

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

# The Call

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

The Weather.

Party cloudy; probable showers.

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3306 BEEKMAN.

Vol. 3—No. 245.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

## POST EDITOR LIAR, SAYS THEODORE

Colonel Teddy in Current Outlook Makes Bristling Reply to "Modest Mr. Roosevelt" Editorial.

The New York Evening Post, which on August 26 told Colonel Roosevelt all his ranting about bringing corporations to time was "disgusting," and reminded the distinguished African hunter of the \$50,000 "taken from widows and orphans" in those life insurance scandals, "and added to the Theodore Roosevelt corruption fund," comes in for a stinging attack from the Contributing Editor in the current issue of the Outlook.

The Contributing Editor writes this attack on the Post from Cheyenne, Wyo., and the "wild Western spirit," to which the courageous rough rider is so susceptible, is evident throughout the greater portion of editorial which is entitled "Mendacious Journalism." Such dignified expressions as "liar" and "thief" punctuate the article at frequent intervals. Altogether the article, while saying many bitter truths about the Evening Post, makes it evident that Roosevelt considers himself the "uncrowned king" of America and that these majesties, such as the Evening Post indulged in, will be meted out prompt punishment.

The strenuous Contributing Editor says in part: "The Evening Post and papers of the same kind and the people whose views they represent would favor attacking a gang of small bosses who wish to control the Republican party, but they would, as the Evening Post has shown, far rather see these small bosses win than see a movement triumph which aims not merely at the overthrow of the small political boss, but at depriving the corporation of its improper influence over politics, depriving the man of wealth of any advantage beyond what belongs to him as a simple American citizen. They would be against corporations only after such corporations had been caught in the crudest kind of criminality."

Post Ally of Teddy. "I have never for one moment counted upon the support of the Evening Post or of those whom it represents in the effort for cleanliness and decency within the Republican party, because the Evening Post would support such a movement only on condition that it was not part of a larger movement for the betterment of social conditions. But this is not all. In the struggle for honest politics there is no more a place for the liar than there is for the thief, and in a movement designed to put an end to the dominion of the thief but little good can be derived from the assistance of the liar. Of course objection will be made to my use of this language. My answer is that I am using it merely scientifically and descriptively and because no other terms express the facts with the necessary precision. In the article in which the Evening Post comes to the defense of those in present control of the Republican party in New York state, whom it has affected to oppose in the past, the Evening Post, through whatever editor personally wrote the article, practiced every known form of mendacity."

"Probably the Evening Post regards the Decalogue as outworn, but if it will turn to it and will read the Eighth and Ninth Commandments it will see that bearing false witness is condemned as strongly as theft itself. I take but one instance out of the many in this article, the Evening Post says: 'It was Roosevelt who asked Harriman to come to the White House secretly, who took his money to buy votes in New York and who afterward wrote to "My Dear Sherman" the same Sherman—reviling the capitalist to whom he had previously written, saying: "You and I are practical men." Not only is every important statement in this sentence false, but the writer who wrote it, knew it was false. As far as I was concerned, every man visited the White House openly, and Harriman among the others. I took no money from Harriman, secretly or openly, for any votes or for any other purpose.' Whoever wrote the article in the Evening Post in question knew that this was the foulest and basest lie that he wrote the sentence, for he pointed to Mr. Harriman as follows: "What I have to say to you can be said to you as well after election as before, and I would like to see you some time before I write my message." I am answering without the letter before me, but the quotation is substantially as I have verbally accurate. That statement in this letter to Mr. Harriman is of course, on its face absolutely untrue, with any thought that I was sending him for campaign funds, for, of course, out of the question

## DELEGATES WRANGLE OVER UNEMPLOYMENT

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—Today's session of the congress was a stormy one all through. There was considerable warm discussion over the various motions presented.

Then quiet was restored and the Austrian and German delegates spoke in favor of a resolution in regard to the question of unemployment. The resolution was to the effect that during an industrial crisis the state should give subsidies in aid of the trade unions' funds. The English delegates opposed this resolution. They said they wanted measures to prevent unemployment and not temporary monetary assistance. They declared that they would abstain from voting on the resolution.

