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

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
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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: SHOWERS.

Vol. 5—No. 227. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1912. Price Two Cents.

P. O. EMPLOYES WIN A GREAT "VICTORY"

Graciously Given Permission to Organize in Strikeless Union.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Following a bitter debate in which Senators Root and La Follette passed acrimonious words the Senate this afternoon voted 49 to 7 to permit postal employes to organize but to prohibit the affiliation of any of their organizations with others that countenance strikes or lockouts.

The effect of the amendment, it was said, will be to bar organizations which co-operate with the American Federation of Labor. Several Senators, however, held that as the American Federation of Labor of itself could not deter a strike the provision would not affect that organization.

Postal clerks won a victory in the adoption of a further amendment granting them the right of appeal to Congress and permission to furnish members with information as to their work.

Senator Smith (Dem., N. C.) contended that no law prevented an American citizen from joining any organization. If postal employes were dissatisfied with their compensation, he shouted, or with the conditions of service they had a right to give up their positions at will.

"No organization under which a strike against the government by postal employes could be be arranged should be tolerated," said Senator Root, of New York. "No organization must assume to coerce the government. Striking is not illegal, but it must not be turned against the public interest.

"It will be a sorry day for this country when we grant the right of government employes to strike. There would soon be no government."

Senator Sutherland, of Utah, declared the House provision permitting organization was equivalent to an invitation for the postal employes to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor and that body would then be able to call out postal employes on a sympathetic strike.

After lengthy debate on the unionizing of postal employes an amendment by Senator Jones, of Washington, requiring that organizations to which clerks belong should not be affiliated with any outside body was defeated 20 to 31.

Senator Bourne, of Oregon, offered an amendment requiring that organizations be not secret and solely for betterment of the members.

"There must be discipline in the government's service," Senator Crawford, of South Dakota, declared, "or there will be destruction of property, blowing up of buildings and loss of life. Distinction must be drawn between those organizations that use dynamite and the peaceable organizations."

Senator La Follette declared that the legislation was proposed at "the behest of the postal authorities, who are anxious to increase their power, extend their espionage and exercise more influence over the private affairs of their subordinates." It was aimed particularly at the American Federation of Labor, he asserted.

When Senator Root sought to interrogate La Follette, the latter declared that he "refused to be trapped."

"I insist on interrupting until that remark is withdrawn," shouted Root.

La Follette continued. Root clamored angrily, and finally the Senator withdrew the remark.

La Follette said strikes were sometimes justifiable, but none would ever occur in the government service.

Senator Cummins, of Iowa, declared that strikes by government employes would be "little less than treason."

La Follette said he had thousands of letters from postal employes showing how they had been persecuted by the department because they refused to abandon organizations disapproved by the officials."

CONFUSION LEADS TO DEATH.

Young Woman Drowns in Sound After Losing Bearing in Darkness.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 13.—As she splashed around in the shallow water today Miss Helen Fasse, of Jersey City, became confused, and thinking in the darkness she was headed for shore, struck out into the sound beyond her depth and was drowned. Her boly was found two hours later.

Dr. Winfield Ayers, of New York, assisted by Miss Fasse's employer, Wilson W. Harris, a broker, worked over her for two hours without avail. Miss Fasse lived at 3230 Boulevard, Jersey City, and was a governess in the Harris family.

GIRLS TO OUST BOYS.

Western Union Telegraph Company to Begin Change in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 13.—The Western Union Telegraph Company will put girls in as messengers in their Pittsburg offices.

The change is to be made soon, according to J. J. Diehl, superintendent of messengers. The company is using girls as messengers in Connellsville, Greensburg and some of the smaller cities. In Pittsburg the girls will be put first in the branch offices. Girls are more conscientious and less liable to interruption on delivery trips, Diehl says.

100 ARMED MEN IN BANDIT HUNT

Posses After Thieves Who Shot Man Coldbloodedly When He Refused to Open His Safe—3 Captured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 13.—After a man hunt in which 100 armed men participated, lasting twelve hours, three men were captured late this afternoon out of a party of five bandits who held up a saloon keeper at Wausheka, and an hour later fatally wounded a patrolman at West Allis, eleven miles away, when he tried to arrest them single handed.

The police of every city in two counties, the Mayors of two cities, two sheriffs and a motorcycle squad of ten men heavily armed took part in the capture which covered every mile of the territory for a radius of fifty miles before the capture was made.

The three men arrested were trailed for twenty miles by three posses, the one to win the race being headed by former Mayor Walsh, of West Allis, and directed by Mayor Baldwin, of this city.

Four other posses in automobiles were following trails in other parts of the counties at the time of the arrests and two hours later had traced the remaining two bandits to Waterford.

At 9 o'clock tonight an armed force of fifty men left Milwaukee, headed by Sheriffs and Deputies, two posses already in the field. The men wanted are desperate and heavily armed and a battle will ensue when they are brought to bay.

The chase began early this morning, when Alexander Watslavik was held up in his saloon in Wausheka. He was shot without mercy when he refused to open his safe, and women members of his family were beaten if they attempted to aid him. The bandits left the saloon and hurried toward West Allis at an early hour in an automobile.

ORDERED SUPPRESSION OF SUGAR TRUST FACTS

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 13.—To prove that the Sugar Trust covered up its operations, manipulations and holdings in Colorado factories, letters were introduced today at the hearing before Special Examiner Bryce, C. H. Heike, secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, and Chester T. Morey, of the Colorado Company, figure in this correspondence.

One of the letters from Heike to Morey in 1908, when Havemeyer had ordered an audit of the various companies, reads: "Stephen, the man who was to make the audit, doesn't know how the American Sugar Refining Company is interested in the Colorado properties, and he doesn't need to know."

Morey replied: "I have cautioned all the managers and cashiers not to give Stevens any more information than is necessary.

"I am afraid, however, if he has access to all of the books of the various companies that he cannot help but know that you are interested."

Later Morey wrote Heike: "If you don't wish him to know anything about where the stock is held, it will be necessary for you to write a letter to me stating the auditor is not expected or required to audit the stock ledgers."

The letter came from Heike quickly. "Stevens has been sent to audit the financial, commercial and manufacturing accounts, and is not expected or required to examine the stock ledgers."

The government considers these letters of vast importance.

EVIDENCE SEARCHER HELD FOR MURDER

WASHINGTON, Pa., Aug. 13.—George Greene, who had been active in gathering evidence against another man for the murder ten days ago of pretty 18-year-old Celia Funka, himself was held for the crime by a Coroner's Jury this afternoon. The jury's action created a sensation.

Although Greene was being held as a witness, he was not ssupected until he and his wife told widely different stories on the witness stand. The jury's verdict follows:

"We, the jury, find that Celia Funka met her death on Saturday, August 3, 1912, near Mansfield, by being strangled. The jury, believing that George Greene is responsible for Celia Funka's death, recommends that he be committed to the county jail on the charge of murder."

EARTHQUAKE KILLS 3,000.

Fifty Thousand Are Homeless and Starving in Southeastern Turkey.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Three thousand are now known to have been killed in the earthquake in southeastern Turkey, according to a message from Constantinople to the Tageblatt today.

Fifty thousand are homeless and starving, it was added. An active crater is reported to have appeared on the Asiatic side of the Sea of Marmora.

ALLEGED PLOTTERS SENTENCED

CAIRO, Aug. 13.—The trial of three men who were alleged to have plotted to assassinate Lord Kitchener when he was here some months ago, was ended today. One of the men was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment at hard labor and the others to fifteen years of "simple" imprisonment.

MAY PAY FEDERAL WORKERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Pay for government employes on Labor Day is provided in a bill of Representative Redfield, of New York, favorably reported today to the House by the House Judiciary Committee.

PASS WOOL BILL OVER TAFT'S VETO

Democrats Take Advantage of Absence of Republicans to Rush Measure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—By a vote of 174 to 80 the House of Representatives this afternoon passed the Underwood-La Follette wool revision bill over President Tafts vote. This was accomplished by the Democrats, aided by the votes of twenty-one Republicans.

The wool bill is the first "big" measure that has been passed by either branch of Congress over Taft's official disapproval. The President's defeat was due in a large measure to the fact that sixty Republicans were absent from the House. Many of these, but not all, were paired with Democrats. The failure of the party to turn out its full strength for a vote on this important measure is, however, an impressive illustration of the kind of support that the Taft administration is receiving from Republicans in Congress.

The wool bill now goes to the Senate. There is no likelihood of the necessary two-thirds vote being mustered in that body. The bill passed the Senate in the first instance by a vote of 35 to 28 with thirty-one Senators absent or not voting.

The Democrats counted noses early in the day and when the debate began felt convinced that insurgent Republicans would either absent themselves or stand with the Democratic party. Much to their surprise twenty-one Republicans, including two regulars, Representative Stevens, of Minnesota, and Representative Anthony, of Kansas, jumped the reservation.

On August 18, 1911, the House Democrats made an effort to pass the same wool bill over President Taft's vote. The motion was lost by a vote of 227 to 129. The Republicans had their following on the job on that occasion.

There was a good deal of excitement in the House at the conclusion of the roll call on the wool bill. The right of certain members to cast their votes was questioned on the ground of non-observance of the rules. The case of Representative Levy, of New York, nearly wound up in a row. Under the rules a member who has not responded to the roll call is permitted to vote later if he affirms that he was present in the chamber and did not hear his name called. Levy made this affirmation.

Representatives Mann and Longworth did not press the point, but they made it plain that they did not believe Levy was present in the chamber during the roll call. Levy angrily proclaimed that he was in the chamber, and insisted on his right to be recorded. Levy followed Longworth about and engaged in an angry conversation. Representative Olmstead, of Pennsylvania, a regular, questioned the right of Representative Lafferty, an insurgent, to be recorded. Olmstead expressed the belief that Lafferty had failed to observe the rules. These controversies were followed with keen interest, for on the decision would determine whether the bill had been passed over the executive veto.

Levy and Lafferty insisted they were within the rule and accordingly were permitted to vote. The vote of Representative Lewis, of Maryland, was also questioned. If these three votes had been thrown out, the Democrats would have put the bill through over the Presidential veto by only one and two-thirds votes.

CONFEREES CAN'T UNITE ON SUGAR TARIFF BILL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—It took the House and the Senate conferees only five minutes today to discover that they could not agree on the sugar tariff bill.

"The House stands for free sugar," said Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader. Underwood smiled blandly, but Senator Penrose, manager on the part of the Senate, knew that his antagonist was very much in earnest.

"The present rate on sugar is $1.90 a hundred pounds," replied Penrose in substance. "We have cut this to $1.60. That is our irreducible minimum."

"Well," replied Underwood, "I see no reason why we should continue in session any longer, do you?"

"Nope," responded Senator Penrose. Penrose and Underwood then shook hands and parted.

A disagreement on the sugar bill will be reported to the two Houses without delay.

NAB ATLANTIC CITY GRAFTER.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 13.—Frank Majane of Atlantic City, who was indicted there on charges of bribery and padding election lists in a municipal election, was arrested here by a Deputy United States Marshal at midnight.

MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUITS values $10, $15, $20, on sale this week for $5, $7.50, $10, at John Marsa, Clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Adv.

DISCHARGED TUTOR BEATS MRS. VANDERBILT

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13.—Mrs. French Vanderbilt lost in a civil suit brought against her in the District Court here today by C. Leroy Grinnell, a tutor, for breach of contract, and she had a verdict of $200 entered against her.

Grinnell sued for $500, alleging that he had been hired to tutor Mrs. Vanderbilt's son, William H. Vanderbilt, for $200 per month. Mrs. Vanderbilt had broken this contract for no good reason, he asserted, and by so doing, as he had cancelled three other chances for employment, he had been caused financial loss.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's testimony was heard through deposition, and she deposed that the reason she had broken the contract, was because Grinnell had deceived her in stating the amount of money he had received from Mrs. J. L. Van Alen for tutoring her son.

DETROIT ALDERMEN REVILE BETRAYER

When Alleged Grafters Are Brought Into Court They Pour Out Curses.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—Eighteen of the city's Aldermen, representing a majority of the Council, will, as a result of this morning's court proceedings, face Police Justice Frankstein next Tuesday on a charge of grafting in connection with the Wabash Railroad street closing deal.

More arrests are promised in addition to the nine charged with having accepted a bribe, evidence having developed that implicates more than the men accused already.

Of the nine who appeared this morning, caught in the second cast of the dragnet, seven stood mute, while two others, through their attorneys, pleaded not guilty and demanded an immediate examination. Their cases, however, were continued with the others.

Secretary Schreiter, of the Council Committee, who gave the information on which the second warrants were issued, has had no charge registered against him. He was arrested two weeks ago in the initial rounding up upon a charge of suspicion of having accepted a bribe, held over night, and released on a $5,000 bond. His case was today continued until August 20, no warrant having been issued. He made a long written confession August 3, which as yet, has not been made public.

Subject to insults which have caused men to commit murder, and forced to listen to the vilest oaths one man could heap upon another, Schreiter appeared in court this morning and wilted under the imprecations of the nine aldermen whose arrest he caused by his extensive and loud "squealing." For a moment it looked as though the deposed secretary would be assaulted by the enraged aldermen, but he was rescued by Prosecutor Shepherd and his assistant, and hurried into the chief clerk's private room, followed by epithets, too foul to be repeated.

"Schreiter today became an unpaid attache of the Prosecutor's office, in fact, you might call him an assistant prosecutor," said Prosecutor Shepherd. "He will spend most of his time here and will help me in preparing the evidence. He has been given no promises whatever for what he has done and is anxious to do."

SHOOTS RIVAL OF HER HUSBAND'S AFFECTIONS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 13.—About 8 o'clock this morning, when Mrs. Georgia Smith was standing on her porch she was shot and killed by Mrs. Sarah Echols. The slayer was concealed in a cluster of rose bushes in her back yard, adjoining the Smith home, and used a breech loading shotgun. The shooting is said to have followed repeated threats on the part of the Echols woman, who claimed that Mrs. Smith had been unduly intimate with her husband. Mrs. Echols and her husband were both arrested.

Georgia Smith carried an insurance policy in favor of Clee Echols, husband of the slayer. This, with the supposition that Echols paid too much attention to the Smith woman, aroused the wife's jealousy.

HOLD ALIENS AS WITNESSES.

Immigration Officials Prepare for Hearing in Labor Scandal.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—United States District Attorney Garland announced today that several, at least, and possibly all of the twenty-three aliens held here by the immigration officials would be called to testify when the prosecution of Arthur Saville and F. Vernon Willey, involving the woolen firm of Francis Willey & Co., of Bradford, England, and the Barre (Mass.) Wool Combing Company, is resumed before United States Commissioner Grinnel on Thursday.

TRAIN KILLS FOUR ON TRIP.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Salvatore Valk was killed by New York Central passenger train 16 last night near here. At the inquest today the engineer testified that Valk was the fourth man killed by the train since it left Chicago yesterday.

MOB SHOOTS NEGRO YOUTH TO DEATH

100 Armed Men Invade Court at Columbus, Ga., and Seize Boy.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 13.—Nearly 100 armed men invaded the courthouse at 6 o'clock this afternoon, cowed Judge Gilbert and the other officials, seized a 16-year-old negro boy who had just been convicted and sentenced for manslaughter, carried him to the negro quarter of the city, and there shot him to death.

The victim of the mob was T. E. Cotton, who was accused of killing Codron Land, a white boy, near town two months ago. Land was found in a field, his face riddled with bird shot. He had had trouble with the negro, whose arrest soon followed, and it is said Cotton practically confessed.

He was tried today, the verdict being guilty of unlawful manslaughter in the commission of an unlawful act. The sentence, three years in the penitentiary, was pronounced by Judge S. P. Gilbert.

The judge had hardly finished pronouncing sentence when a shrill whistle sounded in court and armed men came trooping into the room with their pistols drawn.

They were joined by confederates in the courtroom. Pistols were presented at all the officials of the court and at the Deputy Sheriffs. All were forced to throw up their hands and keep them up. While a few members of the mob guarded the terrified court officials, the others took the shivering little negro from the court house to the street. In the street the mob formed about the boy and marched through the principal streets until the negro quarter was reached. There the boy was shot to death, hundreds of bullets being fired into his body. The body was so cut to pieces by bullets that it bore hardly no semblance of humanity. While the mob was killing the boy the negroes in the quarter cowered in their homes fearing they would be attacked.

The men of the mob were not masked. Many of them were recognized. The Coroner held an inquest tonight, but no verdict was returned.

Judge Gilbert announces, he will begin an investigation tomorrow. Columbus is the fifth city in population in the State.

DEPLORES SENATE'S ACTION ON PANAMA

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Philippe Bunau-Varille, who was one of the French engineers on the Panama Canal and later negotiated the sale of the French concession and property to the United States, made a statement today deploring the action of the Senate in voting for no tolls for American ships that use the canal. He said if the bill became a law it would be certain to diminish and not raise the amount of the tolls, and would lower the United States in the world's esteem.

M. Bunau-Varille said: "Any discrimination, even indirect, will be certainly annulled as soon as a test case is taken to the Supreme Court. Even suppose that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty were abrogated, there would remain the Panama-United States treaty of 1903, whereby the latter country acquired the Canal Zone. Article 18 of this treaty explicitly states that the canal shall be opened upon the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Panama is now under the protection of the United States and is unable to abrogate this treaty, which was drawn for the regulation of hte canal's operation. If, therefore, the United States Congress would postpone action until an appeal against discrimination could be taken to the Supreme Court, that body would rule against discrimination, which is barred by treaty terms."

SEIDEL MAKES HIT AT SIOUX FALLS

(Special to The Call.)

SIOUX FALLS, S. Dak., Aug. 13.—Emil Seidel, Socialist party candidate for Vice President, addressed a large audience which crowded the auditorium here tonight. An overflow meeting had to be held outside the hall for those who could not gain entrance.

Seidel told the audience that there were only two paramount issues before the American people today—the unemployed problem and the high cost of living. He pointed out that none of the old parties had anything to offer to solve these two problems.

Many of those in the audience came a distance of from ten to thirty miles to hear Seidel. The enthusiasm with which Seidel is being received in this part of the country is most unusual and rare.

TRAIN KILLS 3 CHILDREN.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 12.—George Westfall, Jr., 11 years old; George Masters, 10 years, and Harold Baird, 8, were killed by Delaware and Hudson passenger train No. 3 in the yards at Oneonta. They were walking on the track bound for a fishing trip.

GOLD FEVER HITS CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The "gold fever" struck Washington today, when the geological survey ordered an expert investigation of gold strikes made in the Heag mining district in Modoc County, Cal. Reports reached Washington that the district promised to be a second Cripple Creek.

TO START FIGHT ON MEAT TARIFF

Housewives' League in Active Campaign Against Protective Wall on Beef—Price Still Rising.

There has been talk in some quarters about the possibility of importing beef cattle from the pampas countries of South America, where reports say thousands of cattle are butchered every year for their hides, horns and hoofs, if the tariff was removed.

A campaign for the removal of the tariff on meat has been undertaken by the Housewives' League.

The following letter has been sent the several candidates for the Presidency:

"The Housewives' League, a national movement of federated housewives, with members in nearly every State in the Union and complete organizations in many, asks if you will endeavor to have the tariff removed from meat in the event of your being elected President of the United States."

