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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR UNDERTAKERS' AGENT?

Girl's Death Brings Out Peculiar Situation.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Offers \$218 to Settle Policy for \$218—Undertaker to Get \$77.50 for Burial—Girl's Guardian Ordered to Give Undertaker Insurance Policy.

(This story was refused by the New York American, Evening Journal, and World on the ground that it would interest the readers.)

On May 4, Miss Isabel Stanyard, colored, 21 years old, dropped dead on Eighth avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth street, and was taken to the Morgue. Mrs. Ida Taylor, of 37 West Thirty-ninth street, who was the dead girl's guardian, and to whose care she had been entrusted by her mother, in the company of two other women, identified the body, and told the people at the Morgue that she would attend to the burial. The mother of the deceased lives in Charleston, S. C., and she explained that she wishes to communicate with her, asking whether the body was to be shipped to Charleston or was to be interred in this city. She was asked whether the girl was insured and when informed that there is a policy of \$218 dollars in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, she was told that she had yet ten days' time in which to act.

Mrs. Taylor wired to the mother, and on the third day she came, armed with a power of attorney, to the administrator's office, 119 Nassau street, asking that the body be turned over to Groves & Shorrett, undertakers, with whom she made arrangements that they attend to the burial for \$45. She was told that the body had been turned over to J. Winterbottom & Son, undertakers, at 60 Sixth avenue, who were going to do it for \$77.50.

Mrs. Taylor then raised a protest, and asked what right the Administrator had to attend to the case when she was here to attend to it. But her protest did little good, as the body was already on the way to the cemetery.

Insurance Company Refuses to Pay.
When Mrs. Taylor applied to the Metropolitan Insurance Company, and asked that the premium of \$218 be sent to the girl's mother at 1 Haslet, Charleston, S. C., she was told that they are ready to give her \$218 PROVIDED THAT SHE PAYS OUT OF THIS SUM SHE PAY WINTERBOTTOM, THE UNDERTAKER.

Mrs. Taylor was seen by a Call reporter. She is colored, but seems to have few characteristics, and still few features typical of her race. She is tall and slender, has a decidedly pretty face and large expressive eyes. She is highly intelligent and speaks remarkable English. By profession, she is a laundress, at home.

"My mistake," she said, "was that I told the people at the Morgue that she had a policy. I do not think they would hurry to hand her body over to one of their own undertakers if I had not. They told me I had ten days' time to claim the body, and when I came on the third day to the City Administrator's office with my undertaker, Mr. Groves, we were told that we were too late. I told Mr. How that this was no case for me, that Isabel had kin, and that I was to look after her."

"Why did you surrender the policy?" asked the reporter.
"They had an order from the office," answered Mrs. Taylor. "It was on the third day, I was prostrated and busy attending to my duties and my work, when two men entered my house with an order from the City Administrator's office, ordering me to surrender the effects of Isabel Stanyard. 'If you don't do what we tell you to do, we will arrest you,' said one of them. I gave up all I had, and after they got hold of the insurance book the man in charge said that he is the undertaker who was given the job to bury the body. I remonstrated, but the man said it was no use, for he had friends in the City Administrator's office and in the Life Insurance Company.

"It seems to be so," remarked Mrs. Taylor. "For the first thing they told me at the Metropolitan Insurance Company was that I cannot get my money unless I pay the undertakers' bill."

"Why does not the company pay the full amount?" the reporter asked.
"I don't know. All I know is that the last three weeks I have been going to the office and every time I went had to sign another paper. I handed the matter over to a lawyer and that will cost me five dollars. I paid regularly for the girl's policy. I do not want the

money for myself, but for her poor mother, who is surely in need of it.
"My husband is an elevator man at 130 Fifth avenue, and receives thirty dollars a month. Take off fourteen for rent, so you will understand why I have to do laundry work at home. I spent a great deal of my own money and time in my efforts to collect the money, and I did not get it yet."

Where the Insurance Money Goes.

"The company is quick enough to take the money, but when it comes to paying it is a different matter. Just look at these figures and see what remains of a policy of \$218. Fifty-seven dollars the company takes off for no valid reason that I can see; then they make me produce testimonials of two doctors, for which I am going to pay five dollars for each; then there is the lawyer's twenty-five dollars and their undertaker \$77.50."

Mrs. Taylor added the figures and found it amounted to \$169.50.
"Now add to this," said Mrs. Taylor, "the money I spent on telegrams, stamps, carfare, etc. I had to take two women with me to witness the identification, and being too ill to go down to the Administrator's office, I was forced to take a carriage. And my time! I had to hire a woman to do the work, because, for the last three weeks, I was busy going to the City Administrator's office, the insurance company and the lawyer."

Mr. Groves, of Groves & Storrett, undertakers, of 341 West Forty-first street, when seen corroborated Mrs. Taylor's testimony.
"When I applied to the City Administrator's office on the third day after Miss Stanyard was dead, I was told I was too late. I told the man in charge that I did not think that it was a case for them, as Mrs. Taylor was here to attend to it, but I got no satisfaction. I was going to do it for \$45, but that fellow, I hear, got \$77.50."

Winterbottom Aggressive.

At Winterbottom's, 60 Sixth avenue, the reporter found two men, both of whom declined to discuss the matter. He was connected by telephone with the proprietor, who advised the reporter that the "man at the desk" will furnish all information.
"Did you get your money for the Stanyard burial?" the reporter asked.
"I don't know," said the man at the desk.

"Were you the man who presented the order to Mrs. Taylor, directing her to surrender the insurance policy?"
"Yes; no; I don't remember."
"Do you mind giving me your name?"
"I don't know."
"You don't know your name?"
"I know my name, of course, but I don't know that I want to give it to you."

When the reporter was about to go the man who didn't remember, called him back and, in angry tone, said: "Look you here, if you say anything against us, Mr. Winterbottom is going to sue you."
"You seem to take it for granted that the facts of the case will be against you."
"I don't care. I only tell you that if you say one word on this case we will sue you."

Head of Associated Press His Friend.

It was strange to see that man get excited at no provocation whatever, for the reporter displayed no partiality and was very polite. He just smiled, and the man at the counter smiled, too, and said confidently: "Of course, you can't say anything against us. You know why?"
The reporter did not know.
"Because the head of the Associated Press is our friend, see!"
The reporter saw it and here ended the interview.

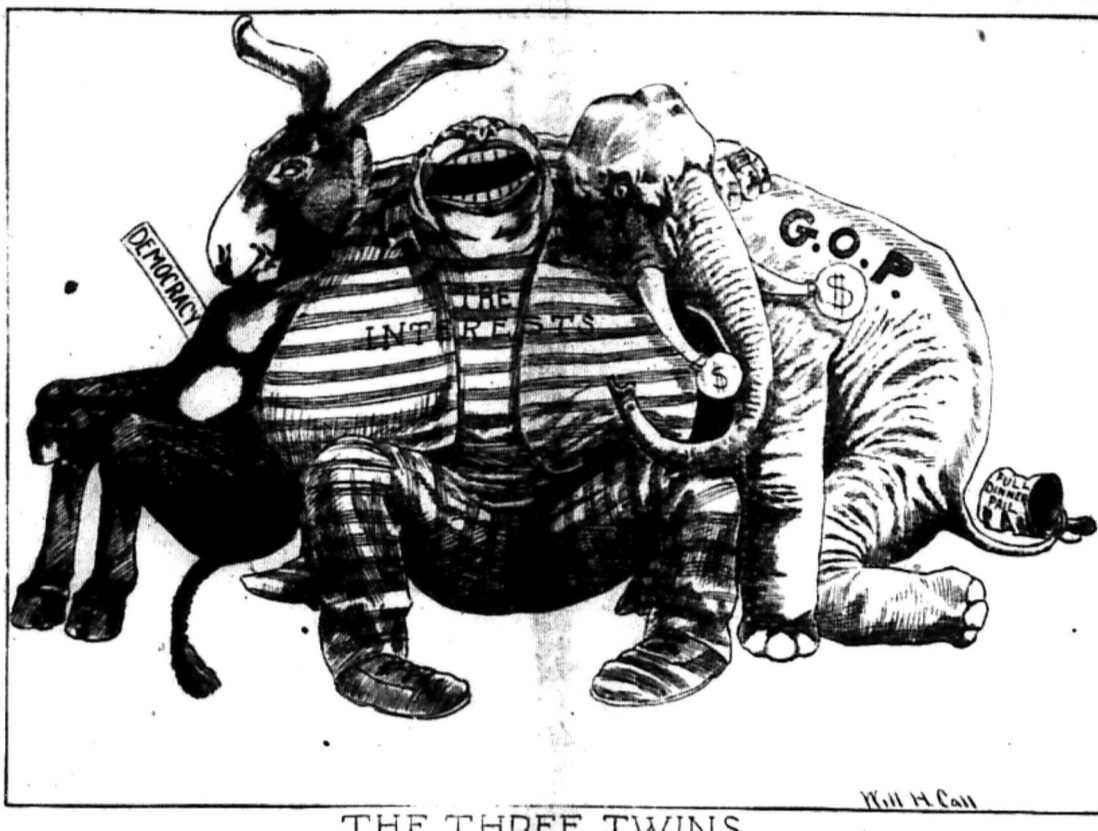
Insurance Official Reticent.

At the branch office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 240 West Twenty-third street, where the case of Gobel Stanyard is being transacted, little information was given out. The cashier refused to give his name, and said that the reason the company does not pay the policy in full was because the insured misrepresented her age.
"I am here to take money," he said, "and not to give information. However, when on the death of a person, we find that at the time she insured, the age given was not correct, we pay the policy at the scale of corrected age."
"You make no effort to ascertain the age when you receive premium. It is only when you have to pay that you do so."

"Why should we? If one wants to lie we let them. We know that it's only himself he is fooling."
"In this particular case, can you tell me what the exact difference is?" asked the reporter.
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ZIONISTS HOLD CONVENTION IN ATLANTIC CITY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13.—The eleventh annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists opened here yesterday. The societies in the federation number 225, a net increase of seventeen over last year. The object of the Zionist movement is to found a home for Jews in Palestine.



THE THREE TWINS

STEAMER GROUNDS IN HELL GATE

Early this morning while coming through Hell Gate inbound the steamer Maine of the New Bedford Line, crowded with passengers, had an accident to her steering gear and after drifting about helplessly went aground at Pot Cove, Astoria. The continued whistling as the steamer swung inshore caused a panic among the passengers, but quick work by the officers speedily calmed them.
After being stuck for over an hour two tugs of the New Haven Railroad pulled the boat off and towed her to her dock at Clarkson street.

