been searching the files of Somerset House. One wonders if the real and awful responsibility of dividend-drawing has ever dawned upon the scores of very respectable widows and spinsters whose names appear upon this list of shareholders, and whether, now that they are aware of the nature of the bloody enterprise that helps to keep them in comfort if not luxury, they will take steps to rid themselves of this curse of Cain; or whether they will stop their ears to the cries of anguish and shade their eyes from the hideous pictures which the daily press has painted for them of the frightful sufferings of their fellow human beings in the Putumayo, consoling themselves with the thought that the Amazon is a long way off, and these natives are, after all, only savages. If so, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these ye have done it unto me," should be the text for next Sunday and succeeding Sundays, till the enormity of their crimes is realized.

Still, so long as respectable citizens of England can continue to draw dividends from the blood and agony of women and little children in England, as revealed in many investigations in the sweated trades, and remain "respectable," it seems futile to object to the same, if more brutal and dramatic, process in a foreign land.

"How long, O Lord, how long?"


THE UNION HATTER

H. Rosenblum

7 MANHATTAN AVENUE

Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Marm.


# BANK ROBBERY TO BE INVESTIGATED

**Police Will Probe Mysterious Looting of $72,000 Which Occurred Two Months Ago.**

Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty, at his home in Sheepshead Bay yesterday, said he intended to inquire into the alleged mysterious bank robbery which, according to the Shindler National Detective Agency, occurred in the lower section of the city below Chambers street two months ago. Although the bank in question is said by the head of the agency to be one of the best known in New York City, the theft of $72,000 never came to the knowledge of the Police Department or the detective bureau of the American Bankers' Association.

In explanation of the secrecy maintained, Raymond C. Shindler, head of the detective agency, which claims to be investigating the burglary, said the bank feared a run if the loss was divulged. He further says the pledge of silence placed upon him has hampered the efforts of the agency in running down the cracksmen.

When asked if Shindler's verification of the robbery story would force the Police Department to take part in the investigation, Commissioner Dougherty replied in the negative.

"I can't force the institution to produce proof that it's bank vault was looted," he said. "If it doesn't care to divulge the fact, how am I to determine that the building was unlawfully entered?

"I shall make inquiries into the rumor when I return to my office tomorrow, but I am certainly not going to beg these people to give me the details of a robbery that they are loath to reveal. If they wish to conceal the crime it is their lookout, and you may rest assured that if they want to conceal anything they have a reason for keeping it secret."

Shindler carefully explained that no one on the inside is implicated in the burglary. The story which he confirms, however, says that the burglars evidently possessed an accurate idea of the layout of the bank. They gained access through a coal hole leading to the cellar of an adjoining building and found their way to the room directly under the vault in which most of the bank's cash is kept. Here it was necessary to bore through the ceiling and the steel floor of the vault, five-eighths of an inch in thickness, a task which they accomplished with a steam drill. After hours of tedious work they bored a hole large enough to admit the body of a man, and climbing into the vault, proceeded to stuff their pockets with bills of large denomination.

# TRAIL FROM EUROPE ENDS IN ARREST HERE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—A worldwide chase, beginning in Roumania, extending through nearly every country in Europe, across the Atlantic and to Philadelphia, ended here last night when Joseph Bengan, a wealthy Roumanian farmer, at last caught up with his wife, two children, and as he alleges, a defaulting tax collector, Joseph Averamaheou, with whom his wife ran away. After causing the arrest of the tax collector and the woman, the farmer got his children and told the story.

Bengan says that he sold his farm and all his belongings when he found his family had left him. He trailed them through Roumania, across the steppes of Siberia, back into Russia, across Germany, down into Italy and across to America. He traced them to Chicago, Duluth, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and eventually here.

Today he offered to take his wife, but the local authorities refused to permit this. They have communicated with the Hungarian Government telling of the arrest of the tax collector. Until some answer is received, both the man and woman will be held.

# DIES AFTER SPENDING NIGHT IN L. I. SWAMP

Half drowned by a deluge of rain, Edward Passani, 43 years old, of 242 East 46th street, Manhattan, who was employed as a waiter in the Hotel Martinique, was found early yesterday half submerged in a swamp near the Woodside station of the Long Island Railroad. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, where he died.

When found Passani was unable to speak. After being revived he said he had lain in the swamp all night. He was on his way to see a relative, Charles Caldora, of 165 Riker avenue, Woodside, and left the Pennsylvania Railroad station on the Saturday night train, which reached Woodside at 9:36. He says he felt ill while walking toward Riker avenue and fell into the swamp, where he remained unconscious through the drenching rain of the early morning.

An autopsy is to be made to discover the cause of death.

# CO-OPERATIVE IDEA AN EDUCATIONAL FORCE

## Germany's Farmers and Workers Realize Value of Mutual Aid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—How the German farmers have welded their fifteen thousand and odd rural co-operative banks into a national organization that places behind the German agriculturist of today a financial power of stupendous size is shown by the investigation which is being conducted by Ambassador Leishman, at Berlin, in connection with President Taft's effort to establish co-operative credit in the United States for the benefit of the American farmer.

The average rural co-operative bank in Germany has a membership of less than a hundred people. It is conducted almost as a family affair and every member is personally acquainted with all the other members. Naturally, any organization of such limited scope would prove individually an insignificant factor in the financial world. It quickly dawned upon the German farmers, after the co-operative bank idea had taken substantial root in that country, that if their organizations were to secure a commanding position in the banking world they must concentrate their strength through unions. Consequently, the leaders of the movement undertook to combine the various rural banks in each province.

A central co-operative bank was established in each province, modeled simply as an enlarged edition of the local banks. The members belonging to the central banks were the local banks. They subscribed to stock in the central banks to form the capital. Some money is secured also from loans from outside banks and some from loans advanced by the two general central banks which are a part of the co-operative bank organization and are to the provincial central banks what those banks are to the local banks or the local banks are to their members, the farmers.

The chief function of these central banks is to equalize the credit needs of the local banks. The great prosperity attending the local banks gives them, as a whole, money enought to finance the farmers with all the loans which they require. However, this prosperity is not equally divided. One bank finds itself with a large surplus at one time and another bank is in need of a loan to meet the calls made upon it by its members. The surplus of the one bank is deposited with the central bank of that province and is, in turn, loaned by the central bank to the other local bank requiring additional funds. Surplus funds not required by the local banks for loans are invested either with the general central banks or in securities. The central banks lend money to the local banks in two ways: upon current accounts and for fixed periods. Loans on current account, however, form the great majority of the business.

A step higher than these provincial banks are the general central banks. These banks extend their operations over the entire empire. There are two of these banks—the Central Agricultural Loan Bank of Germany, at Berlin, and the National Bank for Co-operative Societies, at Darmstadt. These banks grant loans to the central co-operative banks and receive their deposits, acting as "equalizers," just as the provincial banks do to the local banks.

In 1909 these provincial and general central banks did a total business of $1,557,293,580. This gives an idea of the size of the co-operative credit business of Germany and of its importance to the German farmer.

Financial co-operation was not the only need felt among the many co-operative societies. It was a great movement, a new theory which, though immensely successful in its original form, required development and direction as it extended over the empire and was fitted to the differing conditions of various communities. Also, the co-operative idea in Germany was not confined entirely to financial co-operation. There were distributive co-operative societies, dairying co-operative societies, and other kinds.

The working classes of Germany found an idea which would aid them in buying, in selling and in banking. The members in this nation-wide movement felt the need of co-operation among themselves. As a result, provincial organizations were formed to propagate the co-operative idea, to educate the people in the movement, and to act as a general defense association for the entire membership of the co-operative movement.

These provincial organizations were in turn combined in national organizations. At first there were two national federations (as they were termed) and these two maintained a separate existence for some years. They even worked at cross purposes in many instances. But the natural similarity of their motives finally led to a consolidation, and today there is but the one national federation—the National Federation of Darmstadt. In 1889 a law was passed adding to the duties of this national federation the task of inspecting the work of the affiliated societies. The national federation has thus come to assume a close relation to all of the affiliated societies. Its enormous membership, embracing over 23,000 co-operative societies, gives an idea of its influence and importance.


**Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union**

LOCAL 38

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

A GREAT MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD ON AUGUST 15, AT 8 P. M. SHARP, AT THE MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 EAST 4TH STREET, NEW YORK.

Very important questions for the coming season will be put before you. Speakers to address the meeting, Bisno, London, Lefkowitz, Mischel, Caroti and others. Also take notice that our regular meeting will not be held on Tuesday, August 13, 1912. By order of the Executive Board. S. SIMMONS, Manager.

# CONTRACT CONVICT LABOR BRUTALIZES

## Probe of Iowa Prison Shows Cruelty and Exploitation of Profit Seekers.

(By A. F. of L. News Letter.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In response to complaints made by the organized workers of Iowa, Governor Carroll, of that State, appointed a commission consisting of George Casson, Attorney General; M. A. Roberts, and C. Sheldon, to investigate industrial conditions at the Fort Madison Penitentiary. This commission has now reported and sustains in every particular the position so long maintained by the labor organizations in the State.

The commission says "the system of private exploitation by contractors of the convicts is the main cause of the cruelty reported and of the absolute failure of the institution as a reformatory." The commission found that the contractors, as is usually the case wherever this undesirable system is tolerated, had undertaken and managed to control the prison for their own profit, and in that particular they had succeeded.

The cruelest punishment was inflicted upon those who could not or did not accomplish the tasks set for them by the contractors. The commission also found that good willing workers among the convicts, who should have been paroled under ordinary circumstances and under State requirements, were held in prison longer than others; their paroles were denied them for the simple and specific reason that they were too valuable to the contractors to be released.

This again bears out the contentions of organized labor in its protest against the abominable system of contracting convicts. Wherever the third party contract system has been investigated, the same story is told. Reformation, justice, kindness, education—all are lost sight of, and the entire State institution with its unfortunate tenants are ruthlessly turned over to the business of grinding out profits for the contractors, who, of course, have no interest in the welfare of the State and no interest in the welfare or reformation of the prisoner. Profits, more profits, actuate their every deed.

### Carpenters.

INDIANAPOLIS. — The District Council of Carpenters at Toronto, Canada, report an increase in wages of 3 cents an hour, which became effective May 1. A three-year agreement was made with the Master Builders' Association at New Haven, Conn., working hours being eight per day, forty-four per week, and wages being 45 cents per hour minimum. At Rome, N. Y., the schedule calls for 41 cents per hour and a forty-four-hour week. This means a gain of 3½ cents per hour and the Saturday half holiday.