The result of a careful investigation of the meat situation by the Housewives' League shows conclusively that in order to bring abut a proper adjustment of prices it is necessary that meat be allowed free entry into this country.

This letter is a preliminary step in a campaign which is to go on until a reduction in the price of meat has been brought about.

The wholesale prices of ham and bacon jumped a cent a pound yesterday and retailers put the price up just that much to their customers.

With the recent rise in the price of eggs, due to the suspension of the hens in the moulting season a bacon and egg breakfast is almost as much a luxury as a steak or roast beef dinner.

In the last ten days the gradual rise in the wholesale price of beef has aggregated a cent a pound. There has been no corresponding increase in the retail price, but it is coming. Most butchers put their beef in iceboxes for a week or ten days, and beef purchased on the rising market will soon be on the counters and must be advanced to the consumer.

There is no prospect of a reduction in price this summer.

NICARAGUAN TROOPS REPEL REBEL FORCES

CORINTO, Nicaragua (via La Libertad and Galveston), Aug. 13.—The government troops at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, today repulsed the attacks of the revolutionary army under the command of Gen. Luis Mena and General Zeledon. Their victory, however, was not a signal one.

The bombardment of the city was discontinued today, but it is thought the cessation of the rebel fire is only temporary.

The guard of American marines and bluejackets at the legation is all well. Telegraphic communication between here and Managua was restored this morning.

Many women and children were killed in the streets Sunday.

Late Sunday evening the revolutionists, led by General Mena, were drawing their lines of circumvention more closely around Managua.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The collier Justin, with 350 marines aboard, from Panama, will not reach Corinto until tomorrow, according to the Navy Department. Captain Terhune, of the Annapolis, reports the rebels had given notice of a bombardment from the northeast for today.

NATION DRINKS MORE WHISKY THAN BEFORE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Beer drinkers ran a poor second with drinkers of hard liquor in contributing toward internal revenue receipts in the fiscas year 1912. According to the preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell, made public this afternoon, fermented beverages, like ale, beer and porter paid in internal revenue $63,268,770, as against $64,367,777 in the fiscal year 1911. On hard liquors, such as whisky, wine and the like, revenue in the sum of $156,391,497 was paid, as against $155,279,858 in 1911.

Cigars, cigarettes, snuff and manufactured tobacco of all descriptions contributed, in the fiscal year 1912, $71,590,151, as against $67,605,950 in the fiscal year 1911.

The corporation tax yielded $28,585,250 in the fiscal year 1912, against $33,511,525 in the year previous.

ROBBER FACES HEAVY PENALTY

Crook Who Helped Rob Aged Broker Is Found Guilty.

A verdict of guilty against Chester W. Yates, the last of the gang who held up Aaron Bancroft, the aged broker, and robbed him of $87,000 worth of negotiable securities in the corridor leading to the vaults of the Produce Exchange Bank, in March, 1911, was brought in by a jury in General Sessions yesterday. The indictment charged robbery in the first degree, a second offense, and the penalty is from 20 to 40 years.

Yates was remanded until Tuesday next for sentence. Assistant District Attorney Buckner, who was named as counsel to the committee of Aldermen who will investigate police conditions, prosecuted Yates.

TRUCK KILLS BABE INSTANTLY.

Joseph Spaneni, 2 years old, of 329 West 48th street, was run over by a truck near his home and instantly killed yesterday. The child was running around the sidewalk when he slipped and was crushed beneath the wheels.

TELL GRAND JURY OF BECKER'S CONFIDENCE TO QUASH TROUBLE

Rose and Webber Confirm Their Former Stories.

$1,000 FOR GETAWAY

Lieutenant Ordered Webber to Turn Money Over to Jack or Schepps.

Corn Exchange Bank, Amsterdam avenue and 143d street branch—

Nov., 1911	$500
Nov., 1911	1,000
Feb., 1912	130
March, 1912	255
April, 1912	6,000
May, 1912	4250
June, 1912	5,500
July, 1912	10,900
Aug., 1912	1,500
Total	$29,615

These were the deposits that Charles Becker made in one bank in ten months. His salary at a Lieutenant of Police was $2,250 a year, or $183.75 a month.

But there are other records supplied to the District Attorney by bank officials concerning Lieutenant Becker's precaution against a rainy day. There is now proof that while the graft was good he made these deposits in four banks:

April, 1912, Lincoln Trust Company	$1,500
May, 1912, West Side Savings Bank	3,000
April, 1912, Empire City Savings Bank	3,500
Nov., 1911, to Aug., 1912, Corn Exchange Bank	29,615
Total	$37,615

A glance at these records reveals that while Lieutenant Becker was depositing $4,330 in the Corn Exchange Bank he was also storing $1,500 in the West Side Savings Bank Company, and that while he was putting $6,000 in the Corn Exchange Bank he was intrusting $3,500 to the Lincoln Trust Company.

And besides these accounts obtained from bank ledgers, the District Attorney, through the intelligent work of his assistants, has information that Lieutenant Becker had at least five other bank accounts in Manhattan alone, and that Becker's total cash savings approximate $200,000.

Becker's Coin Paid Gunmen?

Becker's money and the use he made of it was the central feature of the developments yesterday as to the lieutenant's part in the blackmailing of lawbreakers and in the murder of Rosenthal, the blackmailed. After the District Attorney had secured the records of bank accounts, the Grand Jury heard from Jack Rose and Bridgie Webber that it was Becker's cash that went to pay the pistol men who shot down Rosenthal.

Before the murder Becker owed Webber $500. Less than an hour after Rosenthal was murdered he told Bridgie Webber in front of the Murray Hill Baths in the presence of Rose and with Jack Sullivan standing by that he hadn't much money with him, and he ordered Webber to give Rose or Schepps $1,000 "so that the boys could get out of town in a hurry."

He told Webber that he would pay him the whole $1,500 the next day. Webber sent Jack Sullivan three times to get the money from Becker, but the lieutenant dodged payment and Webber never got his money.

Having scrutinized and analyzed the profits of blackmail as exemplified in Becker's bank accounts, the District Attorney examined with much interest a tabulation he secured yesterday from Detective Burns and from eight gamblers as to the assessments and rates of blackmail—the financial details of the gathering of what Rose says was $2,400,000 in Manhattan alone.

This tabulation reveals that there was a complete and systematic scale of collections from big and little gambling houses, from large and small disorderly houses, and other unsavory resorts, from stuss and crap games, from poker rooms, from pool rooms, and even from the dice throwing privilege in saloons and cigar stores. Nothing was too big for the appetite of the grafters, nothing too small for their greed.

$1,000 a Month From Big Houses.

The big gambling houses—the elaborately furnished galleries of art maintained by the blue ribbon gentry—paid $1,000 a month. The first-class pool rooms with a wide telephone patronage as well as a handsome cash play, contributed $600 a month. And so down through levels of gambling, from top to bottom, the grafters worked their perfected system, even to blackmailing the cheap and fly-by-night crap games at the rate of $60 a week. Here is the District Attorney's table of rates of monthly payments:

First-class gambling houses, $1,000; middle class, $500; small rooms, $100 to $400; first-class pool rooms, $600; middle-class pool rooms, $400; small pool rooms, $100 to $[illegible]; handbook men, $100; [illegible] gambling and pool rooms, $500; big disorderly houses, $600; small disorderly houses, $150 to $350; [illegible]

private dives, $100; big poker rooms, $600; middle-class poker rooms, $250; small poker rooms, $100; crap games, $50 to $300; poker dice in saloons and cigar stores, $60 to $200.

No one day of the combined investigation as to the murder of Rosenthal and the graft system that led to it has produced more sensational disclosures, except perhaps, the first that was signalized by the confessions of Webber, Rose and Vallon, and the indictment and arrest of Lieutenant Becker.

While it was known by the District Attorney that Lieutenant Becker has not told the truth when he said that he was comparatively a poor man, that the little that he had represented the savings of himself and wife, it was not until yesterday that Whitman was able to produce the exact figures from bank ledgers showing that the lieutenant was pretty well off for cash.

Rose Gave Clue to Wealth.

It was Jack Rose who gave him the first clue to Becker's hidden wealth. But Whitman did not rely upon Rose alone, nor did he employ central office men to get the facts. He used the most intelligent young men in his office. They gathered their information from New York clubs frequented by bankers, from social gatherings where men interested in the outcoming of the truth talked a little more freely than had been their habit, from tradesmen and from the gossip-bearers of the underworld—the convivial and talkative gamblers who knew pretty accurately what the facts were.

It was by using these methods that the District Attorney uncovered the Corn Exchange, Empire City Savings Bank, Lincoln Trust Company and West Side Savings Bank accounts of Becker, and that enabled him to find also that Becker has a safe deposit box in two trust companies, one of which is the Madison Trust Company. The name of the other, the District Attorney declined to reveal last night.

The same methods secured also, information as to the five other bank accounts that Becker has in Manhattan. Whitman expects to be able to submit to the Grand Jury definite figures as to these five accounts as well as to the four accounts mentioned above.

Swift Profits of Game.

An examination of Becker's banking operations indicated to Whitman the swift profits of the game. When Becker first took charge of the strong arm squad and became known to the gamblers as the man with whom they would have to deal, his takings, as shown by the deposits of these early months, back in the winter of 1911, were comparatively modest—matters of $500 or $1,000, or even less. But as the months passed the lieutenant grew more opulent. The deposits ran into the thousands. It has already been shown that in April, 1912, he deposited $7,500 in two institutions, and that in May, 1912, he put away $7,350.

As Rose's confession and supplementary statements have it, as well as is disclosed by the information secured, Becker's gleanings were vastly more than the thousands stored away to his account.

Rose puts Becker's collections in behalf of a small ring of police officials at $2,400,000 a year for Manhattan alone, but Burns told the District Attorney yesterday that there is every reason now to believe that the total profits of blackmail which were pocketed or distributed by the three men who were the general managers of the blackmail system—the well-known hotel man, the lawyer-politician and the Police Department official—ran far into the millions.

Becker, says Rose, put his own annual profits at about $600,000 a year. So far the District Attorney has accurate information that Becker banked $200,000 in cash as well as that he carried out real estate operations.

Rose Before Grand Jury.

The most interesting witness that has appeared before a Grand Jury in many a day was Jack Rose. Rose not only repeated his confession and the amplification of it contained in statements to the District Attorney, but he furnished new and even more surprising details as to Becker's part in the murder and as to Becker's promises of safety.

Rose, as well as Webber, was dressed and barbered for an important day. Rose's manner was convincing. He talked straightforwardly and was not to be tripped in his story. He took up his acquaintance with Becker from the first day they met and he brought it down to the time of his last communication by telephone with the lieutenant, when Becker, still sure of safety, was counselling Rose not to surrender.

One part of his story stood out like a big white light. It was that part which described the talk that he and Webber had with Becker less than an hour after Rosenthal was shot dead. Becker hurrying to the Murray Hill baths, met Rose and Webber and Jack Sullivan, conferred with them as to how shrewdly their game of dodging detection must be played, and then got down to real business.

Money to Make Getaway.

"Bridgie," said the lieutenant, "these men have got to have some get-away money. They'll have to beat it out of town in a hurry. I'm shy of cash tonight. You give Rose or Schepps a thousand dollars so they can pay the boys."

"You owe me $500 now," said Webber.

"Oh, that's all right," said Becker. His voice hardened. He gave Webber a pretty cold look. Rose and Webber both told the Grand Jury.

"That's all right," he went on. "You put up the $1,000 and I will give it to you tomorrow along with the $500 I owe you."

Webber did not like the proposition very much, but it was one he had to accept. He agreed then to give the money to Rose or Schepps the next morning. Rose, standing by, put in a word on his own account. He said to Becker:

"I understand that Whitman has the number of that car. That fellow will spill the beans as sure as your born."

"He'll go through with it as we want him to," said Becker, coldly.

"You've got the police," returned Rose, "but I don't believe you've got the District Attorney."

"To hell with the District Attorney," said Becker. "We'll sidetrack that book."

Webber Agrees to Bargain.

The conference ended then, after Rose had told Becker that he was going to the Lafayette Baths and that he would go later to Harry Pollok's apartment, and after Webber had promised again to go through with his part of the bargain.

Webber's story exactly matched that of Rose, but he added some interesting details. He went with Rose and Jack Sullivan to the Lafayette Baths. The next morning he went to his poker rooms after getting some money. He got $2,000 in bills. By appointment, Schepps and Rose met him at the poker rooms a little after noon. Webber says that he was afraid to trust Schepps with the money. So he walked with Rose and Scheeps to 50th street and Sixth avenue and after a little parley he gave the money to Rose.

Rose and Schepps went to the Garden restaurant at Seventh avenue and 50th street. About 1 p.m., or eleven hours after Rosenthal was murdered, Louie Rosenzweig (Lefty Louie) and Harry Horowitz (Gyp the Blood) showed up at the Garden. The other two gunmen did not appear. Rose himself, he says, paid over the money to Lefty Louie and Gyp the Blood, and told them that Becker said that each one of the four was to have $250 apiece.

What became of the assassins afterward Rose and Webber do not know, they said yesterday. Rose went to Pollok's house, and Schepps, meeting Jack Sullivan at the Garden restaurant, sat down for breakfast and for a discussion with newspaper men of the virtues and vices of the late Rosenthal.

Harry Vallon was not called before the Grand Jury. The witnesses in addition to Rose and Webber were Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, Richard G. Barter, the notary who was taken to Harry Pollok's house along with Lawyer John W. Hart, by Becker, while Rose was in hiding; Thomas Coupe, a clerk at the Elks Club, and Rose Harris, the young woman who was arrested on the night of July 25 with Frank Cirofici (Dago Frank).

The Grand Jury spent more than four hours with these witnesses. It will not be in session today, but will resume its work tomorrow. There is every indication that six more indictments for murder will be returned by tomorrow night. These indictments will accuse Horowitz, Muller, Cirifici, Sullivan and Shapiro, and possibly Schepps, if Schepps insists on extradition proceedings.

MONTREAL, Aug. 13.—There is good reason for believing that Gyp the Blood and Lefty Louie, wanted for the murder of Herman Rosenthal in New York a month ago, are in hiding in the vicinity of this city. Today two New York headquarters men arrived in town, and immediately got into communication with the Provincial Detective Office. Together with local and provincial detectives they gathered up a number of men known to take an interest in gaming places, and there was a careful rake-over of all who could be reached.

Several Montreal sports have country places here and not far from the border which would be ideal hiding places for the two men wanted, and there appears to be a growing belief that somewhere between this city and the nearest border points the suspects will be found.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 13.—Considerable excitement was created here tonight when it was noised about that Sam Schepps, wanted as an important witness in the Rosenthal murder case and police graft scandal in New York City, had mysteriously disappeared, and no one tonight knew where he is, unless it is the police, and they have refused to make any sort of a statement.

GAYNOR SIGNS $25,000 GRAFT PROBE BILL

Mayor Gaynor yesterday signed the $25,000 appropriation for the expenses of the Aldermanic Vice and Police Investigating Committee.

As a result of a conference between Corporation Counsel Watson, H. H. Curran, chairman of the Aldermanic Committee, and Emory R. Buckner, its counsel, an agreement was reached to name Buckner as the committee's assistant, so that he will not have to submit one of his documents or any of his evidence to Watson for approval.

Buckner will thus be appointed, not as counsel, but simply as an assistant to the committee. This proposition was put up to Watson by Curran, who came away with this answer:

"Mr. Watson agreed to it."

If Buckner had been assigned to the committee as an assistant corporation counsel, every act and every bit of evidence which he obtained would have been open to the scrutiny of Corporation Counsel Watson had the latter desired to exercise his prerogative.

BIG MEETING TONIGHT.

Cooper Union Will Be Filled With Anti-Graft Protestants.

Arrangements for the citizens' anti-graft mass meeting to be held at Cooper Union tonight to devise means for "eliminating protected lawlessness" in this city have been completed.

A list of prominent speakers is being prepared and the following have definitely accepted: The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook; Rabbi Samuel Schulman, of the Temple Beth-El; Rabbi J. L. Magnes, president of the Jewish Community; Peter Brady, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council; Mrs. Charles H. Israels, president of the Committee on Amusements for Working Girls; Henry de Forest Baldwin, Alderman Henry H. Curran, chairman of the Aldermanic Investigating Committee, and Emory R. Buckner, counsel to the Aldermanic Investigating Committee. Charles P. Howland, president of the Public Education Association, will preside.

LAWYERS.

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139 NASSAU STREET NEW YORK

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116 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
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MAN PINNED UNDER AUTO DIES BRAVELY

Warns Woman Friend to Go Away When Gasoline Tank Explodes.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 13.—Frank Avery, who has a summer hotel at Blue Point and runs his own automobile, saved a woman's life this afternoon when he was pinned under the wreck of his own car. She had been thrown clear of the machine when it turned over on the Waverly-Holtsville turnpike, and when she crept back to the broken car to help Avery, he told her to run away, for the gasoline tank was on the verge of blowing up. The gasoline exploded before she had gone forty yards and Avery was burned to death.

Early this afternoon Avery asked Mrs. Francis Blake, who lives in New York and is spending the summer at Bayport, to run over to St. James with him in his machine. St. James is about twenty miles from Bayport. Mrs. Blake, who is a friend of Avery's wife, agreed to go.

They were within five miles of Bayport on the return trip when the accident occurred. From all that Mrs. Blake has been able to tell about it, Avery was driving his car, a six-cylinder machine, at top speed. When he reached the fork in the road, about five miles from Bayport, he started to make a fast turn into the Bayport road, which goes off at almost a right angle. He lost control of the machine and it skidded into the ditch.

Mrs. Blake was thrown twenty feet. She lay in the grass for a minute, and then, when she began to recover her senses, she looked around to see what had become of Avery. The car was upside down with the wheels still spinning. Avery's head showed under the body of the car, but Mrs. Blake could not see his shoulders or the rest of his body. He was smiling.

Mrs. Blake scrambled to her feet and ran up to where Avery was lying. She tugged at the car, but she could do nothing with it.

"I can't get up, Anna," he said. "I guess I'm done for."

Mrs. Blake ran around to the other side of the car to see if there was a chance somehow of shoving the machine aside. There was nothing by which she could raise it, no timber to use as a lever nor anything to jack it up so that Avery could crawl out. The machine rested so soldily that Mrs. Blake had to stand by helpless.

"Do you smell that gasoline?" said Avery when Mrs. Blake came around again on his side of the car. "The tank is leaking and she'll go up in a minute. There's no hope for me. You go on somewhere and get help for yourself. I'll take my medicine if I have to."

Mrs. Blake hesitated, and again Avery told her to go away. Finally she obeyed, thinking that Avery's only hope lay in finding help. So she started off down the road. She had gone thirty yards, perhaps, when a deafening crash was heard. She looked about and ran to the wreckage and there saw Avery's body torn into shreds.

U. S. SOLDIER HELD FOR DOUBLE TRAGEDY

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 13.—In a terrible tragedy at Vulcan, in Mingo County, last night, Kenneth Barrett and his wife, were killed, and Daisy Dawson, a sister of Mrs. Barrett wounded. James Dawson, brother of the dead woman, and a United States soldier, is in jail charged with the killing. A quarrel started in the Barrett home over domestic troubles, soon after the arrival of Dawson, who was home on a furlough.

