

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



The Call

The Weather.

showers likely.

469 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3102 BEEKMAN.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

ASSOCIATE OF MANSFIELD WOULD NOT TRUST PREACHER

Gardiner Tried to Keep Seamen Out of Clutches of Fraudulent Church Institute.

ANNOUNCED FOR HIS HONESTY

Seaman Pharisces Now Asking Public to Give Up Almost a Million Dollars More.

To further its propaganda for profit among the seamen of the port of New York, the Seamen's Church Institute proposes to erect a thirteen-story building at the corner of South Street and Coenties Slip. Or, more properly speaking, the institute intends to occupy a building on that site which will be built by others. This precious organization for the altruistic care of seamen does not mean to spend any of its own money. No. The United States government will continue to hand the Rev. Mr. Mansfield \$2 apiece for every seaman he recruits for the navy's many colliers, the big steamship companies will continue to pour into the coffers of the institute the thousands of dollars it receives for performing a similar service for them, after all competition has been carefully excluded; seamen will continue to spend their last cent at "The Breakwater" Hotel in order that this charitable institution may find them employment which the law says shall be free to all, and seamen with no money will continue to give Mansfield advance notes on their wages in return for employment, but this institute will continue to have its hand out as it has in the past, begging for nearly a million dollars to provide further facilities to further crush its competitors and bring the seamen more completely into its power.

Already the institute has prevailed upon a wealthy person to give it \$252,000 through the combined efforts of its powerful backers and the appealing literature prepared by Mr. White, the chief press agent of the organization. It is now intended to raise \$240,000 more to pay for the new building, etc. Et cetera stands for that kind of the money raised which is not used to erect the building. In other words, this vast sum is solicited from the people of New York and elsewhere to assist in the work of the Seamen's Church Institute further to prosecute its confessed feeling of seamen and violating of laws and shipping articles which seamen sign.

Rank Hypocrisy.

To advance its influence among seamen and draw more donations into its treasury the institute also publishes a small magazine, called "The Lookout." The first edition of the magazine came out in May. The June number is out at hand. Those who have read in these columns the confession of Preacher Mansfield that his organization has procured an absolute monopoly on the procuring of employment for seamen, and that it has auxiliary services, at \$2 a man, that many large steamship companies will recruit no men through any other agency and pay the institute for every man procured, and have read of how a crew of destitute men were picked up on the Bowery, made to sign over all their advance wages, shipped to England on the steamer Drummond Castle, and there put ashore penniless, will be interested to read this bit of sanctified hypocrisy, reprinted from the June number of "The Lookout."

"The Seamen's Institute has been trying for many years to stigmatize as a crime the exaction of blood-money from sailors by land-sharks, but it has failed several times because of the difficulty of obtaining evidence and of keeping witnesses until the day set for trial. In the face of all obstacles we have at last secured, through the activity and zeal of the Legal Aid Society, Seamen's Branch, the conviction and punishment of the most persistent ship-ping agents, Weinhold and Horn. The penalty was \$250 each, with an indication that another conviction would result in imprisonment in addition to the fine imposed. This sentence will act as a deterrent, and all free-living seamen from some of their worst enemies."

Now, that is what some persons would call delicious. Already readers of "The Call" understand how that conviction was obtained. Within a few days this paper will be able to tell how this decision was held up and reversed by Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit Court, unless the course of events now in progress reverses Judge Hough will not be in this action because of anything published in these columns; he will, or already is in possession of the facts of the case and will base his action on these facts.

Whether Weinhold and Horn are the sailors' worst enemies, as Mansfield would have us believe, is left for the reader to decide from the evidence at hand and to decide to be offered. There is at least one person well qualified to know who thinks Mansfield is not a proper person to be trusted with the welfare of a seaman. This person is none other than the Rev. Gardiner until recently associated with Mansfield in the conduct of the Seamen's Institute.

He Knows Mansfield.

Some months ago an official in shipping circles was providing quarters for seamen. Gardiner was at that time in charge of the West Side branch of the institute. He had a number of destitute seamen for whom he was trying to provide quarters. He appealed to the official referred to as

HOUSE RULES FIGHT ON

Committee Reports Favorably on Resolution to Curb Cannon's Power.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The house insurgents scored what they regard as a big victory today when the committee on rules agreed to report favorably a resolution, which will deprive that committee of its greatest power—the right to place any legislation in a preferential position. It is believed by the insurgents that this reform will end forever the old practice of "smothering bills in committee." The insurgents and Democrats had agreed to stand together in a fight for the resolution and Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, author of such a measure, served notice on the committee yesterday that all preparations had been made for a fight that would eclipse the famous rules fights of last March.

PULL STRING AND SAILORS' BILL DIES

Fearing Favorable Report, Ship Owners Use Their Subtle Influence to Block Meeting of Committee.

(By Pan-American Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The latest desperate and probably successful move to kill the seamen's bill comes through an order secretly given to the secretary of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries to call off all further committee meetings for consideration of this measure for protection of the sailors. So untiring and persistent has been the work of the delegates from the International Seamen's Union and the Marine Firemen's Union in furnishing evidence to Congressmen as to the conditions of actual slavery now existing on the high seas, that a majority of the congressional committee had been won over to the sailors' point of view. Fearing, therefore, that a meeting of the committee would mean the favorable reporting of Representative Spaight's bill, the agents of the ship-owners pulled the string which stopped all further committee meetings.

Two representatives from the Pacific coast are credited with being the main blocks in the way of this just legislation. They are Duncan E. McKinlay, from California, and William E. Humphrey, of Washington. It was McKinlay, who, in the course of an interview, blurted out the statement that he would do nothing to antagonize the interests of the Pacific Mail.

It was Humphrey who finally told Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's Union, that he would never allow the bill to come out of the committee. In an open letter to Representative Humphrey, of Washington, Furuseth has this to say:

"You have lived for years on Puget Sound and know of the shanghaiing perpetrated by the cringing element of Tacoma, Seattle and Port Townsend. You know that things are not done except for money or some equivalent. You know that the average time of men following the sea on the Pacific coast is less than three years. Yet in spite of all this you are vindictive in your opposition. You know from representatives of Presidential commissions of the 'unskilled manning and undermanning' and yet you stated to me when I asked you to let the bill come out of the committee: 'Never while I can help it; let there be no misunderstanding about that.'"

"You know that the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Rio Janeiro which sunk at the entrance of San Francisco harbor, decided that the vessel was undermanned because of the seamen employed being Chinese and not understanding the language used by the officers. With this biting indictment staring him in the face, Humphrey goes back to the Pacific coast to ask for workmen's votes to return him to Congress. Will he get them?"

INNOCENT, SAYS KEENE.

Cat Who Ate Canary Has Nothing on Speculator.

"If you had anything wrong in what I have done I will give my hand under the hatchet," said James J. Keene after he had been examined for an hour yesterday by Abraham I. Elkins, counsel for the receiver of the firm of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., which went broke because of the collapse of the Hocking pool. There is nothing that I assure you. There is nothing that wasn't perfectly straightforward in everything that had any connection with this concern."

Keene's examination before Referee Dexter yesterday was his first questioning in the Lathrop, Haskins & Co. case, although he has appeared half a dozen times in the J. M. Fiske & Co. case. He testified on Tuesday in the Fiske case that Henry S. Haskins was the man responsible for the collapse of the pool because he didn't carry out Keene's orders.

He Comes!



LEOPARD ON RAMPAGE

Benefit for Sick Strikers Marked by Animal's Vicious Attack on Trainer.

PATERSON, N. J., June 17.—Captain Charles Irwin, who is exhibiting five leopards at a carnival for the benefit of striking silk workers, was attacked this morning by the largest of the leopards as he was leading them to the main tent. The animal stopped on the way, and Irwin cut it with a whip. As he was about to draw the whip the second time the leopard sprang upon him, knocked him down and was tearing the flesh from the side of his face and of his body when half a dozen men ran to his aid. Irwin directed some of the men to guard the tent and see that none of the other leopards escaped. The maddened leopard fought for half an hour before it was subdued with blows from whips and clubs. Irwin leading in the attacks on the animal.

After the leopard had been subdued Captain Irwin fell from exhaustion and loss of blood. His face was badly disfigured and one side of his body, from the shoulder to the knee, was badly torn. He was taken to the hospital, where it was said that he might not recover.

TWO LONGSHOREMEN HURT.

Falling Cotton Bale Injured Laborers at Work on Steamship.

Patrick Kennedy, of 124 West street, and David Roach, of 79 Gansevoort street, two laborers, were injured in the hold of the steamship Celtic of the White Star line at Pier 60, North river yesterday, when a bale of cotton fell on them. The two men were down in the hold under an open hatchway where the bales were being lowered. A donkey engine supplied the power to swing the crane from the wharf to the ship, and just as one of the bales was about to be lowered, the rope broke, causing the cotton to drop heavily into the hatch. The weight struck the two men and Kennedy received contusions of the right shoulder and lacerations of the right knee while Roach received a laceration on the face and contusions of the right foot. Both were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in an ambulance.

RAILROAD BILL REPORTED.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The senate adopted the conference report on the railway bill at 5:30 this afternoon after the matter had been debated for about six hours. The vote on the adoption of the report was 58 to 11. All of the negative votes were cast by Democrats. Six Democrats voted in favor of the report. Forty-four republican senators, including the insurgents, voted "aye." Even Senator La Follette, who was detained at his home by illness, favored the report.

ESCAPED FROM MATTEAWAN.

FISHKILL LANDING, June 17.—Clarence Yale, aged twenty-four, today escaped from the guards of Matteawan State Hospital. He was employed as a carpenter on one of the outbuildings. Posses of attendants are searching the woods for him tonight.

WEIRD MURDERS RIFE IN RUSSIA

Police at Sea Since Pantchenko Is Proven a Liar in Case of Lieutenant Buterlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—The hopes of the Russian police of being able to clear up a large number of weird murders, committed in the last few years through the confession of Dr. Pantchenko, under arrest for the murder of ex-Lieutenant Buterlin, a young millionaire of Warsaw, received a setback today when the official report of the autopsy on Buterlin's body showed that he died from blood poisoning and not from inoculation with cholera germs, to which Pantchenko confessed. The autopsy does not absolve Pantchenko from responsibility for Buterlin's death, as it is believed that he probably used an unclean instrument in treating Buterlin, but the fact that he lied concerning the course he followed in bringing about Buterlin's death casts doubt on a number of his other confessions. O'Brien de Lassy, Buterlin's brother-in-law, who, Pantchenko says, hired him to kill Buterlin in order that his wife might get the inheritance, is still in jail. He denies his guilt and the proved mendacity of Pantchenko may result in his liberation. The great trouble the authorities are experiencing in their efforts to check the series of wild murders is the fact that the neurotic tendencies responsible for the murder epidemic made it impossible to believe the witnesses upon whom it was necessary to depend for conviction or even to determine whether the witnesses are themselves aware of it when they speak frankly. These murders are becoming of such frequency as to suggest that the whole country is going criminally insane.

HANDLER RECOMMENDED.

Among the wireless telegrams sent to Theodore Roosevelt by his friends in New York, was the following. It was copied by an amateur wireless operator at Worcester, Mass.: New York, June 16. Hon. Theodore Roosevelt—Before considering arrangements for lecture management, await the proposition of Lee Keadick, who handled Shackleton, who is the brightest and best manager in this country. I will present him to you. The pastor and people of the Metropolitan Temple send greetings. JOHN WESLEY HILL.

DECISION FOR RAILROADS.