BRITISH SOCIALISTS INDIGNANT AT KING

LONDON, July 13.—The Socialist members of Parliament are still very angry over the King's failure to invite James Keir Hardie to attend the recent garden party at Windsor.
During a meeting of East End laborers yesterday, Hardie said: "I shall allow no interference with my political conduct in or out of Parliament by the King or the court."
William Thorne, M. P., secretary of the Gas Workers' and General Laborers' Union, spoke in a similar vein. He repudiated the right of the King or anybody else to curb his tongue inside or outside of Parliament, adding: "I hope the time will most speedily arrive when there will be no room for the kings and queens. We shall then govern ourselves better than now."

The audience were in thorough harmony with the speakers and they roared William Crooks, M. P., by trade a cooper, who spoke later, taunting him with having attended the garden party. Crooks did not deny the fact, but jollied his hearers into good humor.
Hardie and his supporters persist in declaring that his exclusion from Windsor Castle was due to his opposing the King's recent visit to the Czar at Reval. The Socialists claim that the King is interfering with the liberty of the House of Commons.

NEW DIET KITCHEN FOR UPPER WEST SIDE.

To meet the increasing demands of public and private charities the New York Diet Kitchen Association will next week add another station to the chain it already maintains in the tenement districts for supplying clean milk and fresh eggs to the sick poor. The new kitchen will be located on the upper West Side, in the neighborhood of Columbus avenue and 100th street, and its deliveries added to the output of the other stations will place the grand total of clean milk supplied for destitute mothers and babies this year well up to 300,000 quarts.

Over sixty agencies, including city dispensaries, now rely upon the association for their milk supply, and less than a dozen of them make any return to help pay for the food that keeps their patients alive.

OLYMPIC GAMES ON

International Contests Begin in Terrific Rain.

LONDON, July 13.—England's proverbially inauspicious weather was on its worst behavior for the opening of the Olympic games to-day. Beginning late yesterday afternoon, the skies poured rain. Not in any mere drizzle, but with an earnestness and enthusiasm which led to the belief that the clouds might themselves be out after an Olympic record.
The rainfall to-day, in fact, a record, being the heaviest in more than twenty years.

The great stadium at Shepherd's Bush looked as if it had been the particular center of the disturbance. Large pools of water had formed in the cinder path, and the turf throughout the infield was soggy and heavy with the vast quantities of moisture which it had absorbed. The shallow gutter which runs around the edge of the concrete bicycle track was swelled to overflowing, and the water raced madly around the curves to throw itself eagerly over the little embankment into the heart of the adjacent cinder path when opportunity offered.

The condition of the cinder track is so bad that the prospects of making any records upon it until it has had several days of sunshine are remote.
Englishmen have, through long and possibly painful experience, learned to assume a sublime indifference to weather conditions, but this pose was impossible for the foreign athletes, on many of whom the sudden change has had a most disastrous effect. Many of them, especially those from Southern climates, went about the stadium this afternoon bundled in heavy overcoats, their necks muffled and their limbs protected by a hastily obtained supply of winter underwear. The rain was accompanied by a sudden drop in temperature of nearly fifteen degrees.

In spite of adverse weather, no one, apparently, stayed at home. The crowd, which began to clamor at the entrances of the stadium early in the day, exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters, and when the opening ceremonies finally began there were fully 90,000 persons within the enclosure. Every seat was filled.
LONDON, July 13.—The first heat of the 1,500 meter race for the Olympic championship of the world was won here to-day by J. P. Sullivan of the Irish American Athletic Club, representing the United States. Second place also went to an American, James D. Lightbody of the University of Chicago.

The official time was 4 minutes, 7 3-5 seconds.
The second heat of the 1,500 meters race was won by Melvin W. Shepard of the Irish American Athletic Club, with J. P. Halsted, Cornell University, second.
The time was 4 minutes, 5 seconds.
Three heats of the 400 meters swimming competition were raced following the two heats of the 1,000 meter run. England won the first two heats easily. Battersby and Foster taking the two firsts, while Tartakover of Australia won the third heat. The best time was 5 minutes, 48 seconds.

THAW GETS RESPITE TILL SEPTEMBER

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 13.—Harry K. Thaw again escapes the mad house for a time, at least, as Justice I. N. Mills of the Supreme Court today adjourned until the third Monday in September the hearing to decide whether or not Thaw was entitled to a trial by a jury to determine his sanity. Thaw was remanded back to the Poughkeepsie jail, where he will be in the custody of Sheriff Chanler of Dutchess county. Justice Mills first said he thought Thaw should go to Matteawan and the slayer of Stanford White turned pale. When the Justice finally decided to let him remain in the Poughkeepsie jail Thaw said to those near him, "I am very grateful for that decision."

CHILDREN BURNED IN BACKYARD BLAZE

Christina Sperina, 5 years old, is in a critical condition at the Harlem Hospital, suffering from burns received from a fire which a dozen little girls kindled this morning in the rear of the tenement house at 167 East 109th street. Half a dozen other children were severely burned.
Thinking that it would be great fun to have a fire, Lottie Schlick, 8 years old, touched a match to a pile of paper. As the blaze leaped up it caught her dress, and in an instant she was enveloped in flame.
Christiana Sperina, who was standing near, also caught fire, and the screaming of the children attracted their mothers.

The dresses of several of the other little girls also caught fire.
Sam Widdenburg, a butcher, living across the street, threw his coat around the Schlick girl and smothered the flames.
Max Maur, the janitor of the house, and Mrs. Schlick, mother of little Lottie, ran to the aid of Christiana Sperina, who was unconscious and whose clothing was almost burned off her body. Carrying the child to the sidewalk, Mrs. Schlick did what she could to revive the little girl and relieve her sufferings until an ambulance arrived.
The burns of the other little girls were dressed and the children left in the care of their mothers.

STABBING IS SEQUEL TO WEDDING.

Rolling along East 149th street early this morning, overflowing with good spirits after a wedding party, Joseph Waskeli, of 447 West 149th street, and Albine Gramosky, of 289 East 151st street, became engaged in a discussion about the relative merits of the bride and bridegroom. Presently they became angry. There was a cry and Gramosky fled down the street, while Waskeli sank to the sidewalk bleeding from a stab wound in the abdomen and another in the left lung.
He was hurried to Lebanon Hospital, where it was said late this morning that he would die. The police are searching for Gramosky.

ROOSEVELT SEES THINGS

His Saturday Speech Is Bald Misrepresentation.

There can be no grosser example of privilege than that set before us as an ideal by certain socialistic writers—the ideal that every man shall put into the common fund what he can, which would mean what he chose, and should take out what he wanted; in other words, this theory that the man who is vicious, foolish, a drag on the whole community, who contributes less than his share to the common good, should take out what he has not earned; that he shall rob his neighbor of what that neighbor has earned.—From the address by President Roosevelt at Matinecock, L. I., Saturday.

Socialists are making angry protests against this definition of Socialism by President Roosevelt, and denounced him yesterday as utterly ignorant of what their doctrines are.

"This peculiar statement of Roosevelt makes it very clear that he does not in the least understand Socialism," said Robert Hunter last night. "He has stated when he preaches his own doctrine, exactly what the Socialist party demands. We say with him that the 'collective and common power of the community must be exercised to regulate and control for common good this business use of vast wealth.'"

"What he condemns in us and what we do not believe in is exactly what his party stands for and has stood for since the seventies. The Republican party has always allowed the privileged to dip into the public pile as it chose and take what it wanted."

"Socialists want men to be rewarded for their services; that is, to be paid for what they do. They demand that no one be allowed to have what he has not earned. They want men to be rewarded according to their powerfulness in the community, not for their usefulness. There is a premium on the ability to beat the other man; to corrupt and to rob through tariff and corporation-made laws."

"We ask only that every man be given an equal opportunity to show what he is worth, and, once he has done that, to get what he deserves through his own efforts and through his own ability. This talk of the President's about our wishing to divide up a common purse is all nonsense, and if the President is at all well read he should know it."

Morris White, a prominent Socialist, said: "President Roosevelt made one mistake when he said that William D. Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were undesirable citizens before their trial and acquittal, and now he has made another, gigantic blunder. It seems to me that the President does not know the difference between anarchy and Socialism. The Socialists do not want something for nothing, but we do say that comparatively a small number of capitalists control all the means of wealth production, and, as our party platform says, 'have appropriated the fruits of the collective labors and struggles of generations.'"

"The President's idea of Socialism is absurd," exclaimed Mr. Morris Brown, a prominent Socialist Labor Union leader. "But who could expect him to say anything different? He would make people believe that Socialists were Communists. As a matter of fact we want each man to get just what he earns through his own efforts, and no more. If a man earns \$5 a day, then give it to him. If he earns \$10, give him that. But we would assert that one man who does inferior work to another should not get the same pay."

STILL ANOTHER TRUST.

BUFFALO, July 13.—The Frontier Telephone Company here, it is reported, is to be merged. The system of independent telephone lines east of the Mississippi River is a corporation which will control independent properties worth \$100,000,000.
Some of the independent telephone men who have for the last five years consistently opposed any merger of the independent interests may know that the Bell Telephone Company is the real mover behind the giant combination and that its object is to gobble up the independent telephone lines of the country.
It is said that the Eastern companies which are to be used in the merger are under option and most of the work is going on in the West. The New York franchise is under option, it is said, the movers in the merger having secured one of the franchises now existing over which there has been some litigation in favor of the independent companies.

FIRE DEPT. ALL GRAFT

How Croker's and O'Brien's Friend Got It.

That the city was defrauded in the purchase of hose of the Windsor Company, whose chief stockholder was Michael F. Loughman, the personal friend of Chief Croker, and John H. O'Brien, and present Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, was the substance of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts, who, however, refrain from advising criminal prosecution, although they suggest reforms.
The indictment.
"Fraud was committed upon the city in the sale to it of Windsor hose. . . . The responsibility for the fraud rests either upon Michael F. Loughman, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and former president of the Windsor Fire Appliance Company, or the United and Globe Rubber Manufacturing Companies, of Trenton, N. J., or both."

That is the indictment contained in a report of Commissioners of Accounts Mitchell and Gallaher to Mayor McClellan, made public yesterday, in which it is recommended that "the Corporation Council take immediate and affirmative action against the responsible parties to recover whatever damages the city has sustained by the purchase of Windsor hose."
O'Brien Not Mentioned.
Not once in the report is the name of John H. O'Brien, Commissioner of Gas, Water and Electricity and friend and sponsor for "Windsor" Loughman, mentioned. O'Brien has stood by Loughman since the scandal broke in the Fire Department when he appointed him his deputy at \$4,000 a year. He ousted Frank J. Goodwin, a powerful Tammany Hall leader, to give him the berth. O'Brien's influence made Loughman secretary of the Park Department. It was O'Brien who, as Fire Commissioner, failed to make Loughman replace the rotten hose which the Windsor Fire Appliance Company—Loughman was the whole concern—sold to the city. It has been O'Brien's influence with Mayor McClellan which has kept him from removing Loughman from the Deputy Commissionership of Water, Gas and Electricity ever since the scandal caused by the bursting of Windsor hose at the Parker Building fire in January last.