It is alleged that Barrett and Dawson engaged in a fight and Mrs. Barrett was shot while clinging around the arms of her husband. Within an hour after she had been shot Mrs. Barrett gave birth to a child, one of the bullets which struck the mother, having struck the child. Mrs. Barrett died an hour after the birth of the child. It is believed that the shooting of Miss Dawson was accidental.

Dawson attempted to escape to Kentucky, but was overtaken by an angry crowd and turned over to the police. A lynching is feared at Williamson.

CUTTER ACQUITTED ON "UNWRITTEN LAW" PLEA

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 13.—In Judge O'Connell's criminal courtroom today, the "unwritten law," pleaded by his lawyers, secured the acquittal of Fred Barenscher, ager 36, upon a charge of cutting to kill, the jury returning the "not guilty" verdict after being out only two minutes. The prosecuting witness was Charles Boyd, aged 29, driver of an ash cart.

Barenscher admitted attacking Boyd and cutting him as alleged in the indictment, after watching his wife and Boyd through a knot-hole from a neighboring yard. Barenscher and his wife separted in May, she going to live with her mother, at whose house the attack upon Boyd took place.

PAINT CREEK PEACE CONFERENCE FAILS

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 13.—Representatives of the coal operators and miners held a conference with Governor William E. Glasscock today and failed to reach an agreement. As a result, reports have reached here from Paint Creek, where 5,000 miners are out, to the effect that serious trouble is on. Details, however, are unobtainable.

Governor Glasscock said he had asked the miners and operators to suggest a list of names from which to appoint a commission of five to ascertain the differences between the two parties. Neither side has made a statement regarding the conference.

APPOINTS SCHURMAN TO GREECE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. — The President has nominated Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University, to be Minister to Greece.

UMBRELLA TAKES HER EYE OUT

Fanny Caporaso, 4 years old, of Blairstown, N. J., lost her left eye yesterday when she fell on the end of a rib of an umbrella.

MIMIC WAR IS ON IN CONNECTICUT WITH MORE THAN 20,000 NEN IN THE FIELD

STRATFORD, Conn., Aug. 13.—Over 20,000 regulars and National Guardsmen are now engaged in a maneuver which comes very near being the real thing in war. The opposing forces—the "blues," who defend New York, and the "reds," who are marching upon and attacking New York—are equipped with patriotism, with flags and a half million rounds of ammunition, just like the real war "heroes." The operations cover an area of Southwestern Connecticut 450 square miles in extent.

OROZCO DECLARES PEACE TALK ENDED

Mexican Rebel Says Madero Was About to "Double-Cross" Him. Zapatista Brutalities Detailed.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 13.—Gen. Pasqual Orozco, rebel chief, says today that all peace negotiations with Madero are off, for the reason, he alleges, that Madero was about to "double-cross" him by ordering Gen. Huerta to execute the rebel leaders when they appeared in the camp for a conference.

Orozco still remains at Juarez, although the federals are getting closer, their nearest command being now at Casas Grandes, 150 miles southeast. A small command of federal rurales met and defeated a band of Orozco's outposts on the T. O. Ranch, 90 miles east of Juarez, near the United States border, last night. The federals report killing nine rebels and capturing eight, including a number of supplies.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 13.—When Amador Salazar led away his band of rebels, after they had slaughtered sixty-one soldiers and train passengers, near Ticuman, Sunday, he took with him two young women, whose lives he had spared.

This was one of the stories brought here today by eleven passengers who escaped from the Zapatista shambles. During the fighting the eleven hid in underbrush along the right of way. They saw the rebels withdraw with the women captives, after looting the train.

Stories of cruelty were told by the passengers. One woman carried in her arms her dead baby, struck by a bullet in the attack. A column of federal soldiers was sent in pursuit of the rebels.

N. Y. RAILWAYS NOT ENJOINED

Justice Lehman Denies Request of Accident Creditors' Committee.

Supreme Court Justice Lehman denied yesterday an application by Henry A. Gildersleeve, Clark Williams and Charles Benner, as an Accident Creditors' Protective Committee, for an injunction restraining the New York Railways Company from paying any interest on the new bonds of the Railways Company until provision has been made to issue bonds to persons holding accident claims of more than $500,000 against the Metropolitan and the old New York City Railway Company. These creditors failed to file their claims before March 4, and for that reason the Railways Company refuses to give them bonds for the amount of their claims.

The court said the claimants were not so clearly entitled to the bonds as to justify a continuance of the injunction, and although they might win the suit, the court would not tie the hands of the defendant company so that it would be unable to pay the interest on income bonds already issued.

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TYPHOID EPIDEMIC FEARED IN BROOKLYN

Health Authorities Deny Spreading of Disease to Manhattan—Board Making Investigation.

That there is a typhoid fever epidemic on in Brooklyn was admitted yesterday at the Board of Health, although all rumors with regard to Manhattan were pronounced unfounded.

"There are actually fewer cases in Manhattan this year than last," said Lakeman, Dr. Lederle's secretary. "Figures for cases since August 1 show 279 for 1912, as against 304 for 1911. Rumors of an epidemic in Wall street, due to the use of bottled spring water, are unfounded as far as our investigations show.

"In the first place the fact that a water is sold on the market is prima facie evidence of its purity, since the Department of Health holds itself responsible through its laboratory tests for all such waters and would prohibit the sale of any not measuring up to all the tests."

The records for Brooklyn on the other hand show, since August 1, 126 cases as against sixty-nine last year. Of these, sixty persons live in the 8th and 13th wards, where the outbreak began two weeks ago. From Queens comes the record of seventy-four cases for the same period. Of this number, Woodhaven and Jamaica have the greater part.

Comparisons between the figures for this year and other years in Brooklyn show that typhoid in the last two weeks has been far more prevalent than for a number of years back. In June, there were sixty-one cases in the borough, in July, 103 cases. In the week ending August 3, there were thirty-eight cases in Brooklyn, as compared with an average for five years of twenty-seven.

Dr. Walter Bensel, sanitary superintendent of the Board of Health, said yesterday, that despite the large number of cases the disease seemed to have pretty well spent itself. He thought th outbreak in Brooklyn was local.

"In Brooklyn the epidemic in the 8th and 30th wards might be due to one of three causes, water, milk or flies. The water appears to me to be good, and I think can be dismissed from consideration. The milk is still being inevstigated, but I do not wish the impression created that it is at all at fault. If it is, our report will not hesitate to say so, but at present they are not complete.

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26 REPORTED KILLED.

Workers Buried by Fall of Gangplank at Dortmund, Germany.

DORTMUND, Germany, Aug. 13.—Buried by the fall of a gangplank, twenty-six workmen at the iron works here are believed to have perished today.

Eight bodies have been recovered already.

CHILD KILLED BY MOTOR CAR.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 13.—Wilbur Emmons, the 4-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Emmons, of Bath avenue, was struck by an automobile this afternoon and died four hours later of a fractured skull, at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital. The boy was playing in front of his home and ran in front of the machine driven by Edward L. Blaisdell, an electrician.

FOOD PRICES LOW IN PANAMA ZONE

Meat and Fish Sold by Government Commissaries Are Much Cheaper Than in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Some interesting deductions as to profits by middlemen seem to be possible from a comparison of prices on the Isthmus of Panama for the necessaries of life with prices in Washington.

In general, prices in Panama are almost 50 per cent lower than in Washington, according to the Canal Record, published by the Canal Commission.

Take the beef market, for instance. Porterhouse, which is in demand at 30 cents in Washington, is worth only 20 in Panama. Sirloin, worth 25 cents in Washington, brings only 10 in Panama. Chuck roast, 20 cents at Center Market, brings only 12 cents in the region of the big ditch. And the other beef products, such as tenderloin and rib roasts, show nearly as great a difference in price.

Pork products show just about the same differences. Ham, which has been standing for months on Center Market at 40 cents, has gone up from 25 to 28 cents in Panama, while bacon is about the same price there and here.

Fish is a good deal cheaper in the isthmus than in the national capital. Bluefish is worth 11 cents there and 15 cents here. Halibut, worth 12 cents in Panama, brings 15 cents in Washington, and sometimes more. Salmon, which sells for 16 cents in Panama, brings 20 cetns in Washington, and so on, at about the same ratio through all the members of the finny tribe.

The explanation is simple enough. The quotations from Panama are from the United States Commissaries, which, while they do not monopolize the trade there, are sufficiently powerful to regulate the market. The meat sold in these commissaries is the very best quality, kept in the most sanitary way, but the difference is there are not so many middlemen. The government buys its meat direct from the packers and ships the meat direct to the point where it will be retailed to the workmen.

FIND SNAKE IN BOX OF ROSES.

Old Florist Has Rare Surprise When Case of Flowers Is Unpacked.

Frank Dostal, the florist mayor of Avenue B, received by express yesterday a case of "roses" from Summit, N. J.

With the assistance of Ignatz Ficke, who helps the mayor in his store at 42 Avenue B, when he isn't working in the County Clerk's office, Dostal ripped the cover off the case and began to remove the damp green stuff that covered the flowers.

Suddenly Mrs. Dostal jumped back.

"Ach! Eine schlange! Eine schlange!" she screamed.

The "schlange," a black snake four feet long, stuck its head out of a bunch of roses and slid right out of its fragrant bunk.

Dostal, after a lively time and several vicious swipes with his balestick killed the reptile with a blow on the head.

TRAIN HITS AUTO—3 KILLED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Three men were instantly killed this afternoon near the Columbus city limits, when an automobile in which they were riding, was struck by a Pennsylvania fast mail train. The victims were Frank J. Irwin, C. E. Beauchamp and Benjamin H. Klee. According to witnesses they failed to see the approaching train. The machine was demonished.

PRINTERS DISCUSS CHICAGO STRIKE

Hot Fight When Lynch Refuses Hearing on Trust Newspaper Struggle.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 13.—The strike of the pressmen, stereotypers, and other printing trades workers against the trust newspapers in Chicago was the question for discussion at today's session of the International Typographical Union, which is now holding its fifty-eighth annual convention in this city. Most of the session was devoted to the discussion over the question whether the convention should hear a statement on the Chicago controversy.

The discussion arose when L. P. Straube, president of the Chicago Stereotypers, asked for a hearing on the convention floor. Straube is president of the local that struck in sympathy with the pressmen and refused to obey an order from James L. Freel, president of the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' International Union to desert their fellow-workers and return to work.

James M. Lynch, president of the I. T. U., who rushed to the rescue of the trust publishers when he went to Chicago and told the printers that he would fill their places if they struck in sympathy with the pressmen, again showed that he was representing the Hearst interests by refusing to give Straube a hearing. As soon as Lynch announced that he would not permit Straube to address the convention the progressive delegates to the convention insisted that the same privilege be denied Freel.

Lynch insisted that Freel was the only one who would be permitted to deliver an address "explaining" the Chicago strike. A lengthy discussion followed. It is believed that the progressive delegates will make a strenuous fight against the barring of Straube from the convention.

Lynch received another blow today, when a telegram was received from the San Francisco Typographical Union asking that a strike be called on the Hearst Examiner in sympathy with the pressmen, who have been out on strike for nearly two months. Lynch disposed of it quickly when he referred the telegram to a committee. A lengthy discussion of the telegram is expected at tomorrow's session.

RAILROAD WORKERS SHOW SOLIDARITY

Federation of Federations Assesses 340,000 Members One Day's Wage Per Month to Aid I. C. Strikers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Until the strike of the Illinois Central and Harriman Lines System Federation shopmen is declared off, the 340,000 members of the Federation of Federations will assess each member one day's wage each month, in accord with a referendum vote of the F. of F. membership, which closed last week. The first strike benefits of this fund were sent out by the secretaries of the various international unions yesterday.

This is the greatest forward strike toward eventual victory that has been taken in recent months by the system federations and has had the effect of adding fresh vigor to the proven fighting stuff of the I. C. and Harriman line strikers.

William F. Kramer, secretary-treasurer of the blacksmiths, said the funds from the new assessment were beginning to come in, and the prediction is made that with the new resources of war the men will hold out for another ten months if necessary.

"The strike benefits are being paid to approximately 25,000 men," he said. "Out of the 32,000 who went on strike September 29, 1911, there have not been more than 200 desertions to the enemy. Some of our men have found work elsewhere. Particularly in the summer, when there is considerable miscellaneous work, this is the case."

The claim of the System Federation officers has been that with sufficient funds they could in the end win their strike on the I. C. and Harriman lines, and it now is understood that the men all along the lines are confident that the railways will be brought to terms.

970,000 SOCIALISTS PAY DUES IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The impending annual report of the Social Democratic party will show further remarkable growth of the organization.

The party now claims to have a dues paying membership of 970,000, or a gain of 16 per cent in a year.

The number of Socialist Deputies in the various German Parliaments has increased from 36 to 226.

The party spent $228,000 in the recent Reichstag election.

ESCAPING PRISONER SHOT.

One Is Captured But Three, Who Make Getaway, Are at Large.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Five prisoners escaped over the high wall of the Ohio Penitentiary here at noon today. One was shot by a guard and the other captured.

The other three escaped.

SHAKESPEAREAN SCHOLAR DIES

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13. — Dr. Horace Howard Furness, probably the foremost Shakespearean scholar of the century, died at 6 o'clock tonight of pneumonia at his home, "Linden shade," at Wallingford, Delaware County, just on the outskirts of Philadelphia. Dr. Furness would have been 79 years old had he lived until November 2 next. He was born in Philadelphia in 1833.

BOAT CAPSIZES; 4 DROWN.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—A sailboat carrying seven merrymakers capsized in Lake Schwerin, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and four of the party were drowned.

FUR BOSSES TRYING TO BREAK STRIKE

Agents Attempt to Create Dissension Among Workers Through Circulars.

The fur manufacturers are evidently playing their last card in their fight against the Furriers' Union. Realizing that all their misrepresentations of the union and the hiring of thugs had not done them any good in their attempt to break the strike, the bosses have now resorted to a new method of creating dissension in the union.

As a first move toward splitting up the ranks of the union the bosses have issued unsigned circulars, which are minus the union label, calling on the workers not to stand any longer the hardships they have to endure on account of the strike. The circular was distributed by the thugs who have been beating up the pickets for the last few weeks.

The circular reads:

"Sister and Brother Fur Workers: It is now nine weeks since we have gone on a strike which we hoped to win and we and our families are suffering. Now, brothers and sisters, the suffering has become so bad that we can no longer stand it. Let us now get together and see whether we cannot find a way of relieving the suffering. Let us get together now, as it is of great importance."

The circular is unsigned, and the place where the strikers were to get together is unknown to the strike committee. The reason that the strike committee believes that the circulars were issued by the bosses, is because thugs who have been slugging the strikers, have been distributing the circulars, and for the first time did not molest any pickets.

The bosses had another meeting yesterday, and again passed resolutions. In addition to the resolutions which call on the bosses to hold out against the strikers who were eager to return to work, but were kept by the union leaders from doing so, the bosses issued a lengthy statement, this time, however, failing to declare that the strike was broken. They no longer dared to state that the strike was broken and that the men were returning to work in great numbers.

Four strikers were arrested yesterday morning near the shop of Kahan & Baskin, 28 West 25th street, and after getting a beating by the thugs, who said they were representatievs of the Long Acre Detective Agency. One of them, Max Cohen, received a laceration of the scalp, and another, Morris Welfson, had his nose broken. They were attended by Dr. Kaufman, of 5th street, who issued certificates, and they will today apply for warrants for the arrest of two private guards who said they were Naumberg and Thiess.

When arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in Jefferson Market Court a charge of felonious assault was made against them. When the case was called the thugs changed their charge to disorderly conduct. Naumberg testified that the prisoners were "guerrillas hired by the union and that they have been making trouble around the shop." Naumberg was cut short by Magistrate Appleton, who told him he did not believe a word he testified.

Realizing that Magistrate Appleton was going to discharge the strikers, the lawyer for the bosses asked for a postponement of the case, stating he did not have all his witnesses in court. The strikers will be arraigned this morning.

While leaving the court room, four men came up to Irving I. Meiselman, who is a member of the Law Committee of the union, and told him he had better keep out of the case and not come to court any more. "If you don't keep out of the case you will get a bullet into you some of these days," Meiselman was told by the gangsters. Meiselman called a policeman to arrest the gangsters, but they were all gone by the time the policeman came around.

BOYCOTT PHONES IN OKLAHOMA.

CHECOTAH, Okla., Aug. 13.—All the telephone receivers in town are down as a protest against what the patrons of the telephone company characterize as poor service. The citizens assert that they will not allow the phones to be used until improvements in the service are made.

TRUSSMAKER.

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THREE STRIKES ON IN NEWARK

Trunk Makers, Laborers and Machinists Quit to Enforce Their Demands on Different Firms.

Three strikes were reported to the Newark, N. J., police yesterday.

More than half the working force at the trunk factory of P. Spieger & Co., 357 Ogden street, laid down their tools when a fellow employe was discharged; thirty-five men laying gas mains for the Public Service on Market street quit because of wage troubles, and the machinists at the Strieby & Foote plant, 301 Ogden street, left the shop when a man, whom they say is a well known strikebreaker, was given work there.

The strikers at the Spieger plant quit work because a man named Gunfer was discharged by Solomon Bramstetter, a foreman.

About thirty men walked out in sympathy with Gunfer and the firm is unable to fill their places.

Thirty-five laborers employed by the Public Service Corporation quit work after they had been notified that hereafter they would receive $1.75 a day instead of $2, which they claim they have been getting since they entered the company's employ three weeks ago.

The men, who are not affiliated with the recently organized laborers' union, promised to walk out without any trouble, provided they were paid off.

In anticipation of trouble Patrolmen Bauer and Plewitt, of the 3d Precinct, were sent to the place by Lieutenant Wriggins, but there was no need for their services.

The machinists at the Strieby & Foote plant quit because the firm had employed a man who, according to the men, is a notorious strikebreaker. Upon refusal of the firm to discharge this man a dozen machinists struck.

OFFICIAL GERMANY LIKELY TO DIG CANAL

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The German Government has so far not denied its alleged threat to Holland to build a canal from the German Rhine to the North Sea, so it remains to be seen whether it is all a piece of bluff or a serious proposition that is meant to be pushed regardless of the toll question.

If Germany's motives are purely economic, the canal from Cologne to Emden may be constructed at an enormous cost, but official Germany has never grudged the spending of money for waterways, and is prepared to spend more. If her motives are political, then pressure will continue to be brought to bear on Holland, even if she assents to the charging of tolls on the Rhine traffic. In the latter case an acute stage would be reached when Germany established a toll collecting station in Holland, which Great Britain recognizes as a formidable menace to herself.

Another aspect of the situation lies in the fact that the State owned railways of Prussia show handsome and increasing profits. Since Germany began developing her waterways, water borne traffic has been competing most seriously with the railways. The railway profits benefit the taxpayer, while waterway profits go largely to individuals, so the German taxpayers would be spending money largely for the purpose of creating a competitor for the railways they own.

Nevertheless, the German Government to all appearances is determined to further develop her waterways. It was with the view of adjusting revenue difficulties and providing a means for regulating the tariff that the proposal of the new canal was made.

WANT RACE TRACK SOLD.