The French and American delegates made similar statements and also announced that they would follow the English in abstaining from voting. The Austrian delegates pointed out that the motion was a weak one. At the close of the meeting there were stormy debates between the German and the French delegates. During the afternoon session of the convention there was much discussion between the speakers. Several resolutions protesting at the manner in which the authorities persecute Socialists in Argentina, Japan, Persia, Turkey and Spain were submitted by Dr. Ellenbogen, a member of the German Reichstag, who also submitted a resolution condemning czarism and the ill treatment of the Finlanders.

## EXPRESS CAR RIFLED ON NEW HAVEN ROAD

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 1.—An Adams express car was entered and robbed last night on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad in a manner that equaled anything similar ever attempted in the wild and woolly West for success. The robbers broke open trunks, valises and packages in a car filled with valuable merchandise and they got away with several hundred dollars' worth of goods without attracting attention or leaving the slightest clue. Every package in the car was opened and the robbers took care not to take from the car any of the paper in which the goods were wrapped.

The car was one of three attached to the 9:30 local from New York. It contained express matter for South Norwalk and Danbury. Behind it was another sealed car with express matter for Bridgeport and behind this car was a third one with Bridgeport express matter. John E. Moulthrop, a messenger for twenty years, in the employ of the Adams Company, rode in this third car. It carried a safe in which were pouches containing money, jewelry and other valuables. Moulthrop said he heard or saw nothing to arouse his suspicion on the run from New York to South Norwalk. The robbery was discovered when the first car was cut off at South Norwalk. The sealed front door was found broken.

It is believed that several men were concerned in the robbery. One theory expressed by the police is that a robber concealed himself in the car before it left New York and took on his colleagues at some way station or stations. The loss will foot up well over a thousand dollars. The police are mystified.

## KILLED AS RESULT OF BOXING BOUT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Corporal W. H. Brinkmeyer, U. S. M. C., died at Bluefields, Nicaragua, today of injuries received in a boxing bout. The details of the accident are not known here. It is expected that the matter will be investigated and a complete report sent to the Navy Department shortly. Corporal Brinkmeyer was a member of the marine detachment which has been ashore for several months to protect American interests at Bluefields. He formerly served on the cruiser Des Moines. He was a native of St. Louis and had been in the marine corps for the last five years.

## GENERAL ELECTRIC MOLDERS ON STRIKE

SCHNECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Three hundred molders and coremakers employed at the General Electric Company went on a strike here this morning as a result, they say, of the company sending a large portion of the work to be done to other cities, necessitating the laying off many of the employees here. The men say they will not return to work until a satisfactory reason for the laying off of the others is given.

## PREPARING FOR MORE PACIFYING

Well Armed Constabulary Rushing to Shoot Down Filipinos Who Dare to Fight for Freedom.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—An uprising against the government is reported in the province of Nueva Vizcaya. A constabulary force is hurrying to the scene, and a battle is expected hourly. The rebel movement is headed by Simeon Mandac, ex-governor of the province of Ilocos Norte. He has long been a fugitive from justice. Mandac occupies Solano, a town of about 6,000 inhabitants, northwest of the center of Nueva Vizcaya, and about five miles north of Bayombong. The telegraph wires north of Bayombong have been cut, and it is impossible to learn the number of Mandac's followers.

Colonel Taylor, at the head of the constabulary at Bayombong, is preparing for an attack, and the constabulary forces from other points are moving toward Solano with the purpose of surrounding the outlaws and making certain their capture or death. Government reinforcements are available if they should prove to be needed.

