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The Call



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400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 4308 BEEKMAN.

No. 197.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

BY KNOCKED OUT OF BUGGY BY COP

Police Charge Strikers With Destroying Infant's Carriage and Pitching Child into Gutter.

While dashing into a crowd of sugar strikers shortly before 6 o'clock last night, mounted policeman No. 5855 saw a baby carriage in front of 296 East avenue, Brooklyn, overturning the carriage and pitching Victorio Damiani, a year-old infant, into the gutter. The child's parents, Stanislava and John Damiani, were also knocked down by the cop's horse and bruised. When the parents of the baby began to scream at the sight of their child lying in the gutter a crowd of excited workers gathered and the cop drew his club, threatening to club any one who would utter a word of protest.

The policeman's heroic instincts were aroused by the sight of a crowd of strikers gathering on the sidewalk in front of the tenement houses on Kent avenue, from whose hot and stuffy rooms they had fled to the street for a breath of air. Workers living in the neighborhood are not permitted to go up on the roofs of the houses in which they live for a breath of fresh air, the police officers charging that if they were permitted to do so they would hurl missiles at the valiant cops.

John Yablonska, a striker, was beaten up by policeman 5688 because he dared to turn from South 4th street into Kent avenue. He was badly bruised. He was taken to strike headquarters, where he was attended by a physician.

Cop Shoots Over Heads.

Policemen Clancy and Young, of the Bedford avenue station, attempted to disperse a crowd of strikers gathered at the corner of Grand street and Wythe square late Thursday night. They charged the crowd with their clubs, poking the strikers with them. When the crowd displayed no fear of the clubs Clancy drew his revolver and fired two shots over the heads of the crowd. Most of the strikers, realizing the cops were looking for trouble, went home.

Alexander Plakotinsky and John Rubadit, two strikers, who remained on the corner, were placed under arrest. Their arrest was provoked by the fact that when the cops told them to move along Rubadit told the cops that he had a right to stand on a public street.

Eugene O'Neill, of the borough of Manhattan, who witnessed the arrest of the two strikers, told Policeman Clancy that he had no right to arrest the men, as they were guilty of no crime. He was arrested, charged with interfering with a policeman in the performance of his duty, and for his spirit of fair play was fined \$10 in Bedford avenue court. Plakotinsky and Rubadit were each held in \$5000 bail for examination in the same court on July 19.

Complaints will be lodged at police headquarters against the undue exercise of authority and the clubbing of strikers by cops in the vicinity of the strike.

Sugar Boilers Strike.

The sugar boilers employed by the Havemeyer & Elder sugar refinery, Williamsburg, yesterday laid down their tools and walked out in sympathy with all the other workers who struck a week ago yesterday. When the strike was declared they remained at work and worked until yesterday, but now they are on strike and pledged to stay out until all the men are reinstated in their former places.

There was great joy and handshaking at the strike headquarters in Lithuanian Hall, 103 Grand street, when it became known that the sugar boilers had struck. This walkout shuts down the big trust refinery completely. Superintendent Pool is still offering to the workers the same propositions he made to the committee of the strikers several days ago, which have already been printed in The Call. He now threatens to turn down the plant if the men do not return to work under the conditions offered them by the trust's directors.

This is a bluff, the strikers say.

BEEF INQUIRY STRANGELY HALTED

CHICAGO, July 15.—The beef inquiry by the federal grand jury came to an unexpected halt today. Witnesses, who had been summoned, were permitted to go home and were instructed to report to the grand jury.

Officials would offer no excuse for the halt, but it is generally understood that word came from Washington to W. S. Kenyon, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the investigation, to pass over the Chicago packers' case until such time that word is given to proceed.

MAGISTRATES OBEY.

In compliance with the law recently passed forbidding police magistrates and justices of the Court of Special Sessions to participate actively in political organizations, Magistrate William Harris, Voorhees, Nash and others, and Special Sessions Justices James and O'Keefe, of Brooklyn, yesterday resigned as delegates to the county committee. Magistrate William Harris and Higginbotham, they say, will send their resignations to the county committee to the governor's committee of their respective counties.

WITNESSES IN POLICE CAPTAIN'S CASE MISSING

The Defense of Capt. Cornelius Leary, of the Whitestone police station, charged by Terrance Gillan, a saloon keeper, with conduct unbecoming an officer, has been concluded and Trial Commissioner Walsh adjourned the case until next Wednesday in order that other witnesses for the complainant might be found.

During the recess Friday John B. Merrill, ex-District attorney of Queens county, who has prepared Gillan's case, said it looked as if some of the witnesses wanted by him had been spirited away. He said their disappearance resembled the work of the Police Department of several years ago.

Captain Leary was the principal witness at the afternoon session. His testimony consisted of a denial of every allegation made against him by Gillan's witnesses in the morning.

The morning session concluded with the examination of Mrs. Nora Gillan, wife of the complainant saloon keeper. She also denied her husband's charges. She said the real cause for her leaving Gillan was the beatings he gave her.

Michael J. Powers, father of Mrs. Gillan, followed her on the stand yesterday afternoon. Powers is in the livery business, and it is at his stable the police buggy is kept. He said his daughter and her husband quarreled frequently. He said he had never seen the captain and Mrs. Gillan riding in the police buggy, although the captain was frequently at his home to get the horse from the stable.

Captain Leary was then called. He said he had been in the department thirty-eight years and a captain for three years.

FIRE FIGHTERS DOWNED BY FUMES OF AMMONIA

Fire wrecked the F. C. Linde Company's six-story cold-storage warehouse in Jay street, early yesterday, and twenty-five firemen were overcome by ammonia fumes while fighting the blaze. A dozen engine and hose companies and three fire tugs could make no headway against the flames.

The fumes from burning ammonia used in preserving the stored produce proved too much for the men, and they were badly used up. The fire was one of the most stubborn with which the department had had to cope this year. The building and its contents were almost an entire loss.

Of the firemen who fell unconscious from the ammonia, four, Captain Murray, John Coughlin, and Thomas J. Curtis, of Engine Company 27, and Lieutenant Cavanaugh, of Hose Company 3, suffered so acutely that they had to be relieved from further duty for the day. Lieutenant Avonah, who was overcome in rescuing some of his comrades, had to be taken to the Hudson street hospital for treatment.

WOMAN IS KILLED BY BIG WINDOW PANE

Miss Lena Phillips was almost beheaded yesterday by a large pane of glass, which fell five stories before it hit her, at 209 East 103d street.

Miss Phillips, who lives with her parents at 116 East 107th street, was on her way to market. On the fifth floor of the 103d street six-story tenement house, Mrs. Tillie Goldstein was cleaning windows. A large pane from which the putty had worn away, became loosened when she touched it and fell.

As Miss Phillips passed the tenement, in front of which some twenty women were sitting, the glass dropped upon her and buried itself in her neck. The keen edge cut through flesh and cartilage like a razor. Without a sound the woman fell to the sidewalk, a corpse.

MURDERER WINS FREEDOM.

Washington Negro Was A Good Prisoner and Smallpox Nurse.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—On account of a good record during twenty-seven years of confinement and meritorious conduct during a smallpox epidemic, Frank Minor, a negro of this city, who was twice sentenced to be hanged in 1884, won a pardon today from President Taft.

Minor killed his wife after she had deserted him to live with another man. He had two trials, each time being found guilty. President Cleveland commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. Minor will be released from the Atlanta prison at once.

TWO DROWNED.

BOSTON, July 15.—While canoeing on the Charles river late today, Thomas Reagon, quartermaster of Company C, 5th Massachusetts Infantry, and his sweetheart, Mary Higgins, of West Newton, were drowned. John Gilmore and Elizabeth Tracey, both of Newton, who were with the couple at the time of the accident, were rescued. The party was just above the Weston bridge when some sort of an accident caused the frail craft to upset. All four were spilled into the waters of the river.

FAMILY SICK; MAN ENDS LIFE.

George Metzger, thirty-two years old, of 1491 Greene avenue, committed suicide yesterday in the basement of a jewelry store at 732 Broadway, where he was employed, by taking cyanide of potassium. He had been worrying about his wife and child, who are in ill health, and it is believed he became despondent.

BARBARS RUSSIAN JEWS FROM THIS COUNTRY

Grafting Immigrant Societies Given as Cause of New Exclusion Order From Cabinet Department.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The doors of the United States were practically closed today against Russian Hebrew immigrants coming to this country in response to promises made by agents of American Jewish aid societies, when the Department of Commerce and Labor announced that they would be barred under the contract labor law.

It is alleged that the aid organizations, which originally were designed to divert Jewish immigrants to the sparsely settled sections of the country and away from the Eastern cities, have developed into labor bureaus and conduct extensive advertising campaigns in Russia.

As a result of their activities the Jewish immigration from Russia to the United States has increased enormously, and the department has come to the conclusion that the organizations are operating in violation of the law.

The decision was made in connection with the application of 280 Russian Hebrews to enter the United States, at Galveston, Tex. All but thirty-four were admitted, those excluded being barred on the ground that they were destitute and would become public charges. At the same time the department announced that no such leniency would be shown in the future, and that the contract labor law would be applied to all such cases.

ROBBED A BANK FOR "LIL' ARTHUR"

CHICAGO, July 15.—Apparently crazed by the victory of Johnson, a negro who gave the name "Lil' Goldsmith" Wall street, New York, looted a bank in the black belt early today and was probably fatally wounded in a fight with the banker and a mob.

Goldsmith hurled a brick through the plate glass window of a bank owned by Jesse Binga, colored, then dashed into the building, flourishing a razor and shouting: "Jack Johnson told me to get all the money in the world."

When Binga attempted to stop him Goldsmith slashed the banker with the razor and grabbing \$300 in bills, ran into the street and jumped onto a street car. A mob pursued him and the negro jumped off the car and ran down the street.