Robin's Creditors Want Morris Property Disposed of for Their Benefit.

A suit in behalf of the creditors and depositors of the Washington Savings Bank, one of the insolvent Robin concerns, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Louise M. Dorland, who asks that the Morris racetrack property be sold to pay loans aggregating $167,000 made by the bank.

The plaintiff alleges these loans were made through the fraud of the Fidelity Development Company and that the mortgage on which the loans were made was hidden or destroyed. When the property was turned over to the Morris Estates, a dummy corporation, for the Fidelity Development Company, a new mortgage for $3,000,000 was executed. The plaintiff asks that the savings bank loans be decreed a prior lien on the property.

Joseph G. Robin also filed suit as a stockholder of the Fidelity Development Company attacking the mortgage on the same grounds.

FIVE KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Were Making Fireworks for Italian Feast Day Celebration.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Five Italians were blown to pieces at Auburn today while making fireworks for the Feast of the Assumption celebration next Thursday.

The explosion took place in the home of Mrs. Mary Cheche, who, with her children, met instant death.

The fireworks were being made by Cosimo Carmelengo, who was brought to Auburn from New Jersey for that purpose.

DOG'S BARKING SAVED TWO.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Aroused by the barking of their pet watch dog, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Arbib, of New York, awoke early this morning just in time to escape death in a fire, which destroyed their summer residence, near Porter's Corners, north of this village. The family escaped in their night clothing, but the dwelling and its contents were burned.

PIANO CO-OPERATIVE REPAIRING SHOP
The Piano and Organ Workers' Industrial Union, No. 558, will tune, repair, polish, etc., Pianos at
Reasonable Charges, Guaranteeing Good Work
Will also give information as to quality and worth of new and second hand Pianos, free of charge or nonunion made, etc. Mail your order or your inquiries to Wm. Krueger, 291 [illegible] Ave., Astoria, L. I.; Franz Roenneburg, 651 52d street, Brooklyn; Otto Kamiaski, [illegible] E. 134th St., Bronx.

REVOLUTION AGAIN BREWING IN RUSSIA

Four Shot and Sixteen Sentenced to Death for Sensational Plot on Czar.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The usual stereotyped and, of course, expected official denial was sent out from St. Petersburg today regarding the story of a plot among the sailors on the warship Ivan Zlataoust at Sebastopol to kidnap the Czar from his yacht, the Standart, and force him to abdicate or proclaim a genuinely limited monarchy.

It is known here, however, that there has not been so much discontent as at present both in the Russian army and navy since immediately after the war with Japan. The government is so uneasy that it has filled the ranks with secret service agents and hardly a day passes without the discovery of some revolutionary plot, frequently genuine, and probably occasionally manufactured by the secret agents. Mutinies and individual acts of insubordination occur constantly, though the censorship prevents details of them getting out.

It is believed here that the revolutionists' activity marks the beginning of another anti-government flareup.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—To seize and hold the Russian imperial family on board their yacht in an attempt to force the Czar to abdicate is now known to have been the purpose of a conspiracy formed on board the battleship Ivan Zlataoust of the Black Sea fleet. The truth of the Sebastopol matter—that sixteen seamen and petty officers were arrested, ten being sentenced to death and four being shot, has transpired only within the last few htours.

A despatch from the Daily News describes the plot as more ambitious and amazingly daring than "that which led to the revolutionary mutiny on the battleship Kniaz Potemkine in June, 1905."

It was the intehtion to hold the imperial yacht while the Czar, the Czarina, and their five children were being conveyed from Yalta to Sebastopol en route to Tsarskoe-Selo. The Czar was either to be forced to abdicate or to proclaim a really constitutional rule.

The dispatch continues: "The seizure of the imperial family was to have been the signal to a mutinous Baltic squadron, the crews of which were to have murdered or arrested all their officers and attacked Cronstadt and St. Petersburg simultaneously.

"An urgent order was issued a few days ago to the officers of all grades of the Black Sea fleet forbidding them, under pain of degradation and dismissal to discuss the political unrest among the fleet equipages with any outside persons and civilians, or even with their wives.

"The whole commissioned personnel were compelled to sign this urgent injunction.

Also it appears that a rigid censorship is being exercised over all references in the press to the recent disquieting symptoms of serious disaffection among the rank and file of the army and navy.

PLENTY OF KNOCKS IN EVERGLADES REPORT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13. — Severe strictures upon Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Assistant Secretary Hayes and a small army of minor officers are made in the report, completed today, of the House on expenditures in the Agricultural Department, summing up their investigation of the "Everglades scandal." The report will be submitted to the House within a few days. Republicans of the committee will probably dissent.

Wilson is scored for alleged suppression of an official report on feasibility of draining Florida Everglades land. That Florida "land sharks" were benefited is charged.

The report criticizes Assistant Secretary Hayes for negotiating for an interest in North Carolina lands, whose drainage was contemplated by the government. The department policy of receiving private subscriptions to supplemental federal appropriations for land reclamation projects is also severely condemned.

DARROW DEFENSE OPENS.

Accused Lawyer Himself Will Speak in Own Behalf.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13.—The opening argument of the defense in the Darrow "bribery" trial was made today by Attorney Horace H. Appel.

The crowd which jammed the corridors of the building when the attorneys appeared, was so great, that even Darrow himself had difficulty in reaching the door of the courtroom.

Darrow will make the closing argument for the defense.

AVIATOR FENWICK KILLED.

SALISBURY, Eng., Aug. 13.—One of the most experienced English airmen, R. C. Fenwick, was killed today while participating in the military aviation speed tests on Salisbury Plain. He was flying over the aviation camp in his biplane at an altitude of 300 feet when the machine suddenly turned turtle and dashed to the ground, where the airman was found dead.

RAILROAD INSPECTOR KILLED.

Harry Montgomery, of 2226 Broadway, an inspector employed by the New Haven Railroad, was run over and killed yesterday by a locomotive and two freight cars in the Oak Point yards, near Leggett avenue, the Bronx.

WOULD IMPEACH W. VIRGINIA JUDGE

Republican Renominated for Circuit Court Accused of Corruption, Immorality and Incompetency.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 13.—Charges of corruption, gross immorality and incompetency, with specific allegations, today stand against Circuit Court Judge William R. Bennett, of Fayette County, recently renominated in the Republican primary, and Governor William E. Glasscock has been asked to assemble the State Legislature in extraordinary session for the sole purpose of impeaching the jurist.

Judge Bennett is charged with receiving presents and cash and, while presiding at the Pocahontas County Circuit Court, charged with having made an improper proposal to a Pennsylvania woman whose brother was on trial charged with a felony.

Four well-known attorneys—R. T. Hubbard, Jr., Charles W. Dillon, former Senator George B. Price and former Governor William M. O. Dawson—presented a numerously signed petition.

A short time ago Dillon, who was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, knocked Bennett down when the latter is said to have taken exception to a petition Dillon filed in the Supreme Court, and is alleged to have called Dillon a liar.

EQUINE HERO RESCUES TWO IN QUICKSAND

The intelligence and obedience of a faithful police horse saved two men from a choking death yesterday in the treacherous quicksands of the Old Mill Creek, in East New York.

"Knight" is the name of the equine hero. He is the mount of Patrolman Thomas Leonard, of the Liberty avenue station, Brooklyn.

Leonard got caught in the quicksands while attempting to rescue William Kopitsch, of 833 Ridgewood avenue, who had fallen into the creek when one of the loose planks on the old Mill bridge gave way.

"Knight" stood on the shore of the creek when his master went to Kopitsch's rescue, and when the policeman found that he, too, was fast in the quicksands that imprisoned the youth, he called to his mount to come to him.

Slowly and carefully the animal stepped out toward the middle of the stream. The water was up to his shoulders before he got near enough to enable his master to reach him, but he did not hesitate. Soon his feet became caught in the quicksands, but Leonard, by grasping his mount's stirrups, was able to extricate both himself and Kopitsch.

After Leonard had dragged the youth ashore, he had to get the assistance of four boatmen to get his horse out. It took forty minutes to extricate the animal from the quicksands.

SUSPEND SENTENCE ON VETERAN NATURALIST

Dr. Joseph Simms, 80 years old, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, famous naturalist and author, who was arrested August 6 on complaint of James Sullivan, of 504 West 55th street, charging the naturalist with threatening him with a revolver in Central Park because Sullivan's child had frightened the squirrels and birds, when arraigned yesterday in Part I, General Sessions, before Judge Crain, pleaded guilty to carrying a concealed weapon and was released on suspended sentence.

The weapon was an antiquated pistol which the naturalist had carried during the Mexican War.

Following the formal entering of a plea of guilty by Edward Carpel, attorney for Simms, for his client, Judge Crain in placing the famous naturalist on suspended sentence advised Dr. Simms to give the relic to some museum.

FILES 46 JUDGMENTS.

Loan Broker Obtains Bills Out of County Amounting to $2,540.

Jacob Brodie, the loan broker, who is awaiting trial in connection with the District Attorney's loan shark crusade, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, forty-six transcripts of judgments, all obtained in Onondaga County. The judgments range from $40 to $70 and the total judgments are $2,540.

In one case, where the loan is only $40, the costs taxed amount to $18. The judgments are obtained in Onondaga County because the refusal of County Clerk Schneider to tax on the judgments obtained here certain items which almost double the bill of the costs. Executions may be issued here on judgments obtained in any other county in the State.

NEIGHBORS FIND THREE DEAD.

SHIPPENVILLE, Pa., Aug. 13.—When neighbors failed to see any signs of life about the home of Bert Dearolph, a painter, near Wentling Corners, they broke into the house today and found Dearolph, his wife, and the latter's daughter, Irene, dead. The woman had been choked and the top of her head blown off. Dearolph lay dead on the floor with one end of a rubber hose in his mouth. The other was attached to an open gas jet.

THE UNION HATTER

H. Rosenblum
7 MANHATTAN AVENUE
Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Marin.

POPULISTS FAVOR BULL MOOSE PARTY

Sentiment Strong for T. R. As "Pops" Open Their National Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Nominations for President and Vice President were avoided by the Populist National Convention, which opened here today. Delegates were advised that they may vote for any candidate and remain in good standing with the People's party. Although no mention during today's sessions was made of any party other than the Populists, the Roosevelt "Progressives" were favored in all action.

It was announced the Progressives had adopted in their platform eighteen planks of the Populist platform, that the Democrats had appropriated six, and the regular (Taft) Republicans four, leaving only six unappropriated. Delegates were urged to take the various parties' platforms into consideration in voting, and in this manner Roosevelt was favored.

Wilson fusionists were given a cold shoulder by the convention. A delegation of six Nebraska fusionists appeared at convention headquarters at noon, but were refused admittance. They left immediately and did not reappear. They were headed by Thomas M. Tibbles, of Omaha, delegates reported.

"Most of the Populist workers will vote for Roosevelt; a very few will be for Wilson, and almost none for Taft," said W. W. Wiley, of Topeka, one of the old guard of Populists attending the convention.

Samuel H. Williams, of Vincennes, Ind., Populist nominee for Vice President four years ago, was made temporary and permanent chairman of the convention, and J. A. Parker, of Parma, Mo., temporary and permanent secretary. J. H. Ferriss, of Joliet, Ill., was appointed chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Reaffirmation of the old progressive ideas of the Peoples' party, condemnation of the present financial system of the government, indorsement of equal suffrage for women and indorsement of a proposition for tariff commission were features of the platform reported tonight for adoption. The tariff proposition is said to be an innovation for the Populists. The convention will reaffirm its declaration for the initiative, referendum and recall.

DEMOCRATS EXPLAIN 1908 BATTLE FUND

Congressmen Gave From $200 Down. Claim They Realized $7,000 From "Sales" of Literature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Financial affairs of the National Democratic Congressional Committee in the campaign of 1908 were given in testimony today by Representative J. T. Lloyd, who was chairman of the committee and also acted as treasurer. Lloyd said he attended to the procuring of large contributions and large expenditures. In answer to a question whether he had records of the finances of the committee, Representative Lloyd said he had a record that was very nearly complete.

He said the contributions received were $27,645 and expenditures $27,532. The receipts included $7,000 from the sale of campaign literature, of which $1,600 was paid by Charles A. Keane, of New York, for speeches which he desired to send to voters.

"The sale of the campaign book," said Lloyd, "made up of extracts from the Congressional Record, was $1,395. These books cost 25 cents a piece, but many were distributed freely to Democrats. The members of the House of Representatives, in amounts of $25 to $200, contributed $6,750.

There were only two $200 contributions, and they were made by Champ Clark and Burton Harrison. In $5 and $10 contributions we received $8,250 through former Senator Jones, of Arkansas, $3,500 and $250 from Herman Ridder, of New York; W. G. Conrad, of Montana, and R. P. Daniel, of Kentucky.

BRYAN DENOUNCES T. R.'S TRUST PLAN

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13.—William J. Bryan denounced Theodore Roosevelt's plan for the control of trusts as a "step towards Socialism" and as being "impracticable," in an interview here today.

"Colonel Roosevelt believes in allowing the trusts to exist and he proposes to control them by a bureau in Washington," said Bryan. "The plan is a concentration of power and a step toward Socialism. It will be found impracticable. If a municipal franchise corporation can corrupt a city council when the members live among their neighbors, how can we hope effectually to regulate a billion dollar monopoly through a bureau at Washington?"

He declared the tariff will be the paramount issue of the coming campaign. Bryan is touring Indiana filling Chatauqua dates.

Reingold Beer
Brewed and Bottled by
S. Liebmann's Sons
Brewing Co.
36 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BARNES HEADS TAFT'S FORCES.

Albany Boss Made Chairman of G. O. P. Advisory Committee.

William Barnes, Jr., heads the Advisory Committee of the Taft Republican National Committee, the personnel of which was announced yesterday at the Taft headquarters here.

It was Barnes who held the Taft forces together at Chicago. Chairman Hilles said that he had held the bridge in great shape. The appointment of Barnes as chairman of the committee, which will really run the Taft campaign, is in recognition of the New York boss' services at the the national convention. The committee is as follows:

William Barnes, Jr., New York, chairman; Theodore E. Burton, Ohio, United States Senator; Col. Austin Colgate, New Jersey, State Senator; Thomas H. Devine, Colorado; Philip Lee Goldsborough, Governor of Maryland; John Hays Hammond, Massachusetts; Joseph B. Kealing, Indiana, former United States District Attorney; Adolf Lewisohn, New York; Henry F. Lippitt, Rhode Island, United States Senator; David W. Mulvane, Kansas; Col. Harry S. New, Indiana; Herbert Parsons, New York; Samuel L. Powers, Massachusetts, former Congressman; Elihu Root, New York, United States Senator; John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania; George R. Sheldon, New York, treasurer Republican National Committee in 1908; Otto F. Stifel, Missouri, and Fred W. Upham, Illinois, assistant treasurer Republican National Committee in 1908.

YOUTH IS HELD AS FIANCE DIES.

Harry Underdunk, a Bloomingdale, N. J., youth, was held yesterday at Paterson in $1,000 for the Grand Jury, following the death in a hospital of Minnie Corrigan, 17 years old. Harry said that just before the girl died he had obtained a marriage license, but that the wedding was declared off.

JOHN D.'S CANDIDATE ELECTED.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Ellen M. Milton, the Rockefeller candidate for school trustee for three years, was elected here tonight by acclamation at a meeting of the local School Board. Irving L. Bryant, a farmer, who was formerly running against her, withdrew from the field, having sold his property in this city.

The 1499th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement
SIG. KLEIN
AND ASSISTANTS
50 THIRD AVENUE
Near 10th Street, New York
Offer Union Label, Up-to-Date, Clean, Well Made Goods at Standard Prices
Underwear, Shirts, Sox, Suspenders, Neckwear, Collars, Collar Buttons, Garters, Belts, Caps, Overalls and All Men's and Ladies' Furnishings.
Litholin Collars 23c. Cleaning Soap Free.
WAITERS' AND COOKS' OUTFITS.

CHILDREN EAGER FOR FREE TOOTHBRUSHES

The children who play in the public park on 12th street between First and Second avenues had a wonderful time yesterday afternoon. They were visited by Miss Theora Carter, who believes there is nothing like clean teeth for all around health and comfort, and she distributed a thousand tooth brushes to the 600 yelling, pushing children.

Miss Carter came into the park in an automobile. A moving picture concern had a machine ready. It was Miss Carter's idea to have pictures taken of the distribution of tooth brushes and of individual demonstration of their appropriate manipulation.

"Then these pictures will be sent all over the country," she explained, "and other children will see how anxious these are to get brushes, and then the desire to have clean teeth will become general."

If every one, however, who sees the pictures becomes infatuated with the same mad desire to get a tooth brush there will be rioting all over the country. The children actually mobbed this dental Lady Bountiful. They clambered all over her machine and nearly wrecked it. They climbed all over Miss Carter and almost tore her clothing from her. And you should have seen them scramble for a coveted brush and fight among themselves.

Miss Carter is president and founder of the Society of Good Cheer. She recently made a tour throughout the country and Canada interesting people in her campaign for clean teeth.

LABOR AGAINST CANAL BILL.

Virginia Union Men Ask Taft to Withhold Signature.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 13.—E. S. Davison, president of the Virginia Federation of Labor, has sent this telegram to President Taft:

"Will you withhold your signature to the Panama Canal bill until organized labor of Virginia may be heard in opposition to the provision which permits American registry of foreign built ships?"

BABE FALLS TO DEATH.

Josephine Christina, 15 months old, was killed yesterday when she fell from the front fire escape on the fourth floor of 536 West 45th street. The child had been playing on the floor in the front room of the apartment, but crawled to the window sill and then to the fire escape.

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, Mitchel, 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.

The Sunday Call, August 18

Will be fully up to its usual standard of excellence in the matter of contents. A wealth of propaganda articles from the ablest Socialist writers in this and other countries make it an especially fine issue to place in the hands of those who are becoming interested in Socialism.

News from far and near concerning the labor world and the Socialist movement to an extent reached by no other Socialist paper in the English language in the United States. The steady reader of The Call can easily keep in touch with the labor movement throughout the entire capitalist world.

The magazine section for this issue will contain, among other good things, the following specially selected matter:

Eugene V. Debs. The verbatim address of the great Socialist orator and Presidential candidate, recently delivered at Milwaukee to an audience of nearly 50,000 people. Brilliant and incisive. The issue of the day from the Socialist standpoint clearly set forth.

"The Diamond Industry in Holland and Belgium." By our Amsterdam correspondent.

George Willis Cooke. "Bernard Shaw and His Socialism." A most instructive review.

William Morris writes on the fallacy of "Voting for Good men." A timely and convincing propaganda article.

Emanuel Julius. A striking little sketch entitled "By Right of Might."

Robert Blatchford, author of "Merrie England." A war picture, "The Last of the Borderers."

Oscar Ameringer, the Socialist Historian. Witty, entertaining and convincing.

Other articles and stories: "The Hangman's Dilemma," a tale of Capital Punishment, by John Barry; "Captain Bill's Fall From Grace," by J. Padgett. "Socialists and the Sense of Humor," by Bert Ullad.

Woman's Sphere will contain the usual editorial comment, a story by John Schlonsky and a stirring poem by Louise W. Kneeland.