JERSEY JUSTICE HANDS DOWN OPINION ON PASSENGER'S FALL. TRENTON, N. J., June 17.—An opinion has been filed by Justice Voorhees in the Supreme Court, which relieves railroads of any responsibility in case a passenger is injured while passing through or falling from a vestibuled train. He holds that the rule that "passengers must keep off the platform until the train stops" is a safeguard for the railroads. This decision was given by the Justice in setting aside the verdict for \$2,000 damages recovered in the Hudson Circuit Court by William J. Rivers against the Pennsylvania railroad.

OFFER TO SELL

Railroads Reported Ready for Government Ownership at Their Price.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Rate compromises with the packers and other large shippers, and discussion of a plan to turn over to the government all of the railroads in the country, are reported today to have been the objects of secret conferences held by George W. Perkins, right-hand man of J. P. Morgan & Co., during his brief visit here. Perkins spent part of yesterday in close conference with the heads of Western railroads, and the rest of the time he was closeted with representatives of the big packing concerns. With the packers it is reported he discussed the proposed railroad rate increase, and reached a compromise, which will forestall protests under the railroad rate bill soon to become a law.

The recent prediction of President Ripley, of the Santa Fe, that the government would soon take over the railroads, lends color to the report that Perkins and the Western magnates discussed a plan looking toward that end. The railway magnates contend that at present their lines are not capitalized to their value, and according to the report a series of conferences will be held for the purpose of agreeing on an increased capitalization to be used as a basis in the proposed offer of sale to the government.

KAISER IMPROVING.

Berlin, June 17.—Reports from the castle at Potsdam this morning are to the effect that the Kaiser's condition is more favorable. He slept well during the night and the knee joint caused him no pain. His appetite is good. The fact that he is compelled to remain in bed because the knee is in bandages makes the emperor impatient. The subjects of the emperor are becoming suspicious that the seriousness of his illness is being purposely minimized. The failure of the physicians to issue any bulletins today is especially causing criticism. The Forster Courier openly calls for "the truth about the Kaiser."

BUT HIS SUBJECTS ARE GETTING SUSPICIOUS ABOUT AILMENT.

MEANTIME, LESLIE SUTHERLAND, RECEIVER OF THE YONKERS RAILROAD, IS BACKED UP BY FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, REFUSES TO LISTEN TO ANY OFFERS OF MEDIATION OR ARBITRATION. HIS DEFENSE IS THAT HE IS IN CHARGE OF THE RAILROAD UNDER A COURT ORDER, AND THAT HE HAS NO AUTHORITY EITHER TO GRANT A RAISE IN WAGES OR TO GRANT ARBITRATION. Mayor Lennox had directed Curran to file a complaint with the Public Service Commissioner against the railway company, but the strike leaders said they had heard nothing definite about it.

MAYOR MUST ACT.

The whole situation is up to the Mayor at present. Pressure brought to bear upon him by the public will force him to act sooner or later. He cannot force the men back on the cars, hence the only way he can bring about a resumption of the trolley service is to get an order directing the company to operate its cars in accordance with the franchise granted it. The company to get its men back must "show the color of its money." Struck for a Living. They struck purely because they had to, they declare. Their demands have been put off now for two years. Meanwhile it is costing more and more to live. They require something definite now before they will go back to work. Still another report heard yesterday was that the strike may spread to New York and Brooklyn transportation lines. This could not be confirmed, though it is known that both the Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit are desperately afraid their

ROOSEVELT WILL LAND AND CONTINUE HIS TALKS TODAY

GIRL STABS BRUTE

Philadelphia White Slave Drives Scissors Into Negro's Breast.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Made a slave in the dives of this city by a giant Mexican negro, Etelen Russell, a pretty twenty-three-year-old white girl, who came here from Williamsport, two years ago, today plunged scissors into the breast of Eugene Hanola and sent the negro dying to the hospital. Physicians say he cannot recover. According to the story told by the young woman when arraigned, the stabbing followed her being taunted by the negro, for what he had "brought her to," before a gathering of negro men and women, and telling them that he owned her. She is being held without bail to await the outcome of the negro's injury.

WILL BEHAVE, SAY YONKERS CAR MEN

But Don't Need To Be Paid for It. Situation Peaceful—Pressure Brought on Mayor

An element of humor was injected into the trolley strike at Yonkers yesterday when it was announced that a prominent citizen of Yonkers had offered to donate \$20 weekly for the benefit of the union if the dreadful strikers would promise to be orderly and refrain from violence. "You might not see the joke in this, though apparently it was made in all seriousness—unless you stood about the streets of Yonkers yesterday. The town was as quiet as the desert of Sahara on a Sunday afternoon, and the grinning trolley men who were spoken to about the matter didn't look at all as if they might bite a prominent citizen or even an insignificant one. The P. C. who made the generous offer is said to have been William Rothschild, of the Yonkers Security Company. It was decided to send a letter to Rothschild thanking him very kindly, but informing him in effect that the striking car men do not need to be paid to keep quiet and observe the law. After the exchange of pleasantries and communications of the day before, both sides sat down in their rocking chairs yesterday, so to speak, and decided to wait for some noise from the mayor's office. It is likely there will be some today. Situation Can't Last. Yonkers has thus far taken the strike good naturedly. But there isn't a single car running on the Yonkers railroad. This situation can't last long. Scores of thousands of people, residents both of Yonkers and New York, are seriously inconvenienced by the absence of street cars, and something is bound to break pretty soon. It is known that Mayor Lennox is getting all kinds of messages demanding that something be done, and as the days draw on and a bunch of bad weather come along these demands are going to become louder and longer. The mayor yesterday admitted that he had been seeing legal authorities as to what could be done to force the resumption of operations on the railroad. He has had Corporation Counsel Curran in consultation, and also, it is said, has communicated with Attorney General O'Malley, though he refused to discuss what might be the outcome. Last night it was reported that Mayor Lennox had directed Curran to file a complaint with the Public Service Commissioner against the railway company, but the strike leaders said they had heard nothing definite about it.

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World Conqueror Will Be Welcomed by Hysterical Throng While Little Besses Kowtow.

GORGEOUS PARADE IS PLANNED

Teddy's Record Told by Himself in Letters to Harriman, Sherman and Dear Maria.

The blusterer comes! The only one of his kind in the world, the great and only American word juggler will land at the Battery this morning and inflict his first batch of platitudes upon a simple people. Mayor Gaynor will make the speech of welcome, to which Teddy will respond—briefly, with the presence of committee—after which will come the parade. The following speech by Teddy received at this office by voiceless service late last night, and is given for brevity, naivete and modesty, which are well known characteristics of the man: "Friends—I am glad it gives you deep pleasure to welcome me back, and that you have turned out in such numbers to do yourselves honor by looking at me. America was originally discovered by Christopher Columbus, and the soft-living, stay-at-home who asserts the contrary, can only have the contempt of good citizens like myself. I am also pleased that you are going to parade. While it is quite true that never before would there be a much more orderly procession, and a far larger crowd than you can form, yet it does honor to your attempts at patriotism. New York is the name originally given to that part of the greater city on Manhattan Island. Weavers of modern civilization, nor can he have the companionship of or communion with men of clean lives and sturdy moral fiber. "And of those people and those who have refused to accept the fruits of civilization, even when I told them to do so, I wish to utter 10,000 words of warning—they must prepare to give way to the fit. The last appearance of Hestey's comet was not nearly as spectacular as I am, and I unhesitatingly denounce as shams and impostors those molly coddles who would turn back the march of progress by assuming an attitude so contrary to the received ideas of the best scientists under the title of 'The Letters to Two Practical Men.'"

The first letter is from Edward Harriman, departed, to Sidney Webster, and gives that gentleman's own hand impression of Teddy. The second letter is from Roosevelt to Harriman. The third is an excerpt from a letter by Roosevelt to J. A. Hiram, now vice president of the United States. Harriman's letter to Webster: "Dear Sir—I am glad to see that you have an opportunity of talking matters over with you. I have had printed copies of your testimony sent you in hopes that you would, after reading them, give me some idea of what you stand for. I confess I felt somewhat at sea in the whole insurance matter. The trouble originated in my allowing myself to be drawn into other people's affairs, and partly from a desire to help them, and partly from a desire to seem to be like the fellow who got between me and my wife in their quarrel. "As to my political instincts to which you refer in your letter of December 13, I am quite sure I have none, my being made at all prominent in the political situation was entirely due to President Roosevelt, and because of my taking an active part in the autumn of 1904 at his request and taking advantage of conditions then created to further his own interests. If it had been a premeditated plot, it could not have been better started or carried out. "About a week before election in 1904 when it looked certain that the state would go Democratic and was doubtful to Roosevelt himself, he, the president, sent me a request to go to Washington and confer upon the political situation in New York state. I complied and he told me he understood the campaign could not be successfully carried out without sufficient money and asked if I would help them in raising necessary funds, as the national committee under control of G. B. Cortelyou had utterly failed in obtaining them, and there was a large amount due from them to the New York state committee. "We talked over what could be done for Depew, and finally he agreed that if found necessary he would appoint him as Ambassador to Paris. "In his presence I called upon a intimate friend of Senator Depew's to tell him that it was necessary for order to carry New York state

(Continued on page 3.)

(Continued on page 2.)

TOMORROW Local New York Socialist Party PICNIC

For the benefit of the Campaign Fund of Local New York.
Sunday, June 19, 1910

AT
MANHATTAN CASINO
155th Street and Eighth Avenue
TICKETS, 10 CENTS. AT GATE, 15 CENTS

Two bands, 200 singers, a children's parade, addresses and an immense barbecue under the direction of Butchers' Union, No. 174, will be some of the features that will make our picnic one to remember.

\$200,000 should be raised at once and that if he would help I would contribute \$50,000. After a few words over the phone the gentleman said he would let me know, which he did probably in three or four hours with the result that the whole amount, including my subscription, was raised. "Where do I stand?" Yours sincerely, EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

"My Dear Harriman—A suggestion has come to me that you do not think it wise to come to see me in the closing weeks of the campaign, but that you are reluctant to refuse, inasmuch as I have asked you. Now, my dear sir, you and I are practical men, and you are on the ground, and know the conditions better than I do. If you think there is any danger of your visit causing trouble, or if you think there is nothing special in the matter, I should be glad to see you. With great regard, sincerely yours, T. R."

"No. 3 is an excerpt from Roosevelt's famous letter to Sherman, dated, October 5, 1908."

"Undesirable Citizens."
"You inform me that he did not care in the least because these people were crooked, and he could buy them; that whenever he wanted legislation from a state, he could buy it; that he could buy Congress; and that, if necessary, he could buy the judiciary."

"But he shows a cynicism and deep-seated corruption, which makes the man uttering such sentiments and boasting, no matter how falsely, of his power to perform such crimes, at least as undesirable a citizen as Debs, or Moyer and Haywood. I was horrified, as was Root, when you told us today what Harriman had said to you."

"Commenting on the Harriman-Roosevelt correspondence, the New York World, on October 27, 1908, under the title, 'Four Years Ago,' declared editorially:
"Four years ago in the last week of the campaign Edward H. Harriman went to the White House at the invitation of President Roosevelt to confer about the political situation in New York."