A white officer intercepted him and placed him under arrest, but the mob of negroes in pursuit fell upon the prisoner and stabbed and beat him severely before other officers arrived.

MEDICINE MAKERS SCORED BY WILEY

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 15.—Dr. H. R. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the United States Agricultural Department, on the Chautauqua platform, discussing the conservation of national health, startled the audience by declaring patent medicine manufacturers were making every effort to defeat the bill pending in Congress for a national board of health. They are spending \$25,000 per day in advertising, declared Dr. Wiley.

It was also asserted that the so-called leagues for medical freedom were the result of patent medicine men's campaigning. The medical profession, Dr. Wiley said, was in favor of the bill and it ought to become a law.

BLIND MAN KNEW HIS DEAD MOTHER

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15.—"Yes, this is my mother," wept Hugh McVay, twenty-seven, who is blind, today as he passed his hand over the forehead of Mrs. Mary McVay, fifty-five, who was run down and killed by an express wagon at the Union station, but was not identified until later.

"There is no mistake, I could always tell my own mother," he cried.

McVay is an only son and lost his sight when seven years old by being struck on the head by a batted ball.

NO BROOKLYN MEETING.

Council Advised Socialists to Await Magistrate's Decision.

Acting on the advice of counsel, the Brooklyn Socialists called off their scheduled meeting at Franklin and Noble streets, yesterday. Their attorney advised that they wait on the final disposition of the free speech cases by Magistrate O'Reilly.

DEADLOCK IN PENNA. RAILROAD SITUATION

No Progress Toward Settlement Made and Strike May Come—Western Conference Monday.

PENNA. R. R. STATISTICS
States traversed by the lines—Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland.
Capitalization—\$303,515,804.36.
Mileage—11,080.6.
Tons of freight moved on lines east of Pittsburgh last year—142,370,000.
Number of passengers carried on lines east of Pittsburgh—30,413,560.
Number of men involved on lines east of Pittsburgh—14,194.
Number of men involved on lines west of Pittsburgh—11,800.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Both sides seem to be standing pat as to the situation on the Pennsylvania railroad, and a strike now seems almost certain. There is a belief in some quarters, however, that a way out will be found before an open break occurs.

Late tonight it was stated by a prominent union official that while the Pennsylvania trainmen were doing their utmost to avoid precipitate action, he would not be surprised if the walkout should be ordered for 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

President McCrea today issued an elaborate statement to the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its employees, and the public, in which he said, in part:

"The morning papers report that the committees representing 3,752 conductors and 9,443 trainmen, employees on the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, have decided to withdraw those employees from the service. No official notice has been received to this effect, but in view of the statement attributed to the representatives of the trainmen, I feel it my duty to place the facts before you.

"It should be clearly understood that it is not less hours of labor demanded by the conductors and trainmen, but on the contrary, what they do demand is more money for every hour they work than is paid by other railroads in this territory.

"The company feels that the demand of the employees is unfair, inasmuch as it cannot be considered other than as a penalty for former liberal treatment, and that the present higher rate of wages employees are now being paid for similar service cannot be further increased; it has, however, expressed its willingness to make any readjustment to conform to the ten-hour basis that will not result in an increase in what it now pays on the trip basis.

"The situation as above recited having been presented to the board of directors of the company at a special meeting held today, the following action was taken:

"Resolved, That the board does hereby approve of the position taken by its executive officers in relation to a demand for a further wage increase from certain classes of its employees, and is of the opinion that said position should be firmly maintained.

Demand Better Treatment.

The men, on the other hand, as represented by the officials of their union, declared in their statement to the public that they were still firm for their demands that the company recognize the union committees in making their wage settlements; that the same code of rules as to hours and scale of wages that is used on all other railroads east of the Mississippi, be applied by the Pennsylvania, and that the company cease to adhere to its present policy of independence, and make definite written reply to the demands which the men have made on it.

The men say the dirt is not one for higher pay, so much, as for a different manner of treatment. They want less delay in the settlement of grievances.

PITTSBURGH, July 15.—The conference between officials and employees of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh tonight adjourned until next Monday without having accomplished anything in the way of a settlement. There came from the offices of the railroad this afternoon a statement to the effect that it is the intention of the company to enforce the age limit clause in all cases should the men working on the lines west of Pittsburgh decide to strike.

The statement is not signed, but is given as a statement of "existing conditions" by the railroad people.

It is set forth that 70 per cent of the present employees are over forty-five years of age and that the road does not employ any one after he has reached the age of forty-five years.

Should the men strike, it is the threat they will be considered as out of the company's employ during the strike, no matter what the outcome of the strike may be, and they will not be considered eligible for re-employment when they are over forty-five years of age. This announcement is thought to have had something to do with having the conference on here postponed for a few days.

46 KIDS ARRESTED BY CENTRAL ROAD

Railroad Commences War on Children Playing on Streets—Magistrate Wyatt Paroles Boys.

Children's Court yesterday looked like a classroom in school at recess time. Forty-six little boys, ranging from five to twelve years of age, were arraigned before Magistrate Wyatt on the charge of playing near the cars at 96th street and North river.

The arrests were made at the instigation of the New York Central railroad.

Sixty-nine children have been killed on the streets by this road during the past three years, according to figures recently given out by the Public Service Commission. Such wholesale slaughter of innocents aroused public indignation to such an extent as to threaten the liberty of the Central in using the streets, public property, freely for its profit. In an effort to allay public indignation the Central has hit upon a brilliant plan.

The plan evolved by this corporation, which has stolen the public streets, is to keep children off those streets on which trains are run. Of course, this will interfere with the liberty of children, and rob them of the only opportunity many of them have to play. But that is another story.

There were forty-six "offenders," and, with their parents, they jammed the courtroom, many persons being forced to stand in the hallway.

The boys were arraigned in batches of four and six, and were severely lectured by Magistrate Wyatt for getting in the way of the Central's trains, risking their own lives and the company's profit.

M. Goldstein, a state officer, with five assistants, made the heroic roundup of the "criminals," just as they were in the act of playing.

Goldstein was very proud of his achievement. He was also very shocked at the boys' behavior. He told his story with a voice quivering with righteous indignation.

"What did the boys do?" asked a reporter for The Call.

"Why, they were playing on the street on which the trains run, got near the cars, ran around, played ball, and what not," replied Goldstein.

"In fact," said Goldstein, "the boys used the streets as though they had a right to do so."

Magistrate Wyatt finally paroled all the kids.

'PRESIDENT CORRAL' WHEN DIAZ DIES

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—Ramon Corral has been elected vice president of Mexico by an overwhelming majority. In responding to the congratulations of a citizens' committee who called upon him yesterday, he said:

"You will not hear from my lips any future program or policy of government, because I do not expect that the time will come when I could make application of it, because the president after a long life still enjoys most vigorous health, and it behooves us to hope it may so continue far beyond the official term which we are now entering. This is the best guarantee of peace and the general welfare of the nation.

"Should, however, the emergency arise that I should occupy the exalted position of first magistrate of the nation, you may confidently hope that I will be inspired by the hopes of our present chief to preserve a strong government, just as progressive, the soundest foundation upon which the country will aggrandize itself and reach general prosperity."

COTTON WAGE STRIFE OVER.

Neither Raise Nor Decrease to Be Asked for Five Years.

LONDON, July 15.—The dispute arising from the cotton masters' demand for a 5 per cent reduction in wages, in which a truce was declared, owing to King Edward's death, has been settled at a joint meeting of employers and operatives.

One of the leading terms of the settlement is that neither a reduction nor an advance will be demanded for five years.

COOLER MESSENGER BOYS.

There were no cooler looking persons in the downtown part of the city yesterday than the Postal Telegraph messenger boys. Instead of being burdened with the heavy coats that are part of their uniform they were topped out in new blue shirts that the company furnished them. It was the first day that the boys have worn the shirts, and they will continue to wear them all summer. The boys looked cool, and said it was a great relief to get rid of the heavy coats.

FRIGHT OF LITTLE BOSSES MAY BRING END TO CLOAK STRIKE

DENIED RIGHT TO WORK, DROWNS HIMSELF IN RIVER

August Banzer, fifty years old, of 504 35th street, Brooklyn, a mechanic, made good his threat to end his life. His body was found in the river at the foot of Conover street early yesterday morning.

Last Monday Banzer, who was sick and unable to get work, told his cousin, Adolph Fabry, of 1 Green street, that unless things brightened up he would commit suicide.

Tuesday Banzer left his South Brooklyn boarding house and on Wednesday Fabry called to see him, but he was still among the missing. The cousin, remembering the man's threat, appealed to the police, and a general alarm was sent out, in which a description of the man was given.

Early yesterday morning Patrolman Isaac Murphy, of the Hamilton avenue station, who was on special duty at the Conover street baths, saw a body floating in the river. The body was hauled ashore and in a coat pocket was a note telling the man's name and address and explaining he had ended his life. A request was made that his friends be notified. After the remains had been identified they were removed to the morgue.

'HAVE A GOOD TIME,' SUICIDE WROTE WIFE

PATERSON, N. J., July 15.—Albert W. Serren, a silk weaver of this city, committed suicide yesterday without malicious forethought. Before putting a bullet into his head he went to the Y. M. C. A. building and wrote a note to his wife. The note ran:

"I suppose you think that you will not be able to get along without me; but you will. You get along before you see me, and you will get along all right now.

"Don't wear black for me. I do not believe in wearing black, as it makes one feel worse. Do not be foolish and stay in the house, but go out and get all the enjoyment you can. Surely, it will please me all the more if I know you are enjoying yourself. You are not without money. I tell you money spent to lighten your burdens is money well spent."

ANOTHER AVIATOR FALLS TO DEATH

LONDON, July 15.—Two more deaths today were added to the growing list of fatalities that have marked man's effort to conquer the air.