Mandac, while governor, subjected a prisoner to a "third degree" examination of such severity that the man died. The governor was convicted of homicide and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. He appealed from the verdict of the court, and while the appeal was pending, jumped his bond, and has been missing for several months. It was thought that he had escaped abroad until today, when an official dispatch announced that he had turned up at the head of a band of malcontents. Nueva Vizcaya is the central province of Luzon, and Bayombong is its capital.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The reported disturbance in the province of Nueva Vizcaya comes as a surprise to the bureau of insular affairs, and the other officers of the War Department. No intimation has reached Washington of any general discontent in a wild, sparsely settled province; and it is believed here that it was an equal surprise to the officers in the Philippines. Difficulty will be encountered in suppressing the uprising, if Mandac's influence is large. The fact that Mandac has taken his stand in Solano, in the province of Nueva Vizcaya, one or two hundred miles across the mountains from his home, in the province of Ilocos Norte, leads officials here to believe that his followers are few.

## CURTISS FLIES BACK ACROSS LAKE ERIE

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—Glenn H. Curtiss today flew from Cedar Point, off Sandusky, to Euclid Beach, circled about above a great crowd for three minutes and landed gracefully, all in an hour and forty-one minutes. The aviator insists that he travelled seventy miles in his flight to Cedar Point yesterday, and a like distance on his return, though the distance is called sixty and nine-tenths miles and the geological survey office here figures the flight at sixty-four miles and a slight fraction.

At all events Curtiss established a record for a distance flight entirely over water. Two records in fact, for each of the flights was longer than any other flight entirely over water. The biplane battled with a stiff gale for thirty miles east from Cedar Point, the speed being retarded till only an average of forty miles an hour was possible. At that the machine outdistanced a Lake Shore train, aboard which were Mrs. Curtiss and Aviators Fly and Mars.

Curtiss, by completing the flight today, wins \$5,000. He failed to shatter the speed record, for which another \$5,000 was hung up, and did not rise 5,000 feet above the Breakers Hotel at Cedar Point, for which feat another \$5,000 was promised. The gale moderated half way along in the trip and little breeze was encountered after Lorain was passed. Passing Cleveland's harbor front the machine rose and fell only slightly and seemingly merely at the will of the aviator. When he landed Curtiss declared the trip had been comfortable, though he admitted the gale at the western end of the flight had compelled him to employ all his ingenuity.

## LABOR DAY ISSUE

The Labor Day issue of The Call on Monday will contain ten pages, with a number of special articles, several very fine poems and a fine cartoon. It is expected that a large number of copies of this issue will be distributed. It will be one of the best issues for propaganda purposes. Orders for bundles for this issue will be received until 4 p.m. on Saturday. Order at once. Price, 80 cents per hundred copies.

Some of the special articles for this issue are given below: Charles E. Russell, "Workingmen and the Government." Max Hayes, "The Social Unrest." Austin Lewis, "Labor Movement on Pacific Coast." Leonora O'Reilly, "Rejoice, for Labor Shall Have Its Own." Carrie W. Allen, "The Big Vision." C. A. Donovan, "The Life of a Longshoreman." D. S. Webster, "From the Medieval Chronicle." (Humorous.) Joseph E. Cohen, "Labor's Day." Sardonious, "Oh, Woman with the Painted Face." (Poem.) W. E. P. French, "Labor Omnia Vincit." (Poem.) W. E. P. French, "The Will of the People." (Poem.) Louis Duchez, "Labor's Awakening." GERALD O'DONOHUE, "Obverse - Reverse."

## CHARGE DYNAMITER WAS PAID BY ROAD

Rumored That Traction Company Employed Him to Blow Up Cars. Was Paid for Work.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 1.—In the expected capture of Alfred Strader, who the deputy sheriffs are now pursuing, it is expected that sensational developments will surely follow. It has been repeatedly rumored about the city that the railroad corporation has had some one in its employ dynamiting its cars. Strader is said to have told friends that he was paid \$5 for each explosion he pulled off.

Strader is a ne'er-do-well, living at Grove City, a village ten miles from the city. He was traced when the deputy sheriffs followed his wife. As the officers came near, Strader anticipated their approach and started to run, whereupon they fired at him. Strader fell to the ground, but got up and ran. He was closely pursued through alleys and streets until he came to a shoe factory, which he boldly entered. By the time the officers got inside, he had ducked out a rear door and boarded an outgoing train, southbound. Tonight deputies and detectives are searching the country to the south.