Cartoons, verses, miscellanea and other matter of various kinds make this issue one of the most readable and most instructive yet published.

PARKS AND HALLS.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and others Organizations. 127th Street and Second Avenue. MICHAEL HEUMANN, General Manager.

Labor Lyceum 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple 243-247 East 84th St., New York. Workmen's Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone 1080 79th. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

SPORTS

YANKS BEAT TIGERS

Celebrate Their Return Home From Losing Western Trip by Actually Winning a Game.

Not always are the Highlanders the playthings of the Western world. They drifted in out of the West yesterday and inaugurated a home series by wresting a game away from the Tigers. They twisted the caudal appendage by a score of 3 to 2, snatching the victory away from the Bengal band in the eighth inning.

It so happened that Ray Fisher was elected to start in the box for the New Yorks, and that he was ejected by Umpire Egan in the first inning for kicking. Jack Warhop, after two or three hurried warm up pitches, took Fisher's place and the coeur de lion person pitched as tidy a game of ball as anybody could pitch. He had the best of control of his underhand ball, a bit of speed attached to it, as well as an occasional slow ball of no less deceptive attainments. He tamed the Tigers—held them to two wabbly hits and made them jump through a string of eight cipher hoops.

Somebody booted one somewhere in handling the Detroit club's baggage on their way here and they were without uniforms. They didn't play without uniforms, for that would have been against the rules as well as have offended the proprieties. What they did was to borrow the New Yorks' traveling suits, from caps to shoes, not to mention gloves and other impedimenta, including impediments in the way of winning which went with the finery when sported by its owners on the recent tour of the provinces. They looked real nice in the suits, though, and the spectators thought Ty Cobb would look well in a New York suit all the time.

The assault on Cobb in Detroit, in which he was carved in the back by an unknown machete, did not affect that distinguished character's spirits in the least. He didn't appear until the last moment, but if it hadn't been for him the Detroits would have been shut out. He made a couple of hits, though both were scratches. He also made two fine catches. The score:

Detroit.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Jones, lf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Bush, ss	3	0	0	0	3	0
Vitt, ss	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cobb, cf	3	1	2	2	0	0
Crawford, rf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Louden, 2b	3	0	1	3	3	1
Onslow, 1b	3	0	0	14	0	0
Deal, 3b	3	0	0	0	3	0
Stanage, c	3	0	0	2	1	0
Lake, p	2	0	0	0	6	0
*Kocher	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	2	3	24	16	1

New York.	AB.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Daniels, lf	3	2	0	5	1	0
Chase, 1b	4	0	2	12	0	0
Paddock, 3b	2	0	0	2	2	0
Zinn, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Simmons, 2b	3	0	0	2	4	0
Hartzell, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Stump, ss	3	0	0	1	0	0
Sweeney, c	2	1	1	4	1	0
Fisher, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warhop, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	27	3	5	27	9	0

*Batted for Lake in ninth.

Detroit ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
New York ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 x—3

Two base hits—Chase, Sweeney. Stolen bases—Sweeney, Daniels. Double plays—Daniels and Stump; Bush, Louden and Onslow. Hits—Off Fisher, 1 in 1-3 innings. Left on bases—Yanks, 2. First base on errors—Yanks, 1. Struck out—By Warhop, 3; by Lake, 2. Base on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Lake, 4. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Egan. Attendance—3,000.

SHARKEY THINKS HE CAN "COME BACK"

Tom Sharkey is anxious to re-enter the game. He is hot after a match with Tommy Burns, who several days ago announced his determination to seek a match with his old-time rival, Champion Jack Johnson. Sharkey asserts that he gave Jeffries an even fight at Coney Island, though the decision was given against him, and while Burns at one time assumed the championship title, he had never done anything to entitle him to that credit.

Sharkey is confident that he would take Burns' measure if given a chance, and then after that would be willing to take on Johnson himself in his desire to have a white man head the heavyweight division.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

American League.

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

National League.

Philadelphia in Pittsburg.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER
SANTAL
CAPSULES
MIDY
RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

FRANK CHANCE SAYS VIC SAIER IS A WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO HIM AS FIRST BASEMAN OF THE CUBS

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Frank Chance says his playing at first base is not missed by the Cubs this season. He declares that Vic Saier is filling the bill at first station in grand style and putting up a brand of ball that is equaled by few initial sackers in the National League. Not alone is the youngster playing a brilliant fielding game, but he is hitting the ball hard. This is Saier's third season in the majors. Last year he was given a trial at the bag and at once gave promise of developing into a star.

MAY SIGN ARTICLES WITH JOHNSON TODAY

If Jack Johnson decides to box ten rounds with Joe Jeanette the battle ground will be Madison Square Garden. William Gibson, manager of the Garden A. C., is due in Chicago this morning, prepared to sign Johnson to articles of agreement. Gibson has been authorized to make an entirely new proposition to the big negro, which the latter will accept, if he isn't afraid to put on the gloves with his sturdy challenger. Two weeks ago Gibson saw Johnson in Chicago and offered him $20,000 to box Jeanette on Labor Day in the Garden. Johnson named $30,000 as his lowest terms and refused to budge an inch. Gibson therefore returned empty handed.

The Garden A. C. backers, since that incident, have considered the Johnson-Jeanette proposition from every point of view, with the result that Gibson left here early yesterday morning with practically unlimited authority to secure Johnson's signature. Jeanette's manager, Dan McKettrick, already has an understanding with Gibson regarding terms for his man. Jeanette is so confident of outpointing Johnson in ten rounds that he is willing to accept whatever is left after the champion and the club have cut up the receipts. If Johnson gets $30,000 it is predicted that there will be about $15,000 left, perhaps less.

YOUNG RICHIE OUT FOR TITLE.

Harlem Paperweight Wants Chance With Pinky Burns—Has Record.

Young Richie, the 105-pound champion of Harlem, who knocked out George Douglas in the third round of a six-round bout at the Fairmount A. C., is out with a challenge to all the paperweights in the world.

Richie has had fourteen fights. Only two of his opponents lasted the full route. Richie is especially anxious to meet Pinky Burns.

Richie must be some goods, for he has two managers, Dan and Sol Richters, of 1 East 111th street, looking out for his business.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

National League.

At Boston— R. H. E.
Chicago .... 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4 8 2
Boston .... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 9 0

Batteries—Reulbach and Cotter; Perdue, Tyler and Kling.

At Philadelphia.
Cincinnati .. 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1—7 10 1
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 4—6 15 0

Batteries—Humphries, Suggs and McLean; Schultz, Killifer and Dooin.

American League.

At Washington— R. H. E.
Chicago .... 0 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0—5 12 1
Washington .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3 10 1

Batteries—Peters, White and Schalk, Walsh and Kuhn; Hughes, Cashion, Engle and Williams.

GIBSON'S TWO BAGGER WINS FOR PIRATES

Probably the last game was played at Washington Park yesterday, the Pittsburgs again taking the measure of the Brooklyns by a score of 3 to 1. When the Dodgers come home from a long trip on September 4 they may resume operations at Ebbets Field, now rapidly nearing completion.

Although Umpires Klem and Orth were roundly scored by the crowd for decisions against the Brooklyns in the fifth inning, the Pirates deserved to win. The Smokeville crew made thirteen hits to Brooklyn's five, an excusable error of Cutshaw helping the visitors materially.

Robinson and Yingling, left handers, struggled desperately for the honors. Neither gave a base on balls and with men on the bags Yingling was particularly effective. Magnificent fielding helped the southpaws in many instances. Cutshaw, for instance, made up for his error by killing numerous base hits. He made running catches of short fly balls from Donlin and Wagner that seemed impossible until he got his clutches on the ball.

Carey and Donlin also gathered drives that looked like safe hits, while Smith, Fisher, Byrne and Wagner stopped fierce grounders with neatness and despatch. Byrne, Donlin and Wagner each rapped out three bingles, but a two bagger by Gibson practically won the game. The score by innings:

R. H. E.
Pittsburg .. 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3 13 1
Brooklyn .. 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 1

Batteries—Robinson and Gibson; Yingling and Miller.

PIRATES HAVE ROSY DREAM.

Before leaving Brooklyn yesterday several Pittsburg players expressed the opinion that the team would be making things extremely hot for the Giants and Cubs before the Labor Day games have been played. The Pirates, as a whole, believe that the Giants will continue in their present slump and that the Cubs too will blow up under the strain. Then the Smokeville crew will come from behind with a rush. The Pirates' great pitching staff is the chief reason for these deductions. Babe Adams, in particular, is expected to make a strong finish in the box, with assistance from Camnitz, Robinson, Hendrix, O'Toole and Warner.

AHEARN DRAWS WITH KID GRAVES AT ROYALE

By JOHN J. HAAS.

Young Ahearn, Brooklyn's boxing wizard, ran against a tartar last night in Kid Graves, a Wisconsin welterweight, who forced him to extend himself to the full limit in order to get an even break in the star ten-round card of an excellent series of contests waged at the Clermant Rink, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Royale A. C. Five thousand shirt-waisted fans witnessed and enjoyed the contests, which were of a high class brand.

The Ahearn-Graves combat was a pretty exhibition. Ahearn employed a slightly finer grade of the boxing art in his goings, but Graves had the more ponderous punch. It ran along smoothly, the honors alternating as the rounds went along. To call the bout anything different than a "draw" would be doing an injustice to either one or the other.

Forty-one-year-old, bald headed Charley Griffin, Australia's veteran of hundreds of battles, taught youth and muscle, in the person of pupil Willie Howard, of Brooklyn, a boxing lesson that the latter will not forget or get over for some time. Though much lighter, Griffin not only outboxed Howard, but outfought him to a standstill. Howard's bruised ear and gashed eye certified just a little to the clever hitting powers of the Australian. Howard never had a look-in, scarcely landing a clean punch during the semi-final conflict.

Willie Jones, another Brooklyn fighter, won by a thousand league distance over Young Fitzsimmons of this borough, in the opening ten-round scrap. Jones, who was in prime shape, had his poorly conditioned opponent in agony throughout by his terrific poundings to the body. Fitzsimmons had to do plenty of clinching to avoid being stowed away.

ACCIDENTS MARK RACES AT BRIGHTON STADIUM

Accidents seemed to be in the air last night, as even Arthur Chapple, of New York, the most skillful rider of them all, had his first mishap of the season at the Brighton Beach Stadium.

While whizzing around at breakneck speed on the first lap of a two-mile exhibition, Chapple's front tire blew up, curling around his machine. He was thrown heavily, and appeared to be badly hurt, but got up quickly. His double suit of clothing protected from a scraping, but his shoulder was dislocated. His machine was going at such a terrific gait that it slid along 150 yards beyond him.

First heat, won by Albright; time, 2 minutes, 57 3-5 seconds. Second heat, won by King; time, 2 minutes, 10 2-5 seconds. Third heat, won by Albright; time, 2 minutes, 12 3-5 seconds. Distance changed to three miles in last two heats.

Eleven mile professional handicap race, won by Albright; Wray, second; Hofstetter, third. Time, 7 minutes, 57 4-5 seconds.

Although Freddie King gave an exhibition of plucky riding in his match races of four miles against Johnny Albright, of Denver, he was forced to yield to the westerner the two out of three heats, after he had been handicapped by a severe burn in his first heat.

At the start of this trial King's left leg caught fire from his exhaust. He knew it was blazing, but gamely chased Albright, until he suddenly drew even at the beginning of the third lap. On the fifth lap he went ahead five yards. But the flames had burned through his clothing until they reached the flesh. He was unable to endure the pain and dropped out after leading.

Undeterred by this injury, King entered the next heat, winning this brush, catching Albright two laps from home. In the final, King's burn, which had troubled him in the second heat, worried him so much that he lost the race.

INSTRUCTOR FIRED, SO BRONX KIDDIES STRIKE

Bronx children are on strike and their playground is deserted, refusing to enter it until their instructor, Arthur Copeland Brown, is reinstated. The children, a militant band, declare also that no one shall use the playground at Washington and 172d street until their demand is granted.

Last Saturday afternoon Brown told the children that he had been dismissed.

When the news had been spread that their leader had lost his position the boys and girls left the playground and held an indignation meeting. They decided that they would strike until he returned.

On Sunday morning large placards were pasted on fences and on the playground reading:

"If Mr. Brown doesn't come back the playground will be closed by order of the playground children."

Nathan Shenknean, 10 years old, of 1619 Washington avenue, has assumed charge of the rebellion, and has placed pickets, who allow only girls to enter the playground.

Miss M. L. Stevens, playground supervisor of the New York Playground Association, assured the strikers yesterday afternoon that they should have Brown back by next Monday.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	73	29	.716
Chicago	68	36	.654
Pittsburg	61	40	.604
Philadelphia	50	50	.500
Cincinnati	49	57	.462
St. Louis	47	58	.443
Brooklyn	38	68	.358
Boston	28	75	.272

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	73	34	.682
Washington	66	43	.606
Philadelphia	63	43	.594
Chicago	53	54	.495
Detroit	54	56	.491
Cleveland	51	56	.477
St. Louis	35	71	.330
New York	33	71	.317

Patronize Call Advertisers

DRAMA

"JUST LIKE JOHN," A FARCE BY GEORGE BROADHURST AND MARK SWAN, WHILE NOT OF SUBTLE HUMOR, IS NEVERTHELESS LIKABLE.

"Just Like John," which had its second performance at the 48th Street Theater, last night, is a conundrum. The play, which according to the program, is a "frankly farcical play," by George Broadhurst and Mark Swan, is too funny to be condemned as a failure, yet it is not a play that can be declared a "screaming success."

The humor of the farce is not of the subtle order, yet is funny enough to please. The repartee is brilliant in parts, but becomes too talky in others to keep the action from dragging; in fact, the plot is occasionally lost sight of entirely to permit of gabbing.

The one feature of the play that saves it, is the excellent acting of the company, who, making the most of their parts and getting into the swing of the farce, keep things moving as well as they can under the circumstances. With a little judicious pruning here and there the play can be made one that will be able to hold its own against many of the shows of a farcical nature that are running now or will open within the near future.

The farce hinges on the complications into which John Endicott precipitates himself and in which he is ably assisted by his boyhood friend. John, the secret service man, who joins an "anarchist group" to prevent the assassination of a prince, is madly loved by the chief lady assassin of the organization. Endicott has his troubles trying to keep himself from being confused with the other John Temple, the detective.

The farce ends with a generous spurt of laughter when a bomb, an alarm clock and a burglar alarm are so messed up that one doesn't know who is holding the dangerous missile.

Walter Jones makes the most of his part as John, while Florine Arnold as Mrs. Cornelia Dawley, the busybody shrew, and Helen Robertson as Marime la Guerra, the alleged "anarchist lady," are the chief perpetrators of the fun. The "lady anarchist" and the prince who is to be assassinated look as though they had just stepped from the penny dreadfuls. Louis Massen makes a massive and irascible looking prince. The other stars in this excellent company are Helene Lackaye as Mrs. Endicott, Lola May as her sister, Wilfred Clarke as Montague Baxter, John's tinkering boyhood friend; and Wallace Worsley as Harry Kenyon, the unfortunate simpleton who plays the butt for all abuse.

The theater, which is under the direction of William A. Brady, is similar to many of the newer show houses and places the entire audience near the footlights. GARDY.

"THELMA," NOVEL BY MARIE CORELLI, DELIGHTS YOUNG AND FAIR ELEMENT OF PROSPECT THEATER AUDIENCE IN THE BRONX.

The desire for variety has induced the Prospect Theater to present Marie Corelli's famous, or rather much-spoken-of novel, "Thelma." To the average person no introduction need be given to this class of work. It is a sensational love episode, or series of them, the first two acts and the last being laid in the land of the midnight sun, Norway, and the third act in a London mansion. All of the customary characters are represented; the pure and virtuous heroine, ditto hero, the loving and doting father, the villain, the fanatical lover, the devoted lady's maid and the jealous woman.

Sir Philip Errington, traveling in Norway, meets Thelma and loves her. He gains her father's consent and takes her home to England, where she becomes the prey of the designing woman who wanted Errington to marry her. Thelma, convinced that her husband no longer loves her, goes back home. The husband follows, explains, makes up, and, according to the well known stereotyped form of all such novels, they live happily ever after.

The heroine is naturally Miss Timmons. Just as naturally is Paul McAllister the hero. No Prospect Theater audience would have it otherwise. They approve of it by continuous clapping of hands and other interruption. To Harmon MacGregor seems to have fallen the task of amusing the audience, and he may be complimented for his success. He manages to be actually funny at times. John J. Owens is doing good work lately and took the part yesterday of the girl's father, Olaf. He played with his usual vigor and earnestness and pleased all. One other cause of diversion was the fanatical ravings of the witch, Lovisa, which was well executed by Maude Farrar. Some ten others complete the cast, and all contribute to the best of their ability in making the evening pass agreeably.

Among the recent engagements made for "My Best Girl," the new musical play by Channing Pollock and Renneld Wolf, in which Clifton Crawford is to star, is Harry Williams. Williams, a number of years ago, was identified with the stage as an actor, but for the last six or seven years his activities have been in the song writing line.

The Authors' Producing Company announces the engagement of Orlando Daly for the role of Stephen Cortland in the forthcoming production of "The Ne'er-Do Well," a dramatization by Charles Klein of Rex Beach's famous novel, which opens at the Lyric Theater on September 2.

As the result of negotiations now under way between the de Koven Opera Company and The Liebler Co., it is anticipated that an ambitious spring season of opera comique will be given at the Century Theater following the run there of the Loti-Gautier spectacular Chinese drama, "The Daughter of Heaven." This season, under the personal direction of Reginald de Koven, will be given with the co-operation of the Metropolitan Opera House, and will consist of the production of new works by internationally famous composers and revivals of the standard pieces. The singing organization will be headed by Miss Bessie Abott, formerly of the Metropolitan, the young American soprano, now singing Maid Marian in de Koven's "Robin Hood."

MASSENET DEAD

Famous French Composer Passes Away Suddenly in Paris at Age of Seventy Years.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Jules Emile Frederic Massenet, the well known musical composer, died at his residence today at the age of 70. He had been suffering for a long time from cancer, but his death was sudden and unexpected.

Jules Massenet was born at St. Etienne, May 12, 1842. He began writing music in his boyhood, when he entered the Paris Conservatory at the age of 11 years. His first serious work was done when he was 14 years old.

Those who had the pleasure of knowing the great French composer loved him. To the majority of them he was considered a man one felt better for knowing, although he often insisted himself that he was a pessimist. On one occasion he told a visitor that he never went to hear one of his operas unless he was compelled to.

The great operas that came from the pen of Massenet, who was a man of medium height, with dark hair and brilliant brown eyes, and unusually nervous, were written while the composer puffed on black cigars. He once said smoking was the only pleasure he got out of life. He was not a society man and refused invitations to many of the social affairs of Paris and other French cities.

From the time he won the Grand Prix de Rome in 1863 with the cantata "David Rizzio" until his death Massenet was one of the most prolific composers of his time. His operas included "Don Cesar de Bazan," written in 1872; "Manon," which was given to the public in 1884; "Esclarmonde," first produced in 1889; "Le Mag," "Herodiade," "Werther," "Thais," "Sapho," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame." The most popular of Massenet's works in the minds of many lovers is "Manon."