In Ghent, Daniel Kinet, the Belgian aviator and one of the most famous of the European flyers, died last night of injuries sustained by a fall last Sunday. The rudder of his machine, a Farman biplane, broke while he was a considerable distance in the air and the aeroplane dropped like a stone, turning several somersaults and landing in a wheat field.

Kinet was at first thought to have been mortally wounded, but the physicians who examined him declared he would recover. Last night, however, he died, unexpectedly. Kinet held the world's record for carrying passengers in an aeroplane.

In Coventry, England, Miss Viola Spencer, a parachute jumper, died of injuries sustained when her parachute failed to open properly during an exhibition on Saturday.

GRAFTERS MISSING AT SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 15.—When the extraordinary session of the Supreme Court convened here this morning three of the grafters, Dr. Charles N. Vandenberg, convicted of forgery in the second degree; George F. Sauter, convicted of grand larceny, second degree, and presenting fraudulent bills, and William J. Palmer, who pleaded guilty to presenting fraudulent bills, failed to appear for sentence.

When court convened this afternoon none of the three missing men had appeared. Judge Van Klee ordered their bail forfeited on motion of Prosecutor Kellogg and also ordered that bench warrants for their arrest be issued.

Palmer is reported to be on the way to this city now.

BOY DROWNS BEFORE HIS FATHER'S EYES

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 15.—Within sight of his father, who stood helplessly looking on, being unable to swim, William H. Jeffords, Jr., aged twelve years, was drowned in the Hudson river opposite this city this evening.

Young Jeffords and his father were fishing from a dock at the river front when the lad was drowned. The boy had just thrown his line in the water when he lost his balance and fell overboard. When the boy sank his head struck a submerged pile and he was rendered unconscious. The body was recovered within fifteen minutes.

Suspicious Wives of Big Manufacturers Lead Smaller Fellows to Take Back 5,000 Moody.

Conference Held With Strike Committee Develops Something Unknown, but Pleasing to Chairman Bloch.

MEDIATION REPORTED FAVORABLY

A mass meeting of cloak makers will be held at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Union Square under the auspices of the Socialist party.

The strikers will be addressed by Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; Meyer London, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 9th district; Morris Hillquit, candidate for Associate Justice of Court of Appeals; Jacob Panken and others.

Speeches will be made from the cottage and from trucks. An enormous outpouring of strikers is expected.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Brooklyn cloak makers will hold a mass meeting at the New Lots playground park, Brownsville, also under the Socialist party. Among the speakers will be Sol Fieldman, Charles Vanderporten, Barnett Wolf and B. Feigenbaum, candidate for the assembly from the 23d district, Brownsville.

It looks as if peace is in sight in the cloak makers' strike. The opening wedge toward a settlement was made yesterday by a number of small manufacturers employing about 5,000 men, who signed the agreement of the union in the course of the afternoon. Their men will return to work Monday.

Hundreds of other manufacturers stamped the headquarters of the settlement committee at the Victoria Hotel during the afternoon, ready to sign the agreements, but it was physically impossible to attend to all applicants in the brief space at the disposal of the committee.

The news that a number of manufacturers would open their shops on Monday dampened the ardor of even the bitterest opponents of the strikers, with the result that before nightfall the following significant moves had been made by the leaders of the two cloak manufacturers' associations:

First—J. J. Goldman, president of the Cloak, Skirt and Suit Manufacturers' Association, requested a conference with Alexander Bloch, of the settlement committee. The conference was held late in the afternoon.

Second—A. E. Lefcourt, president of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, sent out a letter to the bureau of mediation of the state department of labor stating that the association would avail itself of the offer made by the bureau to act as a mediator.

Third—Many of the biggest manufacturers conveyed information to the settlement committee through various channels that they were ready to consider a settlement proposal.

When Chairman Bloch, of the settlement committee, emerged from the conference with President Goldman he was radiant, but said he was not at liberty to state what transpired at the conference. He assured the newspaper men present, however, that things looked favorable all around.

House Humorous Letter.

The letter of the manufacturers to the settlement committee through various channels that they were ready to consider a settlement proposal.

When Chairman Bloch, of the settlement committee, emerged from the conference with President Goldman he was radiant, but said he was not at liberty to state what transpired at the conference. He assured the newspaper men present, however, that things looked favorable all around.

"At the present time we have no definite knowledge of the issues involved in the strike. All that we know is that our workmen have left the shops, and are on strike. The manufacturers have always been ready to adjust the legitimate grievances of any of their employees, and the attitude of the employers generally is stated in the appeal to the public, a copy of which we hand you herewith.

"If your department desires to do its good office in the interest of the public, it is our judgment that you should secure from the employers a statement of their grievances. We are sure you that if any of these grievances are well founded we stand ready to adjust them.

"The strike of our members...

...the following, which each member has signed:

"That to the utmost of his ability, with the assistance of the executive committee, he will endeavor to adjust all shop grievances his employees may have."

"That if the conditions in his factory cases, he will to the utmost of his ability seek to improve them."

"We stand ready, as soon as you can secure a statement of these grievances, to participate in conference with you or any committee representing the employer, with a view to securing an adjustment."

"That he will not join or enter any agreement whatsoever with any organization which shall directly or indirectly involve the surrender of the control and management of his factory or sub-factory to any group of men, whether calling themselves a union or anything else."

Union Favorable to Mediation.

A letter from the bureau of mediation of the state department of labor, similar to the one received by the manufacturer, was also received by the settlement committee of the Cloak Makers' Union.

In reply to your communication of today's date, requesting us to appoint a committee to meet the representatives of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association with a view of bringing about a settlement of the present dispute, I beg to state that it is the fixed and settled policy of our international union to meet in conference our employers, either individually or as a body, with a view of bringing about harmonious relations between them and their employees.

JOHN A. DYCHE.

That the manufacturers, even the biggest of them, cannot afford to keep their shops closed much longer was evident from a statement issued from their headquarters early in the day.

Bosses Getting Nervous.

In that statement, which the manufacturers evidently issued in order to scare the strikers, they let the cat out of the bag by admitting that since July 10 more than 1,100 buyers from all over the country came to New York to select their stock.

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

PUBLISHERS OF THE CALL

The Annual Meeting of the Association will be held on MONDAY, JULY 18TH, 1910, at 8 p.m., at ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place (8th street), Manhattan.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

W. W. Passare, President; Julius Gerber, Secretary.

Comrades who were proposed for membership in the association are requested to be present and bring their party cards with them so that they may be admitted.

Candidates for membership residing outside of the city and having no way to attend the meeting can send their party card to the secretary.

J. GERBER, Sec'y.

son, and the consequent loss of millions.

The statement—still intended to scare the strikers—goes on to say that a billion dollars is invested in the cloak business in New York, and that 85 per-cent of it is represented in the Manufacturers' Protective Association.

Victories in Brownsville.

Two hundred and fifty custom tailors and dressmakers in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn yesterday laid down their tools and walked out on a strike in sympathy with the cloak makers.

The strikers were busy all day yesterday holding shop meetings and hearing reports from the pickets.

The strikers were busy all day yesterday holding shop meetings and hearing reports from the pickets. The guards who are out at night picketing the shops reported that there was no work done at night and the rumors that the bosses are running their shops with scabs at night was denied.

A number of smaller bosses called at headquarters and said that they did not want to have anything to do with the association.

Henry Zeldner, chairman of the press committee in Brownsville, yesterday requested the Call to appeal to all outside workers in Brownsville to go to shop meetings when they are called by the New York inside workers and not to delay the work of the strike committee.

He also appeals to the strikers to ignore the agents of the bosses who are going around making promises and offering agreements to those who desert the union.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon, the Brooklyn strikers will hold an open-air mass meeting at the New Lots playground.

The meeting is held under the auspices of the Socialist party of Kings county. It will be addressed by Sol Fieldman, Charles Vanderporten, Barnatt Wolfe, and B. Feigenbaum.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon a monster mass meeting of cloak makers, arranged by the Socialist party, will be held at Union Square.

The speakers will be Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward; Meyer London, Socialist candidate for Congress, in the 9th district; Morris Hillquit, candidate for associate justice of the Court of Appeals; Jacob Panken, and others. Speeches will be made from the cottage and from trucks.

LACKAWANNA MEN AWARDED INCREASE

SCRANTON, Pa., July 15.—The Lackawanna Railroad Company today reached an agreement with its 800 engineers and several hundred switchmen employed in the Scranton yards and other yards west of this city.

GRAND TRUNK MEN VOTE FOR STRIKE

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 15.—Returning officers who were sent out over the whole Grand Trunk system to take the strike vote are struggling back to headquarters today.

ELMIRA IS SCORED

Justice Morschauer Says It's a Reformatory That Does Not Reform.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 15.—"I am satisfied that I do not want to send any more boys to the Elmira reformatory to reform them, because they don't reform them," said Supreme Court Justice Morschauer, this afternoon, when Darwin Switzer was arraigned before him and pleaded guilty to an indictment for grand larceny for stealing money from a fellow employer on former Vice President Levi P. Morton's place at Rhinebeck. The court added:

"I don't like the stories I have heard about the Elmira reformatory. The last account I got was from a boy I sent there myself, and if his story is true I am satisfied they don't help the boys up there. I want to be a practical reformer and I want to be satisfied that the last condition of men I send to institutions to reform will not be worse than the first, and I am not clear in my mind that this is not the case with the Elmira reformatory."

AUTO CRUSHES CHILD.

Was Playing Ball When Machine Fractured Leg and Skull, Possibly.

John Sexton, nine years old, of 337 East 154th street, was run down yesterday by the automobile of Mrs. C. Spies, 1187 Boston road, and perhaps fatally injured. He was taken to the Lebanon Hospital in the machine which struck him.

KING UP IN AIR.

BRUSSELS, July 11.—The king of Bulgaria, his two sons and his secretary made successive flights in Chevalier Lambine's biplane today.