Strader, it has been discovered, has bought dynamite at several places. At other stores he has been refused it. He spent only the nights in Columbus, leaving the city each morning. At several of the explosions under cars, a man in a buggy has been seen to leave just before their occurrence. Sheriff Sartain has offered a reward from his own pocket of \$100 for Strader, and the Chamber of Commerce has added \$1,000.

## STRIKERS RETURN SHOTS OF TROOPS

BILBAO, Spain, Sept. 1.—Declaration of martial law in Bilbao is momentarily expected as the result of the increasing seriousness of the strike situation and the clashes between the strikers and soldiers. Rioting continued all through last night and was resumed today. Soldiers and police repeatedly charged and fired upon bands of strikers, the latter putting up an unexpected resistance. Many of the strikers are armed, however, and have begun firing on the troops. Scores of combatants have been injured. All business is at a standstill and both rail and water traffic is tied up.

A detachment of troops was hastened to Basurto to prevent 1,500 strikers from entering the town. The Dockers' Union has decided to ask dock workers at all Spanish and the chief foreign ports not to handle merchandise shipped from or consigned to Bilbao. There is no improvement in the general labor situation.

## BUILDING TRADES STRIKE IN SARAGOSSA

SARAGOSSA, Sept. 1.—A strike has broken out among the men employed in the building trades here and threatens to spread to the other trades. There is much excitement. Gendarmes are patrolling the streets, and the troops are confined to barracks ready for any emergency that may arise.

## A ST. LOUIS MAN FOOLS WISE N. Y.

"Flying Machine" Over Madison Square and Gramercy Park Was Only a Big Kite.

Yep, a kite! A man named Champion came on here from St. Louis and kidded New York for two nights with nothing but a kite. The red and green lights hung to port and starboard of that flying mystery, which hovered over Gramercy Park and Madison Square on Wednesday and Thursday nights, were Japanese paper lanterns strung on the tail of that kite. There's the mystery solved. Oliver Champion, who lives at 7508 Wise avenue—note the name of that avenue well—in St. Louis, and who has been looking New York over for a little while with headquarters at 204 East 21st street, made a six foot kite for his six-year-old son Vaughn on last Saturday, and on Tuesday night he went up on the roof of the five-story apartment house where he is living and let the kite out to the end of 3,000 feet of cord.

Kite Had Two Japanese Lanterns. That night the kite had two green Japanese lanterns and one red one, with lighted candles inside of them, strung along the tail. One of the green lights went out before the big kite had soared far and there remained the "port and starboard lamps" of this silent heavenly go-cart to wink down at the crowd which clustered open mouthed before the white shaft of the Metropolitan tower.

The two lanterns went out before Champion reeled the kite in to the roof. That accounted for the "mysterious disappearance" of the flying wonder. Then on Wednesday morning the gentleman from St. Louis and another unwitting creator of mystery, Caleb Bennett, who lives in the same house with the Champions and had helped to fly the kite the night before, read in the papers of the prodigy which had been seen from Madison Square and the surrounding streets. Champion laughed in a quick, St. Louisan manner.

They Try It a Second Time. Straightway this St. Louis person, Caleb Bennett, and the child Vaughn betook themselves to the roof of the East 11st street apartment house when the darkness had completely descended. They carried with them the kite "Cross Eyed Maloney," so named because of the disparity between the set of the eyes which Champion had painted into the face he sketched on the front of the kite. Only one red and one green Japanese lantern were attached to the tail this time. The man who lived on Wise avenue had caught the cue from the morning papers. Then when the fresh wind came zipping over the roof from the southeast the kite was let go. It went up with a rush and before fifteen minutes had passed all of the 3,000 feet of cord was out.

There was a changing wind on Wednesday night. Sometimes it blew from the southeast, sometimes from the southwest. The kite put big arcs in the sky as the end of its leash, now swinging over Third avenue, now teetering across the cloud rack almost to the plinth of the Metropolitan building.