Massenet's other works include "Marine Madeline," a sacred drama, composed in 1878; "Eve," a mystery; "La Vierge," and many orchestra suites, oratorios, cantatas and a large number of detached songs.

He was professor of composition at the conservatory from 1878 to 1896, among his pupils being Hillemacher, Marty, Bruneau, Vidal, Pierne, Leroux and Charpentier.

He was a grand officer of the Legion of Honor and a member of the French Institute.

SUFFRAGE "TURN" IS READY.

Women Workers Preparing to Plead Cause in Vaudeville Bill.

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association has its 'turn' all ready for suffrage week at Hammerstein's Theater," said Miss Elinor Byrnes, the acting chairman, yesterday.

"No, we won't do any stunts," explained Miss Byrnes, "because that would put us in the professional class. We are satisfied to represent nations and do a little speech making."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw will do the talking.

At the back of the stage there will be a large drop, representing the sky, in which will float two hemispheres with the woman suffrage territory done in gold. In front of this drop will be grouped women representing the various equal suffrage States and countries, those representing foreign nations being in national dress.

Norway, which still holds the honor of being the only sovereign State to have granted full suffrage to woman, will be represented by Mrs. Gudrun Lochen Drewsen, now of Brooklyn, but formerly a voter in her native country.

TRAIN KILLS 4 LABORERS.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Four laborers, known only by their numbers at their places of employment, were killed, and a fifth probably mortally injured near here today when a hand car on which they were riding was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio excursion train. There were six men on the car.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUGUST OPPENHEIMER, Plaintiff, against SIMON UHLFELDER et al., Defendants.

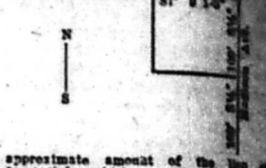
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of July, 1912, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Rooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain plot of land in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, bounded as follows:

BEGINNING at the southwesterly corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street and running thence westerly along Ninety-fourth Street eighty-seven feet nine and [illegible] inches; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet, eight and [illegible] inches; thence easterly parallel with Ninety-fourth Street eighty-seven feet nine and [illegible] third inches to the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and thence northerly along the same one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the corner aforesaid the place of beginning.

Dated, New York, July 22, 1912.
IGNATIUS M. WILKINSON, Referee.
EUGENE G. KREMER, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. One Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1[illegible] Madison Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Fifty-six thousand seven hundred ten and 91/100 dollars ($56,710.91) with interest thereon from the 9th day of July, 1912 together with costs and allowances amounting to $550.25, with interest from the 20th day of July, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is two thousand seven hundred eighty-five and 6/100 dollars ($2,785.06) and interest.

SUBJECT to a first mortgage to secure the payment of the sum of One hundred and ninety thousand dollars ($190,000) with interest at four and one-half per cent (4½%) per annum.

Dated, New York, July 22, 1912.
IGNATIUS M. WILKINSON, Referee.

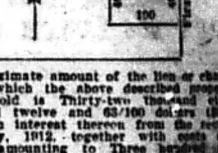
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARTIN M. STONE, DAVID STONE and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1912, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Henry Brady, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the Westerly side of First avenue, distant eighty feet eleven inches (80 feet 11 inches) Southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the Southerly side of One Hundredth street with the Westerly side of First avenue; running thence Westerly parallel with the Southerly side of One Hundredth street and part of the way through a certain party wall one hundred feet; (100 ft.) thence Southerly parallel with the Westerly side of First Avenue forty feet; (40 ft.) thence Easterly parallel with the Southerly side of One Hundredth street and part of the way through a certain other party wall one hundred feet; (100 ft.) to the Westerly side of First avenue; and thence Northerly along the Westerly side of First avenue forty feet (40 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, July 15, 1912.
JOHN J. HYNES, Referee.
WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 1941 and 1943 First avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is Thirty-two thousand eight hundred and twelve and 63/100 dollars ($32,812.63), with interest thereon from the second day of July, 1912, together with costs and allowances amounting to Three hundred and ninety-one and 38/100 dollars ($391.38) with interest from July 10, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is Twelve hundred and eighty and 31/100 dollars ($1,280.31) and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to any orders, notices or violations of the State, city, county or municipal authorities, or any board, bureau or department thereof; also to any state of facts which an accurate survey would show.

Dated New York, July 15, 1912.
JOHN J. HYNES, Referee.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Stockholders of the National Cartage and Warehouse Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, held at 30 Church street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, the 24th day of July, 1912, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, FIRST: That the National Cartage and Warehouse Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation and surrenders to said State its charter and corporate franchises. The Board of Directors will proceed to convert the property, choses in action and all assets of the corporation into cash, and pay off and discharge all debts, liabilities and obligations, and after fully discharging all such debts, liabilities and obligations divide the remainder among the stockholders pro rata with their several holdings in stock, but no such payments shall be made to any stockholder until after the publication of the notice herein provided.

RESOLVED, SECOND: That the President of the corporation cause notice of the adoption of the foregoing Resolution to be published in some newspaper of general circulation published near the principal office or place of business of this corporation, once a week, for six weeks, and that he forthwith certify these Resolutions to the Secretary of the State of West Virginia, as provided by law.

SEAL.

CARLES B. JARVIS,
President National Cartage and Warehouse Company.

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BOSTON RABBIS BACK DOWN UNDER STORM

People's Indignation Compels Sanction of Slaughter for Co-operative Butchers.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The situation in the Kosher meat strike here continues to be very critical. After trying other means of hindering the new co-operative stores from selling meat 4 to 8 cents under their own prices, the butchers finally went to the rabbis and succeeded in bringing enough pressure to bear on them to induce them to forbid the slaughtering of meat for the co-operative stores.

The indignation of the people at this almost resulted in personal violence to the rabbis, and after a committee had presented the Co-operative Meat Association's side of the case, some of the rabbis agreed to a compromise by authorizing the slaughter of a limited amount of cattle for the new stores. As this is only a small per cent of what the co-operative stores needed to supply their enormous business, the people are by no means satisfied. The rabbis would only grant three tons of meat a week, while it is thought twenty-five tons would be none too much. In one store alone it took fifteen men and twelve women to wait on customers, and then there was delay in filling orders.

The backers of the co-operative stores are therefore debating what to do. They can try to get their meat supply outside of Boston, or they can bring here some rabbi from elsewhere who will issue certificates for the slaughter of the required amount of cattle. Or they can win over the rabbis probably by a sufficient money subscription. There is even talk of going ahead and killing beef without the sanction of the rabbis.

Just which course will be taken is not yet decided. But the people demand more meat at co-operative prices, and they are in no temper to brook any interference with the success of their co-operative enterprise. Indeed the people are so out of patience with the rabbis for their action in this matter that they even interferred with the services in the synagogues. Not until they had appeased the people with promises were the rabbis allowed to proceed.

Three more stores are to be opened in the West End this week if a sufficient supply of meat can be obtained to warrant it. With one in Chelsea and one in Malden, that will make six all told in Boston and vicinity.

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GETS HEAVY SENTENCE FOR USING BOSS' AUTO

Richard Kenny, a chauffeur, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Dike in the County Court, Brooklyn, to serve a term of eleven months and twenty-eight days in the penitentiary for having taken out his employer's automobile without permission on August 2. The severity of the sentence was a shock to Kenny, who winced when he heard the penalty for an infraction of "property rights."

Judge Dike bitterly excoriated Kenny in sending him away and referred to the large number of chauffeurs now operating automobiles in the city as "an undesirable element of ex-felons and crooks."

"You must be punished and I sentence you to the penitentiary for eleven months and twenty-eight days."

Kenny is 27 years old and lived at 895 Pacific street. The complaining witness against him was James Anderson, of 251 40th street.

FREE CONCERTS TODAY

At the Mall in Central Park Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra will play the following "Symphony Night" program this evening:

"Star Spangled Banner."
"Huldigungsmarsch" (March of Homage) .... Wagner
Overture, "Sakuntala" .... Goldmark
Allegretto Scherzando from Eighth Symphony .... Beethoven
Adagio, Allegro non Troppo from Sixth Symphony .... Tschaikowsky
Allegretto non Troppo from First Symphony .... Berlioz
Overture, "The Bartered Bride"..Smetana
"Petit Suite" .... Debussy
(a) Cortege.
(b) Menuet.
(c) Ballet.
Violin solo:
(a) "Evening Song" ...... Schumann
(b) Finale from Concerto..Mendelssohn
Franz Kaltenborn.
Waltz, "Wine, Woman and Song." Strauss
Air de Ballet, "Dance Persane"...Guiraud
"America."

At Abingdon Square Park A. Posniak's Band will play the following program:

"Star Spangled Baner."
March, "Your Daddy Did the Same Thing Fifty Years Ago." Al Piantadosi
Overture, "Zampa" .... Herold
Waltz, "Golden Shower" .... Waldteufel
"For Killarney and You" .... E. Teasdale
"Hungarian Dances" .... Brahms
"Fest Overture" .... Lassen
March, "Aida" .... Verdi
"Fiddle, Dee, Dee" .... Goetz-Berlin
Selection, "Carmen" .... Bizet
March, "There's a Girl in Havana," Goetz-Sloane
"America."

At Columbus Park Frank Nicastro's Band will play the following program:

"Star Spangled Banner."
March, "King Cotton" .... Sousa
Overture, "Dona Caritea" ... Mercadante
Gavotte, "Viola" .... Hill
Excerpts, "La Traviata" .... Verdi
Descriptive Waltz, "Jolly Fellows," Vollstedt
Selection, "Bohemian Girl" ...... Balfe
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni
Grand Fantasie, "L'Unione Italiana," Rossi
Popular Melodies of 1912.
Galop, Finale, "Chestnut" .... Liszt
"America."

A band concert will be given this evening at Alaska Park, Staten Island.

WORKER KILLED ON "L" TRACK.

John Weiss of 230 East 76th street, driver of a mail wagon, was instantly killed yesterday by a northbound train on the Second avenue elevated at 99th street. The body was removed to the Harlem morgue.

STATEMENT FROM WARREN

On Monday, July 8th (not July the 7th as I stated in my article), I attended a meeting of the members of the Campaign Committee in Chicago. At this meeting there was a discussion between Debs and the members present over the selection of Barnes as campaign manager. Debs had announced that he would issue a statement setting forth his view on the affair. I had promised to print this statement in the Appeal. Realizing that we were threatened with a long drawn out controversy in the midst of the campaign, I proposed to those present that Hillquit should prepare a statement of Barnes' side and that the two articles should appear in the same issue of the Appeal, thus ending the controversy as far as the Appeal was concerned. I know in every fibre of my being that I made such an offer, but it appears that those present did not hear or misunderstood the o... Comrade Barnes states positively that he did not understand that I would print his side of the controversy. He also states quite positievly that the members of the committee with whom he has talked do not remember that such an offer was made by me. As I refused to print Barnes' and Hillquit's articles under the firm belief that I had given them an opportunity to be heard, I feel that I can do no less at this time than to print Barnes' statement. I ask those of our readers who were influenced to vote against Barnes and who feel, after reading what he has written, that they desire to change their vote, to so notify their local secretary at once. The vote closes August 29, and you will have ample time to do this if you will act promptly. The Appeal is just as ready to right a wrong it has unwittingly done any individual as it is to attack wrong in the first place.

FRED D. WARREN.

"Chicago, August 7, 1912.
"Appeal To Reason, Girard, Kan.

"Dear Comrades—Comrade Warren has given me the option of having printed in the Appeal, according to my preference, either the statement entitled 'In Self-Defense,' written by Comrade Hillquit, or my statement, and Comrade Warren requested me to send the one desired to you so as to be sure you would have a copy. I therefore enclose herewith copy of my statement for publication. Yours fraternally,

"J. MAHLON BARNES,
"Campaign Manager."

FELLOWSHIP FARMERS SOON ON THEIR LAND

The Fellowship Farm Association (New York group) will meet this evening at Smith & McNeil's Restaurant, 200 Greenwich street, near Fulton street, at 8 o'clock.

The trustees will make a definite report as to price, terms, etc., on the farm near Metuchen, N. J., which the association expects to buy. This is in many respects an ideal farm, the location being only one and a half miles (macadam road) from the commuters' station of Stelton.

Over 100 acres have been pledged by members, leaving less than 30 to be taken. The initial $50 per acre is now being called in in order to make the first payment on the farm as soon as terms have been arranged.

The association's daily advertisement in The Call brings so many responses that a second farm for New Yorkers will be needed, probably as early as next spring. Enthusiasm and attendance at meetings are continually increasing and inquiries are coming in from everywhere. Requests for information have been received from twelve States, including Washington, Texas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Illinois and from Manitoba, Canada.

Bouck White has called Fellowship Farm "a revolutionary annex," and several members have said that they are coming in "so as to be ready for the big smash when it comes."

TRIES TO BREAK UP MEETING.

Successful Downtown Lecture Disturbed by Party Member.

Several dollars worth of literature and tickets for the Debs meeting were sold at yesterday's noon hour meeting at the foot of Franklin Statue. The meeting was held under the auspices of Branch 1, Local New York, of the Socialist party.

The last speaker, Max Sherover, invited the audience to ask questions dealing with the subject of Socialism. After several questions had been answered by the speaker, a man named Alvin S. Brown, who said he is a member of Local Kings County of the Socialist party, deliberately tried to break up the meeting by asking questions which had nothing to do with the subject upon which the speaker spoke. Socialists who witnessed this disturbance were highly indignant over Brown's actions.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

BROADWAY WANTS MORE.

Editor of The Call:

A few weeks ago a Comrade from Cleveland, Ohio, held a meeting at the corner of 38th street and Broadway. Judging from the large number of people present, the intelligent questions asked and answered, also the good sales of literature of which you wrote in your paper the next morning, the writer has been awaiting another such meeting in that vicinity.

BROADWAY SOCIALIST.
New York City, Aug. 10, 1912.

Telephone 3347-J Harlem.
Dr. Benj. Gortikov
DENTIST.
23 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

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 stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings.

Branch 5—360 West 125th street, 8.15 p. m. Special meeting. Order of business: Motion to increase the dues to 50 cents, reconstruction of all the committees in conformity with the new by-laws of Local New York.

German Groups—Downtown, 264 East 10th street; Yorkville, 243 East 84th street; Yorkville women, 243 East 84th street.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 2—Rutgers Square, I. Phillips.

Branch 4—24th street and Eighth avenue, August Claessens.

Branch 6—86th street and Third avenue, B. Gitlow and W. Karlin.

Branch 7—112th street and Fifth avenue, E. J. Dutton and J. L. Kaufman.

Branch 8—138th street and St. Anns avenue, G. H. Goebel.

Branch 9—163d street and Prospect avenue, John Luthringer.

Branch 10—Northeast corner 157th street and Broadway, Hubert H. Harrison.

General Council, Y. P. S. F.

Tonight is the important night. All delegates to the General Council and officers of the Young People's Socialist Federation are urged to come promptly at 8 o'clock to 234 East Broadway and start the session of the Council. Delegates who are unable to attend are requested to send proxies with credentials. The organizers of the different circles are also invited so that they may have first-hand information, and perhaps furnish some, if needed. Any director of the circles, if in town, is requested to come to this meeting.

FRANK SHULMAN, Organizer.

Y. P. E. A. Lecture Tonight.

There will be a lecture at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, under the auspices of the Young People's Educational Association this evening. All Comrades are requested to attend and bring their daughters and sons, as we desire to increase our membership. All the members are requested to be at the meeting as early as possible as we want to make the two amendments in the constitution before the lecture.

On September 14 the Y. P. E. A. will hold a concert and ball at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705 Courtlandt avenue. We have a short but very good program for this occasion, including Mrs. Gates. The tickets are 25 cents a person, including hat check, and can be had at the following places: New York Call, 409 Pearl street; New York Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce street; B. Weedekaff cigar store, 449 East 49th street; Progressive book store, East 84th street, and the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705 Courtlandt.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings.

6th A. D.—Teutonia Hall, Bartlett and Harrison avenues. (See notice below).

13th A. D.—260 Humboldt street.

15th A. D., Branch 1—795 Manhattan avenue.

16th A. D., Branch 2—Carpenters and Joiners' Hall, Sheepshead Bay road and Ocean parkway.

Open Air Meetings.

7th A. D., Branch 2—Fourth avenue and 23d street, H. Rappaport and A. Olszewski.

9th A. D., Branch 2—Fifth avenue and 92d street, Bert Kirkman and James Savage.

21st A. D.—Division avenue and Hooper street, F. Stehle and Hubert H. Harrison.

NOONDAY.

Flatbush avenue and Nevins street, Hubert Harrison and James Savage.

Navy Yard, Sands street entrance, B. J. Riley.

Senatorial District Meetings.

The 4th Senatorial District meeting will be held at New Teutonia Hall, Harrison avenue, corner Bartlett street. The members of the following subdivisions are requested to attend: 4th A. D., 5th A. D. and 6th A. D.

The 7th Senatorial District meeting will be held at 260 Humboldt street. The members of the 13th A. D., 14th A. D., Branches 1 and 2, and the 15th A. D., Branches 1 and 2, are requested to attend.

Notice, 6th A. D.!

The 6th Assembly District of Kings County will hold a very important business meeting this evening at the regular meeting place, Teutonia Hall, Harrison avenue, corner Bartlett street. All members are urgently requested to attend promptly.

All members of the adjoining Assembly districts are also requested to attend for the purpose of nominating a State Senator.

QUEENS.

Open Air Meeting.

Myrtle avenue, corner George street—Chairman, C. T. Clodi; speakers, M. Rosenberg, J. A. Behringer; Platform Committee, Paul Haas.

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185-187 EAST BROADWAY.
Commercial Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.
J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

ASTORIA.

The regular monthly discussion meeting of Branch Astoria will be held tonight at Klenk's Hall. All Comrades should attend and at the same time vote on National Referendum C, 1912, regarding the recall of J. Mahlon Barnes as campaign manager. The Campaign Committee of Local Astoria meets every Friday evening at the residence of L. Roper, 260 Eleventh avenue, Long Island City.

NEW JERSEY.

Weehawken.

The Central Committee of Weehawken will meet tonight at Gerbel's Hall, 217 Hackensack Plank road. All branches having outstanding tickets from the Weehawken picnic are requested to settle for them this evening.

Essex County Street Meeting.

9th Ward—Sherman avenue and Astor street, Chas. Ufert.

Paterson.

Patrick L. Quinlan will speak at the corner of Main and Ward streets tonight at 8 o'clock, instead of at the corner of Main and Bank. This change of meeting place is made necessary because another party has received a permit to speak at the corner of Bank street.

Another meeting will be held at the corner of Market and Clark streets, if it is possible to secure a speaker.

On Saturday, August 17, August Claessens will speak at the corner of Main and Ward streets, and T. Alex. Cairus, at the corner of Market and Colt streets, near the City Hall, at 8 o'clock.

Bloomfield Street Meeting.

Broad and James streets, J. T. Vaughan.

Wilson B. Killingbeck's Dates.

Dates for Wilson B. Killingbeck are as follows: Today, Woodbury; tomorrow, Gloucester; Friday, August 16, Pitman; Saturday, 17, Bridgeton; Sunday, 18, Norma; Monday, 19, Millville; Tuesday, 20, Vineland; Wednesday, 21, Atlantic City; Thursday, 22, Egg Harbor City; Friday, 23, Hammonton; Saturday, 24, Monmouth and Montgomery streets, Jersey City.