"As a result of that conference Mr. H. returned to this city and immediately raised \$250,000 which was turned over to the Republican national committee for use in this state. Mr. H. in a subsequent letter to Mr. Sid. Webster declared that as a result of the fund he raised at least 10,000 votes were turned in the city of New York alone, making a difference of 100,000 votes in the general result.
"This money in the last hour of the campaign could not have been used for any legitimate purpose. Mr. H. had no right to raise it for any legitimate purpose. On the contrary, he took pride in the fact that 50,000 votes were changed, making a difference of 100,000 in the result. In other words, Mr. Harriman boasted that his campaign fund purchased for the Republican candidate 50,000 votes that otherwise would have gone to the Democratic candidate."

"Whether or not Mr. Roosevelt had the slightest intention of respecting the moral obligation to Harriman implied by his contribution of \$250,000, he could not have been ignorant of the purpose to which the money would be put. 'You and I are practical men,' said the President in one of his letters to Harriman. As a practical man and as a practical politician, Mr. Roosevelt knew there was only one use for \$250,000 at the end of a doubtful campaign.
"Knowing all this, he not only encouraged Harriman to raise the money, but led Harriman to believe that as a reward he would be allowed to help shape the railroad policy of the administration. 'There has been no more sordid transaction in American politics than that recorded in Mr. Harriman's letter to Mr. Sid. Webster and Mr. Roosevelt's letter to J. S. Sherman, reprinted elsewhere on this page. What other President ever solicited Wall Street campaign contributions for his party in state or nation? What other President ever cynically permitted tainted money to reach up to the White House?"

"If not a single scrap of evidence existed except Mr. Roosevelt's own letter of defense, he would deserve to be rebuked for his share in this scandalous transaction. And if he were a candidate for re-election he would deserve to be defeated."
My Dear Maria,
The famous correspondence between Roosevelt and Mrs. Bellamy, Storor shown from another angle how Teddy planned berths for his friends. Mrs. Storor's letter, date at Vienna, Austria, reads, in part:
"Dear Theodore—It is said that Philbin went to Rome with a request from you that Archbishop Farley should be raised to the cardinalate. Roosevelt's reply reads:
"My Dear Maria—All right; in the event of the marriage of the King of Spain Bellamy will be made special ambassador. I shall see that the State Department gives nothing to him, if he comes over here. With love to Bellamy, ever yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"HE SAVED COUNTRY FROM SOCIALISM"
ITHACA, N. Y., June 17.—The people of England liked Colonel Roosevelt's Guildhall speech," said Dr. Andrew D. White, first president of Cornell University and ex-Ambassador to Germany, in discussing his impressions of Roosevelt in Europe.
Dr. White returned this morning after a four months' trip abroad. According to his view, Colonel Roosevelt saved the country from Socialism and is one of our greatest Presidents. He said:
"Although some Englishmen and others may shrug their shoulders and question the taste of a statesman from one country giving advice to another country, nevertheless I think on the whole the people of England liked Roosevelt's Guildhall speech. They might have resented it from any one else, but not from Roosevelt. To them, Roosevelt is Roosevelt, and they recognize also that his remarks were keen and pungent—the remarks of a statesman.
"In my opinion he will go down as one of the greatest in our line of Presidents. I feel that he saved this country from Socialism."

T. R.: AN ESTIMATE, BY HIMSELF
Since actions speak louder than words, the simple record of what

Residents of Harlem and Vicinity
and Our Friends Everywhere
Are Most Cordially Invited to Our
EXCURSION
SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, '10
Steamer will leave 110th Street, East River at 10 A. M., for a day's joy and recreation at Orchard Beach and return 10 P. M.
Fraternally,
BRANCH 7, SOCIALIST PARTY, LOCAL N. Y.

Theodore Roosevelt has done, and desired to do, for the workers may fairly be taken as an estimate of the man by himself.
President of the Police Board of New York City, Roosevelt sought to equip the police force with a brutal and inhuman spike club for which the patent office had declined to grant a patent half a century ago.
Governor Roosevelt's order, out troops against the Croton Dam strikers in 1906, who, as the Times said, "suppressed the military and civil authorities by preserving perfect order."
Governor Roosevelt wired to General Roe, of the state militia:
"My Dear General—Let me congratulate you on the admirable manner in which you have handled the strike."
President Roosevelt branded Moyer and Haywood as "undesirable citizens," along with his friend Harriman and Gene Debs.

COTTON GAMBLERS UNDER INDICTMENT

Government Attorney Explains That No Rebuke Is Meant to Wall Street Members.

The federal grand jury yesterday handed in an indictment against eight members of the so-called cotton pool formed last February, charging them with a conspiracy in restraint of trade under sections 1 and 2 of the anti-trust law.
These men are Col. Robert M. Thompson, of New York, who is a special partner in the firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co., cotton brokers, at 43 Exchange place, and Charles A. Kittle, the Cotton Exchange member of that firm; James A. Patten, the Chicago wheat speculator, who turned his activities toward the cotton market recently; Eugene B. Seales, a cotton speculator of Houston, Tex.; Sydney J. Harman, a cotton speculator of Shawport, La.; Morris R. H. Rothschild, a speculator and mill owner in Mississippi; Frank B. Hayne and William P. Brown, of the firm of W. P. Brown & Co., both cotton dealers of New Orleans.
According to a statement made by Clark McCrecher, the special assistant attorney general, who, with Oliver E. Pagan, holding a like office, has prepared the case for the government, the finding of the indictment yesterday is a new departure in the government's construction of the anti-trust law. The eight under indictment are alleged to have been guilty of forestalling the cotton market after having secured the entire visible supply of raw cotton, and in this way securing the power to dictate the price to the consumer. To effect this a combination between these eight named in the indictment and certain cotton spinners and manufacturers was necessary, and, in the wording of the grand jury's findings, such a combination amounted to a monopoly in restraint of trade.
The terms of the indictment do not reflect upon the propriety of methods of dealing in cotton generally in vogue on the New York Cotton Exchange. The indictment says, however, in part, "a definite combination for an avowed purpose which has been condemned by an act of Congress."

SCHOOL TEACHER HANGS HERSELF

Miss Thelma Elwell, thirty-seven years old, a public school teacher and daughter of a well-to-do family, was found hanging from a tree at 11 Stuyvesant place, Brooklyn, was found dead at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning hanging by a rope around her neck to a ladder in the gymnasium on the third floor of the unoccupied building at 11 Stuyvesant street. A physician who was summoned said that the woman had been dead for several hours.
Miss Elwell had only recently recovered from a severe attack of typhoid fever and for two weeks had been lying with the family of Stephen Loines, at 52 Columbia Heights, which fronts the Furman street building. Miss Elwell made arrangements to accompany some members of the Loines family on a trip to Lake George, next week, but she had been much depressed, but there was no suspicion that she contemplated suicide.
At 9 o'clock yesterday morning when she failed to come down to breakfast as usual Miss Elwell was missed by the Loines and an hour later she was found dead in the gymnasium, which she reached by going through the Loines garden to that of the adjoining house and climbing up a stairs. She had fastened one end of a rope, which was found in the room, to a ladder and the other around her neck.
Miss Elwell was a graduate of Radcliffe College and had been a public school teacher for fifteen years. She was a sister of the late Wleigh High School, Manhattan, when stricken with typhoid fever about five months ago.

VICTORY FOR EXPRESS CO.

Court of Appeals Decides That Shipper Can Get Only \$50 for Lost Package.
ALBANY, June 17.—In a test case of Greenwald against the Adams Express Company the Court of Appeals today handed down a decision holding that the printed limitation of \$50 of the express company on the receipt given to the sender when it receives a package for shipment where no special value is given binds the parties and no more than \$50 can be recovered from the company if the package is lost.
This is an appeal by permission from a judgment of the Municipal court of the city of New York in favor of Greenwald in the sum of \$50 damages and costs. This case is to be taken to the United States Supreme Court, the point at issue being whether the Hepburn interstate commerce act does not abrogate the right of the company to agree with the sender upon the value of the property carried. The court of Appeals holds it does not. The value of the package lost in this particular case was \$235.

KLEIN GETS OFF.

Lawyer Accused of Bribery Discharged in Supreme Court.
Jacob Klein, a lawyer, who was arrested for offering gifts of money to a history clerk at Bellevue Hospital for information concerning accident cases, was discharged yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Erlanger. The action of the penal code under which Klein was arrested prohibits a gift to an employee to influence his action in relation to the business of his employer.
In ordering the release of Klein, Justice Erlanger said that the statute aimed at stopping the practice of offering secret bribes to servants and employees for their masters' or employers' employments. It has no relation to an institution such as Bellevue.

Fraser & Miller

"THE FURNITURE CENTER."
Broadway, Linden and Quincy Streets, BROOKLYN.

Selling Morris Chairs at Low Prices.

We've a large number of thoroughly high grade and dependable Morris chairs which we propose to sell at prices considerably less than like chairs can be bought for elsewhere.
These chairs all come to us in the regular way and are NOT a lot of inferior goods assembled to make a "sale." Every Chair is backed by our reputation for dealing in furniture of excellence and quality.
Prices begin at \$7.50 and end at \$40. And within this range are numerous splendid values.
We offer extra special values in Morris Chairs, designed with massive frames of golden oak or mahogany, highly polished, with claw feet and spring seats. The price is \$11—sensational value for the kind of chairs.
We are agents for Street Morris chairs—these luxurious chairs with reclining backs and attached foot-rests.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

LOSES HIS SHIRT IN COURTROOM

James Higginson, who gives 349 West 27th street as his address, was divested of his shirt shirt he was wearing in the West Side Police Court yesterday. H. W. Freeman, a lawyer, with offices at 42 Broadway, claimed the shirt. He said it had been stolen with about \$800 worth of other clothing and jewelry from his apartment, at 1016 Sixth avenue, last Monday night.
Freeman charged Higginson and two others, Henry Daly and George Thomas, with burglary. They were held in \$2,000 bail for trial. Daly gave the same address as Higginson, and the police say they are brothers. Thomas said he lived at 140th Mass.
Upon Daly was found a card bearing the name Sidney McCall. A young woman employed by a dealer in diamonds at 37th street and Broadway, say the police, identified Daly as the young man who last January tried to dispose of a diamond brooch, which she said he was a nephew of the late Supreme Court Justice McCall. Meanwhile it was discovered that Sidney McCall's room in the Yale preparatory school at Athol had been robbed.

AND ORAM IS NOT A SOCIALIST

He Doesn't "Advocate" Free Love, But Admits It—Ignores Mother of Child.
Thomas W. Oram testified before Vice-Chancellor Emery in Newark yesterday in the suit brought by Mrs. Laura Jane Oram to establish her marriage to him. Oram is a son of the late Senator of Port Jervis, N. J., and Wharton, and the woman who claims to be his wife was formerly a school teacher there. The defendant admitted his companionship with the complainant and also that he was the father of her child, Marion, fourteen years old, but he denied that there had been any marriage. He said that the woman wanted him to marry her and he refused. When asked why he didn't marry her he replied:
"Because I didn't want to."
Oram denied that he had ever admitted to any one that he was married, or that he was going to marry. He said that he had an agreement with the complainant that they would, neither deny or affirm the rumor that they were married. He asserted that he kept his part of the agreement and that the complainant didn't keep hers.
"Now, if you were not married," counsel asked, "why did you address your letters to her as Mrs. Oram?"
"She asked me to, in order that her English cousins would not be suspicious," the witness replied.
Oram was asked by Elmer King, counsel for Mrs. Oram, if he ever threatened to commit suicide when he was visiting the complainant while she lived in Newark. He laughingly denied that he ever did. He admitted that he kept company with the complainant for ten or twelve years and added that he also kept company with other girls. The witness later on said that Mrs. Oram asked him if he ever loved any one but her.
"Did you?" Mr. King asked.
"No," said Oram.
"And yet you were keeping company with all these other girls," counsel said.
"Oh, that wasn't love. I don't know what that is. I never had it," replied the witness.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

The police yesterday arrested forty or fifty men whose pictures are in the ropes gallery, and took them before magistrates to be held until after today's parade. There will be a liberal sprinkling of detectives along the line of march to look out for those who escaped the dragnet.
The girl indignantly repulsed him and started to leave the place, when Carey grasped her about the neck, choking her to the verge of unconsciousness. A fierce struggle ensued, and when the girl finally made her escape she dragged herself to her home and gave the alarm. A posse quickly formed and scoured the woods all night, finding Carey hiding behind some fallen logs. Carey, when arrested, had two blackened eyes and showed other signs of the struggle, but stoutly maintained that he can prove an alibi.