Fire Chief Croker.

The report calls "Windsor" Loughman a friend only of Fire Chief Croker and asserts that it was undoubtedly Croker who prompted him to incorporate himself as the Windsor Fire Appliance Company and enter into contracts to supply the city with hose.

An appendix of the Commissioner's report is a report of the Committee on Fire Prevention of the National Board of Underwriters, revealing a chaotic condition in the city's fire alarm service and laying bare unsuspected perils. This committee made an exhaustive investigation and found decay everywhere in the system. It asserts that nothing less than an absolutely new system will adequately protect the city from a conflagration, and points out that an accident to one particular cable or its failure to work at a crucial moment from any cause whatever would leave three-quarters of Manhattan Island—practically every district south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street—at the mercy of flames.

"We are of the opinion," says the report, "that fraud was committed on the city in the sale to it of the Windsor fire hose."
Specifications Evaded.
"The specifications called for the use as lining of the best quality of the Pars rubber of not less than one-sixteenth inch in thickness. The rubber lining of Windsor hose averages about one-thirty-second of an inch in thickness, and the rubber on the outside is so thin as to be almost a varnish. The rubber in a specimen of the 2 1/2-inch hose contained 50.94 per cent. of mineral matter, whereas the proportion should not have exceeded 25 per cent."

Places the Responsibility.
"The responsibility for defrauding the city rests upon either Michael F. Loughman, formerly president of the Windsor Fire Appliance Company and now Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, or the United and Globe Rubber Manufacturing Companies, of Trenton, N. J., or upon both. Grave responsibility also rests upon those who accepted the hose for the city."

It is related at this point that the Windsor Fire Appliance Company incorporated in April, 1904, with a capital stock of \$5,000, and Loughman as president; Julius Burghardt, Jr., as secretary and managing clerk, and

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LEADERS, NOT BOSSES, CONTROLLED CONVENTION

Bryan Demanded More Than Roosevelt.

The Contest Will Now Be Between Liberals and Conservatives—Taft Is Expurgated—Bryan Improved—Sherman a Conservative—Kern Has Ideas of His Own.

By LINCOLN J. STEFFENS.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Now that the convention of the two old parties has adjourned, I shall like briefly to summarize my observations and see what answers were obtained to the question I raised in advance.

First and most important, I think the American people are to be congratulated on having developed a public opinion; they demanded both conventions and wanted a power which they should be free to choose to yield. By thinking for themselves and expressing their thoughts, man to man, among their neighbors, they gave their delegates something to carry. That something was vague. It was little more than a general demand, but since it was a demand it counted. The thing to do next is to keep on thinking, talking, demanding, to the end that, four years hence, the delegates will assemble, not only with a mission, but with the explicit permission of the people's demands.

Second, leaders, not bosses, controlled both conventions, and these leaders were able to dictate the terms because they were supposed to voice that same public opinion. It would be better to have the delegates speaking for us; that would be more representative, more democratic, and that can be achieved by greater activity at the primaries and by sending more independent, more representative men to represent you. The party machines must be party organizations.

Third, President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan, the two leaders who wielded the power of public opinion, both failed, I think, to demand all that we wanted and all that they could have got. Both are up against machines that have long accustomed corruption and special interests which have long been what the voters are only just learning to be suspicious of. So it was hard for the leaders to fight their respective parties, and they both yielded a great deal. They did not both yield to the same degree, however.

Fourth, Mr. Roosevelt did not ask so much of the Republican party as Mr. Bryan did of the Democratic, and he did not go over what he did ask. The result is rather fortunate than unfortunate for the country as a whole.

Fifth, the interests which won at Chicago made the Republican party distinctly conservative, and all men who have any sense are about right as they are, have now a party to vote with, and a very good candidate and a very smart platform to which to adhere.

Sixth, both the candidates for President are, beyond doubt, honest men of definite conviction.

Seventh, Taft is a proved and, probably an able executive than Bryan will be, but he is also a conservative, systematic and courageous, but a stand-patter. His fight will be with dishonesty.

Eighth, Bryan is improved as an executive, and probably not, in this respect, in the same class with Taft; but he is a liberal. He is much more liberal than the platform of his party. He would fight, not only dishonesty, but those privileges which give some Americans an advantage over others, and out of which arises our political dishonesty.

CAPITALISTS BUY PULPITS

Ministers' Liberty Bought, Declares Rev. Parsels.

Special to The Call.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—"Liberals and Capital" formed the subject of a sermon delivered this evening, on the lawn of the Fitzwater Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Nineteenth and Fitzwater streets, by the Rev. Louis Adams Parsels. He said: "The great need of the people is the regeneration of the heart. The liberty of many a minister is sold to the capitalist who sits in his pew. The people are somewhat different over in England; they ask a man who his father is. We ask a man: 'What are you worth?' The question asked the clergymen everywhere is: 'What is your salary?'"

"President Roosevelt's policies are the cause of this panic, but, nevertheless, he is the greatest President we have had since Lincoln," Mr. Parsels was asked if he had any ideas on Socialism; but he refused to commit himself to any statement.

"We make the mistake of telling the American youth to get money any way he can," said Mr. Parsels, "and there is too often a price on the lawmaker and voter. I am in favor of an open pulpit, because it is a move toward democracy. That, I think, is the real remedy for the problem that confronts the American people."

PARK CONCERTS ON FOR TO-NIGHT

Albert Leutner's "Fest" overture, which, with each succeeding year, gains in popularity with orchestral conductors and the musical public, is among a number of good selections announced for the concert that will be given in Corlear's Hook Park this evening by Clement's Band. Originally scored for symphonic rendition, the Leutner work has been given a very simple and agreeable pianoforte arrangement, which is a favorite with both professional and amateur musicians.

"Dream of Childhood," an Emil Waldteufel waltz, and an excerpt from Verdi's opera, "La Traviata," are other standard selections offered by Bandmaster Michael Clement.

Echoes of distant Russia and "Old Mexico" were discerned in Ganne's Danse Russe, "La Carolina," and Avila's exotic fandango, "La Media Noche" (Midnight). A fantasia by Bucalossi and Paul's descriptive sketch will graphically suggest to their listeners the respective scenes, "A Hunting Party," and "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

Scout's march, "The Treaty of Portsmouth," and a group of airs and chorus songs from the new musical comedy, "The Girl Question," which is to have its premiere at Wallack's Theatre early next month, are two recent American compositions that will be played.

FIRE DEPT. ALL GRAFT.

(Continued from page 1.)

David C. Myers, as a director. Its offices were in the Windsor Arcade, in Fifth Avenue. Only \$1,000 was subscribed for stock, and this was all paid by Loughman, who held eighteen shares. Burkhardt and Myers each held one share indorsed in blank.

"The testimony given disclosed the fact that Mr. Loughman was for a number of years, and is at present, an intimate friend of Edward F. Croker, now Chief of the Fire Department. According to the testimony of a former employee of the Windsor Fire Appliance Company, the existence of such friendship was the reason which prompted Mr. Loughman to go into the fire appliance business.

"The three contracts for rubber hose next preceding those entered into with the Windsor Company contained what is known as the 'duck clause,' viz.: a provision to the effect that a 'strip one inch wide running lengthwise shall have a tensile strength of not less than 300 pounds, and a strip one inch wide running crosswise shall have a tensile strength of not less than 375 pounds.' This stipulation was eliminated from the specifications under which Windsor hose was received."

Who Eliminated It?

Who eliminated this specification was a query which seems to have led the Commissioners a long chase and finally to a graveyard. Loughman had difficulty over the acceptance of the 3,000 feet of hose he sold in August, 1904. There were three tests and at the one on a fire-boat at which the hose was accepted the Comptroller's representative testified that he could not see the gauge. John P. Burns, formerly cashier and purchasing agent of the Fire Department, attended this test and approved it, although he acknowledged to the Commissioners that he did not know the difference between Sea Island and other cotton. Burns excused himself by saying that he relied on the others who signed the certificate that Loughman's hose was up to specifications.

"It was testified," the report goes on, "by W. H. Mesick, who has been assistant foreman in the Manhattan repair shops since 1903, and also by W. A. Darling, who is now manager of the Continental Rubber Works, and in 1904 was connected with the Republic Rubber Company, one of the bidders against the Windsor Company, that they went to Commissioner Hayes and told him some one must have altered the specifications prior to the publication thereof."

Grafters Protected.

With reference to "rumors of graft and abuses of power" the Commissioners report a water haul. No member of the department would testify and all "denied without apparent compunction all knowledge of the subject under inquiry."

"A man who had made positive statements of graft said if he was summoned as a witness that he would 'forget it on the way down,' meaning on the way to the hearing."

John W. O'Brien, a fireman, of Hook and Ladder No. 12, No. 159 East Eighty-seventh street, testified that he would commit perjury rather than tell anything which would injure another man in the department.

The commissioners say they were informed that this attitude of the members of the department was the result of advice given to them by officers of departmental benevolent organizations. It would appear that the Fire Department has a "system" as well as the Police Department.

Recommendations.

As to the fire alarm service, in view of the Report of the National Board of Underwriters' Committee, the Commissioners report: "That the fire alarm telegraph system in the Borough of Manhattan is hopelessly inadequate to afford reasonably efficient service and proper protection by reason of (a) Original faulty design; (b) A condition of advanced decay; (c) Exposure to innumerable grave risks rendering it liable to total destruction at an time."

Generally the Fire Department is handled without gloves and not an archaic or dangerous detail in its service is left uncovered.

CAPTURED AFTER LONG HUNT.

After a lapse of nine months, during which time the police have been on his trail, Benjamin Tagolawsky, 21 years old, and a bartender by occupation, who lives at 193 East Houston street, was rounded up yesterday evening at 159 Rivington street by Detectives Moriarty and Gleason of the First District Branch of the Bureau.

Tagolawsky is accused of having drugged and robbed a fellow Pole-Valentine Dolanuskusky of 297 East 151st street, the evening of October 6 of last year. The prisoner and a man named John Schultz, who is now under lock and key awaiting trial, are said to have enticed Dolanuskusky, under pretense of getting him a job, to a room at 83 Second street, and after reducing him to unconsciousness by the use of doped beer, relieved him of \$134. The police were at once notified and Schultz was captured soon afterward, but Tagolawsky kept his liberty until yesterday.

NEW HOSE IS ROTTEN

Yesterday's Official Test Bursts Three Sections.