YOU ARE AT HOME WHEN DEALING WITH FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 52d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS CHEAPEST NEW WE SAUCE ALL UNION MADE MERCHANDISE.

Third Annual Picnic - OF THE - WORKMEN'S CIRCLE - WILL BE GIVEN ON JULY 16 AND 17 AT Union Hill Schutzen Park FIREWORKS DISPLAY AND BALLOON ASCENSION BOTH DAYS. TICKETS, - - - 15 CENTS

FLINTS VOTE DOWN THE REFERENDUM

Big Majority Against It—Co-operative Factory Proposition Rejected. To Meet Bosses.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 15.—The delegates to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union convention this afternoon rejected the referendum plan for the election of national officers by an overwhelming majority.

The convention also rejected the proposition of establishing a co-operative glass factory, although they recommended and encouraged groups of members to go into the co-operative factory.

The Indiana delegates fought hard to pass the co-operative glass plant measure, but it was lost principally on the grounds that the measure called for the expenditure of \$100,000 of the association's money for the erection of the plant, and the delegates deem the expenditure of this amount of money for this purpose not advisable at this time.

The committee on law reported a number of changes to the constitution, and decided to have the official journal—American Flint—entered as second-class matter. The glass cutters' committee reported late today, recommending the revising of the rules, but no radical demand or increase of wages.

The pressed ware committee, which comprises the table ware workers, reported, asking for 10 per cent increase in wages. The past mold committee also reported some technical changes in the wage list, but no substantial increase in wages.

It was the intention of the delegates to finish their work by Saturday noon to permit the national officers and members of the wage scale committee to go to Atlantic City to meet the manufacturers in conference on Monday. It is not thought the convention will be able to complete its work here, however, until late Saturday or Monday. All the national officers will be re-elected, with the possible exception of the national organizer.

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VICKSBURG SAILS TO MENACE NICARAGUA

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The gunboat Vicksburg, which has been at Panama for the last few days for coal and supplies, has left for Corinto, on the west coast of Nicaragua.

Secretary Knox also desires to have a gunboat at Corinto in order to insure proper treatment to William P. Pittman, of Boston, the American mining engineer who was captured by the Madriz forces while engaged in laying mines during the recent battle at Bluefields. For several weeks Pittman was confined at the bluff near Bluefields and an American naval officer visited him every few days. About ten days ago, however, he was surreptitiously removed to Managua.

When Jose de Olivares, American consul at Managua, visited him several days ago Pittman informed the consul that he had not received any food during the trip, but was required to depend for subsistence upon the charity of his fellow travelers.

In view of the necessity for guaranteeing Pittman proper treatment, it is announced, Secretary Knox decided to send the Vicksburg back to Corinto at once. She will arrive there within the next few days. The anti-American sentiment, which has developed strongly during the last few weeks, was another reason which induced Knox to send the Vicksburg to Corinto.

GRESSER INDICTMENT MAY END IN FIZZLE

There is a firm impression among those acquainted with administrative affairs in Queens that the indictment against President Lawrence Gresser will be quashed. A political game is held to be largely responsible for the finding of the grand jury against Gresser.

Several interesting developments in the Queens situation lend substance to the report President Gresser is the victim of a political plot. Gresser men charge that the aspirations of Joseph Cassidy to succeed Gresser underlie the whole trouble.

MAKE EFFORT TO RELEASE JOHN R. WALSH, FELON

CHICAGO, July 15.—Application for the release of John R. Walsh from the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be made within two weeks' time to President Taft.

While petitions have been circulated in Chicago and other cities asking for the pardon of the former bank and railroad president, the prisoner's family have been awaiting the time when it should appear to them feasible to make formal application. This time is now at hand and preparation of the necessary document is under way.

BABY'S FATAL FALL

Annie Locasio, five months old, and living on the fourth floor rear of 169 Forsyth street, fell to the yard from the fire escape yesterday and was killed. The child had been placed on the fire escape by her mother, Marie, and fell through the opening. She struck the railing of the stairs of the next landing in her descent and was thrown into the yard by the impact.

CHILD'S TERRIBLE FALL

A two-year-old baby, leader Bergman, of 454 Vermont street, East New York, fell from a fire escape landing at the back yard, twenty-five feet below. His skull was fractured, both his legs were broken and he was injured internally. He was still alive when Dr. Dearn took him to the Bradford Street Hospital.

HURT IN CARS' CRASH

Two trolley cars, one returning from North Beach and the other from Flushing, collided at the Manhattan end of the Queensboro Bridge early yesterday morning. Mrs. Bertha M. Driscoll, of 230 West 123d street, was taken to Flower Hospital with a broken knee. Five other passengers and the motorman of the North Beach car had their sprains and bruises attended to by Dr. Knapp, of Flower Hospital, and went home.

GIRL TRIED SUICIDE AT TOMBS DOORWAY

Charged with being incorrigible, Frances Miller, sixteen years old, tried to swallow a quantity of corrosive sublimate in the doorway of the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

She had been brought to court through a ruse so that her mother could charge her with being incorrigible. She has been missing from her home at 152 Ludlow street.

UNHURT BY LONG FALL

Frank Ruyk, a bricklayer, of 36 Rutgers street, Newark, fell yesterday from the seventh story of a new building at 663 Broad street. He landed on the roof of the extension of an adjoining building. When the City Hospital doctors looked him over they could find only a scalp wound and evidences of a shaking up. It is believed that he will be back at work in a few days.

SAME OLD BUNCO ABOUT CLOSING UP NIGHT JOINTS

New York is now having its quarterly spasm of virtue and the city administration is making a great grandstand play about closing up the all-night lobster palaces and girl traps in the Tenderloin district.

No one who has been around this town long will be fooled by this latest piece of solemn hypocrisy. It's a very old, old game.

The restaurants where the doors still swing during all hours of the twenty-four are Maxims', 156 West 38th street; Wolf's Cafe, 195 West 45th street; Faust's, 1523 Broadway; Hotel Sterling, Seventh avenue and 50th street; the Abbaye Cafe, 110 West 39th street; Jack's, 759 Sixth avenue, the Madrid Cafe, 1551 Broadway, and Joe Adams', 156 West 44th street.

Four of the all-night licenses still in effect are those held by Alexander Hesse, 201 William street; Bridge Cafe, 105 Park row; Andrew Horn, 75 Park row, and Charles Furthman, 77 Park row. Mayor Gaynor seemed to intimate yesterday that he regarded these as having legitimate reason for keeping open.

Fourteen of the forty-seven places which had their newly granted licenses revoked two days ago have renewed their applications to be permitted to run all night. Mayor Gaynor is now having their applications investigated, but no announcement of his decision is likely before next week, as he is to be away at his country place at St. James until Monday.

The Mayor has reiterated that he intends to close down only such places as are not essential for the comfort of those who have to work all night, but that it is pretty indefinite. It is not thought likely that any of the places on Park row will be jostled from the even tenor of their way.

RICH MR. SPRECKELS CAPITALIZES A BOY

Lad Saved Four Lives and Gots Chanced to Work and Magnate's Name in Newspapers.

The problem of unemployment has been solved. All that a man out of work has to do to deserve a chance to earn his living is to save three or four lives, bring the facts to the attention of Louis Spreckels, sugar trust magnate, of Yonkers, and Spreckels will give him a job, and, incidentally, get his own name in the newspapers along with many journalistic pats on the back.

Look carefully through the capitalist newspapers of New York this morning and learn the whole beautiful story. The story begins with the name of Spreckels and leads up finally to mention of William Schollmeyer, of 224 Riverdale avenue, who on May 24 saved his fourth human life and earned a job in the Spreckels sugar refinery in Yonkers.

The newspaper story particularly referred to says: "Spreckels was so appreciative of the lad's heroism that he immediately gave him employment in his factory, and brought Schollmeyer's act to the attention of the Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York. Today the boy received a medal and \$25 in gold from the association. The presentation was made in person by Spreckels, etc."

See how simple it is! Young Schollmeyer is earning a profit for Spreckels, grabs at the feat as a front page advertisement for himself and the boy gets a chance to work.

Every man employed at the Yonkers and Spreckels adds one more of these to the number. Not caring to embarrass the lad by offering him some of his own money, Spreckels "brought Schollmeyer's act to the attention of the benevolent association," which gave up all the real money which figured in the transaction.

Again hear a quotation from the story every one should read: "Spreckels says of the boy: 'Willie has a lot of nerve and brains and is the most modest chap I ever met.'"

Certainly, Spreckels ought to know what nerve is when he sees it and one cannot wonder that any kind of modesty amazes him.

TRYING TO RESCUE ADVENTURER PITTMAN

BEVERLY, Mass., July 15.—E. F. Pittman, of Cambridge, a brother of William Pittman the Boston engineer, who has been ill-treated by President Madriz, of Nicaragua, protested to President Taft and asked that this nation interfere. The President saw Pittman only for a minute and the matter was placed in the hands of Secretary Norton.

Norton, personally, will communicate with the State Department. According to Pittman, he saw Senator Lodge today at Nahant and the senator promised to speak to the State Department too. Norton wouldn't talk about what might be done by this government.