At Peckville, Pa., the agreement provides for a minimum rate of 37½ cents per hour, which is an advance of 2½ cents per hour—no strike. At Worcester, Mass., all the mills and wood trim jobs are working fifty hours per week. The reduction in working time was obtained without strike. At Sidney, N. S., Canada, a raise of 3½ cents per hour was secured, working hours nine per day—no strike. At Wheeling, W. Va., under the auspices of the Ohio Valley District Council of Carpenters an adjustment was made by which the difficulties in the building trades were adjusted satisfactorily to contractors and mechanics.

At Lousville, Ky., a 45 cent minimum has been established which is equivalent to a 5 cent per hour raise. The local reported that "we had not the least trouble; our demands were granted without a murmur from the contractors." At Fond du Lac, Wis., after a strike lasting one day, a minimum of 38 cents per hour for a nine-hour day was secured, that was an increase of 3 cents per hour. At Port Colburne, Canada, an agreement was negotiated raising the rate 5 cents per hour and assuring the employment of union men only; working hours being nine per day.

At Rocheste r, N. Y., the forty-four-hour week the year round was established for the carpenters, with an increase of 25 cents per day, the minimum being $3.75 per day. An increase of 25 cents per day was obtained for the millmen, their minimum schedule being $2.75 per day of eight hours.

During the month of July new local unions were chartered by the Brotherhood at Uniontown, Pa.; New Smyrna, Fla.; Wilton, Conn.; Navasota, Tex.; Auburn, R. I.; Wheeling, W. Va. (millmen); Little Rock, Ark.; and Owen Sound, Ontario.

### Machinists.

WASHINGTON.—International President William H. Johnston, of the machinists' union, in his annual report says that forty-four new agreements have been made by the organization with employers during the fiscal year closing June 30, 1912, and that "a much larger number of agreements have been entered into with employers by local organizations, but which have not been reported to the international," the last agreements being, one with the Martin Gable Machine Company, of Louisville, Ky., in which a union shop agreement was made, granting a nine-hour day and a minimum rate of 33 1-3 cents per hour.

Another agreement was made with the Milwaukee Brewers' Association which will run until May 10, 1915, and in which an eight-hour day is secured at a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour. Time worked after midnight, Saturday afternoons and on Sunday to be paid at the rate of double time, 90 cents per hour. The membership in the lower towns of Ontario have established a minimum rate of 30 cents per hour. On the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway an increase was obtained for machinists of 2 1-2 cents per hour.

Agreements have been made with the Scott Printing Press Company, the Potter Printing Press Company, and the Hall Printing Press Company, of Plainfield, N. J., by which the eight-hour day will be obtained on January 1, 1914, the working time being diminished fifteen minutes per day each six months. The Feigenspan Brewery Company, of Newark, N. J., has signed for the eight-hour day with a minimum of $3.50 per day, and the eight-hour day has been obtained for the machinists in all of the mills where they are employed by the International Power Company. This agreement was obtained in conjunction with the International paper makers and other organizations working in the plants of the paper company.

A very satisfactory agreement was made on the Federation basis for machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, etc., with the New Orleans (La.) Terminal Company at a minimum basis of 40 cents per hour for all above named mechanics. In the Farrell Foundry Company, of Ansonia, Conn., an increase in wages was secured, running from 1 to 2 1-2 cents per hour.

During the fiscal year just closed seventy-six new lodges were organized, death benefits amounting to $56,231 were paid, and strike benefits of $527,104 were paid from the International funds. The local organizations paid to members on strike an estimated amount of $300,000 additional. This heavy strike expenditure was incurred because of the determined effort to secure the eight-hour day in the machine shops of New York City and vicinity, and the strike waged on the Harriman and Illinois Central Railroad systems in behalf of the Federation of Federations' Movement, the men in all avocations engaged in the strike standing remarkably true. Business generally throughout the country in machine production is better than it has been for years.

### Car Men.

WASHINGTON.—The Brotherhood of Railway Car Men have recently secured new agreements with the Chesapeake and Ohio Valley Railway Company, by which a minimum rate of 24½ cents per hour was secured, and many beneficial shop conditions.

On the New Orleans, Mobile and Chicago Railway the car men secured a nine-hour day, better shop conditions, and a revised schedule of wage, in which a raise of from 1 cent to 3 cents per hour was obtained.

They also secured a new joint agreement with the Southern Railway Company, the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, the Alabama Great Southern, the Georgia Southern and Florida, and the Virginia Southwestern Railway Company, the latter agreement being made as part of the federation movement with the machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, and sheet metal workers.

General Secretary-Treasurer Weeks reports that the Car Men's Printing Plant, which is their own property, made a net profit of $173.63 during the quarter ending June 30. He very commendably says: "Ours is strictly a union shop, using union-made machinery, union-made stock, and employing only union printers at union wages. The above net gain represents over 30 per cent on the original investment, and is a showing we are proud of. This is a case of collective ownership that really pays."

A new lodge of car men of fifty-six members has been organized at Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada. These men were sufferers from the terrible cyclone that nearly destroyed Regina on June 30. The car men have also organized a fine lodge at Waycross, Ga., which supplants the former organization of car workers, the members of which considered it to their best interest to form a lodge with the Brotherhood, and so be an important and integral part of the American Federation of Labor.

### Railway Workers.

WASHINGTON. — The locomotive firemen and engineers had a net increase in their membership for the month of April of 978; May, 465; June, 109, making a total of 1,552 net gain in the past three months. The total membership on July 1, 1912, was 82,993.

During the month of June the firemen paid 43 death claims at $55,000; 15 disability claims, at $19,000, or a total paid by these two benefits of $74,000. The net gain in the general funds of the membership for the month of June was $215,677, and on the first day of July the balance in the protective fund passed the half million dollar mark.

The signal men on the London and Northwestern Railway Company have had their working time reduced. The maximum will now be ten hours per day, while in many districts where three shifts are possible the eight-hour day instead of twelve hours per day will be instituted.

The bonus system will be discontinued and wages will be raised from 2s to 3s per week, the minimum wage now being 24s. per week. Porter signal men will receive a minimum of 22s per week. The minimum wage for gatemen at crossings is fixed at 19s. per week; for linemen the minimum will be 28s. per week and a maximum of 36s. Asistant linemen, 20s. and 27s.; wiremen, 25s.; laborers and light fixers, 20s. to 26s.

### Electrical Workers.

WASHINGTON. — International President F. J. McNulty reports that Charles F. Ford, of Local Union No. 247, of Schenectady, N. Y., has been selected international secretary to fill the unexpired term of P. J. Collins, recently resigned. Ford assumed office July 15.

President McNulty also reports that fifty local unions have recently reestablished themselves with the brotherhood. He says: "We sincerely welcome them and solicit their cooperation in our efforts to reunite the electrical workers of the country and to help us make our brotherhood bigger, better and more powerful than ever before."

The Memphis local reports that since they changed their affiliations and put a business agent in the field that fifty-eight new members have been secured and thirteen electrical contractors have made agreements with the local to employ only members of the brotherhood. Higher wages and better conditions for the Memphis electrical workers were included in the new agreement signed. The Denver local has made an agreement with thirty local contractors. The scale from September 1 will be $4.50 per day.

### Seamen.

WASHINGTON. — Walter MacArthur, editor of the Coast Seamen's Journal, says in the issue of that paper for July that a certain gentleman hailing from New York and claiming to represent a number of seamen on the Atlantic Coast appeared before the Congressional Committee on Merchant Marine to protest against the seamen's bill (H. R. 23673), and among other things in the bill he objected to the proposed standard of "individual efficiency." He attempted to create the impression that in these days any man could fill a sailor's or fireman's position.

Since then the seamen who were so grossly misrepresented in Washington by this man have been on strike for an increase in wages, and in this connection the following news item concerning the steamship Philadelphia, which left New York with a crew of unskilled nonunion men, seems timely:

"The steamship Philadelphia made Southampton three days late and in passing the steamship New York in midocean, the wireless operator sent a message saying that she (the Philadelphia) had everything on board except sailors and firemen."

This item indicated that experience, efficiency and skill really amount to something upon a modern steamship after all. From another point of view this news item will help bring a shipowner to his senses and serve as an actual demonstration that it pays him to employ efficient men, or members of the Seamen's Union, and in addition it emphasizes the soundness of the argument made before Congressional committees for years by Andrew Furuseth and other representatives of the International Seamen's Union of America for the enactment into law of a standard of "individual efficiency" as contained in the seamen's bill (H. R. 23673).

### Steamboat Men.

WASHINGTON.—The Steamboat Men's Union of San Francisco has obtained an increase in wages for all of its members on the bay and river after conducting lengthy negotiations with some of the owners. The organized boatmen of the Sacramento and Joaquin rivers have demonstrated the constructive value of trade unionism.

Before they were organized they worked an unlimited number of hours per day. They started and stopped, and started again whenever the boss ordered. Overtime pay to them was unknown. Their wages were set by the owners according to the season of the year, and according as the supply and demand of labor fluctuated. That was ten years ago. Since organization was effected, a schedule of hours and wages has been enforced.

Gradual improvements have been made from year to year. The latest schedule of wages provides that firemen shall receive $55 per month and double time for all Sunday work. Bow watchmen and deck boys will receive the same pay as deck hands when called upon, wages for deck hands being $50 per month, but on boats traveling north of the Sacramento Bridge, the rate will be $52.50 per month. Cooks and mess boys will receive an increase of $5 per month. Cooks and stewards receiving less than $70 per month will be raised $5 per month, and extra pay for all overtime will be allowed. Six hundred men are affected by this new schedule.

### Miners.

WASHINGTON.—Lord St. Aldwyn, the arbiter having in charge the negotiations over the minimum wage scale growing out of the recent general strike of coal miners in Great Britain and the passage of the minimum wage act of the English Parliament, has made a report and fixed the minimum wage for the various classes of coal mine workers in the South Wales collieries.

The rates fixed are only slightly below the South Wales schedule as submitted by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain last January, the rate then asked being 7s. 1½d. and 7s. 6d. per day, the actual award given by St. Aldwyn being 6s. 11½d., or about 2½d. per day less than recommended by the Miners' Federation. St. Aldwyn's award has been received with loud protest, and as might be expected, considerable dissatisfaction. What the outcome will be at this writing is problematical.