The kite had gone up a few minutes after 8 o'clock. It had been in the air an hour when a sudden gust of wind from the south snapped the string somewhere off in the darkness and the two lights slid down a long curve in the sky directly to the north, seemingly over Third avenue or Lexington avenue. Champion had scratched his name and address on the face of the kite against just such a contingency. He was hoping all day yesterday, when he was not chucking, that somebody would find the kite somewhere up around 42d street and bring it back to him. But nobody has done so yet.

## NEW YORK NEARING 5,000,000 MARK

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—According to the official count of the returns of the thirteenth census the population of the city of New York, N. Y., is 4,766,883, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900, and 2,507,414 in 1890. The increase from 1900 to 1910, therefore, is 1,329,681, or 38.7 per cent, as compared with an increase for the preceding decade of 929,789, or 37.1 per cent. Following are the figures as given out by the census bureau:

Population.	1910.	1900.	1890.
New York.	4,766,883	3,437,202	2,507,414
Manhattan.	2,331,542	1,839,028	1,441,216
Bronx.	430,980	200,507	88,908
Brooklyn.	1,804,361	1,198,582	688,547
Rochester.	55,999	57,021	51,888
Queens.	364,041	122,589	37,600

## INJUNCTION PROTEST JAMS UNION SQUARE

### FIVE INJURED IN WRECK ON NAUGATUCK

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 1.—The noon passenger train, northbound, on the Naugatuck division, this morning in the south end was wrecked seriously by collision with two box cars on the road on the main line. The engineer, Fred Hubbell, and Conductor Edward Starr were advised that the track was clear. The engine was seriously damaged and the cars were broken into splinters. The shock wounded many passengers, but only five were injured to any extent. They were all New Yorkers, as this train is largely patronized by commercial travelers. One of these was A. E. (Bugs) Raymond, of the New York Nationals. He has his right side wrenched and right leg painfully injured, and it is thought that the right arm, little good for pitching for some time, is now ruined for pitching unless physicians are mistaken. Raymond is staying in Torrington now and was on his way home when the train was wrecked. Besides Raymond on the train were:

E. L. Lefevre, New York, several teeth knocked out; Mrs. S. J. Kieley, until recently of Brooklyn, who also has right side and right leg contusion; Miss Annie Berkemeyer, New York, stenographer, shock; George T. Bailey, salesman, left fingers bruised; and Leonard C. Stedman, traveling salesman in jewelry, shoulder wrenched. The switching crew splundered and left the cars heavily laden with iron for founders' use. They protruded on the main rail and the engine ran into them.

### THE MONEY DIDN'T REACH THE FIREMEN

A man who said he was Walter G. Lynch, fifty-two years old and living on Sheephead Bay road, and whom the police believe to be a son of the late Theresa Lynch, the "Queen of Diamonds," who for many years was in the jewelry business in Union Square, was locked up yesterday at police headquarters. Lynch got into trouble because Charles J. Flak, of the firm of Harvey Flak & Co., at 62 Cedar street, and mayor of Plainfield, N. J., says that Lynch came into his office on August 5 and representing himself as the treasurer of the New York Fire Department Benevolent Association asked him if he did not have a little spare money to contribute to the firemen's pension fund. As a special inducement Lynch said he would present him with a beautiful bound copy of the famous book, "The History of the Fire Department." Flak agreed to give \$50 and was told he would receive the book by the Adams Express with that amount to be paid.

Flak said that after a few weeks he became suspicious about the "pension fund" and decided to call up Chief Croker for a little advice. Croker knew nothing of the fund, so the detective bureau was asked to take an interest in the case. Meanwhile Flak received notice from the Adams Express that there was a package waiting for him at their office which he might obtain by payment of the \$50.20 charges due.

### LEO'S CONVICTION CONFIRMED BY COURT

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 1.—Chief Justice Gummere handed down an opinion in the Supreme Court today affirming the conviction of Michael Leo, who was convicted of murder for standing by while his young wife banded to death without rendering assistance. Leo was tried before Judge Ten Eyck in Newark and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. The state was unable to prove that Leo had actually set fire to his wife's clothing, the conviction being based upon his inaction after the fire started. The motive ascribed by the prosecution for the crime was that Leo, shortly before the death of his wife, had taken out an insurance policy on her life in which he was named as the beneficiary. Leo first met his wife in December, 1907. They were married a week later at the city hall in Newark and within two weeks Leo had made application for the insurance policy. This was delivered to Leo on February 16, and Mrs. Leo was turned to death on the 15th of the month following.