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Brooklyn Advertiser

The Big Store Levi Bros & Co. PROPRIETORS. CORNER OF Broadway and WILSON ST. BROOKLYN

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs

Women's 10c Fine Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, emb'd brodered initials. Special 6 for... 23c
Soft Japonette Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, for women or children; some with initials. Special... 21c
Women's Fine Swiss Hemstitched H'd'k'rs, reg. 5c each; spec... 5c
Women's 8c and 10c Pure Linen Hemstitched Emb'd Initial Handkerchiefs. Special each... 5c
Men's 12 1/2c Fine Cambric Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, emb'd initials. 6 for... 29c
Men's 10c Pure Linen Hemstitched H'd'k'rs, large size; spec. each... 1.17

SAVE ON GOOD SHOES

Boys' Tan Shoes, all solid leather; 9 to 5 1/2... 1.17
Misses' White Canvas Pumps and Oxfords, included are patent colt, gunmetal and tan— 6 to 11. 1 1/2 to 2. 2 1/4 to 5 1/4. 85c 98c 1.45
Boys' Simple Oxfords, included in this lot is Rogers Peet and W. L. Douglas shoes and oxfords; sizes 1 to 5 1/2. lace and button: at... 1.65
Women's 65 and 62.50 Pumps and Oxfords, the leathers are patent colt, gunmetal, tan, Russian vic kid, white Sea Island pumps and oxfords. London smoke and black velvet; various six styles to select from: 2 1/2 to 3; at... 1.95
Barefoot Sandals, hand made; sizes: value \$1.25, 6 to 11. 79c 11 to 2. 99c

MEN'S & YOUTHS' \$15 & \$16 SUITS AT... \$11.95

They are all high grade suits in summer styles that are most in demand. Made of blue serge, tropical worsted, fancy chevrot and other desirable fabrics.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS TO MEASURE AT... \$16.00

Cloths are all wool fancy worsteds, chevrots, fancy cassimeres and blue serges. Suits to be single or double breasted coat style, quarter, half or full lined with fine alpaca. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HENRY HELLER Fashionable Tailor and Clothier

271 Hamburg, cor. Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOODROW WILSON, JERSEY POLITICIAN

Union Labor Hater Hypocrites a Democratic "Call to Duty," as Governor of State.

TRENTON, N. J., July 15.—President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, contributed today to the interest of the summer campaign in New Jersey by announcing his willingness to accept the Democratic nomination for governor in the event of its being the wish of a decided majority of the thoughtful men of his party. In his statement, sent to his supporters, he said:

"There has recently been so much talk of the possibility of my being nominated for the governorship of the state, and I have been asked by so many persons, whom I respect, what my attitude would be toward such a nomination, that it would be an affection and discourtesy on my part to ignore the matter any longer.

"I need not say that I am in no sense a candidate for the nomination and that I would not in any circumstances do anything to obtain it. My present duties and responsibilities are such as should satisfy any man as anxious of rendering public service. They certainly satisfy me and I do not wish to draw away from them.

"But my wish does not constitute my duty, and if it should turn out to be true, as so many well informed persons have assured me they believe it will, that it is the wish and hope of a decided majority of thoughtful Democrats of the state that I should consent to accept the party's nomination for the great office of governor, I should deem it my duty as well as an honor and a privilege to do so. I cannot and do not venture to assume that this is the case. It remains to be seen whether it is or not. I should not feel personally disappointed if it should turn out otherwise."

The first decided opposition within the party has come from Dr. Wilson's own county, where the Democratic leaders are exerting themselves to secure the nomination of Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., also a Princeton man and the opponent of Governor Fort in 1907. Already they have circulated reports that President Wilson could not hope to make a successful campaign because of his avowed attitude toward labor and particularly union labor.

During his baccalaureate last year he referred to the usual type of workmen as undesirable servants, saying: "You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions and this is the standard to which it is made to conform."

These remarks, however proper for a "respectable" college president, are calculated to help a candidate for election in New Jersey. Mayor Otto W. Penn, of Jersey City, and Senator George S. Silzer, of Middlesex county, two of the field of candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, each announced that he would not withdraw from the race that to make way for Dr. Wilson. Should they continue in the contest the end it would not necessarily conclude the nomination of President Wilson if his supporters succeeded in rallying a majority of the convention, the nomination would be made anonymous and Dr. Wilson, in view of statement today, would respond to calls of duty from the thoughtful Democrats of the state.

HEINZE'S MONEY DELIVERS KNOCKOUT TO JUSTICE

In the case of Arthur P. Heinze, sentenced to ten days' imprisonment to pay a fine of \$200 for attempting to impede the administration of justice, the mutilation of the books of the Copper Company, and the spiriting away of a witness, Judge Hand, in the States Circuit Court yesterday, gave a stay until July 27.

The action was taken because of the mandate of the Circuit Court of Appeals affirming Judge Ray's sentence, which yet been handed down.

THE 650th Day of The Call and our Ad

UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S undershirt, also for short or lat man, 25c to 50c. Shirts, 50c to \$2.50; Ladies' Collars, 15c. Cleaning fluid, 10c; Soap, 10c to 50c; Umbrellas, Collars, Neckties, handkerchiefs, Belts, Trunks, Dress Suit Cases, Handkerchiefs, White and Colored Gaiters, Hosiery, Corsets, Buttons and Knit Underwear, Ladies' Corsets, Belts, and Knit Underwear, Aprons, No. 10000, 10c. Write for our new book, 'How to Buy.' CALL PURCHASER'S GUIDE FREE.

SIG. KLEIN and Assistant

654 THIRD AVE. (COR. 3D) N. Y. TEL. 400 5575

RADICAL CHANGES COMING IN KOREA

Japan Denies She Will Rule There by Mailed Fiat—"Development" Intended.

TOKYO, July 15.—Lieutenant General Viscount Terauchi left today for Seoul to assume the duties of Japanese resident general of Korea. At the moment of departure he stated that Japan would not use the mailed fiat in Korea, or antagonize the real interests of Koreans, or those of foreign powers. Radical changes in the government of government, however, he thought, would be necessary.

KILLS HIMSELF TO ESCAPE DUEL

VIENNA, July 15.—The Budapest police today received a letter signed by a Frenchman, M. Paul Budier, who declared his intention of drowning himself in the Danube in consequence of a duel he once fought with an unarmed American.

PRIEST CUT WINGS FROM SWALLOWS

And Replaced Them With Artificial Ones in Aviation Tests—Gets Warning From Pope.

TRUSSMAKER

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER
4000 3d Ave. Bet. 54th & 55th Sts.

MEETING HALLS

Meeting rooms and halls to let in Finnish Socialist Club House. Apply to J. Wahrn, 6224 Eighth avenue, or E. Huhtanen, 723 43d street, Brooklyn.

LABOR TEMPLE

LABOR LYCEUM
900 Broadway Ave. Brooklyn.

CLINTON HALL

Fur Workers, Attention!
All Furriers and Fur Dressers Are Invited to Attend a MASS MEETING Monday, July 18, 1910, 8 P. M. AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM 919 Wiloughby Avenue.

Strikers, Attention!

Great Sale of Union Made Hats

THE UNITED HAT STORES

To accommodate the striking cloak makers, we are selling union made straw hats at reduced prices.

Table with 2 columns: STRAW HATS and PANAMA HATS. Lists various hat styles and their reduced prices.

These Bargains Are for Sale at the

United Hat Stores
159 E. Broadway, cor. Rutgers St. 1 Ave. A, cor. Houston St., N. Y.

ing the principle of his discovery. Father Benetti said he had studied the flight of swallows, and admitted having cut the wings off several live swallows and fitted them with mechanical wings, with which they flew.

DISCOVER PLOT AGAINST TURKEY

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—Dozens of arrests are being made in connection with another revolutionary plot the police are said to have discovered, with its headquarters in Paris, and with Gohelf Pasha, who was Turkish minister to Stockholm under Abdul Hamid, as the leader.

HELD ON ABDUCTION CHARGE

Loughran Girl Alleges Buccì Threatened to Kill Her.
BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—Antonio Buccì, twenty-five, is locked up at police headquarters on a charge of abduction, and Dorothy Loughran, sixteen, of 822 Newark avenue, Jersey City, is detained as a witness against the man.

RAILROAD VIADUCT BLOWN UP

Force of Explosion Breaks Windows Miles Away.
PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—An iron viaduct which is being constructed by the Wabash railroad, near McKees Rocks, was dynamited early today. It is at the Wabash junction of the Pennsylvania railroad tracks. It is said no one was injured. As usual, "labor troubles" were blamed.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, according to the figures just completed by the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, show: Imports, \$1,557,554,554; exports, \$1,744,366,303; excess of exports over imports, \$187,111,349.

NEWARK ARRESTS GROW

Twenty-five Persons Now Accused of Helping Lynch Detective.

NEWARK, Ohio, July 15.

NEWARK, Ohio, July 15.—Newark gaped today when it learned that between twenty-five and thirty men are now in jail charged with having taken part in the recent lynching.

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DEPARTMENT HEADS IGNORE THE LAW

Vacations for City Employees Not Recognized—Police and Do Mechanics' Work—8-Hour Law Violated.

The amount of regard and respect for law that the executive heads of the city departments have is well evidenced by the statements made on the floor of the Central Federated Union last night.

A law was recently passed by the legislature granting vacations to the per diem employees in the city departments, but the heads of various of New York's departments are above such a law.

FORCED TO VIOLATE LAW

The head of the department of street cleaning has instituted a novel way of beating the law and incidentally the men under him. The men are granted a twelve-day vacation with pay.

OFFICIALS IGNORE DEMANDS

Time after time has this matter been brought to the attention of the head of the police department and former Mayor McClellan, yet nothing has ever been done to put a stop to the practice.

WOMAN ENDS LIFE

Inhales Gas in Storeroom After Pawning Curtains for 75 Cents.

An unidentified young woman committed suicide by inhaling gas in a storeroom at 617 West 143d street.

FUMES KILL CHEMIST

Found Dead in Laboratory After Copper Smelting Experiments.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—Clifton H. White, of West Newton, Mass., a chemist employed in the laboratory of the Buffalo Smelting Works, met his death today while experimenting in new methods of smelting copper ore.

STEAMERS CRASH AT SEA

Karema Lamps Into Port After a Head-on Collision With Regulus.

The British tramp steamer Karema limped into port yesterday afternoon in a sinking condition. She was in collision Wednesday while 25 miles southeast of Nantucket with the British steamer Regulus, ore lader, en route from Wabana, Newfoundland, to Philadelphia.