The largest coal fields in China are located at Kaiping and Lanchow. Originally they were government enterprises. During the Boxer rebellion British capitalists took control of the fields. Since then the output of the mines has increased from 80,000 to 2,000,000 tons annually. The fields cover 220,000 square miles. It is intended to increase the annual output to 4,000,000 tons. The British Company is realizing an annual net profit of over $1,500,000.

### Garment Workers.

WASHINGTON.—The United Garment Workers of America have succeeded in unionizing the American Woolen Mills, of Newport, Ky., and granted it the use of the union label.

The strike at the factory of Lesser & Turco, New York, which has been in progress for nine weeks, involving 175 shirt ironers, has been settled. By the terms of the adjustment, the strikers have gained a complete victory, which will materially aid them in organizing several nonunion shops which have been a hindrance to the progress of Local No. 142 for some time past.

Organizer Schwarz has concluded an agreement with the Case Manufacturing Company, of Parkersburg, W. Va., for the use of the garment workers' union label.

Consul Chase, of Leeds, England, reports that the "readymade" clothing shops are extremely busy and that the bosses complain of emigration. They say that the supply of workers has been reduced, and the remaining workers are taking advantage of the conditions to strengthen their union, thereby reducing hours and increasing wages.

The garment workers report that less than ten years ago they worked steadily from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. for 80 cents per day, but since their organization has become strong, they work from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., and secure a minimum wage of $1.50 a day, many earning more.

After a seven weeks' strike 10,000 London East End workers in the ladies' costume and mantle-making trades, originally declared as a sympathetic movement in connection with the recent strike of the West End tailors, has just ended in a victory for the strikers. The strikers were employed as master tailors, most of whom were small business men, and who do contract work for the large wholesale and manufacturing establishments.

The wholesale and manufacturing interests gave considerable assistance to the small business concerns in an effort to defeat the strikers, but the smaller houses began signing up with the union, with many of the strikers opening shops and getting contracts. This had the effect of bringing the master tailors to the point where an agreement was reached with the strikers. The new agreement provides for the union shop, a shorter workday, and the abolition of the "dual" system, together with an advance in wages.

### Horseshoers.

CINCINNATI.—After two months of a hard and bitter fight between the Master and Journeymen Horseshoers of Cincinnati the lockout, which started May 22, terminated in a sweeping victory for the journeymen on July 15, when the majority of the horseshoeing shop owners requested the men to return to work with an increase of 50 cents per day for floor men and 25 cents per day for firemen.

This fight was a direct issue made by the Master Horseshoers' Protective Association to disrupt Local Union No. 12. The local did not lose a member during the trouble either by resignation or desertion, but instead they increased their membership while the test of strength was being waged.

The master horseshoers attempted to obtain support from the courts by means of the "injunction route," but the Court of Common Pleas denied them. The matter was then carried to the Circuit Court, and on July 20 the Circuit Court handed down its decision, which was again favorable to the journeymen horseshoers.

The Brooklyn horseshoers of Local No. 142 are negotiating a new agreement with the master horseshoers of New York City.

A new local of the horseshoers' union was instituted at Topeka, Kan., by Organizer Sim A. Bramlette, of the Kansas State Federation of Labor.

### False Appeals.

WASHINGTON.—Jere L. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes, have issued a warning that all local unions receiving appeals for any allied organization affiliated with the international, of which he is secretary, are hereby notified and urged to refer appeals to him for verification at Cincinnati, Ohio, before making any donation.

Sullivan says: "Whoever is responsible for these appeals coming from alleged organizations composed of bartenders have some knowledge of the labor movement and is using it to reap financial returns. It is nothing more or less than a graft pure and simple. The unions of our international have no reason to make an appeal to any person outside of their own organization. We maintain a defense fund to assist such unions as are entitled to it. Such locals that are not entitled to financial assistance from our international are positively not entitled to it from any other union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We have not found it necessary to appeal to other organizations for financial assistance since 1890, the year our organization was started. We trust that conditions will permit an uninterrupted and unbroken record of being able to take care of ourselves."

Organizer Sim A. Bramlette, of the Kansas State Federation of Labor, has instituted a new local of Hotel and Restaurant Employes at Topeka, Kan.

### Stove Mounters.

DETROIT, Mich.—The fifteenth convention of the Stove Mounters' International Union was held at Belleville, Ill., July 16-19.

It again declared in favor of a closer affiliation with other organizations in the stove industry, and to accomplish this purpose a committee was appointed to visit the conventions of the other organizations, so that unity will be established and the interest of all workers in the stove industry protected.

The following international officers were elected: General president, Frank Grimshaw, Piqua, Ohio; first vice president, W. L. Funderburk, Rome, Ga.; second vice president, Charles Spilker, Quincy, Ill.; third vice president, W. L. Dowd, Utica, N. Y.; fourth vice president, William J. Harlow, St. Louis, Mo.; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Kaefer, Detroit, Mich.

### Sheet Metal Workers.

WASHINGTON.—During the second quarter of this year the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers granted charters to eight new locals.

Editor Bray reports in the July Journal that the strike against the Milwaukee Brewers' Association by Local No. 24 of the Amalgamated has been settled in every way entirely satisfactory to the sheet metal workers. In reaching a final settlement an agreement was entered into which will run for three years.

This agreement not only provides a liberal wage increase, but makes concessions in the way of improved working conditions for the men.

### British Amalgamation.

WASHINGTON.—One of the most gigantic amalgamations in the trade union movement is now under consideration, the inceneive being a determined effort to secure the establishment of an eight-hour day in the shipbuilding trade of Great Britain.

Attempts are now being taken to amalgamate the Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society with the Ship Constructive and Shipwrights' Association. When this is accomplished these two societies will endeavor to amalgamate with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Society of Steam Engine Makers and the Society of Boiler Makers, thus five of the largest and strongest trade unions will oe merged into one consolidated whole.

The extent and power of this amalgamation will be realized when it is remembered that the Amalgamated Society of Engineers alone numbers over 100,000 members, and with the addition of the other organizations over 500,000 experienced trade unionists will be working together for the great objective point—an eight-hour day. The amount of tonnage under construction in the British shipyards aggregates 1,686,000 tons. Three of these vessels are to be of 40,000 tons and over. It will, therefore, be seen that with these large orders on hand the shipbuilding companies will be more than likely to grant the eight-hour demand of the men without a protracted struggle.

### Other Activities.

WASHINGTON.—Three brick manufacturers of East Peoria, Ill., have their plants shut down because of a strike on the part of the brick makers, who demand higher wages, reduced hours, and a written agreement guaranteeing employment of only union men.

One hundred brick makers and twenty-five teamsters are involved. The employers have offered to concede more wages and fewer hours, but are stubbornly contesting a signed contract for union shop.

The Brotherhood of Cement Workers have organized new unions in Madison, Wis.; Montreal, Canada; Anaconda, Mont.; Hazleton, Pa.; and Akron, Ohio.

CARBONDALE, Pa.—A city ordinance providing an eight-hour day for all city employes has been passed.

CINCINNATI.—The brewery workers have signed new contracts for two local unions in Portsmouth, N. H., and for others at Neenah, Menasha, and Appleton, Wis.; Walla Walla, Wash.; and Thornton, Ill.

JOPLIN, Mo.—The Building Laborers and Hod Carriers of Joplin, Mo., will get a minimum of $2 per day of eight hours for the coming year. Previous to organization their maximum wages were $1.25 per day of ten hours.

### Mammon.

WASHINGTON.—In spite of the cry of poverty and persecution, the "poor railroads" and the "struggling trusts" still seem to be overburdened with surplus dollars wrung from labor and the people through the unholy combination of low wages and high prices. As, for instance, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials reported in June that its gross earnings exceeded $4,000,000 more than the fiscal year preceding, and that its net earnings were over 7 per cent.

Of course, that includes 7 per cent on "water" as well as legitimate stock. During the first five months of the year the New York Central shows a gross increase of $20,000,000 over the previous year. The Pennsylvania Railroad for the same interval had an increase of $12,000,000. On July 25, the General Electric added $25,000,000 worth of water to its stock and declared a dividend of $30 per share, payable in stock of the company at par. On July 27, the Colorado Southern candidly admitted it was able to earn 2 per cent on its common stock over the last fiscal year, and in addition earned $532,749 from "other income," which is supposed to represent its control of the Trinity and Brazos Railroad.

The Standard Gas and Electric Company showed nearly $2,000,000 increase in gross earnings. The Denver and Rio Grande, after paying its regular dividend, deposited $1,000,000 in its surplus fund, a sum equal to 2½ per cent on its preferred stock. On July 29, the "good old stock of the Standard Oil Company" of New Jersey sold on the curb for $1,000 a share. This is an increase of $325 per share since the United States Supreme Court smashed the Standard Oil Trust. The market price of Standard Oil, including subsidiaries, has increased $300,000,000 since it was ordered to dissolve. Mr. John D. Rockefeller's part of this amount is estimated to be $80,000,000. On July 30, the United States Steel Corporation showed that it had added a neat surplus after all expenses were paid of over $25,000,000 during the quarter. On July 31, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit showed a surplus of almost $4,000,000, being an increase of $672,000 over the previous year. On August 5, the Westinghouse Electric Company declared a dividend equal to 6 per cent on its common stock, and then adds, as an encouragement to investors, that "the company is earning 15 per cent on common." On the same date, the Norfolk and Western Railway showed total gross earnings of $40,000,000, an increase of $4,200,000 over the previous year, or the equivalent of 12 per cent.

The earnings of this road have increased 130 per cent in ten years and is now earning $30,000 gross per mile. The Great Northern Railroad's earnings increase for the month of June were $292,000, and so it goes—the more water that is poured into these corporate investments, the more sweat is squeezed out of the toiler and consumer.

# EXPECT BIG DELEGATION AT HYGIENE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—American cities, large and small, promise to form one of the most important units represented by delegations at the fifteenth international congress on hygiene and demography, which meets in Washington, September 23-28. Seventy-three cities have already decided to participate and other official notifications of appointments of municipal delegates are being received here every day by the officers of the congress.

At the present time Iowa leads all the other States of the Union in the number of cities which have named representatives. Sixteen Iowa cities will participate.

A. L. MacMaster, City Clerk, of Rome, N. Y., informs Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary general of the congress, that Mayor Townsend will attend and bring with him as additional delegates the Health Officer, City Clerk and four Aldermen. New York City is also to have one of the most extensive exhibits at the accompanying exhibition on health.