A public exhibition of the rottenness of the hose of the fire department was given yesterday at the test of the new salt water high pressure mains when 290 pounds pressure was put upon three lengths that had been certified as withstanding 400 pounds. They ripped one after another.

The purpose of the test was not to reach the limit of the water power, but to accustom the firemen to the use of the new hydrants and apparatus. For that reason the strength of the hose was not run to top notch; it was sent to the hydrants from the stations with less than 300 pounds pressure.

The burst lengths were part of the 100,000 feet bought for the Fire Department under the new specifications and should have been able to take 400 pounds without a break. According to the statement of Chief Croker, each length was subjected to that pressure before it was accepted.

When the hose burst with a report like a pistol shot bystanders were driven from the nearby streets, and even the firemen had to scurry away until the water was shut off from the hydrant. The uncontrollable lines of hose writhed about the street like angry snakes and the efforts of the firemen to grasp them were useless. One of the flying ends struck and injured two of the firemen. They are Jacob Hower of 167 Ludlow street, who was hit in the right eye, and William Wilson, of 640 Hudson street, who sustained a scalp wound. Both men were ordered away after their wounds were attended by Dr. Archer of the Fire Department.

Thirty-six lines, however, according to Chief Engineer De Varona of the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity, are more than ever needed at any time. From the two stations at Bank and Oliver streets the water was being pumped through the pipes to the hydrants at the rate of 26,000 gallons a minute.

CONTRACTORS RUINED BY FAIR WAGES

Through a suit filed last week against the Virginian Railway, the successor of the Tidewater Railroad, which Mr. Rogers is building from the West Virginia coal fields to the seaboard, by contractors who claimed a larger amount than had been allowed them for the work they did, it became known that a number of such claims had been filed with the road, mostly by sub-contractors who held contracts from the larger contractors, who are dealing directly with the railroad.

The contracts were let several years ago at relatively low figures on the basis of the cost of material and labor at that time. The cost of both of these has risen sharply during the last two years, and as a result many of the contractors who did work on the Tidewater Railroad had to forego all of their profit, and in some cases even did their work at an actual loss.

An official of the Tidewater, speaking of the matter last week, said: "Many of the contractors on the road have lost money, and this has made them captious. We could not, of course, forego the advantage which we had obtained in making contracts upon favorable terms, but wherever any doubt as to the proper basis of payment existed, we have tried to be generous, realizing the position in which the contractors have found themselves, owing to the large increase in the cost of labor and of materials."

GIRL'S MIND AFFECTED BY THE HEAT.

After watching a well dressed young woman of about 18 years of age wandering aimlessly about the vicinity of Eighty-fifth street and Third avenue for an hour this morning about dawn, a patrolman of the East Eighty-eighth street station accosted her.

"I don't know where I want to go," she said, "my head feels so queer."

PHILA. FEEDS POOR ON MARKET REFUSE

Special to The Call.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—At 4:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon the main entrance to the Reading Terminal, Market, Twelfth and Filbert streets, was crowded with five hundred of the city's destitute people. They had come from the different poverty stricken sections to receive a division of the left-over produce, which, because of the warm weather, would have wasted before Monday morning.

The crowd had assembled an hour before the appointed time for giving out the alms; and at 4:40 o'clock the line was so long that it required several policemen to prevent a state of shameful confusion. The members of the Women's City Relief League were kept very busy for more than an hour placing a portion of the charity in each applicant's basket. What surprised the lookers-on, more than anything else, was the fact that a very small percentage of the recipients were aliens; the line being mostly made up of the Americanized element, who, with their pride far up in their sleeve, gave a nod of thanks to the clerks as the baskets were returned. More food will be given out next Wednesday at the same hour.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

"Did you see that fellow?" asked Detective Reardon of the Mulberry street station of Patrolman Nevin as they were standing at the corner of Prince and Bleecker street early this morning.

Reardon pointed to a shadow that was vanishing from the wall of a tenement, indicating that some person had entered the alley alongside of No. 2 Prince street.

The two policemen started to investigate and caught L. Guanio, 17 years old, of No. 168 Mott street, in the alley. Warning him not to speak, the policemen took him to the end, where they found the alley turned and lead to the rear of No. 8 Prince street. On a slight elevation at the rear of No. 6 they found three men industriously engaged in prying off the window bars. Taken to the station house the three prisoners gave their names as Dominico Moravito, 19 years old, of No. 182 Mulberry street; Frank Cargio, of No. 8 Prince, and C. Genilino, 23 years old, of No. 25 Stanton street.

LET US HOPE HE DID.

Little Brother—I bet if I wasn't here that gentleman would kiss you! Big Sister—You horrid boy! Go away this very instant.—Le Sourire.

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WE SELL Tabulating Attachments, WE SELL Typewriter Supplies, WE SELL Typewriter Furniture WE FURNISH Stenographers and Operators MAY WE SERVE YOU? REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY (Incorporated) New York and Everywhere.

THE PUBLIC BANK OF NEW YORK, JOSEPH S. MARCUS, President. Cor. Delancey and Orchard Sts.

The Ideal Bank for the Workingman. For your convenience the Bank is open from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, and Saturdays until 10 o'clock in the evening. For your protection the Bank carries over \$0 per cent. reserve.

WORKADAY POEMS 20 POEMS OF LABOR, BY JAS. ACKLAND, 330 Harmony St., Philadelphia, Pa. (10c Including Postage.)

TO THE READERS OF THE CALL.

One of the most effective ways to help The Call is to patronize the advertisers. When making your purchases tell them you saw the ad in The Call.

SUMMER BOARD. KIAMESHA OVERLOOK HOUSE. Kiamesha Lake, Sullivan County, N.Y. A summer resort for refined people. Beautiful location, first-class treatment. Rustic-American cooking. Particulars write for booklet. H. GOLDBERG, Mgr. P. O. Box 24, Kiamesha, Sullivan County, N. Y.

MT. AIRY HOUSE. Catskill Mts.; excellent home cooking; elevation 1,500 feet; three hours from New York. Send for booklet. Commodore S. J. MINNLER, Sugarland, N. Y.

MILLER'S FARM HOUSE. Hungarian-German cuisine; high elevation; airy rooms; shady lawn; bathing; own dairy; running spring water. \$7.00. P. O. Box 23, Chesterfield, Conn.

When Purchasing Tobacco or Cigarettes ALWAYS DEMAND This Label of the T. W. I. U. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS 15 SPRUCE ST. NEW YORK Branch: 207 E. 9th St., Room 11. 9-27 P. M.

Underwear to Fit

Men's and Ladies' Furnishings, Waiters' Outfit and Overalls. AT GUARANTEED LOWEST PRICES. Any Goods Not Right or Don't Fit, Please Bring Back. SIG. KLEIN, 50 Third Avenue, near 10th St. And Assistants. YE OLDE RELIABLE STORE.

GENUINE Waterproof LITHOLIN Collars, 25c. each. Cuffs, 50c. pair. MOST SENSIBLE COLLAR TO WEAR, DON'T WILT, LOOKS LIKE LINEN, WEARS BETTER, AND YOU CLEAN IT IN A MINUTE. BARNARD, PRINCETON, HARVARD, COLUMBIA, VASSAR, CORNELL, ANNAPOLIS, CHICAGO, WEST POINT, STANFORD. CLEANING SOAP FREE WITH IT. SIG. KLEIN, 50 THIRD AVE., near 10th St., NEW YORK. "Ye Olde Reliable Store" ORDERS BY MAIL SENT ALL OVER U. S. SEND STAMPS OR CHANGE.

HENRY GREEN, UP-TO-DATE Hatter and Gent's Furnisher. ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF STRAW HATS \$1.00 and up. 151 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. \$10.00 PANAMAS \$4.00 HAT MAKING SHOP. Panama Hat Bleachery. NAT R. WALKER, 406 8th Avenue

RIGHTS DENIED

Why Yard Workers Must Keep Out of Politics.

The District Council of the International Association of Machinists has issued a letter to the effect that it received from Truman H. Newberry, Acting Secretary of the Navy, in which he says that laborers and mechanics on navy yards and naval stations will be discharged for political activity in the same manner as employees in the regular service.

The letter was a reply to an inquiry made by the union in behalf of the machinists who are employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in regard to a notice which had been posted in the yard which prohibited political activity on the part of the employees.

The letter was a copy of the reply which is of great interest to workingmen both within and without the employ of the Government.

Navy Department.
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1908.

The President has referred to this department your letter of June 15th, requesting to be advised as to what constitutes taking up active part in politics in violation of the civil service law.

The person in the executive civil service shall use his official authority as an influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the result thereof. Persons who by the provisions of these rules are in the competitive classified civil service, while retaining the right to vote as they please and to express privately their opinions on all political subjects, shall take no active part in political management or in political campaigns.

On the request of the Civil Service Commission, the Department, under date of May 14, 1908, issued instructions to the effect that laborers and mechanics on navy yards and naval stations will be discharged for political activity in the same manner as employees in the competitive classified civil service.

Very respectfully,
TRUMAN H. NEWBERRY,
Acting Secretary.

This ruling affects about 2,600 employees in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

SWISS VICTORY IN SWISS ELECTION.

The elections of the Cantonal Legislature at Basel, Switzerland, have resulted in a victory for the Socialists. In the election the Grand Council consisted of 51 Radicals, 38 Socialists, 2 Conservatives and 11 Catholics. The 42 Socialists, 41 Radicals, 23 Conservatives, and 15 Catholics will attend to the internal affairs of the canton.

An interesting point about this election was that it was conducted on a proportional system of proportional representation. Cumulative voting is one of the features of this Swiss scheme.



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Classes (Evenings and Sunday Afternoons) from September to May.
New Term Begins Last Monday in September.
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Members are cordially invited to call. For information, address
W. J. GHEENT, Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS.

Machinists No. 406.
A ladies auxiliary was formed at the meeting of Loyal Lodge, No. 406, of the International Association of Machinists last Friday. There were about seventy ladies present. The following officers were elected:
President, Mrs. H. Marr; vice-president, Mrs. A. Shaw; recording secretary, Mrs. T. Conway; financial secretary, Mrs. J. A. Schofield; treasurer, Mrs. Friedman; inside sentinel, Mrs. Stone, and conductor, Mrs. Melville.
The next regular meeting will be held on Thursday evening, July 23, at 57 St. Mark's place, Room 8.
All ladies who are interested in the Machinists Union are invited to join the auxiliary as the charter will remain open for the next thirty days. Membership includes a life policy for \$200.

A mass meeting of all machinists working in automobile garages will be held on Monday evening, July 20, at Turn Hall, 117 Eighth avenue, near Fifty-fourth street.
The International Association of Machinists will conduct the meeting. Matters of interest to the machinists in the automobile industry will be considered. All are invited.