3 MEN HURT, 10 HORSES KILLED

Fast Freight Train Jumps Track Near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15.—Three men were seriously injured and ten horses were killed, when seven cars of the fast B. & O. freight from St. Louis jumped the track near this city at midnight last night.

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PLACE YOUR ORDERS TODAY FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

"Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best."

DRINKING BEER TO REDUCE WAIST LINE

Advised to Go to Work, Washington Society Pet Becomes Boose Inspector.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—From loafing around the Chevy Chase Club to the bustling job of "beer inspector" for the District of Columbia excise board, was the shift made today by F. Oden Horstmann, a club man and society pet of Washington and New York, whose physician advised him to go to work.

"Doc, I'm getting a little too big around the waist," said F. Oden, yesterday.

'WAR AND RELIGION' DENOUNCED BY QUAKER

The hypocritical position of the church on the question of warfare was scored yesterday by Chairman Robert C. Pietlow, at the meeting of Hicksite Quakers, at the East 20th street meeting house.

BANKS SCRAMBLE FOR POSTAL SAVING DEPOSITS

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Treasury and Postoffice departments are in receipt of applications from national banks in all parts of the country to be named as depositories of funds under the postal savings bank law.

BOILED ALIVE ON TUGBOAT

Fireman Terribly Scalded in Fireroom Through Peculiar Accident.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 15.—The tugboat Belle Williams raced into this harbor today from Boston with fireman David Moore, sixty, and halting from Boston, terribly scalded and in a dying condition. He was taken to New Haven Hospital.

CLEARING SALE STARTS TODAY AT GREEN & GOLDSTEIN

MEN'S FURNISHERS
298 GRAND STREET, Bet. Allen and Eldridge

CONSTANTLY GROWING BETTER THE SUNDAY CALL

AMERICA'S BEST SUNDAY PAPER

NEXT SUNDAY IT WILL CONTAIN:

Iniquities of Criminal Law. By Frank W. Stanton.

What We All Need. By Edward Timme.

Where Women Vote, II. By Mila Tupper Maynard.

Tristan and Isolde. By Louis Chaskin.

Work Harder, You Slaves!

Who Will Strike the Blow for Liberty? By W. R. Shier.

The "Two-Horse Carriage Walk." By F. H. Marsh.

Prince Hagen. A drama. (Last act.) By Upton Sinclair.

Simplice. A story. By Emile Zola.

The Last Fairy. A story. By Pierre Veber.

Happiness. A story. By Jacob Gordin.

One of Many—The Story of a White Slave. By Oscar Leonard.

Woman's Sphere. Which will contain a sketch and picture of Bertha Matthews Fraser, Socialist candidate for Secretary of State of New York.

CLUB STANDINGS

Table with 4 columns: Club, Won, Lost, P.C. for National League and American League.

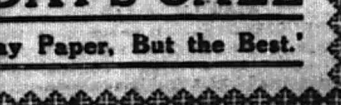
DIES ON TRAIN

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 15.—Barnet Kerner, the New York man who was hurt in a runaway accident while out driving with his daughter near Monticello on Tuesday, died on an O. & W. train while en route to New York this morning for hospital treatment.

ARE FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION

WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN.

THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED



EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!

L. KUPFFERSHIMD
118 DELANCEY ST. NEW YORK.

OVERSTOCKED! On account of being overstocked with merchandise we are forced to sell our high grade line of Gents' Furnishings at reduced prices. Our window will convince you that our prices cannot be beat.

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including shirts, neckwear, and underwear.

JAPANESE LABOR

Tendency Toward Peru and New Caledonia in Emigrants' Search for Work.

SPORTS

PITTSBURG WINS AGAIN

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 15.—Pittsburg won today's game 3 to 7, and as in the game of yesterday, the winning run was forced over by a base on balls.

BASEBALL SCORES

Table with 2 columns: National League and American League, listing scores for various teams.

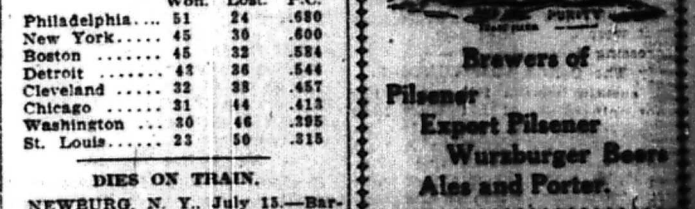
Call Readers!

All profits we make on your trade we will invest in Call advertising.

HARLEM SHOE CO.

Third Avenue, corner 103d Street Agency for the Wankers Shoe.

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ



Brewers of Pilsener Expert Pilsener Wursburger Beer Ales and Porter.

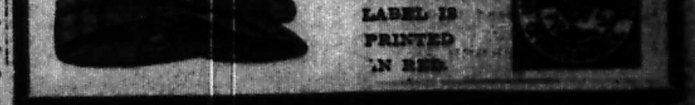
UNION LABELS

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

ARE FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION

WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN.

THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED



The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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FOUR SIGNIFICANT STRIKES

The strikes of the bakers, the cordage workers, the sugar refinery workers and the cloak makers have at basis two highly significant things—intolerable conditions of employment and poor pay. As this occurs in the richest city in the world, a city from which there are distributed semi-annually hundreds of millions of dollars in dividends, it shows strikingly the disparity that exists between producers and capitalists.

So far the baking trade has not been concentrated to any great extent. There are a few big bakers who supply hundreds of retailers who do no baking, but for the most part baking has held its own as a local, individual trade. It happens that baking is one of the worst trades in which a man can engage, especially if the shop is run under non-union conditions. The hours are inhumanly long and the conditions are appalling. But the master bakers have resisted every attempt to change these conditions and are fighting to the last ditch against allowing the men any increase in wages.

This is one of the strikes that can be won by the men not engaged in it. The local of the International Typographical Union, No. 6, as in countless previous strikes, has pledged its support to the bakers. Where are the other unions? Most of them have done little or nothing, yet the strike of the bakers is their strike, and the loss of the bakers' strike means a blow to them. It is in the working class districts that non-union bread is sold, and if every other union in New York city acted as Typographical No. 6 has done the strike would be settled in favor of the bakers within a short time.

Two of the strikes, and two of the hardest to conduct, are centered in Brooklyn. The cordage workers have been miserably underpaid and they have been worked to the limits of endurance. In the sugar industry the conditions are purgatorial, and the men are driven from the time they enter the factory until, almost dropping from exhaustion, they leave it. The Sugar Trust, also, has been shown to be a band of organized criminals, but in their relations to the government they are saints compared to what they are in their relations with their men. They may steal millions of dollars from the government, but through the conditions of employment they murder yearly hundreds of men.

Yet as soon as these two strikes had begun and the strikers, through the action of the Socialist party, were in a fair way to make known their demands and to compel some recognition, that mightiest of factors in capitalist domination, the courts, stepped in. The magistrates and judges have not been waiting for the cases to be presented to them. They have gone seeking the opponents of capitalism in order that they might terrify and punish them. They did not have to wait for a hint, they acted on instinct.

These two local Brooklyn strikes may, therefore, be summed up as battles against man-killing conditions, man-starving wages. They came when the workers could endure no longer. But when they came the workers found that arrayed against them were not only the employers, but also the police and the courts.

The only ones who came to their assistance were the members of the Socialist party, and as soon as they began work police and courts were doubly active.

In the case of the cloak makers the conditions are the same. Here, however, there are a few well paid workers. But the majority of the workers are overworked and underpaid, driven to the limit of their endurance, and the limit seems to have been reached at the present time.

So here is the condition of strikes in New York, in which at least a hundred thousand persons are involved; they are strikes against low pay, and low pay means starvation; they are strikes against miserable conditions, and miserable conditions mean frequent illness; they are strikes against intermittent overwork, and such work, with periods of no work and no pay, means death. All this occurs in the richest city of the world, a city where there is a riot of wealth, where on every side there are evidences of wealth, where millionaires are made over night, where there are waste, extravagance and luxury always in evidence, where the wedding of a rich couple sometimes means the expenditure of thousands of dollars and where the presents represent millions of dollars, and where there are banquets at which a few persons waste or consume the produce of a thousand acre farm.

Yet all this extravagance, all these signs of wealth on the part of a few are offset by the fact that thousands on thousands of men and women are in the worst possible condition of slavery. The four strikes cited prove it. The conditions under which those strikes are being conducted also prove that all the forces of society are against the strikers.

Outside the union the sole supporter of the strikers is the Socialist party.

And it happens that the Socialist party goes beyond this immediate period of strike and trouble. It is looking to the future and it is preparing for a future fight. It does not rest content with winning a small victory or forcing a compromise that means little. It is after a condition of affairs where cordage workers, bakers, cloak makers and sugar workers cannot and will not be slaves, where they cannot be reduced again to those conditions against which they are now fighting so valiantly.

The strikers themselves should realize this, and should know that unless they extend their fight to the political field and join forces with the Socialists, they will and can win nothing that can be permanently kept.

WHO OWNS THE CITY?

The New York Central railroad, exercising what it evidently looks upon as plenary power, has closed several streets in the vicinity of 42d street and yesterday it arrested a number of boys for trespass. In doing so it was guilty of using violence and the city authorities should look into the matter.

New York is still a city with local government, and is not an estate of the New York Central railroad. Those guilty of the arrests should be forthwith sent to prison.

Mayor Gaynor, who has used such fine discrimination in dealing with allied matters, should exercise some of it here. It is up to him. Is he head of the city of New York, or is the New York Central?

Does he control recognized thoroughfares, or does the New York Central?

Is he responsible for the exercise of police control, or is the New York Central?

Here is a case in which the New York Central has taken over powers supposed to reside in the elected representatives of the city. It is known to be a criminal trespasser on Death Avenue, but this is one more count against it. So let Gaynor act.