PARR GETS \$100,000.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The United States government will hand Richard A. Parr, deputy surveyor of the port of New York, \$100,000 as a reward for his service in uncovering the sugar frauds in the customs service.
Uncle Sam isn't prepared for such a big "touch" as this from "meritorious servants," and Parr will have to wait until a more permanent law, and the rest is in the year. Parr can afford, though, to make plans for a good vacation, as Uncle Sam has about \$20,000 on hand that he will be able to hand over without delay.

Summer Clothes?

RODMAN & BLUM

THE BEST CLOTHES FOR THE LEAST MONEY
Clothing and Merchant Tailors
117 CANAL STREET, NEW YORK

WILL BEHAVE, SAY YONKERS CAR MEN

(Continued from page 1)
men are going to ask more money soon and they are said to be preparing for trouble.
The strikers held another meeting last night, where matters of future tactics were discussed and strike officials made talks.
National Committeeman Fitzgerald greeted a Call reporter smilingly yesterday.
"Glad to see you," he said. "We haven't forgotten what The Call did for us in Philadelphia."

BAKERS TO PARADE IN THE BRONX TODAY

The striking bakers will parade in the Bronx this afternoon and hold a demonstration that will acquaint that section of the city with the existence of the strike and the conditions against which the bakers are protesting. Numerous placards will tell the story of the struggle.
One of the features of the parade will be a large float which will represent two shops—the unionized and the non-union shop. The conditions that prevail in both places will be illustrated in glowing colors and will give the people an idea of the reason for the strike.
The parade will terminate in a picnic given by Bakers' Union, Local 154, at N.Y.'s Garden, 170th street and Third avenue, for the benefit of the union.
The procession will start at 2 o'clock in the afternoon from the headquarters of the union, 3209 Third avenue, and proceed along the following line: Down to 163d street, west to Courtlandt avenue, down to 142d street, to Willis avenue and 132d street; east to St. Ann's avenue, up to 148th street; west to Brook avenue, up to 149th street, then to Third avenue and up to the garden.
Two large stages will be given to the women's auxiliary of the Bakers' Union, an organization that has done and is still doing excellent work in assisting for the union label.
"Those who may be too late to start with us from the headquarters," said Arthur Miller, organizer of Local 154, "will be able to join us at 142d street and Third avenue, and at Willis avenue and 132d street, where stops will be made for that purpose."

STRIKING BAKERS HELD BY O'REILLY

Joseph Kern and Lawrence Hindle, striking bakers charged with assaulting scabs employed by Rudolph Lang at 230 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday were held under \$500 each for special sessions by Magistrate O'Reilly in the Municipal court.
The strikers were arrested early yesterday morning while they were trying to persuade a strikebreaker to join the union and while giving out circulars appealing to the public to eat only union-made bread. The pickets who were standing in front of a bakery at Evergreen avenue and Harmon street reported that as the result of their appealing to the women to buy only union label bread, the boss did not sell a single loaf. Before they left their post, they said, the boss came out and said that he would like to see a committee from the union and try to bring about a settlement. The Socialist party of Kings county has arranged a big rally for the purpose of agitating for the union label, to be held at the corner of Willoughby avenue and Broadway at 1 o'clock today. Well known Socialists are scheduled to address the meeting.
At 9 o'clock this morning the union will hold their regular meeting, when reports of the various committees will be given.
At 7 o'clock in the evening the woman's auxiliary will hold a mass meeting at the Labor Exchange, 949 Willoughby avenue. An invitation is extended to all women in sympathy with the bakers' strike.

HORRIE ASSAULT

Jersey Girl Brutally Attacked by Man She Identifies.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 17.—After an all night search through the Pittman woods, Butch Carey, a well known young man, was captured by a posse early this morning and is now lodged in the Woodbury, N. J., jail, charged with a brutal attack upon Helen Moorley, a pretty young woman of Pittman. Sullen crowds for a time surrounded the jail and threats of violence were openly made against the prisoner.
Miss Moorley was in a pitiable condition after the man's attack and her progress from the place where she was attacked to her home is plainly marked by a trail of blood. She was able to leave her bed this morning, and positively identified the prisoner as her assailant. Her clothing was torn and soiled as she fought for her honor. Miss Moorley said that she met Carey of a local park and that she carried of a neck of woods where the man made indecent proposals.
The girl indignantly repulsed him and started to leave the place, when Carey grasped her about the neck, choking her to the verge of unconsciousness. A fierce struggle ensued, and when the girl finally made her escape she dragged herself to her home and gave the alarm. A posse quickly formed and scoured the woods all night, finding Carey hiding behind some fallen logs. Carey, when arrested, had two blackened eyes and showed other signs of the struggle, but stoutly maintained that he can prove an alibi.

FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU

Don't pay retail prices. Buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit. The advantage being brand new perfectly finished merchandise and positive knowledge that you are buying of the makers.
To continue you we offer this elegant genuine 2 1/2 inch post Brass Bed, \$11.00 at our wholesale Factory Price. Everything for the Home.
The Big "G" Furniture Works
E. Greenberger & Co., Owners,
203-205 E. 76th St.
Just a step from the Third Avenue "L" Station, New York.
Open till 6 p.m. and Monday and Saturday till 10 p.m.

THE FIRST and GRANDDEST EXCURSION OF THE SEASON

WILL TAKE PLACE ON
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1910
Under the auspices of the "Zukunft" and the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau
FIVE BOATS, Three of which will leave the Market St. Dock at 2:30 P.M., and Two Boats will leave the E. 91st St. Dock at 3:00 P.M.
After a three-hour sail on the Sound, the boats will stop at Locust Grove, where bathing, rowing, fishing and all sorts of games will be indulged in. Then a delightful moonlight sail homeward under the strains of several union bands of music.
Tickets, 35 Cents. On Day of Excursion, 50 Cents
Tickets to be had at the office of the Forward, 175 East Broadway; Zukunft, 141 Division street, and in the office of The Call.
The Zukunft is the only Jewish Socialist magazine, and the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau is the Jewish wing of the Socialist party of the United States and Canada.

REWARD, NOT BRIBE

Lorimer Witness Says His \$1,000 Came as a Mark of Merit.
CHICAGO, June 17.—Reputating the confession made before the grand jury that he was bribed to vote for Lorimer for United States senator, Representative M. S. Link played a trump card for the defense in the trial of Lee O'Neill Browne. Link charged that his "confession" was secured by intimidation.
Link testified that when Browne asked him to vote for Lorimer he told him that he would do so, as he had promised Lorimer his support several years before. He denied that he was bribed. On cross-examination by Attorney Erbstein, for the defense, he charged that Wayman and police officials "bullyragged" him into making a "confession" that he sold his vote to Browne.
He swore that when he was before the grand jury he asked to be allowed to see his wife, but that permission was refused, and Wayman told him he must "choose between his wife and the penitentiary."
Earlier in his testimony Link admitted Browne had given him \$1,000 after Lorimer was elected, but he claimed it was a reward, not a bribe, and nothing had been said about the Lorimer vote.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE PROGRESSIVE LODGE NO. 4 AND ELECTRIC LODGE NO. 6

Brotherhood of Machinists, P. M. AT
Ramoser Brewery Park and Casino
Betts Ave., Woodside, L. I.
ON SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1910
Ticket 75 Cents. Refreshments 75 Cents.
Including Lady and Gent.
Prize bowling for each party; games for ladies and children. Beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning.

14TH ANNUAL Picnic and Anniversary, including Parade OF THE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' International Union No. 164, of Morrisania, New York

AT NIBLO'S GARDEN, 170th St. and 3d Ave. Formerly Zeltner's Casino.
SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1910
TICKETS, for Ladies and Gentlemen, 25 CENTS
Grand prize bowling and all kinds of popular amusements. Parade starts at 2 p.m. sharp from headquarters, 5309 Third avenue, Bronx. Strict union conditions.
THE ARRANGEMENT COMMITTEE.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS TODAY FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

THE BIG FEATURES WILL BE:
An Address to Paris Students. By Anatole France.
The Monotony of Factory Life. An address. By Rose Pastor Stokes.
"Christians." A story. By Leonid Andreyev.
The Birthday. A story. By Helen Mayer.
AMONG THE OTHER GOOD THINGS WILL BE:
The Battling Farmers. By Mila Tupper Maynard.
A Solution of the Milk Problem. By Barry Boyle.
You and Socialism. By Samuel W. Ball.
The Woman Question. By Josephine Conger-Kaneko.
In Regard to Personal Salvation. By Alex. E. Wight.
My Affinity. By Frank Bohn.
The Slave of Slaves. A story. By John Eills.
The Witness. A story.
Nature's Master Builders. (Second installment.)
Woman's Sphere. Which will contain a story by Bridget Stanton about that big impostor, Organized Charity.
Socialist and Labor News of the World.
"NOT THE BIGGEST SUNDAY PAPER, BUT THE ONLY ONE FOR LIVE ONES."

LAKE COMO MYSTERY IS STILL UNSOLVED

COMO, June 17.—The divers who have searched that portion of the bottom of Lake Como from which the body of Mrs. Porter Charlton was dragged last week, extended their search today to the deeper portions of the lake further out from the landing stage at Moltrasio in the hope of finding the body of the woman's husband, if indeed it is in the lake. The failure of the seekers to find the slightest trace of a second body yesterday has, however, strengthened the belief of Count Guglia, the procurator of Lombardy, that Charlton is alive.

In accordance with this belief, although the combing of the lake's bottom will be continued until it is established that Charlton's body is not there, the procurator now plans to take such steps as will insure the apprehension of Charlton should he be found. His idea is to hold a trial in conformity with the next five or six months on the presumption that Charlton murdered his wife, and thus prevent the operation of the statute of limitations rendering his arrest illegal five years from the present time.

As to the one suspect who has been held in the case, Constantine Spoloff, the procurator admits that he has concluded the examination of the Russian and that no evidence of Spoloff's complicity in the crime has been proved. He refused, however, to order the release of the prisoner without the sanction of the court which confirmed his arrest, and this will not be secured until it has practically been assured that there was no double murder.

AGITATE SUFFRAGE IN MID-AIR. French Woman Will Cast Literature From Her Aeroplane. MOURMELON, France, June 17.—Miss Rose Mauring, young and particularly prepossessing in appearance, plans to agitate for women's suffrage by up-to-date methods. She is the second woman to receive an aviator's license from the Aero Club of France and announced today that she will make flights in as many places in France as possible within the next few months.

Her aeroplane will be decorated with the suffragette colors and bear a large inscription advocating "votes for women." On each flight she will take up with her suffrage literature which she will throw into the air while her machine is in motion.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1499 2d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Tel. 3233 74th St.