What Non-Union Bread Means.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union No. 305 is waging a campaign against the unsanitary bakershops of the East Side. Their method is to create a demand for the bakers' union label on all bread. The following is a translation from a Yiddish circular issued by the union depicting the conditions under which non-union bread is made:
"On the East Side there are 2,000 bakeries, buried alive in dark and moist cellars, where are compelled to work eighteen and twenty hours every day and twenty-four hours every Thursday. Most of them work at night. The work is hard and unbearable. Six and eight barrels of flour are kneaded at one time. By many bakers, the arteries burst, and their blood drips into the dough.
"By working long hours, many of them get sick. Rheumatism, consumption, scrofula, or skin diseases is the fate of many bakers. And in that condition, they knead and bake the bread that the people eat.
"Their wages are terribly low—not enough to support their families. Very often their children have such contagious diseases as diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc. And not being able to afford a trained nurse, the poor baker must himself take care of the sick child. He then very often has no time to wash his hands. And with those hands, infected with bacilli and bacteria, the bread is kneaded."
The union label means union wages, union hours and union conditions.

International Convention.
The following international unions are holding conventions to-day:
International Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America at Toronto, Canada.
Lithographers' International Protective Association at Indianapolis, Ind.
Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance at Minneapolis, Minn.

Essex Trades Council Meeting.
Essex Trades Council opened up with Vice-President McGovern in the chair.

Credentials were received from Delegates Kusler, Ruegner and Soltau from Brewers' Union No. 2; W. Cummings, W. G. Cochran, and Wotheshad from District Council of Carpenters. The above were seated.
It was voted to hold regular labor day picnic at Hillside Park, Belleville. Delegate Sullivan, from Local Hatters' No. 13, reported having sent \$19 to the Stove Mounters' Union of Michigan, who have been on strike since April last, against their masters.

Delegate Casselino of Waiters' Union, reported that two churches had excursions this past week and had used non-union wafers, while their members were waiting to be put to work.
Delegate Manger of Barbers' Union, reported that Frank Vincenne of Bank & Richmond streets, Newark, had been taken off unfair list and that Singer's Market, near Washington, had been placed on same.
Delegate Gibbs, of Machinists, asked that men coming into various factories, such as hatshops, bakershops, etc., be asked to show their cards, non-union men were in many cases being put to work.

Delegate Vate, of Pressfeeders, reports that they are making strenuous efforts to get the following firms to unionize their shops:
Baker Printing Co., Gwebe, McGovern Co., W. Shurts, Gerger Bros., Grover Bros., and expect results shortly.
Delegate Hackett, of Typographical Union No. 102, reports that Peter Hauck Outing Club, a political organization is having its work done by non-union printers.

Delegate Gerstel, of Teamsters, No. 118, reports that they are organizing teamsters very rapidly, in spite of the fact that the local newspapers are using vituperative methods to prevent the union from gathering strength.
Delegate Wiechelman, of Carriage and Wagonworkers' I. W. No. 151, reports that with assistance of Union Country Trades Council, they had succeeded in organizing Peole Wagon Co., No. 610 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth. A committee of two was appointed to handle Labor Day picnic, and the committee instructed to secure cooperation of Building Trades Council in order to have a joint picnic.
The committee appointed to investigate the charge that certain labor leaders of Essex County had received \$500 for allowing Murray Bros. to employ non-union labor in putting up their bar fixtures, have been unsuccessful in their bar fixtures people. It is the general opinion that the Bar Fixture Trust (a local combination), is trying to discredit union labor.

Union Printers and Insurance.
The following insurance companies with offices in Hartford, Conn., have large amounts of printing done under non-union conditions, some running offices of their own, and others patronizing offices which refuse to employ union printers:
Aetna Life Insurance Co., Travelers' Insurance Co., Hartford Steam Boiler Insurance and Inspection Co., Connecticut Fire Insurance Co., Hartford County Mutual Co., Hartford Fire Insurance Co., National Fire Insurance Co., Orient Insurance Co., Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Scottish Union and National Co., Aetna Indemnity Co., Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.

The Hartford Typographical Union, No. 127, requests all union men to remember this when asked to take policies.

Housesmiths and Bridgemen.
The United Housesmiths' and Bridgemen's Union announces that its international strike, inaugurated in

dam avenue. Speakers: Thomas Potter, Luella Kreibell.
27th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-ninth street and Broadway. Speaker: Sol. Fieldman.

Jewish Open-Air Meetings.
FOR TO-NIGHT.
2nd A. D.—N. W. cor. Market and Madison streets. Speakers: L. Davidson, N. Stupniker.
8th A. D.—N. E. cor. Rivington and Orchard streets. Speakers: Miss P. Newman, Chas. Fromer.

FOR TO-MORROW NIGHT.
6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Houston and Norfolk streets. Speakers: Sol. Cutler, Gottlieb.
4th A. D.—S. W. cor. Broome and Madison streets. Speakers: Miss P. Newman, Louis Slotkin, B. Miller.

BROOKLYN.
Branch 2 of the Twenty-third A. D. will hold an important business meeting to-night at 83 Osborn street.

Members of Branch 1 of the Twenty-third A. D. are requested to attend a joint meeting of both branches to-night at 83 Osborn street. Nominations will be made for Assemblyman, and delegates will be elected to nominate a State Senator and a Congressman.

To-night's Meetings.
3d A. D.—S. W. cor. Coffey and Van Brunt streets. Speaker: Chas. Vanderporten.
4th A. D.—S. E. cor. 36th street and 4th avenue. Speakers: H. D. Smith, B. Wolf.
15th A. D.—S. W. cor. Manhattan and Norman avenues. Speaker: Guy Miller.
17th A. D.—S. W. cor. Quince street

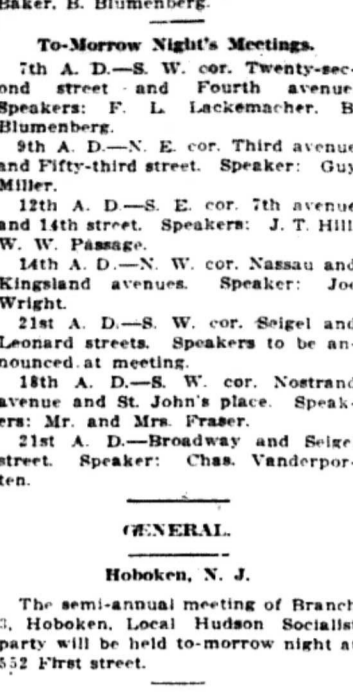
and Tompkins avenue. Speakers: Mark Peiser, Geo. M. Marr.
18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Willoughby avenue and Broadway. Speakers: L. Baker, B. Blumenberg.

To-Morrow Night's Meetings.
7th A. D.—S. W. cor. Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue. Speakers: F. L. Lackemacher, B. Blumenberg.
9th A. D.—N. E. cor. Third avenue and Fifty-third street. Speaker: Guy Miller.
12th A. D.—S. E. cor. 7th avenue and 14th street. Speakers: J. T. Hill, W. W. Passage.
14th A. D.—N. W. cor. Nassau and Kingsland avenues. Speaker: Joe Wright.
21st A. D.—S. W. cor. Seigel and Leonard streets. Speakers to be announced at meeting.
18th A. D.—S. W. cor. Nostrand avenue and St. John's place. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.
21st A. D.—Broadway and Seigel street. Speaker: Chas. Vanderporten.

GENERAL.
Hoboken, N. J.
The semi-annual meeting of Branch 3, Hoboken, Local Hudson Socialist party will be held to-morrow night at 352 1st street.
Christian Socialist Conference.
During Carnival Week (August 27-31), at Asbury Park, a great conference is to be held by those interested in the Christian Socialist Fellowship in the States of Connecticut, New York, Maryland and Delaware. Fuller particulars will be given later.

West Virginia Convention.
The Socialists of West Virginia held their convention July 4 and nominated a full state ticket, with Harold W. Houston of Parkersburg for governor. They also named a full congressional ticket, a full delegation of electors and twelve state senators out of a possible fifteen, an increase of 50 per cent. over 1906.

Our Daily Puzzle.



Ruby and Babette.
(From the Ice Maiden, by Hans Anderson.)
Find the Ice Maiden.

Answer to Saturday's Puzzle.
Upper left corner down, in front of Simple Simon.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
I pay a high price for all kinds of coupons and trading stamps, cigar store certificates bought and sold, stamps and coupons given for old rubber shoes. Harry the Coupon King, 15 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SHOES.
Workers of Newark Buy Your SHOES at SCHLESINGER'S Big Shoe Store, 174 Ferry Street, Newark, N. J. W. L. Douglas shoes, \$3.00. A. Brandau's Molders' Special, \$2.00.

HELP WANTED.
BOY about 16, ambitious, mechanically inclined, \$4 weekly; hours, 9 to 5:30; chance for advancement. Give some references, with previous occupation. Address, Metal, No. 103, The Call.

VANTED—Musician who can sing and play for entertainment; work in Maine. J. E. H., 20 Duane street.

Forty blacksmiths on ornamental iron work; 40 finishers; 20 helpers; to work co-operatively on the J. B. Jodin system. Land, house, tools and hop to be collective property. Shares, \$500 each, \$100 of which must be paid in cash by land. For further information apply to Claude Ferdinand, master blacksmith, 180 Railroad avenue, Paterson, N. J.

Mme. Berger's Employment Bureau wants immediately, houseworkers; 10 to 25 cooks, nurses, maids. 433 6th ave.

Energetic men to devote part or all of their time to the real estate business; experience unnecessary. Call mornings, Room 504, August F. Wegener, 122 Nassau St.

Wanted—A young farmer. Call between 1 and 3 p. m., 20 Duane.

Wanted—Farmer; married man. J. E. H., 20 Duane street.

5 AND 10 CENT STORE.
Societies running festivals will find it beneficial to purchase their prizes at Weiss' 5 and 10c. store, 335 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn, bet. Stockholm st. and De Kalb ave. By buying \$2 worth or over we give a nice present free.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL.
Arranged by the 2nd, 4th, 6th, and 8th Assembly Districts of the

SOCIALIST PARTY

To Be Held on
SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1908.
At Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I.

Music by Prof. Spielberg's Double B. B. All kinds of Games.

Tickets, 20c.; to be had at the "Forward" 175 E. Broadway; 2nd Assembly District, 196 E. Broadway; 6th Assembly District, 293 E. Third St.; 8th Assembly District, 313 Grand St., and the date of the picnic at the park. COMRADES AND SYMPATHIZERS ARE INVITED.

Direction: From all Ferries, or Brooklyn or Williamsburg bridge take Trolley to Ridgewood, transfer to Cypress Hill Car and stop at Liberty Park.

STATEN ISLAND

The Garden Spot of the City.
30 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.

FULL SIZE LOTS,
Two Minutes from Trolley, Ready for Building.