18th Congressional District.

The Socialists of the 8th, 11th and 15th Wards of Newark; Branches in Bellville, Bloomfield and Nutley, Essex County, and branches in Harrison, Kearny, East Newark, Bayonne and 7th Ward, Jersey City, Hudson County, will please take notice that a Congressional Convention will be held in West Hudson Labor Lyceum, Ann street, Harrison, to nominate a candidate for the 8th Congressional District, on Saturday, August 17, at 8 p.m.

This method becomes necessary, owing to the fact that the recent change in Congressional districts, places the 8th partly in Hudson and Essex Counties.

Hudson County.

The following are the minutes in part of the last meeting of the Hudson County Committee:

Bills aggregating $16.89 were ordered paid. Twenty-two branch reports were ordered filed upon reading. Nine new delegates were seated. Twelve new members were admitted.

Organizer Gilliar's Report: Annoyances and frequent disturbances coming chiefly from a hoodlum element, some being instigated to the act by religious organizations, are marring the success of our street meetings in several sections of the County. To avoid skirmishes with the police, street meetings should be closed not later than 10 p.m. Branches are invited to apply for public speakers from the Organizer. There are still a number of speakers on the list waiting for assignments.

Campaign Committee Report: Has notified police regarding trouble at street meetings, and requested adequate protection. The committee was instructed to assign two speakers to each prominent street corner in future to avoid disappointments in case of the non-appearance of one of the speakers.

Entertainment Committee Report: Lacking interest on the part of Branches in the arrangements for the Labor Festival is still the one unfortunate feature of the committee meetings. About 50 per cent of the Branches are sending delegates.

State Committee delegates were instructed to ask for a reconsideration of the motion enabling one delegate to vote by proxy for the full delegation of his local, when it is not fully represented, at State committee meetings.

In view of the Socialist party's victory in the Guttenberg free speech fight, as a result of Judge Carey's decision, the Campaign Committee was instructed to proceed with street meetings in Guttenberg in accordance with the original plans.

Receipts, $326.28. Disbursements, $329.79.

OTTO SCHULTZ, Jr., Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meetings.

Broad street and Susquehanna avenue, Jacob M. Levy and Philip Hirth.

Chelten and Stenton streets, Harry Parker and H. Nussbaum.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Open Air Meetings.

Central Green, S. E. Beardsley, Socialist candidate for Governor of Connecticut.

Washington and Cedar streets, Jewish speaker.

STILL TIME TO ORDER PAPER.

The issue of the special edition of the French Socialist paper, which was announced for August 15, will not come out before August 29, in order to give plenty of time for delayed orders to come in.

This special number will be a fine number to use for propaganda purposes. It will contain articles on Socialism, on political action, on syndicalism, and other leading questions, and will touch the religious question in an article called "Why a Catholic Should Be and Can Be a Socialist." It will be printed on extra fine paper with no ads.

Local and State offices that have French speaking people in their territory should send an order. It will be better than five leaflets.—Selling price: $1.50 per 100, and $5.00 per 500, and a cent a copy up. Write to Sigurd Russell, National French Organizer, Socialist Party, 14 Park square, Boston, Mass.

ENGLAND FEARS CHINESE LAW.

Supposed Reason for Objection to Piggott Becoming Yuan's Adviser.

HONGKONG, Aug. 13.—The real reason England objects to the acceptance by former Chief Justice Sir Francis Piggott, of Hongkong, of President Yuan's offer to make him his judicial advisor, it is said in business and official circles here today, is that Yuan wants him as an expert on extraterritoriality to aid in depriving foreigners of the right to exercise authority in China.

Foreign residents are alarmed at the idea of becoming subject to Chinese law and England does not want an Englishman to assist in bringing about such a thing.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

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Headquarters, 34 Park Row, N. Y. City
MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 1. Thursday, Labor Temple, 243-247 E. 84th st., New York.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 390.
Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 31st street. Free employment bureau. Hours, 9 to 12 a. m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

BAKERS' UNION, Local 22, meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Bohemian National Hall, 73d st.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 164, meets the first and fourth Friday evenings in the month at 145 Suffolk st.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union, No. 457, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 321-323 East 73d st. K. A. Frynman, Fin. Secy., 124 West 90th st.; Chris. Carlson, Rec. Secy., 751 E. 150th st., Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, Local Union 309 meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple. Carl Wulff, Rec. Secy., 86 East End ave.; Ludwig Becker, Fin. Secy., 501 E. 82d st., New York City. Employment office, 142 E. 59th st.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, L. U. No. 497, meets every Monday at the Labor Temple. President, Chas. Brown, 207 E. 95th st.; Vice Pres., Joseph Ulmer, 401 E. 81st st.; Rec. Secy., Chas. Gaertner, Jr., 125 Palisade ave., W. Hoboken, N. J.; Fin. Secy., John Huber, 204 E. 25th st.; Treas., Roland Semmendinger, Box 11, Fort Lee, N. J. Employment office at 243-247 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 Tramposch, Fin. Secy., 422 Bleecker st., Brooklyn.

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

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' UNION, of Brooklyn, meets every first and third Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn.

PEARL BUTTON WORKERS' UNION, No. 14677, A. F. of L., meets every fourth Thursday of each month, at 8 p.m., at 321 E. 73d st. H. Kurz, 339 E. 95th st., Pres.; N. Grolich, 1500 Avenue A, Cor. Secy.

Socialist Party, New York County. Headquarters, 233 East 84th st., Manhattan. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 3586 Lenox. Organizer, Julius Gerber.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF HUDSON CO., N. J., Inc., 256-258 Central ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J. Club meeting first Wednesday of the month, 8 p.m. Trustees, officers and House Committee every Wednesday, 8 p.m.

LOCAL 2, BRO. CHANDELIER AND BRASS METAL WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA, meets second and fourth Friday every month at 353 Second ave., bet. 22d and 23d sts. Secy., F. Fisher, 2026 Gates ave., Brooklyn.

CEMENT ASPHALT WORKERS' UNION of New York and vicinity, Local 34, A. B. of G. W. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at 310 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 Sheinesf, Secy.

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

AMALGAMATED SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, Local No. 9, meets every Monday evening at Lewer's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden streets. Business agent, John Stevelline, 1311 Arch street; Recording Secretary, John Wiley, 3844 North Reese street, Philadelphia.

Local No. 179, branch 1, of the Industrial Workers of the World, meets every Wednesday, 8 p.m. at headquarters, 104 East 12th street.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

6. MORRISANIA—Secy., C. Holzhauer, 377 Eagle ave., New York. Phys., H. Wahn, 638 Eagle ave. Every first Monday, Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705-707 Courtlandt ave.

8. PATERSON, N. J.—Fin. Secy., Chas. Boether, 96 Jefferson st., Paterson, N. J. Meets every third Friday, 8 p.m., of each month at Druids' Hall, 100 Market st., Paterson.

14. BRANCH GREENPOINT, meets the last Sunday of each month, 9:30 a.m., at Eckford Hall, cor. Eckford and Calyer sts. G. Stamer, 98 Monitor st., Fin. Secy.

17. EAST NEW YORK—Julius Huber, 349 Jamaica ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Phys., Stephen H. De Coste, 170 Barbey st., Brooklyn. Last Monday of month, 675 Glenmore ave.

18. WAKEFIELD—Secy., J. Haas, 743 E. 218th st., Williamsbridge, N. Y. Phys., Herman Seaison, 4817 White Plains ave., Wakefield, N. Y. Every third Mon., 233d st. and White Plains rd. George Bunderman Local.

22. BRANCH NEWARK, N. J.—Headquarters Labor Lyceum, cor. 10th st. and Eighteenth ave. Fin. Secy., John Frackenpohl, 449 S. 9th st., Newark, N. J., meets every fourth Thursday of each month 8 p.m. Branch Doctor, A. Fischer, 42 Sixteenth ave.

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. 424 W. 49th st.

24. HARLEM—Secy., E. Ramm, 305 E. 88th st., New York. Phys., Fritz Neumann, 235 E. 86th st. Every fourth Monday, 243-247 E. 84th st.

25. YORKVILLE—Secy., Th. Suilize, 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.

28. ASTORIA—Fin. Secy., Otto A. Weber, 316 Eighth ave., bet. B'way and Jamaica ave., L. I. City. Phys., Dr. Paul O. Meyer, 28 Steinway ave. Meets every fourth Sunday in the month, 9:30 a.m., at Heettinger's Hall, 452 Broadway.

43. HARRISON, N. J.—Secy., Christian Larsen, 16 Tappan street, Kearny, N. J. Phys., H. Allen, 300 Davis ave. Meets every fourth Tuesday, Labor Lyceum, 15-17 Ann st.

54. STAPLETON, N. Y.—Secy., George Schenk, 225 Broad st. Phys., M. Krueger, 61 Beach st. Every fourth Sunday, Labor Lyceum, Roff st.

58. RIDGEWOOD—Paul Krueger, 6 Cornelia st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., W. E. Lippold, 197 St. Nicholas ave., Brooklyn. Every fourth Sunday, Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1047 Hancock st.

68. WILLIAMSBURG—Secy., Wm. Schmidt, 37 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., Hy. Kayne, 217 Boerum st. Every third Saturday, Muller's Halle, 187 Montrose ave.

69. METROPOLITAN—Secy., Adolf J. Becker, 653 Fairview ave., Ridgewood. Phys., Louis F. Licht, 65 Forest ave., Metropolitan. Every fourth Saturday, Wm. Schweitzer's Hall, 261 Woodward ave., cor. Lincoln st.

158. BRANCH HELLGATE, W. S. D. B. F.—Meets every third Monday in the month at Henk's Hall, 1644 Third ave., nw. cor. 92d st., New York. Phys., Dr. F. A. Eggersman, 129 E. 93d st. Fin. Secy., August Schrimpf, 161 East 91st st., New York; pres., John Prechtl, 327 E. 93d st., New York.

160. MURRAY HILL—(from 23d to 50th sts). Monthly meetings every third Monday in the month at 8 p.m. Quarterly general meeting every third Sunday at 9 a.m. Acceptance of dues and payment of sick benefit every Monday evening at 214 E. 41st st. Branch Phys., Dr. Ctheo A. Edlich, 155 E. 45th st. Fin. Secy., E. V. Hoveling, 333 E. 46th st.

173. WESTCHESTER—Meets every third Saturday in the month at Siegel's Hall, formerly Maurer's Hall, Unionport road, near Van Nest ave. Dr. M. H. Braker, 1821 Amethyst st., Van Nest; Fin. Sec., Henry Brenner, 629 Morris Park ave., Van Nest.

179. BRANCH NORTH MORRISANIA—Meeting every first Sunday of month. Dues received and payment of sick benefit every Monday evening from 7:30 to 9:30, at Kullmann's Hall, cor. 167th st. and Park ave. Physician, 350 E. 156th st. Fin. Secy., E. Baumeister, 1354 Brook ave., N. Y.

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.

224. BRANCH BAY RIDGE—Meets every third Thursday at Bay Ridge Forum, 313 47th st., Brooklyn. Branch Phys., Dr. Ittleson, 4701 Sixth avenue; Fin. Secy., Henry Wiedmayer.

280. MANHATTAN WEST — English Branch; meets every second Thursday of the month; dues accepted and sick benefits paid every Thursday, at Niederauer's Hall, 981 Columbus ave. (108th st.). Jos. H. Santer, 564 W. 140th st., Fin. Secy. Dr. A. W. Pollak, 251 W. 122d st., physician.

Workmen's Circle Directory

BRANCH NO. 3, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at Capital Hall, 16-18 Manhattan ave. Our doctor, John Bailey, 68 McKibbin st.; J. Finkelstein, 107 Varet st., Fin Sec.; S. Lewy, 181 Harrison ave., Hospitaler.

"THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE" (Arbeiter Ring), General Office, 80-91 Delancey st., N. Y. City. Tel. 3616 Orchard.

AUSTRIAN WORKMEN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, Branch 42, Workmen's Circle, meets every Friday evening at 328 E. Houston st.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BR. 24, BRONX, meets every second and fourth Saturday in the month at the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton ave. P. Lerner, Fin. Secy., 1432 Crotona Park, E.; Cor. Secy., H. Halpern, 1630 Bathgate ave.; M. Kass, Hospitaler, 485 E. 173d st., Dr. H. Cohen, 500 E. 173d st.

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All the newest improvements, in a small Socialist family; near a park. 1379 Franklin ave., between 169th and 170th sts. Margolin.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

Young man, 20, educated, wishes employment. S., care Merochnik, 1269 5th ave., Manhattan.

FELLOWSHIP FARM.

"BACK TO THE LAND."

New York commuters are organizing a "Fellowship Farm," similar to successful groups in Massachusetts and California. Co-operative, not communistic. Individual home acres, gardens, poultry, etc.; co-operative dairy, machinery, etc. $50 down, $4 monthly for 44 months. Edwin W. Wheat, Secretary, 471 West 22d St., N. Y.

"FELLOWSHIP FARM"
BULLETIN!
The Farm Is Bought! The Land Is Ours!
All Subscriptions Are Hereby Called In.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
The subscribers will hold an INCORPORATORS' MEETING at Smith & McNeil's Restaurant, 200 Greenwich Street, near Fulton, at 8 o'clock sharp.
LAST CHANCE FOR ALLOTMENTS. ARE YOU IN?

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BOSTON, 27 Kingston St. — BUFFALO, 282 Main St.
PHILA., 825 Chestnut St. — ST. LOUIS, 705 Pine St.
PITTSBURG, 937 Liberty St. — DETROIT, 127 Farmer St.
CLEVELAND, 628 Prospect Ave. — NEWARK, 54 Clinton St.

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CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS. UNION-MADE CLOTHES ONLY.
Willy Bros.................54-56-58 Eldridge St.

UNION CLOTHIER.
Joseph Levy..........2196 3d ave., near 120th st.

GENTS' FURNISHER.
Sig Klein.............50 3d Ave., Near 10th St.

PRINTING INKS, CLOLORS AND VARNISHES.
J. M. Huber...................150 Worth St.

UNION SHOES.
B. N. Lefkowitz..................110 Delancy St.

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The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Mailly, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Sunday Issue Only.	Week-Day Issue Only.	Sun. and Week-Day Issue.
Per One Year	$2.00	$4.50	$6.00
Per Six Months	1.00	2.25	3.00
Per Three Months	.50	1.15	1.50
Per One Month	.20	.40	.50

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

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

VOL. 5. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14. No. 227.

THE SEVEN WHO WERE ELECTROCUTED

As might be expected, the spectacle of seven men going to death the other day in the electric chair at Sing Sing has renewed—spasmodically at least—the old, old agitation for the abolition of capital punishment.

We incline strongly to the opinion, however, that the success of this agitation is practically hopeless until we understand and publicly recognize the fundamental reason why capital punishment is inflicted.

If we could, without taking a poll, enumerate the number of people strongly opposed to capital punishment, we should no doubt find that they largely exceed those who as strenuously advocate it. It goes without saying, of course, in this connection, that by far the greatest portion of the population are not sufficiently interested to earnestly advocate either the maintenance of capital punishment or its abolition. They may have what they call an opinion, but they would not take any particular trouble to have it enforced one way or the other. And it is this indifference that largely accounts for the perpetuation of the taking of human life by the State in this manner. Indifference gives consent, so to speak.

At the Sing Sing butchery, it is safe to say, that not a single spectator, or even those who took part in the horrible work, approved of the task. The Sheriff himself, who supervised the job, and declared it successful, is, as he publicly announces, opposed to capital punishment on principle. The head warden, too, it seems, entertains similar views. Prominent men and women all over the country are at present denouncing the affair as "legalized murder" and are meeting no apparent opposition to their views. Congressmen, Senators, reformers, clergymen, and even lawyers, express themselves similarly. But capital punishment persists. Why? For what reason? There must be a reason—a fundamental, underlying reason.

And stripping away all the legal mummery about the majesty of the law, eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth, safeguarding society, punishment not for revenge but as a deterrent, and all the rest of the humbug under which we seek to conceal from ourselves the real reason, we shall find that the existence and perpetuation of capital punishment is based principally on the existence of a fundamental social condition.

And that condition is—poverty.

Poverty is the cause of capital punishment.

In the last analysis the wretches who went to the death chair in Sing Sing the other day were sent there not so much because they committed murder as because they were poor.

And because that idea is hateful we either deny it or conceal it from ourselves by inventing other and superficial reasons. We hate to really admit that poverty is regarded as a crime, or if we do admit it we merely "deplore," and let it go at that.

Does anybody believe that if any of those men executed the other day at Sing Sing had a million dollars he would have gone to the electric chair? Nobody, unless he is either blind or an idiot.

The five Italians were laborers, as were the remaining two. They were ignorant, bestial, cruel, vindictive, covetous, drunken and more or less insane. But they were all these things mainly because they were poor; because society had used them as beasts they were beasts. And they received the punishment inflicted on beasts.

They were at least as insane or of as low mentality as Thaw, but that did not save them from the electric chair. But Thaw had millions of dollars, and they saved him. He wasn't poor, therefore he didn't die, though he killed with his own hand, in the presence of hundreds of witnesses, a person rated as infinitely more important, wealthy, powerful and influential than the victim for whom the lives of the Italians were taken. Had Thaw merely killed a poor man, like, say, one of these Italian laborers, he would almost certainly have gone free.

Will all those implicated in the Rosenthal murder go to the death chair? Right now we say they will not. Not even if found guilty. There are big funds for their defense. There are seven of them also, but there will be no seven of them killed in a bunch. Those who died had no funds. They were poor; they had neither money nor the influence to procure money. And they paid for their poverty with their lives.

Why is a hobo or tramp run in on sight? Because he has "no visible means of support," the law specifically says. That is, in ordinary language, because he is poor.

Why do people go to jail and stay there? Because they are poor.

Why didn't Morse stay in jail? Because he wasn't poor.

Will any one send us here the name of a multimillionaire who ever suffered the extreme penalty of the law? Or a common millionaire, or even a semi-millionaire or a demi-semi-millionaire? There may be such, but they are as scarce as hen's teeth. We can find a thousand poor men who have suffered capital punishment for every rich man who can be named.

It may be said that rich people don't commit murder in the same proportion as poor men do. That is true. But it only proves that poverty is the main reason for crime. But it is equally true that when rich men do commit murder they do not suffer the extreme penalty of the law in anything like the same proportion that poor men do.

Poverty is the prime, the main, cause of murder, both official and unofficial. There are some exceptions—exceptions that prove the rule.

If we want to abolish capital punishment, the way to go about it is to abolish poverty first.

The Socialist understands this, and that is the reason why a demand for the abolition of capital punishment appears in Socialist platforms. But the Socialist is logical in his demand, for he also demands the abolition of poverty as a precedent to the other.

Let us get rid of poverty, and capital punishment will die a natural death. When the prime cause is taken away the result will disappear also. Let us have no "poor," as we now know them, and we shall have neither jails nor electric chairs nor gallows trees. Let us have social justice and we shall have no place for the abomination that parades as "justice" today.