The Governors of the States are transmitting to the Mayors of cities in their several States the invitation of President Taft to participate in the congress.

Usually the Mayors are designating the city health officers as delegates, though in some instances the chief city officials are themselves planning to attend.

# U. S. ARMY FINE AGENT FOR PRIVATE CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. — The United States army is playing a large part in the development of closer relations and increased trade between the United States and the Central and South American republics. A policy of sending army officers to these countries either as military attaches to the Legations or in special capacity is being rapidly extended and vivified, with most gratifying results to the capitalists in every particular.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, of the 10th Cavalry, is the latest emissary to Latin America from the United States Army. He left today for Buenos Aires, where he is to become military attache to the American Legation. Colonel Grierson will not be the first military attache sent to Argentina, but his departure marks a new development in the policy.

Heretofore it has been the usual custom to send officers holding only the rank of lieutenant to the South American republics. In the case of Argentina, however, not only as a compliment to the big interests of that country but also in American interests, an officer of Colonel Grierson's rank was decided upon, and he was selected for the office. It is believed that an officer of higher rank and consequently greater experience and influence will prove a much more efficient agent for the promotion of good relations than a comparatively inexperienced junior.

# PORTO RICO'S TRADE WITH U. S. INCREASES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Great increase in the trade of Porto Rico for the last fiscal year has been reported to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The total trade of Porto Rico for the year ended June 30, 1912, amounted to more than $92,000,000, an increase of $14,000,000 over the trade of the island for the preceding year. Of this sum $43,000,000 consisted of imports and $49,000,000 of exports.

The trade of Porto Rico has risen most remarkably since the American occupation of the island. In 1901 the total value of the island trade was about $17,500,000, so that the gain for 1912 over 1911 has been $74,500,000. In the last few years between 85 and 90 per cent of the total commerce of Porto Rico has been in shipments to and from the United States.

Governor Colton, who is in Washington on leave of absence from his post in Porto Rico, declares that the prosperity of the island has just begun.

## QUIET AGAIN IN HAITI.

### Minister Urges Withdrawal of Nashville—Gunboat May Leave Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Minister Furniss, at Port-au-Prince, stated today in a cablegram to the State Department that the situation in Haiti, following the explosion in the Presidential palace, in which the President was killed, has quieted down. He does not think there is further need there for the gunboat Nashville, which was sent to Port-au-Prince from Guantanamo at the time of the incident. The Nashville will probably be withdrawn tomorrow.


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# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

**All matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise noted.**

## MEETINGS TODAY

**MANHATTAN AND BRONX.**

**Business Meetings.**

Executive Committee — 239 East 84th street.

Branch 10—Jumel Building, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue. (See notice below.)

Jewish Branch—412 Grand street.

Slovak Branch—324 West 71st street.

**Open Air Meetings.**

Branch 2—Pitt and Grand streets, I. Phillips.

Branch 3—13th street and Third avenue, J. J. Coronel and R. Nerney.

Branch 4—Northwest corner 15th street and Eighth avenue, P. L. Quinlan.

Branch 5—Southwest corner 116th street and Lenox avenue, G. H. Goebel.

Branch 7—117th street and Madison avenue, J. L. Kaufman and F. Paulitsch.

Branch 8—138th street and Willis avenue, T. Alex Cairns and E. Martin.

Branch 9—169th street and Clinton avenue, August Claessens.

German Branch, East River—First avenue and 76th street, John Luthringer.

NOONDAY.

Branch 1—Battery Park.

**C. Q. D.! Branch 10. P. D. Q.!**

This means look at your membership card right away—this minute! If you find any empty spaces for stamps you will know the financial secretary wants to see you. So make the biggest kind of an effort to come around to the meeting tonight at 8:15, in the Jumel Building, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue.

Come around, anyway! See what we are doing. See where you fit in to help. Bring a new member's application if you can. Two important items: Election of organizer and vote on National Referendum.

If you have moved this year give your new address to the financial secretary, A. D. Albertson, 526 West 161st street. ORGANIZER.

**General Council, Y. P. S. F.**

The delegates to the General Council of the Young People's Socialist Federation are requested to note that the meeting this Wednesday will be at 234 East Broadway and not in Harlem. The Harlem clubrooms are not available. The delegates are again urged to attend this meeting of the council.

**BROOKLYN.**

**Business Meetings.**

21st A. D., Branch 3—143 McKibbin street.

Call Conference—957 Willoughby avenue.

**Open Air Meetings.**

1st A. D.—State and Smith streets, Hubert H. Harrison.

2d A. D., Branch 2—Hudson avenue and Water street, James Savage and A. Olszewski.

5th A. D. Howard avenue and Madison street, William Mackenzie and J. A. Behringer.

12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 3d street, F. Stehle and James Brady.

NOONDAY.

Court and Joralemon streets, Alex Scott and Hubert Harrison.

Willoughby avenue and Sanford street, James Savage.

**Senatorial District Meeting.**

The 10th Senatorial District meeting will be held tonight at the headquarters of the 22d A. D., Branch 2, 2701 Pitkin avenue. The members of the 22d A. D., Branches 1, 2, 3 and 4, 23d A. D., Branches 1 and 2, are requested to attend.

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**Notice, 4th A. D. Members!**

Members of the 4th A. D. are requested to attend a joint meeting, Wednesday, August 14, at New Teutonia Hall, Harrison avenue and Bartlett street, for the purpose of nominating State Senator.

**QUEENS.**

**Open Air Meeting.**

Forrest avenue and Palmetto street—Chairman, C. T. Clodt, speakers, B. Kirkman and H. Rappaport; Platform Committee, H. Feldman and H. Vollet.

**NEW JERSEY.**

**Essex County Street Meetings.**

3d Ward—Mercer street and Springfield avenue, W. B. Killingbeck.

German Branch—10th street and Eighteenth avenue, William Karlin.

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

William Bessamer, of Cleveland, Ohio, speaks tonight at Central Green.

**BOSTON.**

Under the auspices of the Boston Socialists there will be an excursion to Bass Point, Nahant, next Saturday afternoon, August 17. Boats will leave Otis Wharf, 40 Atlantic avenue, at 2:20, 3:30, 5:10 and 6:15 p.m. At 6 o'clock a mass meeting will be held at Bass Point, with Rev. Roland D. Sawyer and other Socialist party nominees on the State ticket as speakers.

**NEW CASTLE, PA.**

After nearly two years of continuous work at the highest pressure as editor of the New Castle Free Press, Jack Britt Gearity has been compelled in the interests of his health, which for some time has been very poor, to resign his position as editor. He plans to go on an extended lecture tour for the Socialist party, and will be speaking until the end of the campaign in November. Frederick Sumner Boyd has been elected managing editor to succeed Gearity.

**PALESTINE SOCIALIST PAPER.**

The first Socialist paper published in the pure Hebrew language has recently been established in Jerusalem, Palestine. The paper is called the Haachduth, meaning solidarity or union, when translated. The language is the same as that in which the Bible was originally written. Both natives and Americans are numbered among the contributors, among them being K. Karmar, who has been editor of several Yiddish newspapers in the United States, and Dr. N. Sirkin, also a well known Yiddish writer.

**NEW PROPAGANDA EXPERIMENT**

**Industrial Conditions to Be Illustrated By Moving Pictures.**

Branch 9 of Local New York, Socialist party, is about to try a novel propaganda experiment in the form of a series of moving picture shows illustrative of industrial conditions. Educators are becoming alive to the great value of the moving picture as a mode of instruction, and S. Liberty is placing his knowledge at the command of Branch 9 and will manage the entire series of shows.

The initial performance takes place at the New Rose Theater, Washington Building, Washington avenue and 169th street, on Monday, August 26, afternoon and evening. The venture has the indorsement of the N. E. C. and offers great possibilities for the spread of Socialism. All Socialists who are on the lookout for schemes for the furtherance of the Cause are invited to attend. Tickets will be sold at 10 cents each, and all are asked to help in their sale. Bronx members are asked to solicit local "ads" to be run on slides at the price of $2 per slide. Everybody interested in the success of this unique proposition and willing to assist will write at once to S. Liberty, 1432 Crotona Park East, Bronx. Watch The Call for further news.

**FRACTURES SKULL BY FALL.**

Peter McGushen, a retired oyster merchant, became dizzy yesterday as he was ascending the stairs leading to his apartments on the second floor of 926 Sixth avenue. He fell backwards down the steps. His skull was fractured, surgeons from Flower Hospital said.

**STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.**

NOTICE OF ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF TYPEWRITER SPEED KEY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the TYPEWRITER SPEED KEY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company at No. 82 West Broadway on the 19th day of August, at twelve o'clock noon for the purpose of electing three (3) directors for the ensuing year, and two (2) inspectors of election to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open on that day from twelve o'clock noon until three p.m. Transfer books of the company will be closed from August 12th, 1912, until after the meeting.

New York, N. Y., August 3rd, 1912.

JOHN H. HOTSON, President.

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# SPORTS

## YANKS LOSE TO NAPS

**Wolverton's Men Play Like Infants With Stage Fright and Are Soundly Walloped.**

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The fathers of baseball and their successors in reorganizing the code for the sport made provisions for doing justice in figures to the style of baseball exhibited by the Yankees here today. The score in runs was 8 to 3.

The score in errors was 4 to 0 in New York's favor. There's where the code is faulty. The Yankees did the unexpected so often today that the spectators after a few glimpses ceased to anticipate. Wolverton's men acted like six-year old kids called on for a commencement oration. They were seriously afflicted by stage fright or something which had a similar effect.

George Davis' control was not the best, but he was not hit hard. He made a decidedly favorable impression.

The Yanks were helpless before Blanding. A dinky bunt was the only hit secured off the University of Michigan alumnus during the firs six innings. The remaining seven of New York's eight hits were grouped in the last three innings. The score

| Cleveland. | AB. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan, lf | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hunter, cf | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson, rf | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lajoie, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Griggs, 1b | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Baker, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Peckinpaugh, ss | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| O'Neill, c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Blanding, p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 29 | 8 | 7 | 27 | 12 | 0 |

| New York. | AB. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daniels, lf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Chase, 1b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
| Paddock, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Zinn, rf | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Simmons, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Hartzell, cf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Stump, ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Sweeney, c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Davis, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 32 | 3 | 8 | 24 | 12 | 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | x | —8 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | —3 |

Two-base hit—Zinn. Three-base hit—Chase. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Blanding, Lajoie. Sacrifice fly—Simmons. Stolen bases—Jackson 4, Zinn, Ryan, Griggs. First base on balls—Off Davis 6. First base on errors—Cleveland 2. Left on bases—Cleveland 7, New York 3. Struck out—By Blanding 4, by Davis 2. Double plays—Stump to Simmons to Chase, Peckinpaugh to Lajoie to Griggs. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Egan and Sheridan.