\$200 to \$400 Each
EASY TERMS.

L. A. MALKIEL, 116 Nassau St.

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PIANO LESSONS TUNING
By Professional Teacher And Expert Tuner.
PROF. J. CHANT LAPES
880 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER.
Private instruction preparatory to college, regents', Cooper Union and civil service examinations, also ELEMENTARY ENGLISH thorough and successful method.
L. Wax, 425-29 Grand St., R. 14.

LESSONS in elementary and advanced mathematics by a specialist, Doctor of Philosophy (Johns Hopkins University). Preparation for all good standing colleges, Pharmacy, Cooper-Union, etc. I. E. Rabinovitch, 501 W. 139th street. Tel. 1125 Audubon.
Cooper Union Student desires to prepare young men for entrance to Cooper Union. Apply, H. Kopsaucker, 311 E. 3rd street, city.

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Prescriptions a Specialty.
3293 8th Ave., near 125th St.

REAL ESTATE.
Bronx Lots near Elevated and Subway
\$600 up
EASY TERMS.
A. SHATZKIN & SONS
149th St. and 3d Ave., N. Y.
(Open also Sundays.)

Build Your Home
on one of the choice lots we are selling in the most beautiful section of the Bronx, fronting on Boston road, within 1 minute of station of four-track electric subway extension NOW being completed by the New Haven R. R.; prices \$300 up; easy terms; call and see

WEBER & HILL
368 East 149th St., N. Y.
(Open also Sundays.)

Co-operative Homes.
QUIT PAYING RENT.
OWN YOUR OWN HOME.
The most successful plan ever devised for co-operative home ownership. If you are interested send for information to Free Home League, 1 Abington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
A RARE BARGAIN
300 lots, high and dry; streets opened. Lots staked near village. \$3.00 each to quick buyer.
LYNCH,
354 Flatbush Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

FLATBUSH SACRIFICE
Eight-room, 3-story, brick house; good condition. All improvements; best location. \$12,500. Terms \$2,500. Easy terms.
HAMMOND, 1190 Flatbush Ave.

\$1,500 buys a small house and acre of fertile land, fruit trees, etc., located near station. Address Mark Patterson, Pinelawn, Long Island.

\$1,000 cash buys two family house, 11 rooms, two baths, large attic, hot water heat; one block north of Gun Hill road; on Bronxwood av. 809 East 213th st., Bronx, New York.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE.
HEIRS DEMAND Money.
Estate to sacrifice, 90 lots at Babylon, the largest town on Long Island, population 10,000; worth \$200 cash, to be sold at \$50 each. No interest. No taxes. Terms to suit. Rare chance for home or investment. Free deed in case of death.
CAMERIK,
521 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn.

BUSINESS MAN PRESSED FOR MONEY WILL SACRIFICE TWO FAMILY HOUSE. All improvements; best location. \$12,500. Terms \$2,500. Easy terms.
HAMMOND, 1190 Flatbush Ave.

Out of work—will sell my contract on two lots, Woodside, N. Y. \$320 paid on them. will sell for \$125 each. So far to New York. L. Box 185, Jamaica, N. Y.

CORONA, N. Y.
Two lots, 25x100; heart of Corona; \$1,200, worth \$2,000. Require quick action; easy terms. L. Box 185, Jamaica, N. Y.

BABYLON, N. Y.
Write for tickets to-day if you want to secure one or more of our Best Lots, 116 down, 15 monthly. Bell, 25 Park Row, Room 316.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.
FRED BENNETTS,
PRACTICAL PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER.

ART WALL PAPER.
11 School St., Yonkers, N. Y.
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CIGARS.
Buy your CIGARS
at 362 Seventh ave. and 16 Court street, Brooklyn.
You get the best quality and quantity. Box trade a specialty, retailed at wholesale prices. Trial smoke free. Satisfactory sales guaranteed by
N. EHRLICH, maker.

If you want to reach the people that buy, advertise in the Evening Call.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

Political. Governor Call, was the center of the... The National Convention... The Bryan campaign...

Interviewed at Little Rock, Ark. Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate... The New York section of the Socialist party...

Chicago hears that the leading railroad managers have agreed to defer the question of a general wage cut... The preliminary estimate of the Government Bureau of Statistics...

At St. Louis the owners of 4,000 acres of yellow pine land in the Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama met... The Income Tax bill, which the French ministry has been pressing before the Chamber of Deputies...

A national referendum in Switzerland on the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of absolute alcohol... A committee of the House of Commons has reported in favor of changing the hours of the summer work day...

The Conservative ministry of Premier Saibui, of Japan, has retired, and a coalition ministry composed of the old and new parties... The power-greedy hand of Russia is seen in the latest order of the Shah of Persia...

Again war stalks abroad in the Central American republics despite the efforts of the United States of Mexico to create a peace court... After several days of fighting in the streets of Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay...

THE THEATRES

To-day a week, or, to be exact, July 20, "Paid in Full" will celebrate its 200th performance at the As or Theatre... "Girls" at Daly's is still the announcement and it looks as if this delightful Fitch comedy will play the summer through...

SITUATION WANTED.

A young intelligent comrade of 20, a plumber by trade, with a good deal of mechanical knowledge, has been out of work for some time... A party member since 1897, who has been out of work for some time...

INSURANCE.

If you want to secure any form of Life Insurance, write or consult Comrade J. A. WEILL, 89 HUNTER ST. BROOKLYN.

UNION LABEL DIRECTORY

BOOTS AND SHOES. Manhattan. The Bates Shoe Co. 170 Duane St. Brooklyn. Meade Shoe Co. 120 Myrtle St. Wm. Davis. Fulton & Washington. D. McLaughlin. 149 Myrtle St.

EDUCATIONAL.

Commissioner of Education Draper, of New York, has stirred up a storm of hostile criticism by his reported remarks at the New York University Summer School...

RESTAURANT.

HUNGARIAN DAIRY RESTAURANT 33-35 Avenue C. ATTENTION! Have you ever visited Schall's famous dairy restaurant? Well, it's easy. 223 E. Houston street, City.

LAUNDRIES.

COMMONWEALTH HAND LAUNDRY. 140 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Send a postal for wagon to call any part of Greenpoint or Long Island City.

EVERYBODY SMOKES

5th Ave. Cigarettes. For Sale At All Stands and Cigar Stores Or By Manufacturer, V. E. WHISKY, 227 Bowery, N. Y.

The Changing Style.



BY THE SAD SEA WAVES.

The daily changing of the lifeline in the new mohair bathing suits, which are both smart and comfortable. These are shown in the shops with the effective new blouse. French-looking spines suggestive of crushed velvet and the soft green which blend

so well with the surf shades. The knee-length princess model, with the fulness box-plaited at the waist and over the hips, becomes most women, and white lace collars and cuffs lend dainty finishing touch. The modern bathers does not protect her throat and arms from the sun and water, but protects her hair with an oilskin-lined cap or a big straw scoop bonnet.

SUMMER DRINKS.

There are two drinks which are very bad to take during the hot weather; the one is ice water, the other alcoholic. And yet thousands of men take every summer and pour pint after pint of ice-cold water down into their interiors or add to the heat of whiskey and other strong drinks. This is not a temperance article. It is merely a matter of common sense. Education and common sense have done more to make a man healthy, not alone in the question of drinking, but in almost every matter of interest to the human frame. Statistics prove that this country and the countries of Europe are getting more temperate every year. Object-lessons in temperance are to be learned every summer. Ask the doctors at any hospital for the diagnosis of the heat cases treated. They will read in 99 cases out of 100: "Sunstroke brought on by alcoholic indulgence," or "Heatstroke attributed to heavy drinking."

Cold milk should be avoided, as should iced tea and coffee, except in the morning or evening. Drinks at soda fountains are generally harmless if taken in extreme moderation, but few men care for them. About as good a summer drink as there is to be found, a drink which should please everybody excepting perhaps the out-and-out temperance crank, is Wine Cup. It is simple, tasty, quenches the thirst and is healthful. Here is a special recipe. To one bottle of wine add two syphons of soda water or seltzer, one lemon, and sugar to taste. Put in only enough ice to make it cool. A lime or an orange can be used instead of the lemon. If handy, throw in a bunch of mint to float on the top. If for men only and to be drunk in the evening after the sun has gone down, add a wineglassful of any liquor. If for women and children, add a third syphon of soda. The wine used should be the California or New York claret or white wine. It matters little so long as the wine is one of the light native wines, known to the trade by the French title of vin ordinaire. The wine can be bought by the gallon and costs very little. A new cup need not be made every time one wants a drink. A big jugful made in the morning will be found equally good at night. The jug should be covered with a cloth and allowed to stand in the refrigerator.

THE MUSCLE MARKET.

By ALEXANDER IRVINE.

The cry of peonage was in the air. Press dispatches told of white men being flogged in the sunny South. I wanted to find out so I grew a beard, donned overalls and blue shirt and went in search of a long distance job. The Magyar Slovensky Hotel is a low-class lodging and labor agency at the lower end of Greenwich street, by the edge of Manhattan. Mrs. Reiss is the landlady and the labor agent.

The ground floor of the place was formerly a saloon. The bar was still intact. The expired license hung from a nail on the wall. In one corner was an enclosed office, in another a pile of trunks, valises and bundles in pound. There were a few black tables and half a dozen chairs. In the center of the saw-dust covered floor stood a big stove. Men of all ages and nationalities were there. One man only spoke English—he was Irish. "Charlie, me boy!" the Irishman was saying. "Is her ladyship in yet?" Charlie was a heavily-built man—of the military type—coarse brutal features, large nose—large black eyes and a heavy mustache with a Kaiser-esque curl. "D'missus, she no coma yit, she in her coacha in a Central Park." The words had scarcely been uttered when a woman waddled into the room. She weighed about two hundred and fifty pounds, had a bullet-shaped head, which sat well down on her fat shoulders. She had long ear-rings—a wrinkled, yellow face and was dressed in a black and grey calico Mother Hubbard. A score of dull, silent men instantly became alert.

This was Mrs. Reiss. Charlie was her understudy. She nodded familiarly to half a dozen. Then fixing her gaze on the Irishman—whose name was Jerry—she said: "You Gott dam lazy Irisher!" Jerry hung his head. She came forward and raising his chin in the palm of her big hand, continued: "Agh! shame fur shure—drunk alla night—drunk alla day—youn—son of a—!" She removed his old cap—displaying a bald pate. "Ha, ha, ha," she gurgled, "here let Mister Shohn T. Rockefeller py golly fur shure!" Jerry ran away, leaving his cap in her hand. She threw it after him with a volley of oaths as he enconced himself beside me in a corner. "Pwhat an edge!" was all he said as he looked appealingly at me. "Irisher?" exclaimed Charlie as I asked for work in the South. "My Gott, you get no shob here—nobody want Irish—dey raise hella every-where alla da time!"