When you are troubled with your eyes have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 203 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard. No other branches. I am with the Call since the Call started. \$1 GLASSES FOR \$1 Your Eyes Examined and treated by DR. L. H. KRAMER, from The Peoples Opt. Co., Opp. State Bank, 379 Grand St.

PUNCH AND TEDDY.



Mr. Punch—"That's the way to do it!" Bright Boy—"Is he going to hurt him, really?" Nurse—"Why, of course, darling!"

SONS CALL OLD MAN A MISER

So weak he could hardly stand, and with his head bent over with age, Michael Apfel, who says he is eighty-five years old, and looks even older, and who lives in a furnished room at 639 Gates avenue, was in the Manhattan Avenue Court, yesterday, to appear against his family of three sons. He claims they refuse to provide for him in his old days, and are allowing him slowly to starve to death in his little furnished room.

In their own defense, the sons admitted to Magistrate O'Reilly that they do not support their father, but they declared he is a miser and is hoarding up a fortune of some \$25,000 or more, on which he regularly collects interest and then puts it in another bank under a separate account. When the old man heard his sons' defense, he simply smiled and in a feeble tone informed the court he only wished their statements were true. He said he has not a cent to his name and is in arrears for his room rent, in addition to being too poor to provide himself with proper nourishment. The sons, however, were most insistent their father is independently wealthy, and they promised to furnish proofs if given until next Monday. The magistrate consented to this adjournment.

The old man's three sons are Charles, who lives at 223 East 29th street, Manhattan; Henry and Joseph, who live with their mother, Mrs. Rebecca Apfel, at 121 Central avenue. The father visited the court yesterday afternoon and told his story to Magistrate O'Reilly, who immediately issued summonses for the sons.

One of the sons in testifying today said he had followed his father several times, and had seen him visit three different banks, where he made deposits. He further added his father had been hoarding up this money for several years, and would never give any of it to his family.

THREE CENT LINE GETS FRANCHISE

The franchise of the Manhattan Bridge Three-cent Fare line was granted yesterday by the Board of Estimate. All that remains is fixing the terms and conditions, and when these are agreed to the franchise agreement will be formally executed between the company and the city. However, before the company can begin operations it will have to secure the certificate of public necessity from the Public Service Commission.

Without comment the Board of Estimate today passed the resolution denying the franchise applications of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad companies to operate over the Manhattan bridge.

These companies will now have to renew their applications and state more definitely the terms and conditions under which they propose to operate their cars over the bridge.

COMMERCIAL COURT JUDGES.

Martin A. Knapp Will Probably Be Named Supreme Justice.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following are those most prominently mentioned here today as likely to be appointed members of the new Commerce Court, created by the railroad bill: Martin A. Knapp, of New York; Wade H. Ellis, of Ohio; James S. Harlan, of Illinois; William Peters Heppburn, of Iowa; C. A. Severance, of Minnesota; Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota.

The court will consist of five members, to be appointed by the President, as additional circuit judges. No two of them can be appointed from the same judicial district.

PERKINS AS PEACEMAKER.

CHICAGO, June 17.—George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, was in Chicago yesterday renewing his efforts to bring peace between shippers and railroads. Mr. Perkins also held a conference with a number of railroad officers.

CHINESE SAILORS JUMP OVERBOARD

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—A mutiny on board the British steamship Highland Monarch, outward bound for Auckland, New Zealand, followed by a dash for liberty by a dozen Chinese members of the crew, resulted in the drowning today of four and the narrow escape of three others. The men rescued are in a police station, while the remainder are in irons aboard the ship.

The trouble started last night. The Highland Monarch had been lying in the Schuylkill river, at Point Breeze, in the extreme southwestern part of the city, for three weeks, loading case oil for New Zealand. As the United States immigration law places a fine of \$500 on the captain of a steamship for every Chinese member of a crew that escapes, the twenty Chinamen aboard were not permitted to leave the vessel, while the other twenty men in the crew, all Englishmen, were given liberal shore leave.

The confinement grew irksome, and as the ship was to sail today, one of the Mongolians, asked First Mate Bowman last night to allow him a few hours on shore. Being refused, the Chinaman drew a knife and chased the first mate about the ship. The man finally was tripped by a white member of the crew, and in falling cut himself. He was placed in irons and an hour later nearly all the Chinamen made a break for liberty. The Englishmen were on the watch, however, and a hand-to-hand fight followed, which resulted in the Chinese being overcome and forced back to the ship.

Assistance was summoned by Captain Woods and local police, and special watchmen kept an all-night vigil. Nothing happened.

Shortly after 7 o'clock this morning the Highland Monarch got under way, with the Chinese in the stoke hold, firing the boilers. Suddenly as the steamship was passing through the draw at Penrose Ferry Bridge, a dozen Chinamen appeared above deck, and without an instant's hesitation seven of them leaped overboard.

Captain Woods was on the bridge and saw the break for liberty. He tooted the whistle, stopped the ship and ordered a crew to man a boat. The whistle attracted the bridge tender, who threw them ropes, which they refused to catch. In the struggle for liberty the men had to fight a strong tide, and four of them sank before reaching shallow water. The other three just managed to reach shore.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive. TODAY. Anglo-Bolivian, Shields, June 4. Buffalo, Hull, June 4. Byron, Barbados, June 12. City of Savannah, Savannah, June 15. Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, June 8. Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg, June 9. La Lorraine, Havre, June 11. Panama, Cristobal, June 12. St. Paul, Southampton, June 11. TOMORROW. Cedric, Liverpool, June 11. Columbia (Br.), Glasgow, June 11. Oceania, Palermo, June 8. Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 11. Sabine, Key West, June 15.

BIG EXCURSION OF THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION AT THOUSAND ISLANDS

July 1, 2, 3 and 4, '10 ADULTS, \$17. Children below 12 years, \$9 Particulars at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

FREE SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS By Debs, London, Marx, Lafargue, Herron, Spargo and other socialist writers. No two alike, 32 pages each. We will mail the full set in a strong paper box free to anyone sending \$1.00 for a new yearly subscription to the International Socialist Review, the only illustrated magazine that is of, for and by the Working Class. Two of the books and a copy of the Review is mailed for free. CHARLES B. KLINE & CO., 125 W. Kinross Street, Chicago, Ill.

Johnson's Patent Two-Trap Pipe EASILY THE BEST. THAT TWO-TRAP DOES IT. Nothing but clean smoke can get over the trap. The crescent-shaped smoke-vent spreads the smoke in a saturated stream over the tongue, which stops biting sensation. Built on scientific principles, the two-trap PREVENTS what other "improved" pipes try to cure. Will be sent to any address on receipt of fifty cents—stamps or money order. E. S. JOHNSON, Agents Wanted. 285 CORTLANDT ROAD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BUTCHERS FOUGHT WITH JAWBONES

Four horse butchers on Barren Island sought Thursday night to emulate Samson's feat in a less extensive degree and two of them were arrested and yesterday morning they were charged with assault by two other butchers. There was a set-to in the factory where the flesh of horses and other animals is transmuted into food for the soil, and their bones into articles of apparel. There are choice parts of a horse, just as there are choice parts of a turkey, and there is always a scramble to get those parts which are easiest of dissection. Hence the set-to, also the arrest, also the arraignment.

Magistrate Naumer, in the Flatbush Court, was informed as to the cause and the result of the battle with the jawbone and the other parts of the quadruped's anatomy. Edward Borrontas and Joseph Pader were accused of assault by Joseph William and Otto Falster. They were two teams—accused on one and the accusers on the other. It was a battle in which the jawbones of the horse and of the human were used effectively. Superintendent Ford heard the racket, called a policeman and two were made prisoners. They were held for further hearing.

Call Advertisers' Directory Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, \$9; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 403 Pearl Street, New York.

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. CHAS. A. ALLEN, 146 Broadway. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. PROGRESS BOOK STORE, 222 E. 5th St. BRONX. ATTORNEY AT LAW. SAM W. EIGES, 448 E. 176th St. BROOKLYN. BUTCHERS. JOSEPH KUNZ, 1215 Myrtle Ave. BAKERY. L. JAHN, 244 Hamburg Ave. BOOTS AND SHOES. 241 Knickerbocker. HAIR. 3077 Fulton. CIGAR MANUFACTURER. C. F. GACKENHEIMER, 1771 Myrtle Ave. DENISTERS. DR. B. M. CANTOR, 96 McKibbin St. DEPARTMENT STORES. LINDNER & BERGET, 1250 Fulton St. DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS. I. SCHLESBERG, 222 Knickerbocker Ave. FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES. B. & L. J. SYCHOWER, Pres., 1904 Conny Isl. Av. GENTS' FURNISHINGS. JOHN BESSOFF, 307 Covert Ave. HATS. J. W. SCHLESBERG, 222 Knickerbocker Ave. JEWELRY. MYRTLE HILLERY, 1221 Myrtle Ave. MILLINERY. MYRTLE HILLERY, 1221 Myrtle Ave. OPTICIANS. M. SHAPIRO, 1780 Pitkin Ave. PHOTOGRAPHY. L. BORESSOFF, 355 Grand St., cor. Essex. RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS, 85 Bleecker St. RESTAURANTS AND HALLS. CYRUS HALL, 119 E. 19th St. STEAMSHIP AN.; RAILROAD TICKETS. PAUL TAVAZZI, 140 E. 14th St. TRUNKS AND BAGS. THOMAS G. HUNT, 480 Sixth Ave. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. GUSTAV STIGLITZ, 230 Columbus Ave. WATER CURE MANAGER. FRANK J. BROWNY, 500 W. 126th St.

PICNIC OF THE Ladies' Waist and Dressmakers' Union Saturday, June 25, 1910 AT LIBERTY PARK, BROOKLYN 50 Prizes, value \$1,000, will be distributed at the Picnic Admission Tickets, 25 Cents Sold at the office, 151 Clinton St. and by all the Members of the Union. Watch our Ad. every day. Members of the Union should call or send their shop delegates for their tickets, as they will have to pay for them anyway.

THROTTLING COAL COMPETITION. Complaint Reverses Lehigh Road Yielding to Demands of Business. WASHINGTON, June 17.—Alleging that the ownership of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company is the real reason why the railroad will not furnish it a switch, the Ridgewood Coal Company, of Scranton, Pa., today complained to the interstate commerce commission. The complaint involves the very question which was sought to be met by the commodity clause of the Hepburn law. The Ridgewood company is a direct competitor of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, which is furnished without expense to itself with switches and sidings.

GO TO Green & Goldstein UP-TO-DATE MEN'S FURNISHERS 298 Grand Street Bet. Allen and Eldridge.

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY. Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday, \$9; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 403 Pearl Street, New York.