Leo first met his wife in December, 1907. They were married a week later at the city hall in Newark and within two weeks Leo had made application for the insurance policy. This was delivered to Leo on February 16, and Mrs. Leo was turned to death on the 15th of the month following. Leo first met his wife in December, 1907. They were married a week later at the city hall in Newark and within two weeks Leo had made application for the insurance policy. This was delivered to Leo on February 16, and Mrs. Leo was turned to death on the 15th of the month following.

### Army of Determined Workers Applaud Denunciation of Goff's Decision.

CROWD NUMBERED 10,000

### Cloak Makers Decide to Fight Now for Union Shops—Case Up to the Mayor.

Union Square was packed last night by a crowd that began with about 3,000 people and ended with an immense gathering, which was not far short of 10,000 souls. It was a serious throng, composed almost entirely of union workers who had come from all over the city to listen to what the Socialists had to say in protest and indignation against the injunction granted by Justice Goff against the striking cloak makers, which has aroused union labor in this town as nothing has in years.

It was one of the most successful demonstrations, in many respects, that the Socialists of this city have ever held. The crowd was enthusiastic—a plenty, but beneath the outbursts of applause there was a seriousness and an earnestness which made itself felt through the whole great gathering. The speakers were in excellent voice, they presented their arguments powerfully and showed that they had studied the subjects from all its angles. The result could not but be impressive to a throng whose members are so intensely interested in the matter at issue.

There were appeals neither to passion nor prejudice. No hatred was expressed either for Justice Goff or the cloak bosses, on whose side the judge has so firmly planted himself. In fact, there were even expressions of gratitude to the justice that he had so clearly showed the working class just where they stand, that he has so plainly torn aside the hypocritical mask that ordinarily obscures the class struggle. The speeches were logical, forceful, analytical. Every argument was marshaled forth to show just what the injunction and the cloak strike means to organized labor.

When Charles Edward Russell leaned over the railing of the platform and asked, "What are you going to do about it?" the roar that ensued showed how the Socialist arguments had affected the spirit of the crowd. Not only were the striking cloak makers and their wives out in force, but there were lots of workers from other trades. A reference to "Big G" brought forth a response that showed many printers were present. Several street car men stood and listened closely, and even strolling actors crowded up to the front. The policemen listened as attentively as any.

It was noticeable that few listeners tired and went away. Instead, the crowd grew steadily from the time of the opening speech till the last word was said, and the attention and eagerness with which the speeches were followed were marked. Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for governor, was detained and was a trifle late in reaching the scene, but when he did appear and was introduced by Chairman Leo, he was greeted with roar upon roar of applause. No sooner had one speech died away than another was called for. It was several minutes before he was able to make himself heard. After a few prefatory remarks he asked, "Now, how about this injunction?" The yell that followed must have been heard in Madison Square.

"No judge has a right to dictate to me from the bench how I shall think or feel or act. There is no authority given him either from heaven or earth to prescribe for me how I shall work for my own good. That if he has no right to dictate to me, it follows that he has no right to dictate to my brother. Then if he has a right to dictate to two, he has a right to dictate to twenty. If he has a right to dictate to twenty, he has a right to dictate to a hundred. (Cheers.) That's right!" This injunction means in the analysis, that no man has a right



either legal or human, that is not subject to the commands of judges like Goff.

"In the last three years these injunctions from the bench against organized labor have grown more and more frequent. It is coming to the point when labor cannot withdraw its labor power that some judge, acting in the interests of the capitalist class, does to strike at it with an injunction. Now, what is the cumulative effect of these incessant injunctions?"

"In effect they mean that manufacturers may combine as much as they please to sell their manufactures, but workmen must not combine to sell their labor power."