This was discouraging, but I found it easy enough to lubricate the machinery of Mrs. Reiss's office. "Vall," Charlie said, "maype da agent he taka you—I will dry mighty hard fur da money." In order to help him I became a Finn, looked dull and stupid and spoke fluently an unknown tongue. He gave me a new name. "Iron mines in Alabama mighty goot place," he said in speaking of my prospective job. "One dolla fifty, two dolla day, twelve dolla month board, goot money, goot grub, mighty goot shob!" Mrs. Reiss came over and slapping me on the breast, said: "Plenty men work Alabama mines, maka plenty goot money—one tousand dolla in a twenty month."

The Alabama contingent was to start on Friday, but a hitch in the proceedings postponed our departure until Saturday. It is the custom of the Magyar Slovensky Hotel to feed the clients of its labor bureau, at least those who enlist for the long distance

muscle market. Those hanging around in the home market get a bed—or part of a bed. All day Friday the room was filled with men and boys. They recorded their desires in ten languages. Charlie had a market vocabulary in each. All of them, including the most recent arrivals, could at least swear in English. "We were shown the hotel dining room. Its ceiling was level with the sidewalk. It was dark, damp and maldorous. Outside the dining room door are three urinals. The plumbing is old and defective. There was a yellow jet of gas over a printed placard. It was in English and urged the guests to leave the place as they found it, incidentally it directed their attention to an institute for the restoration of lost manhood.

The effluvia without and the sour-kraut and fat pork within the dining room produced in me the sensation of sea sickness. I could almost feel the roll of the ship. After dinner came the Labor Agent—a smart young man with a keen eye to the labor value of men. "Put your cap on an' sit up!" Charlie said to me. I obeyed instantly. Then I was examined in the private office. I spoke what he was told was Finnish and which might have been for aught I know!

He asked me if I would sign a contract? I looked stupid—Charlie answered for me. To almost every question he asked I answered "yah!" When anything more was needed I said, "shure!" The examination was a success. I went to my corner and breathed easily. "You go Alabama?" asked a rough-looking youth of twenty. "Yah!"

"Alabama mines hella!" he hissed. "My name Joe, I go Alabama. I work lika hella all day ev'ry month—many month. I get no more—I run away!" Joe was lingering around waiting for a job in the north. When we followed the index finger of Mrs. Reiss or Charlie and went below for food Joe remained in his corner. I gave him ten cents, which he spent for bread and cheese. He shared his luck with Jerry.

Friday afternoon a callow youth of nineteen entered. He was quaintly dressed. He had a Quaker hat of the George Fox pattern, a neat black velvet jacket, trimmed with black silk lace, and tight fitting trousers. He was a new arrival and was innocently parading his finery. He was at once assigned to the Alabama squad and we became friends. His name was Franz.

There was a "growler"—it was exactly the shape of Mrs. Reiss, except that it was open at the top and fish-mouthed. Jerry rushed it frequently, but it was kept going all day. In the afternoon the market became brisk. We were thoroughly looked over by various men looking for help. Some of them felt our muscles. "Want a job, Johnny?" a man asked me. "I nodded. "What you want by month?" "Vat you gif?" I asked. "Fifteen a month an' board." "How many hours?" "Oh—from five in the morning till eight at night." I shook my head. "What the h— do you want?" I looked him steadily in the eyes and replied: "I wouldn't mind being a promoter —I'll furnish the sea if you furnish the ships!"

He felt Joe's muscles and seemed suited, but Joe wanted eighteen dollars a month. "These suckers don't want to work," he told Charlie. Toward supper time there was a tull and Mrs. Reiss enlivened the mar-

ket by a fight with her understudy. She accused him of stealing. They were both Germans and fought their battle in that language except when their invective demanded other epithets—then they swore, blasphemed and consigned each other to the pit in the name of the deity, in English. The fracas was just on the verge of fist-cuffs when Jerry entered with the growler. "Here ye Dutch devils!" said he as he poured beer on the troubled waters. Mrs. Reiss drank her stein and rocked herself to peace behind the counter and Charlie corralled the aliens for supper. A group of long-shoremen, truckmen and pedlars boarded in the "hotel." Before these we took a back seat, and got served with what they left. After supper three little girls played school among the bundles in the corner, and on a window sill a mother taught her child to dress a doll. The men listlessly rolled cigarettes—others played cards—and others talked in a dull, languid way. The doors opened, less frequently now and the room was hot. The yellow lights were very low. Mrs. Reiss was knitting behind the counter. Joe watched me all day, all afternoon. After supper he came and almost dragged me out of the house. He held me by the wrist until we arrived at the steps of a warehouse on the other side of the street. "I wanta you," he said, as he sat down and dragged me beside him. "I aska you for Jessa sake, no go Alabama!" "Why, Joe?"

"All dese men—Hars! Alla say 'pienta work, pienta mon, pienta goot time.' My broder, he go, he get by—all cut in two—he die."

He held his hands on my shoulders. He looked appealingly into my face and waited. He was rough, brutal visaged with twisted, calloused hands, but there was a light in those strange eyes of his that I shall never forget. I made an evasive answer and led him back. He clung to me all evening. He made plans for us both. I was to go to a truck farm with him. We were to save our money and return for a good time, some day!

There wasn't a leaf of literature here, nor a newspaper of any kind. In groups they talked or amused themselves. This was the muscle market, and we talked muscle and wages and hours. We talked of them in ten languages and we talked of them until Mrs. Reiss said it was time to turn the light out. We fled upstairs at her command—a two-inch tallow candle for each room with strict orders that there was to be no smoking.

(To be Continued To-morrow.)

OUT OF WORK.

"Work" and a powerful word it is. Pregnant with all of the themes of Life: All of the joys and the woes of strife. Fortune is jealous of every kiss. Work turns the wheels of the monster mills; Echoes the laughter of Worlds of Men; Work is the cure of the fancied ills; Work brings to us the smiles again.

Visit a home in the darker ways, Poverty hemmed by a few drab walls. Hear ye the sob of the babe that calls; Hark to the anguish of endless days. Crumbs are as golden as feasts outspread. Crumbs are as precious as ancient wine; Hunger is gaunt, like a Wolf ill-fed. Watching o'er yours and mine.

TRAGIC.

She always addressed him as Mr. Until he took courage and Kr. But now that they're wed, Like a brute he has said That he wishes to goodness he'd Mr.

EVENING CALL PATTERN.



6049 Girl's Semi-Princess Over Dress, 6 to 12 Years.

GIRL'S SEMI-PRINCESS OVER DRESS 6049.

TO BE WORN WITH ANY GUMPE.

The dress that is worn over a separate gumpe is always a charming and girlish one. Gumpe being made of washable material can always be kept fresh and dainty, while the dress itself can be made either from linen and cotton fabric or from the pretty wool and silks which are available at seasons being not over warm for the cool days of summer. The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 6 1/2 yards 21 or 24, 4 1/2 yards 22 or 24, 4 1/2 yards 24 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards 2 1/2 inches wide for trimming. The pattern 6049 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents. (If in haste sent an additional two cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.)

EVENING CALL PATTERN COUPON.

No. 6049 July 12.

Name..... Street and Number..... City..... State.....

Size Desired..... (Size must be put on coupon.) To obtain the pattern above, fill out this coupon and enclose ten cents in stamps or coin. Address Fashion Department, New York Evening Call, 6 Park Place, New York City.

A STRIP OF BABIES. WHY THEY CRY



- (1) GOOD FOR THE LUNGS. (2) PIN IS STICKING. (3) LITTLE BAND IS TOO TIGHT. (4) COLIC. (5) WANTS TO SNEEZE AND CAN'T. (6) SLEEPY. (7) DOESN'T LIKE ITS THUMB-STALL. (8) CAN'T GET HIS SHOE IN HIS MOUTH. (9) WANTS ITS BOTTLE. (10) TEETHING. (11) THEY WON'T LET HER PLAY. (12) FELL OUT OF BED. (13) BIG SISTER DOESN'T HOLD IT RIGHT. (14) WON'T LET HIM BLOW. (15) MADE A TUMBLE. (16) NAMED "NAPOLEON." (17) OBJECTS TO BEING PHOTOGRAPHED IN WASH-BOWL. (18) INHERITED "FATHER'S TEMPER." (19) THEY WON'T LET HIM EAT BEFORE HE'S DRESSED. (20) SHEER WON'T PLAY. (21) "DON'T WANT TO BE NO ALLIGATOR BAIT!"

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

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LOOKS LIKE A LOAF, BUT IT'S ONLY A STONE.

President Gompers says he is satisfied with the labor plank adopted at Denver. Of course he would say so, if the slightest pretext could be found. It would be too much to expect that he should admit that he has been turned down by both conventions, after all his efforts.

The plank declares for trial by jury in cases of "indirect" contempt of court. The weakness of this is that it is left to the courts themselves to determine which acts of alleged contempt are "indirect" and which are "direct" and therefore to be punished, as now, at the discretion of the judge.

Another paragraph reads: "We favor the eight-hour day on all government work." It would be hard to find a politician of either party, no matter how subservient to capitalist interests, who would not cheerfully subscribe to this. Anyone can "favor" things which, when it comes to action, he has no intention of putting into effect.

There is a declaration that "the courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties"—which is absolutely false, so far as the working class is concerned—and pledging the Democratic party to "maintain their dignity"—THAT SAME JUDICIAL DIGNITY WHICH IS SO DEAR TO THE HEARTS OF TAFT AND VAN CLEAVE AND WHICH IS AND LONG HAS BEEN THE CLOAK FOR USURPTION AND INIQUITY.

There is the pledge to establish a separate Department of Labor—but no assurance that it shall be administered any more in the interest of the workers than the existing Department of Commerce and Labor has been.

There is the pledge to enact a Federal Employers' Liability Law—"SO FAR AS THE FEDERAL JURISDICTION EXTENDS." The convention apparently assumed that the workingmen would be too thoughtless to recognize that those qualifying words nullify the whole pledge—FOR IT IS JUST ON THE POINT OF THE LIMITATIONS OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION THAT THE SUPREME COURT WIPED OUT THE ERDMAN LAW LAST WINTER AND WILL DO IT AGAIN.

And then there is the declaration, in vague and general terms, that working people ought to have the right to organize for the improvement of their conditions and that labor unions ought not to be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade. That, too, the Republicans are willing enough to concede in the same general terms, well knowing that, so long as "judicial dignity" is maintained, it will be only a pious wish and the courts will continue to hand down decisions against labor.