## GIRL SWIMS FRISCO BAY IN GOOD TIME

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Miss Nellie Schmidt, of Alameda, swam across San Francisco Bay today in the good time of 3 hours and 4 minutes. The distance as the crow flies is three and a half miles, but she covered fully five and a half miles because of the zigzag course made necessary by the strong tide. She entered the water at the Vallejo street wharf and swam across the bay, being carried far below the Southern Pacific wharf at Alameda. Then she swam north until she landed at the Oakland Mole.

At no time did she suffer from fatigue, although at times the water was rough. For a part of the distance she was accompanied by Dr. F. H. Ruhl, who swam across the bay thirty years ago today.

**NOTES OF THE DIAMOND.**

Referring to one of the games in Cleveland, we are told that the Highlanders "were lucky to escape a shutout." Just where the luck comes in in escaping a shutout and yet losing isn't clear.

Jack Miller is one of the leading long distance hitters, but he does mighty little of that sort of thing at the Polo Grounds.

Mike Donlin is batting .364 for the Pirates, which is just 89 points better than the best hitter in the Giant outfield is doing.

Meyers and Doyle are having their usual neck and neck race with the slapstick. There is seldom over 10 points difference between them.

When it comes to stealing bases there appears to be only one real, simon pure greyhound, he being Milan. He has stolen sixty-one bases, and the nearest to him in either league is Eddie Collins, with forty-one.

Although La Porte has been doing well enough, the Washingtons, as a team, have not been doing well since Griffith removed Morgan from second base.

Speaking of control, was there ever a pitcher bette. than Christy Mathewson or his equal? In the last fifty-four innings the New York wizard has pitched, the fifty-four innings representing seven games, he has given only two bases on balls.

**AUTO KILLS CAR DRIVER.**

Meier Seller, 35 years old, a conductor on the Spring street horse car line, was killed yesterday when struck by an automobile as he was returning to his car after opening the switch, permitting his car to pass from West Broadway into Spring street. The automobile was owned by Jacob Alloy, of Richmond Hill, L. I., and was being driven by his brother, George. The latter is now under arrest charged with homicide.

## ED REULBACH IS ONE OF THE MAINSTAYS OF THE CHICAGO CUBS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO WREST FIRST PLACE FROM THE GIANTS

—Photo by American Press Association.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Manager Chance is placing great dependence on Ed Reulbach in the fight the Cubs are putting up for the National League pennant. Reulbach is one of the club's older pitchers, but he is pitching as good as he ever did. He has won two-thirds of his games this season.

**EDDIE SMITH IS CONFIDENT.**

**Sure He'll Trim Jack Britton at the Garden Tonight.**

Eddie Smith, the hard hitting Harlem lightweight, who is going up against Jack Britton, of Chicago, in the Garden tonight, says the good things published about Britton's ability make him weary. Smith, at his training quarters yesterday, declared that he would puncture Britton's reputation just as he spoiled Pal Moore's two weeks ago in the Garden. Smith, in other words, thinks he can subdue Britton by heavy slugging and overwhelming rushing tactics. Britton must win this bout decisively if he hopes to successfully ask Packey McFarland for a return match.

The second ten round bout, between Young Kurtz and Al McCoy, rival welters, promises to be a slashing affair, with many hair-raising situations. Packey Hommey, who looks and boxes like Packey McFarland, shapes up with Young Reilly in the third star bout. Two six round preliminaries will be staged, as usual, the first gong sounding at 8:30 oclock sharp.

**OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.**

**American League.**

At Detroit—

| | | | | | | | | | | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | x | — | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 2 | 7 | 3 |

Batteries—Dubuc and Stanage; Collins, Hall and Carrigan.

At St. Louis—

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 2 | 4 | 1 |

Batteries—Johnson and Ainsmith; Hamilton and Krichell.

At Chicago—First Game:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | — | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | — | 6 | 10 | 1 |

Batteries—Bender, Coombs and Thomas; White, Cicotte and Schalk.

Second Game:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Chicago | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 | 3 |

Batteries — Coombs and Lapp; Crabb, Walsh and Easterly.

**National League.**

No games were scheduled, all the teams being in the East.

**GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.**

**National League.**

St. Louis at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

**FLY IN 75-MILE GALE.**

Bingham Brown, the aviator, and J. Jordan Wilson, a photographer, ascended in a seventy-five-mile gale at Hempstead Plains yesterday and landed successfully after a thrilling sixteen-mile flight. On the return, with the wind at their back, their speed reached 150 miles an hour for short periods.

**HIGHLANDERS HOME THIS WEEK**

**Browns Likely to Keep Our Joke Team in the Cellar.**

With the departure of the Giants this week for the most important trip of the season through the West for them, the Highlanders return to their own domicile. The promise of better things given by the Hilltoppers when they were home last was not fulfilled on the road. A creditable stand was made at St. Louis and Chicago, but when Detroit and Cleveland were struck the New Yorks collapsed again and are returning home with considerably less than an even division of the spoils.

The St. Louis Browns, who are the only rivals of the Highlanders in a fight for a position, are playing better now than at any time this season. They have developed some degree of steadiness, a characteristic not possessed by seventh and eighth place teams, except steadiness in losing, and have done pretty well against the Eastern teams.

**M'GRAW HAS FAITH IN GIANTS.**

John McGraw isn't worrying about the Giants. His closest friends say he is remarkably confident. He doesn't believe the Cubs or the Pirates can win enough games to overhaul the Giants between now and October 6, and privately, it is said, he is willing to bet on his opinion. McGraw, however, isn't talking for publication. He isn't claiming the pennant. He will not have to eat crow if the Giants fail. In short, McGraw is getting all the work possible out of the New York players and is preparing for a desperate resistance if the worst comes to the worst.

**STANDING OF THE CLUBS.**

**National League.**

| | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 73 | 28 | .723 |
| Chicago | 66 | 36 | .647 |
| Pittsburg | 59 | 40 | .596 |
| Philadelphia | 50 | 48 | .510 |
| Cincinnati | 47 | 57 | .452 |
| St. Louis | 46 | 59 | .438 |
| Brooklyn | 38 | 66 | .365 |
| Boston | 28 | 73 | .277 |

**American League.**

| | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 73 | 34 | .682 |
| Washington | 66 | 42 | .611 |
| Philadelphia | 63 | 43 | .594 |
| Chicago | 52 | 53 | .495 |
| Detroit | 54 | 55 | .495 |
| Cleveland | 50 | 56 | .472 |
| St. Louis | 35 | 71 | .330 |
| New York | 32 | 71 | .311 |

**THE PHYSICS OF BASEBALL.**

Prof. W. S. Franklin will lecture this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at Room 301 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, on "The Physics of Baseball Curves, With Demonstrations." This lecture is part of the summer sesion courses.

**KILLED BY FALL FROM ROOF.**

Richard Wintergreen, 28 years old, of 661 57th street, Bay Ridge, was killed yesterday by a fall of four stories down the airshaft from the roof of the building at 625 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. Wintergreen was visiting friends and was crossing the roof to call on other friends who lived in the next house.

## FREE CONCERTS TODAY

At Corlears Hook Park, Michael Clemente's Band will play the following program this evening:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "La Banda Rossa"....G. Peluso
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" .................... Nicolai
Gavotte, "The Bells"..........Moro
Fantasie, "My Old Kentucky Home," Langey
Excerpts, "Lohengrin"........Wagner
Soiree, "The Lime Kiln Club," Laurendeau
Waltz, "Amorettentanze"........Gungl
Characteristic, "Get Busy"..Sherman
Selection, "Gems of Hebrew Plays," Clemente
Two-step, "Fairy Moons".....Harris
"America."

At Tompkins Square Park, Joe Steinberg's Band will play the following program:

"Star Sprangled Banner."
March, "I Love to Hear an Irish Band" ......... Jerome-Schwartz
Overture, "Raymond"........Thomas
Waltz, "Blue Danube"........Strauss
Caprice, "Love and Kisses"....Harris
Medley, "Plantation Echoes," Conterno
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni
Selection, Hebrew Songs, Arranged by Steinberg
Serenade, "At Moonlight"......Moret
Descriptive, "Pastimes on the Levee" .................. Turner
"Charge of the Light Brigade," Paull
"America."

At Washington Square Park, Han Heinrich Uhl's Band will play the following program:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "Punjab" .......... Payne
Overture, "Norma" ......... Bellini
Waltz, "Doctrinen".......Ed Strauss
Song, "Asthore"..........H. Trotere
Selection, "Carmen"...........Bizet
March, "Lohengrin"......R. Wagner
Selection, "In the Shadows," Arranged by Williams
Andalousian Waltz, "La Serenade," C. Bonnet

# MUSIC

The usual Monday organ recital at the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and 12th street, will be given this evening by Clarence Albert Tufts. The recitals will be given on the large organ, which has been repaired. The program will be as follows:

Prelude in D flat.........Glazounow
Chaconne in G..............Handel
"Solitude"..................Godard
Wedding March, No. 2, in D, Soderman
Doric Toccata.................Bach
"Liebeslied" .................Reed
Mood, "Hope"................Tufts
Concert Minuet in B flat........West
Baracole, "June"......Tschaikowsky
Marche, "Ariane"..........Guilmant
"The Post Horn in the Forest," A. Schaefer
"With Sword and Lance".....Starke
"America."

**TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY.**

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary on Labor Day, Monday, September 2. The celebration will take place at the Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue, at 2 p.m. The program for the affair will be an elaborate one, the details of which will be announced later. Progressive organizations are invited to be present at the celebration.

**FINDS $10 IN BIRD'S NEST.**

CALDWELL, N. J., Aug. 11.—Ordered by his mother to make war on sparrows that had taken possession of attic windows, John Bowman, 12 years of age, found in one nest part of a $10 bill. In the other nests he found other parts of the greenback. He gathered all he could find and will forward the pieces to the Treasury Department for redemption.