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory Patronize the Call Advertiser. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay. Use Your Purchaser's Card. BARBERS' SUPPLIES—BARBERS' REPAIRING. C. F. CLAPP, 151 Portland St., Boston. BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston. Herman Brandt, 1219 Washington St., Boston. CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. Olsen & Anderson, 1 School St., Boston. HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHING. Boston. H. Marcus, 1047 Washington St.; 7th Dorset St., Boston. UNION MADE LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Boston. Chas. Fishel Co., 14-17 Cambridge St., Boston. Imported Macaroni, Italian Groceries, Cheese, G. Saravase & Son, 741 17th St., Boston. PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS—Boston. Dr. Geo. W. Galvin, 274 W. Kewton St., Boston. Dr. Samuel W. Myers, 47 Warren St., Boston. Shoe Repairing—Boston. Sherry St. Shoe Repairing Co., 41 Seabury St., Boston. SURGEON DENTIST—Boston. J. Trusman, 59 Chambers St., Boston. SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS. Boston. M. Andelman, 201 Tremont St., Boston. UNION MADE RANGES—MONTREAL UNION BUTTON—CELLULOSE NOVELTIES. A. E. Lopez & Bro., 3 School St., Boston. UNION MADE CIGARS. BOX TRAYS. MAIL ORDERS—Boston. BOSTON SMOKER. Lorraine Bros. & Chambers St., Boston. 528 J. Altshuler, Maker, 15 Elm St., Boston. PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS—Boston. L. Hoffman, 125 Leonard St., Boston. UNION MADE HATS—Boston. "Athens" 4 Tremont St., Boston. UNION LABEL PRINTERS. Sigmund Kaitz, 174 Massover St., Boston. I. E. Finkler & Son, 19 Washington St., Boston. COAL AND WOOD DEALERS. Lynn, Mass. W. P. Conroy, 115 Pleasant St., Lynn, Mass. GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, Union-Made Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Overalls and Washington St., Lynn, Mass. UNION LABEL HOSIERY. Lynn, Mass. Wholesale and Retail. McCole & Buffum St., Lynn, Mass. UNION MADE HATS AND SHOES. Lynn, Mass. Ash & Nichols, 17 Massover St., Lynn, Mass. UNION-MADE CIGARS—Lynn, Mass. "Regular" Clear, 108 Market St., Lynn, Mass. NEW JERSEY DIRECTORY. BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark. Scholinger's Shoe Store, 774 Ferry St., Newark. BOOTS AND SHOES—Irvington, N. J. Edw. Bae, 721 Springfield Ave., Irvington, N. J. GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS. Newark, N. J. Henry Greer, 259 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. CASH AND CREDIT CLOTHING. Hoboken, N. J. The People's Outfitting Co., 111 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J. JEWELRY—Hoboken. Marcus Weintraub, 115 Schuylen Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Pennsylvania Advertisers' Directory Patronize the Call Advertiser. Show Them Call "Ads." Pay. Use Your Purchaser's Card. PUBLICATIONS. Chas. B. Kerr & Co., Chicago Socialist Literature Co., 15 Broadway Agents Book Store, 1 Rutgers St., Newark, N. J. UNION LABELS, ETC. Union Made Cigars. Union Made Bread. Union Made Soap. UNION MADE GOODS. Cigaretters' Label. Brother's of Mechanists. Bakery Label. Bakery Label. Foot and Shoe Workers' Label.

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN. THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

KARL MARX HIS LIFE AND WORK By JOHN SPARGO This is the first and best biography written of Karl Marx and his work. Indispensable to every student of Socialism. Excellent book for every Socialist Library. Publisher's Price, net, \$2.50 Special to Call Readers, \$2.25 July 1, 2, 3 and 4, '10 ADULTS, \$17. Children below 12 years, \$9 Particulars at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. FREE SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS By Debs, London, Marx, Lafargue, Herron, Spargo and other socialist writers. No two alike, 32 pages each. We will mail the full set in a strong paper box free to anyone sending \$1.00 for a new yearly subscription to the International Socialist Review, the only illustrated magazine that is of, for and by the Working Class. Two of the books and a copy of the Review is mailed for free. CHARLES B. KLINE & CO., 125 W. Kinross Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Weekly Pledge Fund Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank: The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York Call, P. O. Box 1624, New York City. Dear Comrades: Inclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for weeks. Fraternally yours, Name..... Address.....

For Constipation TRY K-LAX A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes. 10 and 25 Cents.

PEDDLERS LAND IN COURT The Boys "Robbed" Newspapers and "Invested" Money in "Business" to Help Poor Parents.

Two little lads from sunny Italy were arraigned in Children's Court yesterday by Magistrate Olmstead...

FRANCOISISTS George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST. 822 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

SLUTZKIN'S PHARMACY 170th St. and Prospect Ave., Bronx.

DR. A. Carr SURGEON DENTIST. 100 E. 4th St. Tel. 2967-Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN, SURGEON DENTIST. 100 East 109th St., Cor. Madison Ave.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST. 1000 Pitkin Ave., corner Hopkiness, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANNUAL PICNIC OF N. Y. SOCIALISTS

Manhattan Casino and Park will be the magnet for the socialists of Manhattan and Bronx tomorrow afternoon and evening...

Short speeches of welcome will be made by Mrs. Carrie Allen and Alexander Jones.

General manager, Edward Behrke; treasurer, H. Ortland; financial secretary, Louis Simon...

Gate Committee, Manager, Thomas Schneider; Louis Fanger, Treasurer...

CONY ISLANDER BLOCKS CITY BATHS Arguments on the motion for an injunction to prevent the Board of Aldermen from issuing bonds...

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE We carry a complete line of Ladies' and Gents' furnishings at popular prices.

OWWERTZ PIANOS 1518 52 AVE., NR. 96TH ST. (MANHATTAN)

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ 1796 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OPEN EVENINGS)

Brewers of Pilsener Export Pilsener Wurzbürger Beers Ales and Porter.

Church of the Ascension FIFTH AVENUE AND TENTH STREET. Sunday, June 19, at 8 P. M. ALEXANDER IRVINE Will Speak. MR. TIMOTHY WALSH TOPIC: "WALL STREET."

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p. m. unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open air meetings have been arranged to be held at the places named on the nights designated below...

Brooklyn. Members in charge of open air meetings should be on hand promptly at 8 o'clock. Literature for distribution can be had at the organizer's office.

Business Meetings MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Central Committee Meeting. Central executive committee meeting, 5 p. m., 243 East 54th street.

Local Astoria, L. I. The semi-annual general meeting and election of officers will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at Long Island City Turnverein Hall.

Hoboken Party Picnic. The picnic of the Hoboken party branches, which was to have taken place on Sunday, June 12, in Schaefer's Park, Homestead, N. J., has been postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Pittsburg, Pa. To accommodate visitors who wish to attend the state convention at New Castle a special train has been chartered by Local Allegheny County for Sunday, June 19.

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Fred Warren to Speak. Fred Warren has come from Girard to report the trial, and on Sunday afternoon, June 19, will make an address in New Castle.

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SMERLING & DOROWITZ Clothiers and Merchant Tailors 83 CANAL ST., Between Eldridge and Allen Sts. A great variety of Spring and Summer Suits ready for your inspection all the time.

SOCIALIST WOMEN OF WORLD TO CONFER. An international conference of Socialist women is called to meet at Copenhagen, August 26 and 27.

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p. m. unless otherwise ordered.

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SAVINGS BANKS The Bowery Savings Bank 125 AND 130 BOWERY. A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.

UNION MADE SHOES Reliable Footwear For Men and Women. Every pair shows the union label.

TAXICAB THIEVES POSED AS COPS Charles Husband, of 218 West 123rd street, Manhattan, a chauffeur employed by the New York Taxicab Company, reported to the Coney Island police Thursday night that four men representing themselves as policemen attached to headquarters, had ordered him to hurry them to Coney Island, and when they reached the island the four disappeared.

B.N. LEFKOWITZ 2 Ave. C, cor. Houston St. NEW YORK.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS GO FOR YOUR UNION HATS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS to M. LITMAN 246 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

HENRY GREEN UP-TO-DATE HATTER and GENTS' FURNISHER 151 Springfield Avenue, NEWARK, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Long Island. WORKINGMEN'S HOMES 1 Rooms, new improvements, \$1,900; cash \$100.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE. 1731-4 one room, bath, hot water, \$15; month free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. AVE. C, 165, 3 rooms, bath, hot water, \$20; month free.

THE VERY BEST CALIFORNIA BRANDY RYE WHISKY THE VERY BEST I. GOLDBERG'S ESTABL'D 1873 SOLD AT OUR 5 STORES WHERE EVER YOU LIVE, ONE OF THEM MUST BE WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE FROM YOU. 171 EAST BROADWAY - 5TH AVE. COR. N. ST. HOUSTON COR. CLINTON ST. BROOKLYN. 28 GRAHAM AV. - PITKIN COR. ROCKAWAY AV.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members.

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ERON PREP. SCHOOL 163-167 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Ginn, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3203-3204 Beekman.

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VOL. 2. SATURDAY, JUNE 18. NO. 169.

ROOSEVELT.

It is characteristic of Roosevelt's role and influence in American politics that at one time he described himself as "essentially a conservative," and at another time as a "radical, a real, not a mock democrat."

The contradiction is still further heightened by the fact that the very speech in which Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed to the world his radicalism and the reality of his democracy was dedicated to the apotheosis of violence and brute force, of the subjugation of the weak by the strong. And the government responsible for the whippings and the tortures of Denshawai, for the employment of the Czar's methods in India, was chided for its excess of sentimentality.

The contradiction is characteristic of Mr. Roosevelt's entire career. Of an old Knickerbocker family, he finds inspiration in the pioneer life of the West. A civil service reformer, he was unscrupulous in the use of patronage for political ends. An avowed champion of honesty in government and in business, he begged Harriman—"You and I are practical men"—for a huge corruption fund on the eve of the election of 1904. An enemy of the trusts and monopolies, he gave his consent to the absorption by the Steel Trust of its competitor, the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. A booster of the square deal, he dismissed a regiment of negro troops, because they refused to tell what in all likelihood they did not know. Protesting his life-long friendship for the workingman, he went out of his way to pronounce the sentence of guilty on three labor leaders awaiting trial for their lives. They were subsequently acquitted by a jury. An enemy of Socialism and grossly ignorant of the aims and purposes of the labor movement, he nevertheless proposed to Congress a national employers' liability law—when he knew there was not the slightest chance for the enactment of such a law.

Mr. Roosevelt's career bristles with contradictions. But these contradictions are the logical expression of the contradictions inherent in the social position of the class of which Mr. Roosevelt is the especial favorite. It is primarily the middle class, more particularly the middle class of the West, that looks to Roosevelt for guidance and leadership in its struggle for existence against the overwhelming power of concentrated capital. Now, the middle class itself is the great self-contradiction of modern society. On the one hand, it is on the side of Labor, for does it not itself have to work for a living? On the other hand, it is on the side of Capital, for does it not possess some capital? It abhors the Trusts, but it also detests the Labor Unions. Its hope lies in the past—the days of small production, its present is precarious, and it dreads the future with its inexorable alternative of Grand Capitalism or Socialism.

The choice by our middle class of a Roosevelt for its leader—the wielder of the big stick, the militarist, mariner, and imperialist, the worshiper of brute force, the friend and ally of every oppressor, connected by a thousand ties with the plutocracy—this is its crowning contradiction.

A PROPER RECEPTION.

There is no man on the committee to meet Mr. Roosevelt who is not safe, sane and in need of a job. Of course, such patriotic figures as Mr. Jotham Aldred will be lacking, and Mr. Ben Conger will not be there. But Frank Hendricks, George Aldridge and Lou Payne will be. Also Tim Woodruff will be largely in view. Woodruff and Hendricks are probably delegates from the life insurance companies that created such a smell a few years ago. But in addition to that they are representatives of "practical politics." Whatever they have in the way of material comfort they have drawn from the public because of their efficient service to capitalism. For this reason, if for no other, they are the fittest to welcome Mr. Roosevelt home.