Much more important than all these, are the things that the Denver convention has not pledged the Democratic party to. It has NOT pledged itself to the most vital point asked for by the Federation in the matter of injunctions—the requirement THAT NOTICE BE GIVEN BEFORE AN INJUNCTION IS GRANTED.

And it has NOT pledged itself to the establishment of the right of workingmen to use the BOYCOTT—a method of action which is absolutely necessary to the effectiveness of the unions and which the Republican and Democratic judges have united in declaring unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment as well as by civil damages.

In the name of Organized Labor, President Gompers has gone to both conventions and asked for bread, and by each he has been given a stone. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE IS THAT AT DENVER THE POLITICIANS TOOK THE TROUBLE TO PAINT THE STONE SO THAT IT LOOKS A LITTLE BIT LIKE A LOAF. WILL THE WORKING CLASS SWALLOW IT?

The New York World rejoices in the fact that the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Denver last week is more conservative than those on which Mr. Bryan ran in 1896 and 1900. It is especially pleased with the backward step taken in the matter of injunctions, this year's plank expressly declaring the Democracy's conscience in what is called "the integrity of the courts." The World is quite right as to its facts. Unfortunately, a lot of workingmen have such short memories that they will imagine that the Democratic party has really grown more radical, instead of having retrogressed.

Before proceeding to nominations at Denver they turned back the hands of the clock. There was a singular appropriateness in the act. That is just what the Democratic party is always trying to do, to turn the course of history backward, to return to the days of small production and competition, instead of going forward to Socialism.

"Property Causes Dissension Between Mother and Son." Nothing very new in that headline. Property has caused most of the dissension since this world began.

By Our Amateurs.



A GOOD SEASON AHEAD.

THE CALL SUSTAINING FUND.

The following are the receipts of the Call Sustaining Fund from June 16, 1908, to July 11, 1908, inclusive. Any errors or omissions occurring in this list will be corrected if specific information is given to Miss Anna Maley, General Collector of the Call Sustaining Fund, 6 Park Place, New York City.

Table listing names and amounts for the Call Sustaining Fund. Includes names like Rufus W. Weeks, Marion Wohlmer, Geo. Brown, etc., with amounts ranging from 1.00 to 10.00.

Table listing names and amounts for the Call Sustaining Fund. Includes names like Max Hogen, H. C. Will, P. A. Leven, etc., with amounts ranging from 1.00 to 10.00.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor of The Call: A recent article in the Times entitled "Position of Woman" lauds the privilege man has already granted to woman in this glorious country. It quotes the number of hours a woman was not allowed by law to work overtime (ignoring the long hours she was obliged to work by the powers that be), the privilege of being unable to close a contract for work, the alimony paid to her and her children, etc.

Then, in reference to woman's suffering, it asks in well-bred astonishment (with the air of Mrs. Smith, after granting Bridget half day "off" every other week), "What more can you want?" The essence of the article cries because man has at last partially awakened and graciously granted woman privileges for her physical well-being; for the physical condition of the race she is bearing, woman should bow thank him and in silence cater to his comforts and wants, and trust him to rule and judge and prescribe for her and her children.

To achieve the highest development of woman, and consequently of the race, it is absolutely necessary to establish perfect consideration for her child-bearing periods, the protection of her body, and perfect freedom not only in developing her mind, but also in using it.

Assuring her physical well-being, why thwart her in exercising and thereby developing her intellectual faculties? These, though more subtly, but just as surely, affect her children. If man accords to woman justice in the laws of nature, shall he stop at the laws of man—the conventional laws of men for men, for the supremacy of men?

What of the thousands of schooled, intelligent women in our country to whom the blessing of motherhood is denied? Our teachers, professionalists, artists, writers, and other workers? These women can give as much interest as men to the welfare of humanity. Why should they be denied the right to vote? If women are human enough to be judged and punished by law, why are they not allowed to help make law and to judge?

And now to the woman who is a mother. Does she become less competent because she has faced the agony and joy of child-birth? Her suffering, her joy have all taught her Life. She is far more fit than before. Such women can render spiritual and mental aid even in their child-bearing and nursing periods (comprising a few years of the average woman), and active, individual aid the other, more numerous years of their lives.

Understanding the working of that large wheel of human machinery, the state, will she not be more fit to manage that vital spring, the family?

In the hour abolished negro slavery; but two great slave-markets still remain, choking the progress of humanity—the laborer and woman. Let these unite, double their strength, and be led out of bondage by Socialism.

Murray Hill, N. J. OLGA LINCK SCHOLL.

Editor of The Call: Branch Pottstown of the Socialist Party has opened up permanent headquarters and free reading room in the Auditorium Building next the market. I tell you, we have the old party politicians on the hop. The Call comes to Pottstown and is sold by a capitalist newsdealer. I think he is a little timid yet. We are telling all Socialists and sympathizers about The Call and urging them to ask for it if they don't see it. We have captured one line of intrenchments by succeeding in having The Call placed on a newsstand, and we don't propose to let the red flag be set back one inch by failing to see that it is kept there. Several comrades have ordered The Call delivered to their residences or places of employment.

The Call is brimful with news of the greatest import to the workers. It is the paper for the proletariat. Keep up the good work. May the Socialists of the East and West soon have many more such papers as The Chicago Daily Socialist and The New York Evening Call to which they can point with pride.

Our movement is gaining momentum with every stride, and the day is not far distant when we shall hold the down of the Co-Operative Commonwealth. Yours for the revolution, LEWIS R. LUDWIG, Pottstown, Pa., July 5.

A SENSIBLE SOCIALIST.

"I am a Socialist, a revolutionary Socialist, yet place before me champagne, turtle soup, turbot, partridge and Peach of Melba, and I shall prefer it to bread, cheese, onions, and a pint of fourpenny. I am a Bohemian by temperament. I love good food. I love good dress. I love a beautiful dwelling. I love good music, good wine, good cigars, good English, and soft beds. My attitude toward life is that of the Grecian hedonist, with a dash of the ethics of Epicurus. I should enjoy to-night's supper better if I knew that every other human being had a supper to enjoy."—Victor Grayson, Socialist member of the British Parliament.

IT SOUNDED GOOD.

Dinner was a little late. A guest asked the hostess to play something. Seating herself at the piano, the good woman executed a Chopin nocturne with precision. She finished, and there was still an interval of waiting to be bridged. In the grim silence she turned to an old gentleman on her right, and said: "Would you like a sonata before dinner?" He gave a start of surprise and pleasure. "Why, yes, thanks," he said, "but I think I could stand another!"—Harper's Weekly.

Commenting on the death of one of America's millionaires, a New York paper asks: "What good did this man ever do for any human being?" How ungrateful, when he had just provided work for the undertakers and died for the good of his country!—Brisbane (Aus.) Worker.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

OUR CANDIDATES:

For President EUGENE V. DEBS For Vice-President BENJAMIN HANFORD For Governor of New York, JOSHUA WANHOPE

GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Table showing growth of the Socialist vote from 1888 to 1904. 1888: 2,988; 1892: 21,137; 1896: 1900; 1904: 408,230.

IS IT TO BE A CAESAR?

By ROBERT HUNTER.

We have had muckrakers exposing the political corruption of big business.

We have had investigating committees revealing the frenzied finance of big business.

We have had scientists exposing the adulteration of food by big business.

We have had stockholders' committees probing the affairs of big business, to find their own agents looting the treasuries.

We have had electoral reform committees revealing big business paying the bills of infamous electoral crooks.

We have had governmental commissions printing volumes on mining disasters, railway wrecks—the murder of men, women and children for the profit of big business.

We have had tenement house commissions, child-labor commissions, poor law commissions, unemployed commissions, all exposing the thousand cesspools that lie under the structure of big business.

Of all muck, none is the equal of that muck which exists within the embrace of big business.

Yet all past exposures are nothing compared with those made during the recent Conference of Governors at the White House.

James J. Hill spoke of it as "a directors' meeting of the great political and economic corporation known as the United States of America, the stockholders of which are the eighty-seven millions of people."

Our lachrymose Jim then proceeded to tell us that OUR common heritage was being plundered. OUR forests turned into gold, OUR coal exhausted, OUR iron and other ores ripped from their beds, and OUR country generally pillaged and devastated.

He did not mention for whose profit. But he warned us with tears in his eyes to take thought for the future, when this country may be like a ruined city, sacked and abandoned by thieving invaders.

He tells us the time WILL come when some of the hungry, destitute, half-crazed "stockholders" may rise in revolt. He fears then that either civilization or liberty will perish, and that some Caesar or Napoleon MUST seize the reins of government with a strong hand or the republic will be FEARFULLY PLUNDERED AND LAID WASTE.

This is what Jim said. He said it before the President, who is supposed to represent the stockholders. He said it before John Mitchell, who was supposed to represent the stockholders. And they applauded Jim!

Now, just consider one moment. One of the most powerful men in this country tells us that our country is being plundered, and laid to waste NOW by the law. He tells us that this robbery is producing millions of destitute, half-crazed people. And then he adds that when the present-day spoliation is complete there may be a terrible, bloody revolution.

When that time comes, Mr. Hill says, the few robbers will need some Caesar or Napoleon to protect them from an enraged people.

I am not surprised that Mr. Hill and his friends should be looking forward to a Caesar or Napoleon, but it does surprise one that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mitchell should have listened to his words without protest.

Mr. Hill represents the few who plunder. We had supposed that Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mitchell represented the many who had been plundered.

Yes, to these representatives of ours Mr. Hill says substantially: "This old Democracy, which has enabled us to steal everything in sight, should be relegated to the past. We need now a Caesar or a Napoleon to protect us from those whom we have robbed."

But he warned us with tears in his eyes to take thought for the future, when this country may be like a ruined city, sacked and abandoned by thieving invaders.

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He tells us the time WILL come when some of the hungry, destitute, half-crazed "stockholders" may rise in revolt. He fears then that either civilization or liberty will perish, and that some Caesar or Napoleon MUST seize the reins of government with a strong hand or the republic will be FEARFULLY PLUNDERED AND LAID WASTE.

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I am not surprised that Mr. Hill and his friends should be looking forward to a Caesar or Napoleon, but it does surprise one that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mitchell should have listened to his words without protest.

Mr. Hill represents the few who plunder. We had supposed that Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mitchell represented the many who had been plundered.

Yes, to these representatives of ours Mr. Hill says substantially: "This old Democracy, which has enabled us to steal everything in sight, should be relegated to the past. We need now a Caesar or a Napoleon to protect us from those whom we have robbed."

But he warned us with tears in his eyes to take thought for the future, when this country may be like a ruined city, sacked and abandoned by thieving invaders.

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A JUST CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.



"Reginald, I ain't registerin' or kick about yer bum waggin or even do old state of a goat y've rung in for a hose, but I do tink yer might've removed de state from de seat efere yer asked or leidy for a drivin'!"