Backbone of a Captain of Industry

By JOHN D.

The Socialist always is confronted with the statement by men outside of the movement that the big men of the country have superior intellects, are endowed with a vast amount of courage and that they forge to the front from sheer force and strength.

Now what are the facts? I am going to rest my case with the present condition of Edwin Hawley, the man who was a short time ago looked upon as the logical successor to the late Edward H. Harriman and a man who is supposed to have the backing of men with vast sums of money. Since Harriman's death quotations for stocks have shown heavy declines and the Hawley stocks have suffered gigantic losses. They include Chicago and Alton, Toledo, St. Louis and Western, Iowa Central, Minneapolis and St. Louis, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Des Moines and Fort Dodge and Chesapeake and Ohio roads. Some of them have dropped over 60 per cent. Cut off dividends; traffic returns have been poor; crop reports along their lines bad; the six months ahead will mean a sorry showing for these systems; selling of securities by these corporations has been favorable to bankers and not to the roads proper, and then the general Wall Street conditions have been very bad.

But this is not the first time that such things have happened, and so when a powerful group of speculators went after Hawley, instead of his fighting back he issued a whining statement, the most remarkable in many respects that has come from a prominent railroad factor in the history of American railroad and industrial development. Here is the statement in part:

"After Mr. Hawley left the traffic department of the Southern Pacific, and particularly after he sold control of that company to E. H. Harriman for the Union Pacific, he began to branch out as a buyer and developer of railroads. Accordingly, his name steadily, and even rapidly at times, gained prominence in the railroad world. Unfortunately, a few years ago he became interested in a cotton speculation, which probably no one regrets more than he. Because of this new departure, but chiefly because of jealousy entertained by those who had been less successful than he, a more or less determined effort was made to destroy his financial credit and to lower his position in the railroad world. It may be stated, however, that this movement was not conducted by prominent financial interests, but by speculators who had not made as large profits as Mr. Hawley did in dealing in the securities of several railroad companies.

"It is believed that as soon as the market begins to recover materially, little or nothing will be heard of opposition to Mr. Hawley from any source. It seems to have been forgotten that when the stocks of several of the roads in the Hawley group had their last big advance Mr. Hawley was generally spoken of as the foremost figure in the railroad world and as the leader of the stock market. Scarcely a day passed that it was not pointed out that the Hawley stocks offered the best speculative possibilities of any group of securities in the entire list. Some of these stocks are now at an extremely low level, and when they begin to recover, as already intimated, it is believed that the unfavorable rumors will cease."

The oldest newspaper man in Wall Street never read such a "cry baby" statement as the above. It writes Hawley down as a man who will run from a battle and not of a timber that spells fight whenever a few Stock Exchange speculators get after him.

What Wall Street always admires in Rockefeller, Morgan, Frick, Stillman and Carnegie is that they will always fight for their rights. Harriman used to employ every agency possible to help him, and he never spared any expense. Hawley, on the other hand, is known to be of a mean disposition, and hence the joy of Wall Street newspaper men that he is "getting his." Of course, we know that the system makes such things possible, but, nevertheless, there is a limit even now to one's conduct, and so the Socialist has but one lesson to deduce from Hawley's action, and that is that our working class must rely on their own activities and cease believing that all of the brains in America are located in Wall Street. If they master that lesson they will have gone a long way to solve our economic and political troubles.

RIGHT: VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

In summing up the acts of the last Congress, the International Molders' Journal says:

"It is true that in legislation protecting the health, safety and welfare of the wage earners, the United States is the most backward of the civilized nations of the world. It is true that in our land of boasted freedom free speech and free expression can be prohibited by the courts, and men sentenced to jail without a trial by jury, let us not forget for an instant that it is equally true that in no country are the workmen freer to use their vote in electing those who will represent them."

"That the recent Congress was unfriendly to us, has been amply demonstrated, but let us remember that a large number of these Congressmen would not have been in Washington had it not been for the labor votes which they received."

"To place all blame on Congress is to endeavor to shift responsibility from the wage earners' shoulders. For the wage earners in the last analysis are themselves largely responsible for the unfriendly attitude which was assumed by the majority in Congress."

"The workmen in other countries lived to learn, and will probably follow in their footsteps, but we lag behind today. If we want legislation, if we value our rights, if we believe in the principles which our trade unions teach, then we will profit by our past experience and the barren results of the recent session of Congress and place in office men selected from the ranks."

Rather Lose Votes Than Lose Party's Proletarian Character

By VICTOR L. BERGER.

In the Social-Democratic Herald.

A party like ours, which aims at a total change of the present system, ought to pause from time to time in order to review its own activity. This is especially necessary when that party seems to be successful as we are in Milwaukee. And even more so when we find that the enemy is grasping us.

Therefore, let us ask ourselves, "Are we making good as a Socialist party? Or is our organization only a cheap new broom for the cleaning of the streets and alleys of the city of Milwaukee—incidentally also sweeping out a few grafters from the city hall?"

There can be no doubt that our mayor, Emil Seidel, has started out nicely. He has made some very good appointments and he is himself "on the job" all day.

The department of the city attorney, Comrade Hoan's department, is also doing all that can be expected. As for the other department heads, they have been in office only a few weeks.

We have been in power now for almost three months.

Now, what have we done for the working class as such? What measures have we passed and carried out that are of interest to the city collectively?

Let's see. We have abolished the three-headed board of public works and have put in a one-man commissioner.

A good measure if our man makes good, of which we feel sure—but not a Socialist measure in itself.

We have passed an ordinance establishing the cost unit system. Also a very good thing and of great interest to the city collectively. But as yet we could not secure the right man to take the job, so this can hardly be called an accomplishment now.

We have introduced a number of ordinances to compel the street car company to give efficient and decent service. But so far there has been very little accomplished in that respect.

The street car service is an irregular and insufficient as ever. The indecent overcrowding of cars is still going on. The police would not stand for overcrowding of that kind in any public hall, theater, or church. Yet one can often see a street car stuffed with people almost to suffocation and then see a big, stout policeman instead of stopping the nuisance—only add to it by trying to squeeze in his own burly form.

It is much too early to pride ourselves of our success in Milwaukee. Only one thing is certain.

The most dangerous part of the situation is that some of our comrades seem to forget that we are a Socialist party.

They not only begin to imitate the ways and methods of the old parties, but even their reasoning and their thoughts are getting to be more bourgeois and less proletarian. To some of these men the holding of the office—whatever the office may be—seems to be the final aim of the Socialist party. These poor sticks do not know that there are many Socialists who deplore that the necessity of electing and appointing officeholders will make it twice as hard to keep the Socialist party pure in this country, than in other countries, where the movement is relieved of this duty and danger.

And even some of the aldermen seem to have lost their Socialist class consciousness—if they ever had any. Instead of that they seem to make it a point "to be agreeable" to the old party politicians. Their kindness extends even to the memory of the old capitalist and grafters' regime.

A machinists' union from New York sent a very sympathetic letter to the mayor and the common council of Milwaukee, offering to help in the disposing of the city bonds and incidentally referring to previous "hoodie and graft administrations."

To which allusion an illustrious remnant of the Rose regime, one Joseph P. Carney, took exception. Now, Carney is an enemy of his class and a traitor to union principles. Therefore he did not want the previous administrations referred to as "graft administrations." Four grand juries had brought about 230 indictments against them. Quite a number of the officeholders of the former administrations had been found guilty and fined, or sent "over the road." But Carney objected to a spade being called a spade.

In his objection he was ably seconded by Alderman Bogk, also formerly a part and parcel of the Rose clique.

These gentlemen insisted that the letter of the Manhattan Machinists' Union, a friendly and sympathetic communication, should be expunged from the minutes of the common council because of that reference to the former administrations.

Our own capitalist papers of Milwaukee have said worse things hundreds of times. The minutes of the common council must certainly contain a record of one Frank Nicorawski, commissioner of the board of public works; one Mike Dunn, building inspector, and a number of others having been taken off their jobs

because they had very pressing engagements with the criminal authorities—yet with one exception (Fred Braun), the representatives of the two capitalist parties voted in favor of expunging that letter of the machinists' union from the minutes.

They did not succeed, of course. But no less than three Social-Democratic aldermen, Louis A. Arnold, of the 17th ward; Martin Mikkelsen, of the 5th ward, and John Reisse, of the 6th ward, voted with them. Evidently these Comrades would rather hurt the feelings of all the members of the machinists' union in New York, and the social conscience of every loyal Comrade in Milwaukee, than hurt the feeling of any local grafter.

If that is not "senatorial courtesy," then what kind of courtesy is it?

The Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee is going to make good in the city affairs of Milwaukee as no party ever did before. But it can only make good if it keeps its class consciousness and its social conscience.

Personally, we would rather lose half a dozen municipal elections, including every alderman in the common council, than lose the solidarity and the proletarian character of the party. We would rather have 10,000 votes less for our ticket at the next election than miss one spark of the Socialist spirit of our organization.

All who are concerned will please take notice.

The Battle of Our French Comrades

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

For two weeks the French chamber discussed the policy of the new premier, Briand, the renegade Socialist. Our alert and brave Comrades continued to emphasize the demands and aspirations of their constituents, the producers of wealth. On the other hand, the long debate once more proved that the bourgeoisie in all its various political disguises stands for the maintenance of the existing order of things, even if brute force is necessary to prop that system. Briand himself, clever manipulator, left no doubt whatever as to his readiness to use brute force whenever the workers would, by insisting on their rights, frighten the repose of the bourgeois class.

The long debate ended with an overwhelming vote in support of Briand and his policy. But it is comforting to know that all the members of the United Socialist party were arrayed solidly against the turncoat premier. There was no wavering; no break in the ranks.