Aside from them there will be various clubs. If there is one not composed of office seekers the news columns have overlooked it. If there is one not composed of men who seek to get into public jobs without the formality of taking an examination the news columns have overlooked it. In fact, Mr. Roosevelt will be most uproariously welcomed home by those who seek access to public plunder. As he never in his official life turned any one away from it, there is no reason for believing he will now. He possessed in marvelous degree the faculty of posing as the pure patriot while his followers grew fat on the public. They are looking for a return of the good old days, and therefore they are anxious to welcome him.

The veterans of the war with Spain will be there. Were they not the men who went to the front with a pension application among their belongings instead of a marshal's baton, in the Napoleonic phrase? They were. Since the war they have flooded the Pension Bureau with applications. They have also applied to practically every state legislature to grant them the same preferences that are granted soldiers of the civil war. So they will welcome Roosevelt.

Taken as a whole, is there any one who will welcome Roosevelt who is not looking for something?

ROOSEVELT AND HEARST.

Since Mr. Hearst has been in Europe he evidently spends most of his time having himself interviewed by representatives of his own papers. The subject of most of the interviews is Mr. Roosevelt's imperialism, of which Mr. Hearst expresses the profoundest abhorrence. It shocks him to think that Mr. Roosevelt has given utterly unnecessary advice to England relative to using the strong arm in dealing with all subject peoples.

But it is not so long ago that Mr. Hearst was our loudest imperialist. He cried continually for a war with Spain so we could grab Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. After the war he was insistent on our retaining what Spain had lost. The wishes of the people in these islands did not concern him. He believed it good policy to have colonies, and he believed it good policy to increase the navy so we could "protect" them, or subdue them in case they revolted, and also in order that we might "protect" other defenseless countries in the interests of the capitalist class. Thus it seems Mr. Hearst is not averse to imperialism. But his blood boils in long editorials and interviews when he reads of Mr. Roosevelt advising England to do the very thing Mr. Hearst advised his own government to do.

It cannot but bring the deepest joy to the hearts of all Socialists to read that a league has been formed for the purpose of crushing Socialism, and to see the names of the leaguers. The more they work the better it will be for us.

Church property in New York seems to be worth about \$200,000,000 at prevailing prices. It is a tremendously big and expensive plant for the saving of souls, but from the looks of things business is evidently at a standstill.

If the people of Yonkers wish to continue to suffer the inconvenience of the present tie-up of the car lines all they have to do is to allow such a public necessity as a street railway to continue in the hands of a private corporation.

A Petition From Those In Slavery

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Andrew Furuseth, president of the Seamen's Union, reminds one at times of Lincoln, although he looks more like a raw-boned, lithe, American Indian.

He has a long, thin, shrewd face, usually pale.

His eyes are sharp and flash when he speaks, but instead of the deep voice that one expects to come from a tall man there issues instead a shrill, high note.

Furuseth is a Norwegian by birth, fifty years of age. After a good early education he took to the sea and later in America became a member of the Sailors' Union.

Twenty-three years ago, when his comrades had gotten over laughing at his angular appearance and his shrill voice, they began to see the capacity and heart of the man, and elected him secretary of their union. He took the job, although it paid but \$3 a week.

Finding it impossible to live on that he soon resigned his work and went to live again as a fisherman. After a short time, however, he was called back to union work, but at his own suggestion he received only the salary of the average seaman steadily employed.

He absolutely refused to allow his salary to be increased except as the pay of the coast seamen was increased.

The janitor in his office receives the same pay that Furuseth receives and every other official of the union receives the same.

"If a man has more ability than his fellows," says Furuseth, "let him be thankful and take his extra compensation from the pleasure of bestowing the fruits of his superior talent upon his less gifted fellows."

Furuseth is one of the studious men in the labor movement. He spends his leisure with his books and pipe.

He works in his office from seven until seven each day, but after those hours he likes to spend his time among his books.

And this big, kindly, thoughtful man is becoming one of the ablest and most powerful labor leaders in the United States.

His angular, towering form, shrill voice and passionate words are heard in all the national conventions of labor.

I think I have never heard a man who speaks so simply, so powerfully and with such a degree of suppressed passion.

His English has the quality of verse and reminds one of the English of the Bible or the Book of Common Prayer.

It was Andrew Furuseth that wrote the following petition, which not only deserves a place among the documents of labor's history, but also a place in literature:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, to humanitarians, democrats, Christians, and friends of human freedom everywhere, do we, the seamen, the yet

remaining bondmen, humbly, yet earnestly submit this, our petition, that we may be made free men and that the blighting disgrace of bondage be removed from our labor, which once was considered honorable, which is yet needed in the world of commerce, and which has been held to be of great importance to nations with seacoasts to defend.

"Existing maritime law makes of us, excepting in the domestic trade of the United States, the property of the vessel on which we sail. We cannot work as seamen without signing a contract, which brings us under this law. This contract is fixed by law or authorized by governments. We have nothing to do with its terms. We either sign it and sail, or we sign it not and remain landmen.

"When signing this contract, we surrender our working power to the will of another man at all times while the contract runs. We may not, on pain of penal punishment, fail to join the vessel. We may not leave the vessel, though she is in perfect safety. We may not, without our master's permission, go to a mother's sick bed or funeral, or attend to any other duties of a son, brother, a Christian, or a citizen, excepting in the domestic trade of these United States.

"If the owner thinks he has reason to fear that we desire to escape, he may, without judicial investigation, cause us to be imprisoned for safe keeping until he shall think proper to take us out.

"If we have escaped, he may publish our personal appearance along with a reward for our apprehension and return. He may, through contracts between nations, cause the peace officers and police to aid him in recovering his property. The captain may change, the owner may change—we are sold with the vessel—but so long as the flag does not change there is nothing except serious illness or our master's pleasure that will release us from the vessel.

"The master, acting for the vessel, may release himself and the vessel by paying a few dollars, with no alternative.

"He that owns another man's labor power owns his body, since the two cannot be separated.

"We stand in the same relation to the vessel as the serf did to the estate, as the slave to the master. When serfdom was abolished in western Europe we were forgotten by the liberators and our status remained. When the slaves of the United States and Brazil were emancipated our status continued. When serfdom was abolished in Russia no change came to us.

"We now raise our manacled hands in humble supplication and pray that the nations issue a decree of emancipation and restore to us our right as brother men, to our labor, that honor which belonged to it until your power, expressing itself through your law, set upon it the brand of bondage in the interest of cheap transportation by water."

The Comedy of Capitalism—A Continuous Performance.

By C. W. ERVIN.

The daily mentor (Sunday excepted) of the conservative trading class, the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, has made a great discovery in economics and happens to announce it to a long suffering world. And the moving finger wrote: "Wages buy less if prices are high, and those who earn them are no better off if wages advance only in proportion to prices. The living which men earn is not measured by the money paid for their labor or their services, but by what they get for it out of the products of labor and service," and an admiring business public read with astonishment what the oracle had written.

Upon what seeming trifles do great discoveries oftentimes turn. Had it not been for some optimistic remarks made by that "Sunny Jim" of the stock trust, Judge "Jim" of the stock trust would still be ignorant of the great truth that the measure of wages is what they will buy. The Journal represents the plain rich and is opposed to plutocracy. It recognizes the fact that if the present wholesale method of absorption of wealth is not checked there will be no markets to bear in stocks or merchandise, but only the shearers and the sheared, and "Othello's occupation will be gone."

The steel trust having "eliminated" competition by means of gentlemen's agreements and other methods not so genteel, has come in for a goodly share of criticism from the Journal. When Gary announced that "we are now in the center of one of the greatest harvests of prosperity" that "commodities are going upward" and "that it is not only just and proper, but will make for a general better result all over the country," this journalistic champion of free competition felt that the optimist must be rebuked in no uncertain words, and that the outcome of this resolve was the proclaiming of this new economic law.

Purchasing some day the Journal may discover that the worker is entitled to the full value of his product, and if it should, its readers will only be able to gasp in the words of Sir Leicester Dedlock: "Upon my honor the foodstuffs of society are burst open, and the waters have—obliterated the landmarks of the framework of the cohesion by which things are held together."

There is great rejoicing in "respectable" financial circles over the report of the chartered accountants regarding the management of the Rapid Transit Company of Philadelphia.

It has been suspected that those in control of the corporation, being rather crude and primitive in their financial methods, had not been able to resist the temptation to loot the company with the same thoroughness that they had displayed in plundering the city.

They have, however, displayed greater foresight than given credit for, and upon the strength of the report lately submitted, the conservative confidence men in the financial district have agreed to join in the management and have named three of the most "eminently respectable" of the group to act as directors.

The fact that one of the three is under indictment by the government, he being an official of the sugar trust, does not count against his respectability. When this little legal accident occurred his friends ascribed the temporarily embarrassing position in which he found himself to be the "mediocrity" of some minor employes, who had so much affection for this gentleman and his associates that in order to add to the already bulging millions of their employers they took the chance of a term in prison and lasting disgrace.

It mattered not that the public winked irreverently at this explanation. This was as good as any other that could be made, and those in the sacred inner circle of finance knew that it was not to be expected that the doers should walk in the same straight and narrow path traveled by the done. Leavened by this little lump of smugness we may expect the group of politicians who secured control of the Rapid Transit Company to live and die in the odor of financial sanctity.

"Crude thou wert, smug thou art, desirable citizen thou shalt be."

OUR OWNST OWN.

By E. J. DUTTON.

Who is the wisest of them all? Theodore, our Theodore. Even King Solomon gets a fall, From Theodore.

He says that two and two are four, Says Theodore, our child. And three and one will make no more, And every one goes wild.

"And white is white and black is black," Says Theodore, our Theodore. "If you don't go, you can't come back," With emphasis, says Theodore.

Who at a wedding is the bride? Theodore, sweet Theodore. "And if you walk, you cannot ride," Gravely says our Theodore.

Who at a funeral is the dead? Theodore, sad Theodore. "And if it's blue, it isn't red," Says ever-knowing Theodore.

Who made the comet lose its tail? Theodore, great Theodore. "If you succeed, you cannot fail," Says Theodore, wise Theodore.

Who is the "king of earthly kings"? Theodore, royal Theodore. Then speed the ship which to us brings— Our long, long absent Theodore.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT—Another Socialist View.

J. William Lloyd's Reply to Professor Herron.

Prof. George D. Herron has recently published in the New Age, of England, a scathing and fiery denunciation of Theodore Roosevelt, which has been reprinted in The Call and International Socialist Review. Eloquent and striking as the article is, I do not feel that it is quite fair or that it squarely hits the mark. It seems to me very natural that a man of Herron's nature and temperament—fine, sensitive, poetic, mental, a little sickly and pessimistic also, should fail to have sympathy with, enough to understand, a robust, brutal type like Roosevelt. Herron, in criticizing Roosevelt, reminds one of a delicate, slender schoolboy, crying out, almost in tears, against some hectoring, hulking bully, who threatens to smash his face for him. This bulk and brutality produce in the finer nature a real terror, a moral hatred, and yet a desperate courage—the courage of the nervous temperament at bay. Therefore is there a crying out to gods and men, under a sense of real outrage, against such a triumph of the beast in man.

But this instinctive fear which Roosevelt kindles in the invalid nerves of Herron destroys the critical sense and, blinded by hate, Herron unconsciously attributes qualities to his great aversion, of which the latter is quite guiltless. No doubt Roosevelt's ferocious and unjust attacks upon Herron have had their effect, too, though perhaps quite unconsciously, in exciting him too much for impartial analysis. Anyway, I feel that Herron, though absolutely unintentionally, has been quite unjust to his subject.