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23. BLOOMINGDALE—F. Pracht, 335 W. 54th st., New York. Phys., Edmund Kolb, M. D., 433 W. 47th st., N. Y. Every first Sunday of month. 434 W. 40th st.

24. HARLEM—Secy., E. Ramm, 305 E. 89th st., New York. Phys., Fritz Neumann, 235 E. 86th st. Every fourth Monday. 243-247 E. 84th st.

25. YORKVILLE—Secy., Th. Sullise, 1054 First ave., New York. Phys., Dr. F. J. Haendel, 214 E. 57th st., N. Y. Meets every third Sunday at Aug. Kampfer's Hall, 314-316 E. 63d st.

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209. BRANCH PORT CHESTER, N. Y.—Meeting every fourth Monday, in Washington Hall, 115 N. Main st. Fin. Secy. H. Koenen, 30 S. Water st., East Port Chester, Conn. Dr. T. J. O'Donnell, 250 Mill st., East Port Chester, Conn.

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PEARL BUTTON WORKERS' UNION, No. 14677, A. F. of L., meets every fourth Thursday of each month, at 8 p.m., at 321 E. [illegible] st. H. Kurz, 330 E. 95th st., Pres.; N. Gerlich, 1800 Avenue A, Cor. Secy.

Socialist Party, New York County. Headquarters, 239 East 84th st., Manhattan. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2586 Lenox. Organizer, Julius Gerber.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, Local Union [illegible] meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple. Carl Wulff, Rec. Secy., 86 East [illegible] ave.; Ludwig Becker, Fin. Secy., 301 E. [illegible] st., New York City. Employment office, 148 E. 59th st.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, L. U. No. 497, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple. President, Chas. Brown, 307 E. 88th st.; Vice Pres., Joseph Usner, 401 E. 81st st.; Rec. Secy., Chas. Gardner, Jr., 125 Palisade ave., W. Hoboken, N. J.; Fin. Secy., John Huber, 204 E. 86th st.; Treas., Roland Semmendinger, Box 11, Fort Lee, N. J. Employment office at 243-247 E. 84th st.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF HUDSON CO., N. J., Inc., [illegible] Central ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J. Club meeting [illegible] Wednesday of the month, 8 p.m. Trustees, officers and House Committee every Wednesday, 8 p.m.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 127, meets the second and fourth Tuesday, at the Labor Temple, E. 84th st.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local 291, meets every Monday, 8 p.m. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave. Frank Trampesch, Fin. Secy., 483 Bleecker st., Brooklyn.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS UNION, Local No. 164, meets the [illegible] and fourth Friday evenings in the month at [illegible] Suffolk st.

LOCAL 2, BRO. CHANDELIER AND BRASS METAL WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA, meets second and fourth Friday every month at 385 Second ave. bet. 22d and 23d sts. Secy. F. Fisher, 2020 Gates ave., Brooklyn.

CEMENT ASPHALT WORKERS' UNION of New York and vicinity. Local 24, A. B. of O. W. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at 316 East 63d st. Secretary's office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Mondays, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

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.

PAPER CIGARETTE MAKERS' UNION, Local No. 98, T. W. Int. Union, meets every first and third Friday in the month at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton st. Abe Shelnauf, Secy.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS OF AMERICA, Local No. 11, meets every Monday evening at 243 E. 84th st.

**Workmen's Circle Directory**

BRANCH NO. 2, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at Capital Hall, 16-18 Manhattan ave. Our doctor, John Bailey, 66 McKibbin st.; J. Finkelstein, 107 Varet st., Fin. Sec.; S. Levy, 131 Harrison ave., Hospitaler.

"THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE" (Arbeiter Ring), General office, 89-91 Delancey st., N. Y. City. Tel. 6616 Orchard.

ALBANIAN WORKMEN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY. Branch 62, Workmen's Circle, meets every Friday evening at [illegible] E. Houston st.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BR. 24, BRONX, meets every second and fourth Saturday in the month at the Bronx Forum, 1258 Fulton ave. P. Lesner, Fin. Secy., 1482 Crotona Park, E.; Cor. Secy., H. Halpern, 1630 Batagate ave.; M. Kass, Hospitaler, 485 E. 173d st. Dr. [illegible] Cohen, 590 E. 173d st.

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# The New York Call

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## HEARST, BERGER AND THE MIDDLE CLASS

Socialist Congressman Berger, having alluded to the Roosevelt movement as "an appeal to the restive middle class, not to enlightened labor," Hearst's Journal proceeds to read the Socialist an editorial lesson on classes, and commences the lesson by asserting that "nobody knows better than Victor Berger that nothing is so powerful in this world as a 'restive middle class,' for all the great changes in the world have come from and through that class"; that all previous revolutions have been put through by it and that "the middle class man has always been the fighter, the real revolutionist."

And we may add to this, to quote the words of the Journal, that "nobody knows better than Victor Berger" the difference between "is" and "has been."

Hearst's editorial infant then cites Cromwell, Bonaparte, Danton, Robespierre, Marat, Mirabeau, Washington and Jefferson as middle class people who changed the history of the world through revolution.

True, but they are all dead. And while they were alive they were compelled to secure by all manner of fraudulent devices the assistance of the "unenlightened" working class to do the necessary fighting. That is, they accomplished the thing that Hearst himself has tried to do and failed, that Roosevelt is trying to do, and will fail also, and that will always henceforth fail, no matter who tries it.

It was "unenlightened labor" that fought the battles of the middle class in the past, but the "enlightened labor" of the present—the Socialist workingmen—does not propose to fight for anything except its own interests. The middle class, as a class, can go to hell for all it cares. Individuals from it may take part in pushing the coming revolution, but the class never. It is reactionary, powerless, stupid, ignorant and hopeless.

The historical fights of the middle classes that Hearst cites were not against capitalism but against feudalism, and were for no other purpose than establishing capitalism. Capitalism has been established and is now dominant. What are the present middle classes going to "revolute" against? Against capitalism? No. They want to be big capitalists themselves and can't succeed. And "labor," that is on to the fact, is too "enlightened" to do any fighting for these petty reactionaries. They have had their day, and they have neither sense, numbers, courage nor intelligence enough to engineer any more world revolutions. Their revolutionary epoch is closed forever, and history, though it has repeated itself several times as regards their activity, will repeat no more. Evolution has no further use for them.

The middle class is composed of the petty capitalist, the unsuccessful exploiter, and he is rapidly being crowded off the stage of the world's activities by his bigger brethren on one hand and the working class on the other, and there is neither help in him nor for him. Revolution for him means extinction. He has had his day.

But what does Hearst really think of the middle class? That it will ever overthrow the trust and the great capitalist monopolist and establish its dominance as a class in society? Not much, he doesn't.

What Hearst really thinks of the middle class may be seen in his numberless editorials about the "little people," their folly, cowardice and helplessness. And by the "little people" he means nothing but this very middle class. Thousands of times he has represented this type in cartoons under the title of "Mr. Common People," a pop-eyed, fatuous little runt, timid, silly, cowardly, and always an easy mark for the trust, which countless times was represented as booting him up in the air, lifting him as a manikin by the scruff of the neck and picking his pockets and in numberless ways treating him as a ridiculous little joke. Hearst's cartoonists never even dignified this google-eyed booby by placing him in a serious fighting attitude. Always he was ludicrously whining for his "rights," begging, pleading, protesting and abasing himself, and taking what came to him lying down. The miserable object thus depicted never even attained the defensive dignity of the "gun-man," the common thug, or even the striking workman in Hearst's countless representations of him.

And that this fellow, this miserable "Mr. Common People," really typifies the middle class in Hearst's mind, we have Hearst's own testimony thereto. In an interview some years ago he described this thing as the "commuter with a small house in the suburbs, the man in a small way of business."

There is no revolution coming for the purpose of increasing the tribe of this miserable creature, but there is one coming that will sweep him off the earth, along with his bigger brethren, and that is the revolution that Berger stands for. The "unenlightened" labor is disappearing, too, and is being supplanted by "enlightened labor," infinitely more intelligent, courageous and numerous than the miserable middle class, and the only class that can and will make the revolution of the future.

—:o:—

## THE BURDEN OF I. TOWNSEND BURDEN

Nine times out of ten it is perfectly safe to assume that when some prominent person makes a public statement for which he is called down by the press he has uttered or approached some truth dangerous to the established order.

Here, for instance, is Mr. I. Townsend Burden, multimillionaire and society man, greeted with sneers and jeers for making a perfectly obvious statement of facts.

Burden stated that there was no use trying to hide or deny the fact that people of fashion like himself had no proper place to live in this country. People that merely had money were thrusting themselves upon cultivated people, and the latter could go nowhere without these buttinskis following. They were not fit to associate with cultivated people; they swarmed all over Newport and Bar Harbor and every other resort once exclusively reserved for people of fashion, and he feared he would have to go to Europe. "America was no place for a gentleman to live," as Astor said. He had nothing against common people per se, and recognized, indeed, that they were an economic necessity, still he didn't feel that they should thrust their society upon him when he objected to it.

All of which is perfectly true, yet it was met with sneering comment, and Burden was sarcastically asked if he thought himself more than a common man.

A superfluous question, seeing that the masses of the common people by their actions and attitude to Burden and his kind have actually declared they are more than common people.

If he were not superior to them, why have they supported him and his for two or three generations in idleness and luxury while they starved themselves to do it? Any person or persons who receive such exceptional treatment are decidedly superior to the common run, and the latter know it themselves.

If he were not intellectually and morally their superior and really the "cultivated" person he claims to be, how could he recognize the fact that they are too stupid or too cowardly to admit it, although they really know it. They repeat the silly drivel about this being a "democratic" country. He knows better.

What the press has against Burden is that he has stated in a roundabout, though plain enough, fashion that there are classes in this country and that he belongs to the superior class. And that is always dangerous. They could forgive him anything but that.

They will write columns about his wealth, his palaces, his yachts, his marriages and divorces, his travels and his hobbies in their society columns. They will record his opinion with respect when he talks fashionable drivel that they think the common people will like to read. They will lick his boots and grovel in the dust before him and refer to him as "our best people," but when he happens to tell a plain, disagreeable and dangerous truth they will promptly discount the impression it might leave by sneering at his utterance. Let him lie, and pretend he thinks himself no better than the common ruck, and they will exhaust all the adjectives in their vocabulary singing his praises.

Any intimation from a rich man that he recognizes class distinctions is the one thing the capitalist press will never hesitate to condemn. Anything else, no matter how vile or silly or driveling, is praiseworthy.