Maurice Allard, in Humanite, sums up the battle by quoting Briand, the ardent revolutionist of a former day: "History demonstrates that the people have never obtained anything except at the price of taking it themselves. In the onward march of mankind toward emancipation, how many stopping places are there without a pool of blood? Even outside of the periods of revolution it is almost always the menace in the background, the shaking fear of the ruling class, that eventually brought about some measures of relief and betterment. But it always required a decisive push, a supreme effort, either in plain revolutionary form or in the menacing specter rising before the frightened bourgeois mind."

Thus spoke Briand at the time when he was a fiery preacher of the general strike. Briand has not changed as to his characteristic attitude. He is a believer in force, even in its most reckless and brutal nakedness. He believes in force as a mode of action. The former ardent revolutionist still believes in force now that he has made himself the tool of the property class. It is just as well to cherish no illusions whatever on that point.

Allard closes his birds-eye view of the new political situation as follows: "He (Briand) conserves in his bourgeois place all the qualities of the man of action and audacity which used to distinguish him in the revolutionary camp. The Fouches of the Consulate and the Empire was not at all different from the Fouches of the Revolution. He really could not be otherwise. The betrayal act does not deprive men of their own temperament. When the bourgeois class took up Mr. Briand it knew perfectly well what it was doing."

"The Socialist party must now see plainly that we are entering upon an era of brutalities and violence from above."

"Let us accept the challenge with firmness. By means of energy and organization we will conquer in the end. But, above all, let there be no confusion in our tactics!"

"The time for flinching is past!"

THE POSE OF KINDNESS.

Rather often The Call receives communications reproaching it for not oozing the spirit of human kindness and for manifesting impatience with present industrial conditions. But that the Socialists are justified is shown a thousand times a day. Here, for instance, is a short, calm, business announcement from the Granite Cutters' Journal.

"The loss of eye assessment of 50 cents is due in August. What is the use of calm, enduring patience in the face of conditions that make such a notice necessary?"

AND THAT ALSO IS RIGHT.

And not only that, but—just after Brandenburg had proven by his article against Socialism that it was a pernicious exponent of "free love," he was horsewhipped by his wife on Broadway in the wee small hours for promiscuousness with a lady friend.

And that's a thing the subsidized press did not feature.

Socialist Party State Ticket.

- For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of Syracuse.
- For Secretary of State—BERTHA M. FRASER, of Brooklyn.
- For Attorney General—HENRY L. SLOBODIN, of New York.
- For State Treasurer—SYLVESTER BUTLER, of Schenectady.
- For State Controller—O. A. CURTISS, of Buffalo.
- For State Engineer—WILLIAM LIPPELT, of Rochester.
- For Associate Justice, Court of Appeals, MORRIS HILLQUIST, of New York.

Letters to the Editor

A SIDELIGHT ON "A LUCKY ESCAPE."

Editor of The Call:

I was very much surprised to read in last Sunday's Call the article entitled "A Lucky Escape," by a Stenographer. An article of that character ought not to receive the space given to it and I feel impelled to answer it briefly in defense of the intelligence of stenographers as a class, as I am inclined to doubt whether it is the actual experience of a stenographer who has spent six and one-half years in the profession.

As a stenographer of seven years' experience, I am the last one to say that a stenographer's path is strewn with roses. On the contrary, I know it is a hard life at best. I also know that it is not a profession for a kindergarten graduate. But certainly, if a girl hasn't learned to size up a man or a situation after six and one-half years' experience at stenography, she is a hopeless idiot.

If, as the writer says, she possesses a good deal of common sense, and suspected all the time that there was something "fishy about the position," she had nobody but herself to blame for what she terms her "Lucky Escape" from a possible danger.

In the first place, it was decidedly unbusinesslike for Mr. Cox to ask to call at the stenographer's house in order to conclude the interview. If he had no office of his own, he might have met her at the bureau, as every employment bureau places its office at the disposal of prospective employers for that purpose, and our very wise young lady ought to have known that. The minute she permitted that man to call at her house she broke down the barrier that ought to exist between employer and employee. A wise girl would have ended the interview right there. But, no, that wasn't enough. The first call was repeated several times; presents of candy and invitations to dinner were made; and, worst of all, a present of silk stockings hinted upon. That silk stocking episode should have opened her eyes, if nothing else did; but, no, our young lady was too busy thinking about Rangel Lake and the good time she would have there to pay any attention to details of that sort, obvious as they were. If Mr. Cox considered himself encouraged under the circumstances he couldn't be blamed.

A girl who could still entertain the idea of a trip to Rangel Lake with a man of the type she describes, who had in fifty ways made the nature of his intentions clear to her, is to my mind either (as I stated before) a hopeless idiot, or an outright flirt. She has no business to cite an escape, for which she was responsible, in a newspaper, as a typical experience of stenographers; nor has she any business to compare her case with that of Ruth Wheeler's. The average stenographer, who has been in the profession for any length of time, is not a fool, and Ruth Wheeler was an innocent young girl, fresh out of school.

The next time our young lady undertakes to decry the temptations that beset the stenographer I advise her to omit the part she plays in her various experiences. It will render the tale more effective.

MARIE OBERLANDER.

New York, July 14, 1910.

CATHOLIC TACTICS.

Editor of The Call:

After reading the article in your much appreciated paper, issue of July 4, "A Catholic Admission," by Barry Boyle, I was greatly surprised at the course pursued by the Pilot, a strictly Catholic paper. What a great hit that paper must make when it asserts editorially: "If the abuses of the present social and economic system are to be swept away, and if the world of labor is to be regenerated, it is we Catholics who must bring about the new age."

Being a Catholic myself, I must say that great credit is due Barry Boyle for the answer he made to the Pilot. To make this a little more forcible, I wish to relate an experience of my own.

In May, 1886, there was a strike in the business I work at. The Catholics received orders from the priest not to strike or join the union, and they obeyed orders. That same year was memorable for the treatment accorded Dr. McGlynn by Archbishop Corrigan. The Doctor was excommunicated for the part he took in labor activities, but now the Catholic church claims that it works for the working-man.

I didn't see it then and I don't see it now. The orthodox Catholic idea is to be content with what you get and I do not believe it has changed.

RICHARD STAHL.

Woodlawn Heights, July 11, 1910.

Fifty thousand "trespassers" are killed and more than that many injured, on the railroads of the United States every year. What need have we for wars? Can't the devil get enough amusement out of this?

On the Firing Line

By MONOSABO.

Capitalism is like King Midas—it won't hide its ass' ears.

You might as well advertise bobbing hosiery among the Hottentots as Socialism among the corrupt and contemptible gangs which rule our cities.

Unfortunately, even as Socialism, while striving for better things, we got to play the capitalist game, while great beast taunts us into the bargain.

The spirit of the age rampant is exemplified by the ghoulish gleam which the automobilists run over and laugh at their victims. This is capitalism incarnate.

Can you blame that discouraged, less, hopeless man for trying to drown himself in the river? He has never heard of Socialism.

Strike up the drums and cymbals! Let the horns blare. Drown the dying cries of the victims. Ah, but tomorrow it may be your turn, oh, blarney blarney of the capitalist trashcan.

And not a mother's son of these groaning, tearing, money-mad capitalists can let him make his huge profits today. After that the deluge.

The object of the "benevolent" Carnegie Foundation has also begun to wobble. Wesley N. Clifford, of the Boyer High School, Philadelphia, who, at a recent meeting of the National Educational Association, denounced it as "one of the biggest monopolies in education that ever existed." And how did Wesley Clifford get his eyesight? Van Ness College would not admit pupils from school because "some of their professors were members of the foundation."

While an army of small boys in New York gathered at daybreak, recently, the free baths to open at the Bathing the metropolitan sewage commission reported in the press that it is dangerous to bathe in New York above the 100th row; that oysters and shell-fish from the upper harbor are unfit to eat; and that public bathing establishments along the docks ought to be abolished. And there you have Capitalism, as incomplete, filthy and rotten to the core.

Georges Ohnet to the rescue once more. He has written another novel, a battle of life series, which he calls "Red Flag," and in which he shows the ungrateful Socialists in a new which ought to win him another Nobel from the Vatican. If turbulent in search of the product of their toil, would only listen to Georges, would "become what they ought to be—industrious and quiet, attached to their work and grateful toward those who employ them—let their hard-earned money go to the State, to cultivate agriculture, to build a canal, to build a road, to build a bridge, to build a school, to build a hospital, to build a prison, to build a factory, to build a ship, to build a house, to build a city, to build a world."

Post of Battle Creek, small edition of a Gargantua who would eat men alive for refusing to be exploited, lately fallen foul of his own benevolent assimilators. It appears in order to create a greater demand his shavings and yeast put in disguise of breakfast foods, Mr. Toast tried to bribe the grocer into extra quantities of the stuff and failed upon their customers. Another shavings concern got the jobbers on the side, and they entered into what Toasty, with tears in his eyes, declares a conspiracy in restraint of trade—as he used to howl against union men in his published tirades. Everywhere which interferes with Toast Posty has his own way is a conspiracy.

THE TWO WORMS.

One summer evening a worm was his head out of a hole in the ground to get a breath of air. He saw a workman sitting on the door-step of a tumbledown house and seized with a desire to talk to the man. The man's back was bent and his head hung down.

"What do you do for a living?" asked the worm.

"I make shoes in a factory," answered the laborer.

"About how many pairs of shoes do you make in a day?"

"I make eight pairs."

"Then you get the money for eight pairs of shoes every day. You ought to be able to afford something better than this tumbledown shanty home."

"But I don't get eight pairs of shoes every day. I only get one pair."

"Oh! What becomes of the seven pairs that you produce?"

"Well, a little goes for raw material and the rest goes for rent, 'ereat and profit."

"What becomes of the rest, the 'ereat and profit?"

"It goes to the capitalist."

"Why to the capitalist?"

"So that he can buy more raw material, more labor, and more machinery, and so that he can take the shoes."

"I see," said the worm, and he crawled back into the ground.—Labor