Theodore Roosevelt is not a "plotted revenge, a bludgeon from behind," a "knife in the back" or a "thief in the dark." He does not "come at you unawares," "avoid the question at issue," as he understands it, nor is he "dishonorable and shameless." He considers himself fair and has no intention of striking blows that are foul. Roosevelt is not a coward and he has no thought of winning anything by fraud or conspiracy.

Natures like Herron's quite fail to understand a nature like that of Theodore Roosevelt. Roosevelt is brave, brutal, crude, blunt, masterful, and essentially middle class in all his thoughts and actions. Roosevelt has not grown at all since he was a boy, and represents very faithfully the typical successful American of fifty years ago, in all his conceit, courage, prejudice, certainty of his own infallibility, of the monumental superiority of his own country, and contempt of the foe and the foreigner. That is why he is such an idol of the Americans, especially in the West, where old-fashioned Americanism still survives much more vitally than in the East. The old ideals, still latent in them, they see incarnate in Roosevelt and therefore they admire him. And the simple middle class Americans, too, feel betrayed and afraid, with good reason, before the modern "captains of industry," and in their bewilderment turn to Teddy, whom they regard as their champion, and who quite intends in good faith to be that. They quite understand him and he them, but neither he nor they understand the modern pirates of finance.

For there is nothing subtle about Teddy. In the presence of the financiers whom he thinks he can bring to book he is like a school boy at Monte Carlo. When one sees Roosevelt contending with such men as Harriman, Morgan, Rockefeller et al. it is to laugh. The modern financier is Nietzschean in ambition and lust for power, Machiavellian in strategy, merciless, unscrupulous, subtle as hell. Roosevelt quite honestly intends to curb and control these men, in the interests of what he considers honesty and good government, and in his great conceit has no doubt of his power to do so. He has no conception of what he is really fighting against, but he loves fighting, loves to attract attention and make a spectacular splash, and really believes in his own power and that of the law to master the situation. Why he really does nothing and can do nothing, is because at heart he believes too thoroughly in wealth, vested interests and all the established means, tools and methods to make any radical fight against them. And so the finance kings are really glad of his attacks. He amuses and interests the people, keeps them quiet and feeling that something is really being done, while actually the money lords are going on undisturbed in the rapid process of perfecting their organization. When in his bull-headed conceit he shuts his eyes, lowers his head, and charges, they step craftily to one side, throw a little legal dust in the air, tip each other the wink, and go on with their plotting. Nobody is hurt, but the people applaud. Teddy feels good and blusters, and there is a general impression that something has been done. These modern American financiers have the brightest brains of our time, reckon absolutely nothing of blood and tears, broken hearts broken promises, broken laws or broken bibles, but go straight to their aim as a bloodsucker to his vein, and "Terrible Teddy," blindfolded and with a rope on his legs, foaming at the mouth and charging around the arena with a Quixotic delusion that he is punching something full of holes, is a Godsend to them. Long may he live! They are willing he should be re-elected any number of times. He holds the eyes and they pick the pockets.

There are those who hold Theodore Roosevelt a humbug, a mere "bluffer." This is quite unjust. Roosevelt is sincere enough. The fact that he lived for years in the West, among the sincerest men on earth, raised a

regiment of "Rough Riders," led these cowboys, fought with them, camped with them, hunted with them, is proof enough to any one who knows the breed. For the Western cowboy is romantic, braggart, picturesque, fierce, cruel and brave, but his intuitions are very keen in the judgment of men. He has his own standards of what is manly and demands at least courage and genuineness. Had Roosevelt not been brave and genuine, according to their standards, he could not have endured their criticism for a week. They would have found him out, tried him out, drummed him out. There would have been no delicacy about exposing him. But they felt that here was a man who could rope a steer or rope a horse thief, shoot a prizzly or shoot a "Greaser," and they idolized him as an incarnation of their own ideals. The fact that he could write a book pleased them all the more, for your genuine frontiersman has a reverence for real education and the written word, and a literary man, if he writes not too far above their heads, carries a credential that all on the border respect.

Roosevelt has precisely the qualities to capture the affections of the majority of the American people. He is a man of real brain, but it is middle class brain, and the bulk of the American people are still intensely middle class. His education, his convictions, his religion, his morals, are all of the old-fashioned American middle class. Above all he is a man of force, of tremendous force. He has that average, middle class commonsense which leads a man to success in his day and generation, and Roosevelt generally succeeds. And the Americans worship success and are shy of idealistic extremes. Roosevelt stands for the old-fashioned virtues of hard, plain living, hard muscles, one wife and a big family. They think he is honest, how he is, and they do not realize how stupid and behind the modern spirit he is, because they, too, have the same provincial outlook. It is the case of a leader who fits, understands, and incarnates the spirit of his people. For Roosevelt is the mirror of the American people.

When Roosevelt stands before a European audience, whether of crowned heads or the commonalty, he has not a doubt of the superiority of a genuine American to any foreigner, nor of his own ability to give infallible and much needed advice. He is quite honest in all this—too sincere to realize even his own conceit—there is no bluff about it. He believes his old-fashioned platitudes to be inspired wisdom, and most of the American people devoutly believe the same. When he says "Thus saith the Lord" they all say "Amen!"

But Herron is quite right that Teddy is a peril to the American people. Honest as he is, he is essentially a tyrant, a dictator. This is because he is like Cromwell, a man of tremendous force who absolutely believes in the divine righteousness of his own convictions and therefore does not hesitate to make his own will the law of the land. If a man differs from Teddy, Teddy calls him a liar. It is self-evident to him. If he has decided in his own mind that Moyer and Haywood are guilty murderers, he sees no injustice in saying so. It never occurs to him, even that he can be wronging them. There are atheists and free-lovers among the Socialists, therefore Socialism is abominable. It is all very simple. And the fact that the very necessities of the case have forced him to use or favor some Socialistic measures in his fight with the trusts makes it all the more imperative that he should proclaim his very real loathing of Socialists, their ideas and their ways. And are they not against him?

One great peril, if Teddy gets into the White House again, will be that of his leading the country into some foolish war. For he loves conflict, cannot endure opposition, never acknowledges a mistake, and goes on with bull-headed obstinacy, whatever betides, trusting to bluster and luck to carry him through. Teddy is no diplomat and could easily insult some proud foreign power beyond endurance. And though he has the primal military qualities of courage and impetuosity, he has no real military genius of the first class because he has no subtlety. A man of real military genius, like Von Moltke, or some of the Japanese commanders in the late war, would make a plaything of him.

And, whether in or out of the White House, Teddy is destined to be the most serious foe Socialism has yet encountered in America. He fully intends to fight it with all his powers, and he intends to fight it by arousing "religion" and "marriage," his special war cries, realizing as he does that around these two, and "Patriotism," which he will also exploit, prejudices can be most easily rallied and focused. And all the moss-backs and bigots and the old-time conservatives, who are honest, and the grafters who want the present system to continue and to divert attention from themselves, will rally enthusiastically to his standard. Though not subtle, he has great practical commonsense and he realizes that the great struggle before us is between the plutocrats and the Socialists. He sees that the American people are becoming thoroughly aroused and alarmed at the closing tentacles of the octopus, and that if some more conservative champion does not arise they will certainly accept Socialism as their only salvation. But he intends to be that conservative champion and to lead the fight himself, both against the trust magnates on the one hand and the Socialists on the other. We shall see

him begin this campaign later. It is not fair to Roosevelt to hold him of deliberately wishing to lead the nation back to the dead end to an "imposing savagery." Roosevelt is a man of ferocious force, natural Berserk, who innately loves battle, but he is quite sincere in considering himself an apostle of peace. Only he takes the middle class view. To the middle class mind the peace of a city can only be secured by a police of policemen with clubs. An else is unthinkable. And Roosevelt is exactly that way, believes that only way to assure American peace for America to have a general, fierce young men, of exactly his type, and plenty of forts and big guns and battleships, so that the rest of the world will be afraid to touch Roosevelt is not a bad man. He has his ideals. He aspires to be a "Father of his Country." He loves America and wants to benefit it greatly. Only, with his usual egotism, he wants to do it all himself. Jealous of any other finger in the pie, he tries to make himself an example and considers himself a pattern American youth of a simple, manly, healthy, successful life.

It is the fashion to sneer at his crazy power, his natural history, his hunting prowess, and many other things, but all this is unfair. He is a very fair author, up to the middle class standards. The books he wrote when a young man, and before he was otherwise known, in the same style and individuality as his latest works. They are not good, but they are good of their kind. He is a very fair amateur naturalist, courage in the chase has never been challenged by the famous Niagaras who have been with him. Teddy, not without his touch of chivalry, and he likes to pose as a second George, a slayer of dragons.

Did he shoot fleeing Spaniards back at San Juan Hill? Very likely. Consider the middle class American mind. Remember the popular American slogan, "Remember Maine and to hell with Spain!" The incarnated that. He thought more of shooting Spaniards in the back than of shooting wolves in the hind. They were Spaniards, not human beings, not Americans. What finicky criticism is this?

In brief, Theodore Roosevelt is a complex problem at all. Not a nightmare, nor a plotting career. He is simply very human, very middle class, very old-fashioned American. Nor is he a genius. He is one of the strongest men in the world because he is such a boiling fountain of restless, nervous, aggressive, almost hysterical force, because he has the middle-class commonsense to direct this in the way his countrymen approve mostly; because he believes utterly in himself, and because he has all middle-class America solidly at his back. And it is because of this last, chiefly, that he is in peril. He incarnates the American spirit, which is the spirit to succeed with precious little means and methods employed. The American climate gives all Americans more or less, the same dynamic force which so boils in Teddy. There is and always has been too little love in this country of principles, laws or anything else that stood in the way of a thing deemed right to accomplish. We are essentially lynch-law people. Therefore a dynamic force, believing in his own infallibility, having the confidence of his people, and appearing realizing their ideals, could easily make himself dictator here and as he pleased with Constitution and laws.

ENGLISH VIEW OF ROOSEVELT. Mr. Roosevelt may put it down to innate hospitality of the English people that he has not had his knuckles rapped pretty sharply over his fatuous gaiters at the Guildhall. We have long known that Mr. Roosevelt was a man of good third rate ability, owing his position in his American popularity more to physical vivacity than to his intellectual equipment. We say nothing about the taste of the speech, but the subject matter itself was indefensible and showed utter lack of the gift of statesmanship. He seemed inspired mainly to give cocksure advice which characterizes our gossips. Of course, it was particularly gratifying to the American people to have the blunt ex-President come here to advise us on problems with which we were more or less successfully dealing. Mr. Roosevelt and his five earlier successors were born. Even the American people refused to take him seriously. His lack in the countries he criticized was short and his propensity to mouth indiscriminately on fifty different subjects is too well known to permit any day with a shade of sanity to take his liverance gravely. If we were to take any of the delusions of the European problems with the head of complacency of Mr. Roosevelt, there would be long be neither peace nor Europe to settle the trouble. Of course, Mr. Roosevelt has an enormous vitality, which leaks out of his mouth before it has a chance to smother and nourish his brain. In calling him an apostle of commonsense there is an implicit contempt or admiration.—Vanity Fair.

A DISCOURSE BY ROOSEVELT. "Educated people know more than ignorant—Peace is less cruel than war. Childless households are one of the evils of depopulation," etc., etc.—Le Biffo.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century there appeared in Europe a charlatan who posed as an Englishman. Everything he passed from country to country and was acclaimed the wonder of the age. His name was Cagliostro. He described himself as "brass-faced" and "venerous." Recent accounts from a vociferous a recantation. C. W.