:o:

A big drop is predicted in the price of beef, for the curious reason that the corn crop has been so plentiful that cattle feed will therefore be cheaper. The prophets making these predictions evidently assume that we are still living in the age of competition and reckon without the Beef Trust, which, being recently dissolved, is of necessity more powerful than ever before. What the working people want to be shown is some reasonable proof that they can get more meat than they can now. There is some class to that kind of predicting, if it can be made good.

:o:

Strikebreaking thugs in the West Virginia coal fields have been equipped with machine cannon, thus completing the final requisite of this special army of capitalism—an artillery service. Heretofore we have had the infantry force in the common thug, the cavalry in the Pennsylvania Cossacks, and West Virginia now wheels into line with the field batteries. Horse, foot and artillery, all complete. Now all that is needed is an aeroplane service, and that will doubtless be added in due time.

:o:

Those campaign managers of past elections who don't remember exactly where the funds came from or how much they amounted to, but are certain that no trust contributed anything, stand in about the same relation to the trusts as Sam Schepps and Jack Rose do to the New York police. The commandment, "Thou shalt not squeal," is about equally incumbent on both.

"AMERICAN SOCIALISM OF THE PRESENT DAY"

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

It has long been contended by the anti-feminists—those mole-eyed and fossil-brained opponents of woman suffrage—that a woman is not capable of appreciating the profound complexities of political economy as is a man—whose brain is peculiarly arranged, primarily for the purpose of perceiving these wonders.

Further, no woman is capable of weighing and analyzing the fine differences between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, and deciding definitely—without male assistance—by just which system she would prefer to be robbed and exploited.

For the edification of the gentlemen cherishing these ideas, we would recommend the earnest, studious perusal of Jessie Wallace Hughan's "American Socialism of the Present Day."

It is by all odds the plainest, concisest, and ablest presentation of this philosophy which we have yet seen.

A broad resume of the entire subject—with shrewd deductions from varying angles—and side excursions into the sociological, economic, and human factors involved, occupy this scholarly lady through 255 pages of profoundly interesting material.

No purblind partisan is she. She places a moving finger upon the weak points in the argument for collective ownership of industries and systems. She criticizes the Marxian theory of the function of capital, as such. She forsees difficulty in adjusting remuneration for service, and in the equitable division of labor.

As an instance, she writes:

"Closely bound up with the problem of incentive is that of the assignment of labor under Socialism. Even if we grant the existence of an efficient motive for labor in all men, the question as to differences in skill and ability still remains. If every man should be permitted to choose his own task under the Socialist regime, efficient adjustment would not thereby be assured, for taste does not always mean ability, and aside from difference in capacity we have the time-honored problem of the distasteful and dangerous work."

This matter, of course, will solve itself when it presses for solution by a method of selection, based, perhaps, upon the application of some modification of Prof. Hugo Munsterberg's psychological tests for the determination of the fitness of college boys for certain studies. A method, by the way, indefinitely more accurate and scientific than the old "hit or miss" of fitting square pegs into round holes which we now employ.

As to the scavenger proposition, it is merely a question of increasing the remuneration, reducing the hours of labor, and adopting machinery to do the so-called ignoble and undesirable work done by hand.

Again, she questions the feasibility of the Utopian millennium being brought about through social ownership and control of utilities, but she is eminently fair and judicial withal.

Her viewpoint is honest and sincere, and she never assumes the dogmatic dictatorialness of many of our writers upon economics.

Mrs. Hughan states that "the attitude of Socialists toward the State is so frequently misunderstood that we find them popularly classed sometimes with anarchists, and sometimes with bureaucrats. It is true that Socialism aims definitely at the enlargement of government functions, opposes anarchism with vigor, and works through the channels of legitimate politics."

And she quotes Spargo to the effect that "the history of the Socialist movement is in large part the history of a struggle with anarchism. The result is seen today in the fact that wherever Socialism is strong, as in Germany, for example, anarchism is a negligible force, and where, as in Spain, Socialism is weak, anarchism prevails."

It is to be seriously regretted that Mr. Taft and our well-meaning but egregiously mistaken "trust-busting" friends have not yet arrived at the age of mental discretion of this clever little lady.

When they develop to her status, they, too, will understand that "the trust is the natural transitional form between individualist and Socialist enterprise. It has come to stay, and as the economic power must always be superior to the merely political, any attempt to check or control it cannot escape the fate of the various other laws that have attempted to turn back the tide of industrial development."

"A Daniel come to judgment, again say I."

"American Socialism of the Present Day" is a book of which any man may well be proud to have been the author.

Bosses Bad and Otherwise

By CHARLES STOLBERG.

"The bosses of the Roosevelt party are the worst kind of bosses. They are self-appointed."

This random shot by an editorial marksman of the Wur-uld is really clever, "don't-jer-know?" You fail to see the point? Well, now, it's just like this:

Rastus Johnsing likes chicken, and so does Mistuh Brown. But in these days when the cost of living is beyond reach of—never mind about that, though, leave it to the two to get what they consider the necessities of life. "If there's a will, there's a way," so a word to the wise is sufficient. That is, not to say, however, that Mistuh Brown and Rastus Johnsing are to be placed in the same category.

Mistuh Brown, who, by the way, happens to be a pillar of Bucktown society, is convinced of the impracticability of the lawful method of procedure in becoming possessed of the very desirable barnyard biped. A chronic lack of the legal tender necessary thereto furnishes the basis for this conviction. But the wild Mistuh Brown gets his chicken just the same. His son, Mose, happens to be very well adapted to farmyard prowling and this fact enables the sanctimonious old darky to indulge his weakness for the meat nearest the wishbone quite frequently. Now, Mose is "jest nacherly bad." Any time he gets "caught with the goods," all that Mistuh Brown needs to do is to assume a holy air and disclaim Mose as a "good-fer-nuthin' lazy coon," with a double emphasis on the lazy. And, likely as not, there's no one in the village suspects that Mose is purposely permitted to go as far as he likes in his slothful habits because said habits are likely to come in handy as evidence whenever there is any danger that the charge of being "accessory before the fact" may be brought against Mistuh Brown.

Rastus Johnsing, however, resorts to "direct action." He must have chicken; he knows where the biggest ones roost; and, being confident of his knack of getting them with neatness and dispatch while the unsuspecting farmer slumbers, why should he hesitate?

But should Rastus get caught, he is certain to be pronounced the worst kind of a chicken crook. "Self-appointed," ye know.

How about it, patient reader? Are you on the high seat of the logic cart with Mr. Wur-uld Man? You fail to see the point? Don't see where "we" get the idea that Mose and Rastus and Mistuh Brown are not equally bad? Guess you forget that "we" are veritable idea incubators and that "we" hatch them at so much per. Where do you get off anyhow? What? No essential difference between the colored gentry, because they all connive at getting the chickens dishonestly, and then deliberately set out to garner them in after their respective methods? Never heard tell of such a thing. Just because a leading citizen makes a "pile" in a questionable manner is not to say that he cannot be respectable. No wonder this glorious country of "ours" is going to the "demnition frankfurters." With the common peepul becoming chock-full of nonsense, there is no hope until Bullthrow Pilsen takes a seat on the Presidential chair; and even that bright hope will go a-glimmering along with the many hopes that "can't come back" if the peepul persist in butting into untried political innovations. Next thing you know the common peepul will be telling us that the Morgans, the Ryans, the Belmonts and numerous other well known society pillars—the possessors of superior brains and the worthy receivers of the rewards of abstinence—are as guilty of receiving unearned increment as are the Murphys, the Sullivans, the Hinky Dinks and others who are bosses for the love of it, plus the "rake-off," for "delivering the goods," and that the "pillars" are, moreover, just as culpable in the matter of unearned increment as are the "self-appointed" bosses of Lobster Bay Teddy, to wit, Perkins, Munsey, McCormick, etc., not to mention such worthy assistants as "Strong-arm" Bill Flinn and some others. "We" see the difference even if it is not quite obvious to many. Truly, when the average citizen fails to grasp a point so self-evident, "we" do not wonder that the illogical theory of Socialism is taking such hold in this land of "ours." What's that? Harry Thaw seems to lack superior brains, and therefore does not deserve his reward of abstinence? "We" refuse to consider that question. Besides, it's entirely out of order in the present discussion, and may, in the words of "our" candidate for the Presidency, "lead us too far afield."

P. S. (pointed suggestion)—The reader can depend upon tomorrow's Wur-uld for some more "breaks." If you don't get the Wuf-uld and haven't the extra price for a copy, any of the other daily news suppressors will furnish you with an article that's "just as good."

N. B. (not bunk)—The above "ad" is unsolicited.

FALL OF A NEW YORK PRISON SLAVER

An annual subsidy in Austria of $230,000 a year to encourage the basket industry in penal institutions after almost destroying a prosperous town in Central New York, finally led to an insidious form of industrial feudalism. To regain his former profits, the chief manufacturer of baskets in this town decided to follow the example of the Austrians, and have his willows stripped at the Onondaga Penitentiary, although the State constitution provides for State use of convict made goods.

His partner induced the town supervisor to enter into a contract with the county penitentiary in the name of the town for the peeling of all willow which the town poor could not do. "Then the poor folks of the town," writes E. Stagg Whitin, of the National Committee on Prison Labor, in the Survey, "enjoyed the proud distinction of being allowed to work on the baskets, not eight hours, not ten, but twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen and sixteen. The work being done at home, there is no factory restriction. The baby of 3 does what it can, while it sucks the end of the willow. The old blind grandmother tells her beads at the turn of the basket. All combined they are thankful to make $2 a day. The prison slaver owns the mortgages on most of the houses in the town, and sets the wages as well as the interest on the mortgages according to his needs. His is the power, not only of the lord of the manor, but as Sheriff of the imperial authority of the State. But the end is near. Investigation proved through an accident that a secret rebate was paid from the amount the contractor paid to the county. The Governor has assumed jurisdiction and proved that justice can prevail."

FREE SPEECH FOR CARDINAL GIBBONS

Editor of The Call:

Practically every ecclesiastic who hands out advice and opinions, denounces some things and commends others, always insists in addition that reform and regeneration begins with the individual himself for the things he urges others to do.

Here, for instance, I notice Cardinal Gibbons denouncing "race suicide" and commending Roosevelt for denouncing it also.

Why should Gibbons butt in upon this question anyhow? What has he done to boost the population himself? Why should he not set an example to those upon whom he urges procreation as a duty? He would hardly confess that he isn't competent. Yet he declares that it is "inhuman" not to propagate the species, and at the same time "a violation of the laws of nature and nature's God," and that a "man is obliged to serve the natural law" of which this is a violation, and "no one can do this with impunity."

What kind of talk is this anyhow? Is Gibbons willing to admit that he is "inhuman" and a "violator of the laws of nature's God," or does he hold himself not to be a "man"? "No one can violate nature's law with impunity," except Gibbons and other Catholic ecclesiastics. If this is not so, I should like to know it. When a man becomes a priest, is nature's law suspended in his case?

Roosevelt at least has some warrant for talking on this subject. In fact, I believe he has six warrants—Alice, Ethel, Kermit, Theodore, Quentin and another whose name just now slips my memory. But when it comes to a showdown in the matter of warrants, what has Gibbons to exhibit? Let him put up or shut up.

What have you to say on this matter, Mr. Editor? I should like your opinion.

JAS. H. SMITH.

New York, N. Y.

[Our opinion is practically the same as yours. Unless Gibbons is essentially different from the rest of the human species his remarks would seem to be impertinent. But it must be remembered that there are millions of people who do regard the priesthood as essentially different from other human beings in that particular respect and hold that what the Cardinal calls "the God of nature," who is superior to "nature," has made exceptions of them. How they figure this out we do not know. Probably they don't figure it at all. They just accept it without question. Doubtless the Cardinal himself would put forward the same assertion if you could call him to time about it, but you would have either to accept it on his say-so or not at all. People who do accept that view find no impertinence in his remarks. People who don't, like yourself, are exasperated by them. It is a matter of belief, and that is about all there is to it. And while it may seem utterly inconsistent as well as impertinent to you, you must remember that if you regard the Cardinal as merely a human being you must accord him full liberty to express his opinion like any other human being, whether he really is one or not.—Editor The Call.]

Lyrics of the Day

Dedicated to "Injunction Bill."

By MAURICE L. EPSTEIN.

THE WOMAN OF THE STREET.

I'm disgusting, 'tis true; yet what is to blame
For this sample of degradation and shame
But Capitalism, that drives me to a life of ill fame?

THE CRIMINAL.

My living is made by robbing and stealing
When one can't get work, what's the use of appealing
To yourself to be honest—while your stomach has feeling?

THE BEGGAR.

A burden on others—ah, what a disgrace!
If justice were done, this could not take place.
I am made by the System that's "fixing" the race.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Not a crust in the house, children crying for bread,
Work not to be gotten, heart heavy as lead,
Crushed and oppressed, I wish I were dead.

THE WORKINGMAN.

With senses all dulled from unceasing toil,
Deafened by clatter of workshop's turmoil,
I labor through life till I rest 'neath the soil.

POLITICIAN (DEM. OR REP.).

Body and soul, we're bought and we're paid for.
Our duty is clear to the "Plutes" that we work for.
Workingmen's interests? That's not what we're here for.

THE CAPITALIST.

Damn Socialists, anyway; why can't they be content?
Why rouse up fellow workingmen, who slave to pay me rent?
They act like men who really want to elect a President.

THE SOCIALIST.

Workers of the world, unite. Your chains alone you lose.
Your actions at election time can free you from abuse,
So turn your backs to Elephant, Jackass and fake Bull Moose.

HITS AT UNIONS.

Ever since the Illinois Central railway system began fighting the federation of shop employes on that road the stock has been sliding and slumping. Its loss during one year of eight months of strike was over a million dollars, the cold figures of which loss may be seen in reports to stockholders. For these reasons, nobody is really surprised when W. L. Park, vice president and general manager, gets up before an audience of supposedly intelligent people and makes the assertion that unionism and Socialism are killing business. Park knows. He is it.

MARY ANN (From the Book of Life)

By THERESA MALKIEL.

Here we are with the hot weather on our hands, the children home from school and no means to deal with both. If a person is sick it is hard for him, no matter which way you try, to lay him down.

Poverty is a sickness, and a bad one at that. No matter which way we turn it is just as hard, just as bad. It is difficult to get through the winter with its cold weather, the extra coal and clothing, and we keep hoping for the summer months. But when the hot weather overtakes us we find ourselves as bad, or even worse off.

The stuffy little rooms with all the insects that swarm in them, the lack of ice, and last, but not lesat—the children home from school. This seems to be the hardest of all hard questions. What is a body to do with them? Let them run wild in the street? And what then? What will become of them, what will they turn to? And yet—there is no other way out at present. The minute they open their eyes we send them into the street, glad to get rid of them, for we have a thousand and one things to do before the day is over.

But the hour arrives inevitably, when we wish there had never been such a thing as a street. For the latter is full of temptations, full of bad examples. It is from the street that all the mischief originates, because of its influence our penitentiaries are full of misguided youth, our reformatories of bad boys, our houses of correction of wayward girls.

I don't profess to know very much, but my ordinary common sense tells me that since the city deems it its duty to take care of the children in providing them with an education during nine and a half months of the year it ought not to undo its own work by letting them loose for the rest of the year.

I should think that it is very important to guide them the [illegible] around if they are worth [illegible] be cared for at all. Wh[illegible] them amidst nature's bou[illegible] them the green grass, the woods, the blue sky? Th[illegible] our little ones never se[illegible] to see either.

And yet, they all help [illegible] brighter forever after, th[illegible] an education by itself. [illegible] mind it is absolutely nece[illegible] this. Because the childr[illegible] are our men and women o[illegible] If we build today we will h[illegible] thing to live in in the fu[illegible]

It is the desire to sav[illegible] dren from the wrong pa[illegible] them an opportunity to [illegible] Children's Court, and wh[illegible] after it, that made me think [illegible] shortsightedness of our [illegible] Why, I honestly think [illegible] save in prisons and r[illegible] what they would have [illegible] giving the children a ch[illegible] and develop during th[illegible] months amidst the gree[illegible] pleasant outdoor occupati[illegible]

The trouble seems to b[illegible] who have these things [illegible] They either don't know [illegible] want to know the people's [illegible] They are simply looking out for [illegible] own fat jobs. You don't hear [illegible] cry out, "The city has [illegible] when the question comes to [illegible] their own salary. But [illegible] and complain when there [illegible] made to do something [illegible] ple.

It would be quite i[illegible] them to act in this m[illegible] ever, if the people would [illegible] to assert their rights. And [illegible] say the people I actually mean [illegible] people—men and wo[illegible] school question concerns [illegible] a great deal more than [illegible] men and we are the on[illegible] upon the necessary impr[illegible]

To the Soap Boxer

By GEORGE H. SPASH.

Despite the assertion that there are fifty-seven varieties of Socialism, I am convinced that this number is incorrect and that there are but two—"the Socialist who mounts the soap box and those who, possessed of a more reflective mind, are constrained by sober reason from doing so."

However, since special occasions occur where the latter aspire to rise where the former perspire and to address an audience from thus dizzy eminence, I risk the charge of presumption in order to offer the following advice:

Don't imitate.

How often have I seen a young speaker mount the soap box, carefully place his right hand over his left kidney, lean forward at an angle of fifteen degrees, hunch his shoulders, point his index finger and commence to recite or "incite," a la Eugene Debs, to discover the asininity of imitation only equaled by its futility.

Develop your own individuality in speaking; deliver the message in your own way; read all you possibly can upon the art, even if it requires buying, begging, borrowing and committing acts of larceny.

Avoid long, involved and complex sentences; Jesus taught effectively because his speech was remarkable for its simplicity.

Remember, your object is to convince your audience of the truth of what you say, therefore speak to clarify, not to mystify.

Take your time and don't let your ability to talk continuously for two solid hours deceive you into the belief that that is all that is required.

Get all the experience possible, but never practice in a business meeting.

A DIFFERENCE.

Bangs—How did old Heavysole treat you when you asked him for his daughter? Acted like a pirate, didn't he?

Butts—Pirate! He acted like a freebooter!—Judge.

The Competing Force

By WILLIAM ROBINSON.

There's a force at work
In this world today
That will loosen the burden
And take away
From the workers' backs
The galling load
That has ground him down
In the miry road.
And will lead him away
Thro. leafy lanes
To rich green fields
And fertile plains,
Where himself and wife
And children fair,
Can rest a while,
With time to spare
To pluck sweet flowers
And breathe pure air.
Then bearing on,
Thro' a vine-clad gate,
Will leave him at length
In his own estate,
Where he used to dwell
Ere the monster greed,
With never a heart
To intercede,
Drove him forth to toil
'Mid want and stress
That bound him down
In vile duress,
Till a fire in his soul
Began to burn,
His muscles heave
The bounds to spurn,
And, straining up,
His chains fall, rived,
The scattered links
Spell Socialism.

A SCIENTIFIC DEFENSE.

"You are charged with selling adulterated milk," said the judge.

"So I understand, your honor," said the milkman. "I plead not guilty."

"But the testimony shows that your milk is 25 per cent water," said the judge.

"Then it must be high grade milk," returned the milkman. "If your honor will look up the word milk in your dictionary you will find that it consists of from 80 to 90 per cent water. I ought to have sold it for cream."—Judge.

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