# Rev. Roland D. Sawyer and the Labor Unions

### Labor Record of the Massachusetts Socialist Candidate for Governor

The Socialists of Massachusetts nominated as their candidate for Governor the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, of Ware, Mass.

While it is no unusual thing for the Socialist party to select as a candidate some minister who has been dismissed from his pulpit for preaching the real gospel, yet it is not so often that they have selected a man still active in the ministry. It is therefore well to point out something of Comrade Sawyer's labor record which makes him stand out different from the great mass of American clergymen. Comrade Sawyer was born of the working class and at 11 became a worker in the old household industry of shoemaking, and at 16 he became a worker in the shop.

A break in health driving from the shop to study and eventually enter the ministry, it was very natural that he should understand the side of the workers, and during his fifteen years in the ministry he has stood as a champion of the working class. There is this difference, however, between Sawyer's advocacy of the worker and that of many other preachers who call themselves friends of labor. We have many preachers who speak in approving terms of labor organization in a general way, but when it comes to the concrete case they are not to be found; not so with Sawyer; time and again he has been found in Massachusetts taking active sides with the strikers in times of labor war. At the very threshold of his ministry he came and spoke from the Brockton lasters when the best paying members of his congregation were the owners of the factories struck. At the time of the Boston teamsters' strike Sawyer took such a position in favor of the strikers as to threaten his job for a time. Year after year Sawyer appeared speaking for labor candidates and pleading for the passing of labor laws, and supporting reform parties that promised to help labor until in 1908 he became convinced that the only thing for the workers to do was to cease begging and pleading, and by uniting on the political field to elect their own canidates—men from their own class. Since then Sawyer has been an active worker in the cause of Socialism. The working people of Massachusetts have this year a chance to vote for a man who is one of their class, a man who loves them, and a man who for their cause has sacrificed chances of professional success and a good salary.

The far-seeing worker in Massachusetts will this year pass by the Democratic, Republican or Progressive candidates and will give his vote to Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, Socialist candidate for Governor.

# CHARITY AT HOME

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

Judged by a number of political signs, Woodrow Wilson should be the next President of the United States.

But Mr. Wilson is too scholarly a gentleman to solve public questions and dispose of them to the satisfaction of a plurality of the voters.

No doubt Mr. Wilson, being a scholar as well as a politician, will do the best he can to cover all manner of putting the same thing, turned to useful purposes.

That is to say, he will by no means say the final word upon such vexatious problems as the tariff. One of the reasons he will not do so is that the tariff is a perpetual bone of contention among the very old members of the two old parties, and it would be nothing short of cruelty to deprive them of the sole consolation of their old age.

Over many questions Mr. Wilson may be expected to shed a great deal of words and a ray or so of light. These are such questions as are only beginning to be mooted in this country—questions of social reform benefiting the wage workers, questions of prying the farmers loose from under the heavy burdens of special privileged classes.

But these are only the odds and ends of the political puzzle, so to speak. They reach into the center of that puzzle very timidly, if at all, and are by no means the key to its solution.

And we think such men as Woodrow Wilson know that much, even if they are only feeling their way along to the intricacies of the puzzle.

The heart of the puzzle, of course, is: How to curb the power of the predatory interests; how to restore this government and this nation to the people who inhabit it.

That is to say, what are we to do with the trusts?

That is to say, even more emphatically, how is the business of the nation to be organized so as no longer to throw off poverty for the many as the main product, with the towering prosperity for the idle few as the chief by-product—to say nothing of such inevitable by-products as an unemployed army, an army of enfeebled, vicious, criminal and insane, growing larger from year to year?

The Socialist list is abroad with the proposition that production can and should be so arranged that the by-products will be eliminated, or, what is another way of the political puzzle, by inserting the Socialist key. He has too great a respect for ancient lore to drop the political economists of the fifteenth century in favor of such a modern as Karl Marx.

So the best we may expect from Mr. Wilson is some scheme of regulation of corporations whereby the State is given knowledge of the more or less nearly accurate facts of monopolized business, so that it can exercise some sort of supervision.

Also, it goes without saying that Mr. Wilson has too great a respect for institutions as they are to tolerate the notion of reducing the actual income of the capitalist class.

But if it is to be governmental regulation, then all we can tell Mr. Wilson is that charity begins at home.

No State has made it easier for combinations of wealth to be formed, for wealth to be concentrated into fewer hands, for corporations to ride rough shod over the prostrate form of the common people (as the cartoonist has pictured it) than Mr. Wilson's own State of New Jersey.

And Mr. Wilson has been Governor of the State of New Jersey. And Mr. Wilson has had a rare opportunity to show of what stuff he is made in the matter of the government's exercising a strong arm over the corporations. And Mr. Wilson has done just exactly what a loyal tool of the corporations would have done in his place—absolutely nothing.

The only time the strong arm of the State has been called into requisition has been when workingmen have had the temerity to go out on strike against the exactions of the corporations.

And Mr. Wilson has acted toward labor just as any loyal tool of the corporations might have done.

All of which is as it should be considering Mr. Wilson's politics. But let there be no misunderstanding about what the Democratic party will do to the ruling oligarchy of wealth should Mr. Wilson be President.

Mr. Wilson will do about what Mr. Taft has done. He may even aspire to do what Mr. Roosevelt has done or would do.

It is a beautiful game of hide and seek the old parties are playing, but the corporations are "it," and will remain "it" so long as the old parties are in the game.

# MARY ANN

### (From the Book of Life)

By THERESA MALKIEL.

Little John got a job at last! This will help some, since big John is striking; it is better than nothing. And yet, I feel more than ever that life as it treats us working people is wrong, absolutely wrong from the beginning to end.

Why should my boy have to go to work when he is only a little over 13? It seems but yesterday when I carried him in my arms, keeping him close, close to my breast, ready to fight the whole world, if necessary, for his protection.

And today I am happy because he has found a job, because he will be locked up behind the factory walls where he will lose not only his pet name but even his Christian name, and, like one of a herd of cattle or like a prisoner, will be known by his number only.

Like the hundreds of other children working in the mill, he will soon lose his mirth, his laughing eyes. I can already see him getting as pale as a ghost. Oh, mercy! If there is such a thing in this wide, cold world, why should I have to sacrifice my boy, the flesh of my flesh, the blood of my blood?

Talk about breaking up of the family. I wonder what can break up the family more than this bitter cold necessity to feed and shelter the body. And I was just as foolish as the rest of the people are. I used to think that I will care and protect my children and let the others take care of their own.

I know better now. It seems very plain to me that none of us can protect our children singly any longer. We must all be ready to protect the people's children even as we are anxious to protect our own. For when the fate of all the children will be bettered our children, too, will be benefited by it.

And when I come to think of how low we have fallen it sends a chill through my body. Why, I actually perjured myself for the sake of getting the boy to work—swore that he was 14. But what is a body to do? He would have had to go to work even if John had not gone out on strike. For the latter can no longer support us all by the labor of his two hands. Not to speak of the impossibility to lay by something for times of sickness and old age.

This act of mine ought to make every honest person cry out from indignation. And yet, I am but one in many thousands. This perjury has been going on for so long that people have become accustomed to it. We don't think anything of it when we tell a lie before our children, but when they, in turn, learn to lie to us it hurts and makes us regret.

The question, WHY? comes back to me every time I think of my hard luck. Why should little children have to spend their young days behind the locked factory doors when their place is on the school bench or on the green, while grown up men and women idle and revel in luxury?

The thing that puzzles me is this: Do we, the poor, starve because the earth no longer produces enough to feed all the people or do we suffer because a few have grabbed everything for themselves?

I think the latter must be the case or we would not hear that persisting boasting that ours is the richest country on earth. How much of those riches do we working people have? The day John struck we did not have a cent in our home.

Here they are raising the price of meat because cattle is scarce and at the same time they are shipping tons of beef to Europe. Charity begins at home. Why does not some one in power see to it that we get enough to eat first?

# THE WAY OF PROGRESS

By J. W. BENNETT.

The all important thing in establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth in the first place is to have the desire. Without the will we accomplish nothing.

Progress in municipal government has gone on until the machinery of industry is so large and intricate and powerful that it has involved and overwhelmed us. The doubters who always object to a new method, who do not believe that many of our wonderful contrivances were possible, find their very existence threatened. So we have all come to be involved in a network of stupendous productive machinery against which we have no control. It has become a social question, intimately related to the lives of all who suffer by the consequences. It is a cause necessitating the awakening of social consciousness, on penalty of national degeneracy.

We are face to face with the social question. Who shall reap the reward, private individuals or society as a whole?

In the matter of social reconstruction we have the fully developed thinkers far in advance of the mass; also individuals in all stages of social understanding. The problem is to raise the social average of intelligence high enough to utilize the social productive powers in the interest of society. This involves thinking. Of course I do not mean that we have to think out intricate problems. I do not believe the majority of us would ever become great geniuses, but we have got to get enough gray matter in action to find the shortest road to the daily bread question. This is the question that should, and will, invoke vigorous determined action as necessity grows stronger.

Individual initiative is an excellent quality properly directed and we have let the smart fellows go on inventing and building machinery and the greedy ones owning it all, until our country has become a colossal industrial plant without a directing manager. The different parts have been running in opposition to the whole. The individual is at war with society.

Now, what prevents us from deriving benefit from the operation of all these huge industrial inventions that have connected and united the necessities and interests of all?

Clearly nothing but a small number of powerful parasites known as capitalists, easily removed with a small dose of political common sense. They are the obstacles which act like an automatic airbrake on the wheels of industry. Once we are rid of these obstacles, our nation-wide industrial machine will run smoothly. The various parts will begin to reciprocate and harmonize.

The function of this parasite is to absorb about three-fourths of everything produced. If habit and previous education make us have a desire to give an already oversupplied capitalist three-fourths of the results of our labor, then it is evident our mental capacity needs fixing in the interest of society.

But, on the contrary, if we desire to keep the three-fourths and give, say one-fourth, to society for the use of this great industrial plant, then our mental attitude is approaching a solution to the problem.

The next question is, can we accomplish this alone? We know this to be impossible. We must have help, the help of millions of our fellow wealth producers.

How are we going to get that help? There is but one way—through organization, the organization of all those who need and desire the products of their own labor.

The working class already has such an organization, the Socialist party.

Join it and vote its ticket.

# The Pure Water Problem

By WILLIAM R. SHIER.

As a political organization, the Socialist party must address itself to every question that might interest the electorate.

And in each case it must offer the public a carefully thought out solution instead of mere generalities and hackneyed phrases.

Otherwise it will not succeed in winning the confidence of the majority of voters.

Now, almost every city in America is confronted with a pure water and sewage disposal problem.

How to obtain an abundant supply of pure water is a problem that is thrashed out perennially in the newspapers; that is made the bone of contention in many municipal campaigns; that is regarded by citizens as a question of the first importance.

If the Socialist party steps into the arena with clear cut proposals that deal in a radical, constructive and common sense way with this problem, it will not only help to secure pure drinking water for citizens but it will break down considerable prejudice against the Socialist movement and cause people to study the more revolutionary features of our official platform.

Wherever the water supply problem happens to be a live issue I suggest that the Socialist local appoint a committee to study the question in all its aspects, and that its recommendations, after thorough discussion, be made known to the public through resolutions, public meetings and special leaflets.

The following recommendations might be embodied in the committee's report.

1. That the Socialist party declare itself in favor of the city expending any sum of money necessary to secure a satisfactory water supply, regard to be had for the city's prospective growth as well as for its present needs.

2. That the Socialist party insist that no more water franchises be granted to private companies, the city to take immediate steps to acquire full control of its water supply system either by the purchase of existing plants or the establishment of new ones.

3. That the Socialist party urge that the whole matter be taken out of the hands of politicians and placed in the hands of a competent commission that shall be governed by the advice of engineering experts.

4. That the Socialist party advocate the city being held responsible for all cases of typhoid fever within its boundaries, families to be compensated for the loss of earnings due to quarantine and the cost of medical attendance to be defrayed out of public funds.

5. That the Socialist party indorse the proposition to establish a sewage disposal plant, and that it take the lead in bringing pressure to bear upon the national and State governments, with the end in view of stopping the pollution of lakes and rivers by municipalities and manufacturing concerns.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### WHO IS TO BLAME?

Editor of The Call:

Much has been written about the Rosenthal and Becker scandal, but little has been done. But what can be done?

Some people think that Rosenthal was a scoundrel; some believe the fault rests on Mayor Gaynor's head, and some believe Police Commissioner Waldo is at fault, while others believe nobody is to blame, and that if gambling were licensed by the State we could save ourselves from any further such scandals.

All of these theories are not right. Former District Attorney Jerome has time and time again exterminated all traces of gambling, with the result that in a short time gambling started up again, in many cases in the same buildings which were formerly raided.

Time and time again gambling houses have been closed down, and time and time again restarted. No matter how often gambling houses were closed down it is an established fact that sooner or later gambling would again go merrily on in full force. We conclude that, in the present state of society, there are certain inherent tendencies which say that an evil such as gambling must exist, no matter if the whole police force and other reformers earnestly exerted every energy to root it out. We, therefore, must dismiss the idea that it is the fault of an individual that gambling exists. If one Police Commissioner is incompetent, another will be found who knows his business, and if not this one another one will be the man for the job, but how can the fact be explained that New York has had eight Police Commissioners in ten years? In no other way than that gambling cannot be wiped out, and the Police Commissioners are not to blame. A correspondent of the New York World advances the theory that since gambling is here to stay, we should recognize it legally and license gambling houses. He claims that gambling is not the result of poverty, as the rich at Monte Carlo and elsewhere also gamble. Very true, but if we look at the personnel of gamblers, we will notice that only the very rich and the extreme lower classes of society gamble. The average man in the poor and middle classes does not gamble. The vulgar, the criminal and the degenerate gamble, and for the true cause of this evil we must look into the environment of these gamblers. The excessively rich man has no occupation, has irregular habits and in order to have excitement he must gamble. He is the slave of his riches, not their master. Gamblers are also recruited from the class of pimps, criminals and immoral who must find a reaction from their immoral work in the tension of gambling.

For that gambling is immoral, nobody will deny. The gambler seeks to get posession of wealth he did not produce, and is not that immoral? To seek to license gambling on the ground that it cannot be done away with is foolish, for are not theft and prostitution evils which cannot be done away with, and if one is licensed, why not both of the others? To seek to exterminate gambling and other immoral institutions we must insure women and girls an economic independence; we should not allow a few men to accumulate wealth they did not earn and can find no legitimate use for, and the bad surroundings which some people must now endure must be done away with and good environments substituted. True reformers are looking forward to the time when conditions will be such that men will not desire to be gamblers, and so there will be no need to try to wipe this detestable evil out.

BENJAMIN ROTH.

New York, N. Y.

### HE NOTICES A CHANGE.

Editor of The Call:

I am one of those still groping in darkness. But I am groping, not standing still. I am trying to feel my way out of the capitalist labyrinth. That is why I am appealing to you to help me understand a question which is now uppermost in the minds of thinking people.

All my life I have been led to believe that in this world a man's property is so much his own as are his hands and feet. This I understood to be the foundation of our social order, the source of all our rights and liberties; and it was for my belief in this that I have always opposed Socialism. I considered the institution of private property the most sacred thing on earth. Without it I thought that order and peace among men would have been impossible.

But of late my belief in the sacredness of private property had received many a rude shock. The agitation begun by a former President of the United States for the controlling of the powerful trusts and ending with the recommendation of Republican members on the Stanley Steel Trust Investigation Committee that the government should go so far, if need be, as to dictate prices of trust products, is so much at variance with what I believed to be rock-ribbed truth that I am altogether nettled.

I don't understand how Republicans, all supposed to be "sane and sane," can recommend anything that would prohibit you or I, or both together, from doing with our property whatever we liked, provided, of course, we don't actually, with our hands, commit murder, robbery or any other kind of crime. What struck me as particularly queer in the report of the Republican members on the Stanley committee was the condemnation of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. for having received $62,500,000 in compensation for organizing the Steel Trust.

By what right does a government committee undertake to criticize the amount of compensation given to a genius for accomplishing that which no ordinary mortal could possibly have done? J. P. Morgan is undoubtedly such a genius. Was it wrong for him to ask such compensation as he saw fit, especially in view of the fact that other people considered his services worth that much and paid him accordingly?

Now, Mr. Editor, what becomes of all arguments against Socialism if the new conception of property rights promulgated by the upholders of the present order is to be accepted as gospel truth? For it is clear that if the government has a right to control the working of capital, the wages of labor, the compensation to genius, the price of products, and to hamper the free movement essential to commerce, why has it not the right to buy or even confiscate all the big industries and run them itself? If private property is deprived of freedom, it cannot exist. If the foundation upon which the present social order rests is undermined, then the social order itself must fall. Am I right or wrong?

Please, Mr. Editor, explain it to a man eager for light. I am not sure of the new ground on which I seem to be standing. I want to know if those who believe in private property are not themselves digging the grave for the existing social order.

PAUL A. SHORE.

[That is exactly what they are doing; "digging a grave for themselves," as you say. Over and over again this journal has called attention to the very facts you mention, but it is simply impossible to convince the capitalist of what he is really doing in the matter. He digs his own grave and does it so blindly, that, like Roosevelt, he can actually persuade himself that what he proposes is an antidote to Socialism. Roosevelt may fool himself and others. The question is, can he fool you? The real naked fact is that the whole status of capitalistic private property is changing, and you are just beginning to notice the fact. But don't be alarmed. It only means Socialism after all, when the transformation has been thorough and complete.—Editor The Call.]

Editor of The Call:

The inclosed clipping from this morning's World regarding the elopement of a liveryman with the wife of a millionaire fails to give the *political* or religious views of the parties in interest.

Are we therefore to assume that they are NOT Socialists? Can it be possible that such things can be outside of the Socialist ranks?

QUERY—When the World and other capitalistic newspapers print anything of this nature about a Socialist—such as the Walling case, for instance, which, however, was NOT of this nature at all—the offender's political affiliations are fully disclosed. Why doesn't The Call profit by these examples and "go and do likewise"?

Yet, I'll bet no one can tell by reading of this matter in your paper whether Edey and Murdock are Democrats or Republicans—or even Bull Moose.

How about it?

Yours fraternally,

SAM W. HOSE.

[The clipping our correspondent encloses refers to the Edey-Murdock matrimonial mix-up at Bellport, L. I., in which Edey, a wealthy New York financier, is said to have given his wife $50,000 to elope with Murdock, he in turn appropriating Murdock's wife. We are not interested in such stories, as a whole, the reason mainly that they are too numerous and too commonplace to point a moral or adorn a tale, nor do we so hard put to it for arguments as to connect the political and religious beliefs of the parties involved with their actions. We leave all that sort of thing to the capitalist papers which have to make most of it when a Socialist happens to fall by the moral wayside, or when they can invent a fall for him.—Editor The Call.]

### FAKERS SHOOTING BUNK.

Fake consumption cures are spreading their advertisements over the newspaper pages of the country. With all the agitation that has been raised, the fakers in this line are still in the field, after the mazuma. Let the word go all along the line: "You can't cure consumption by pouring something into your stomach. The only way to fight the white plague is with (1) fresh air, (2) good food, (3) rest. These are the three big main things in every case. Because they are so costly to the working class, because it is so desperately hard for the workingmen and their families to get fresh air and good food and rest, consumption is the "captain of death," the worst and the most widespread of diseases. The human body will generally go right if it can get back to the simple elemental things: fresh air, good food and rest.

### MILL BOSSES STUNG.

"Every shipload of the scum of the earth that is dumped upon American soil adds substantially to the army that is being recruited to some day destroy our government," says Wool and Fabric, a magazine published by textile mill bosses. The editor then explains that it was the "scum of the earth" that made the Lawrence strike. He explains further: "We predict the outcome of opening our gates to the bad men of every country on the earth." What he fails to explain is why the mill bosses have not closed the immigration gates. The textile magnates have been able to get everything they wanted from the United States Congress in the past, and they have had just the kind of immigration they wanted. Strange!

### "EXCLAMATORY" WAS HIS.

Mrs. Mason's colored washerwoman, Martha, was complaining of her husband's health.

"Why, is he sick, Martha?" asked Mrs. Mason.

"He's very po'ly, ma'am, very po'ly," answered the woman. "He's got exclamatory rheumatism."

"You mean inflammatory, Martha," said the patron. "Exclamatory means to cry out."

"Yes, ma'am," replied Martha, with conviction; "dat's what it is. He hollers all the time."—Judge.