"We are still under the thrall of superstition. One of these is that a man in public office must be a lawyer or a highly-fingered non-producer. It is time we were getting rid of that superstition. It is time that we begin to substitute for the idler and the parasite, now in positions of public authority, the workman who knows the needs of his class and who is determined to work for them. Australia has solved the problem that we are now facing by putting working men into office. New Zealand also seems well satisfied with workmen occupying her government positions. And in Australia, and New Zealand you no longer find injunctions hurled at the working class in a fight for their rights."

"We hear much talk these days of lawlessness—of lawless labor leaders and lawless agitators." The fact is that there is no labor leader, no agitator, so lawless as the capitalist judge who presumes to limit the rights of a portion of the population in direct defiance of the provision of the constitution!

Chairman Lee rose at the conclusion of Russell's speech to read a resolution of protest against the unjust action of the courts and a demand that a Socialist representative be elected to the next Congress. He asked that all in favor of these resolutions answer "Yes" and that all opposed be men enough to say so by replying "no." The resolutions went "yes" by a yell that split the sky, and no one answered "no."

The meeting closed with three great cheers for the International Socialist party.

Algeron Lee presided, and he said in part:

"It is a good thing that you rejected the agreement for the open shop. All the leaders of the fight would have been blacklisted and not a word would have been said in their defense. But you said, 'No, we do not want that agreement.' You protect all of your fellows and are going to win by showing your class solidarity. There have been injunctions before this, and the result has always been that the unions were stronger after having been enjoined. This is also going to strengthen your organization. Injunctions and the wholesale arrests are not going to intimidate you. We all respect men who have been put behind prison bars for a principle. We may go to jail for ten, twenty or thirty days, but I would rather go to jail for the cause of labor than be free and a traitor or a scab!"

Leonora O'Reilly was the first speaker. "Let us from the first minute say what we mean to Goff. We have not been told exactly that we have not the right of free speech, but this is practically what it means," she said.

"If you have any rights, you have a right to live. Let us demand this right. Let them send us to jail for demanding this right, but if they do let our answer be that we want a closed shop. We are going to fight this injunction, we are going to make it red hot for them. We are going to fight no matter what they do. There is a class struggle. The Supreme Court that has to decide for the people has made a record lately of being against the people. There is a divinity that shapes our ends rougher than the other. People lost belief and got knowledge. We are not going to give up the fight until we win."

Phase of the Struggle.

Jacob Panken, a well known Socialist lawyer of the East Side, was the next speaker. "This injunction is not an incident; it is a phase of the struggle of the labor movement. It has been the custom of the capitalist class for the last quarter of a century to crush the labor movement with aid of injunctions. The cloak bosses have now taken out an injunction restraining and enjoining the people from exercising their rights. Mitchel has been notified by Goff not to permit picketing and to instruct the police to this effect. What right has Goff to notify the Mayor of a case that does not belong to him? This Justice Goff, the man who got the nomination and was elected through Hearst, issued this injunction, which is aimed to give a death blow to labor. This will teach workers not to look to reformers for the betterment of labor conditions, but to stand by and vote the Socialist party ticket. If you let this go the courts will dictate to you what wages you are to take from your boss. This is not merely a protest. It is a gathering of workers to organize in a final battle between capital and labor on the political field. They tell me that the cases will be appealed to the Appellate Division; to the United States Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court.

"To appeal to the United States Supreme Court is like appealing to your boss to cut his profit. These judges in the United States Supreme Court are not even elected. They are appointed by the President, who is owned by the trusts. Do you think that the prospective Judge Hughes or the other judges will reverse the decision of Goff and decide against the interests of capital? This injunction was well prepared and will not be dismissed. The men who are willing to give away half of their wages to support their brothers on strike are not going to be beaten. I support that strike because it is not a strike called by walking delegates, but because it is a strike of oppressed workers. This is a great year. We have won strike after strike. We will now win city after city.

"Shall we let the strikers starve? No, we will help them irrespective of injunctions, bosses, thugs and the police. Goff is not going to defeat labor, and a dozen damned Goffs are not going to defeat these brave fighters. Help the strikers. I am sure they will win the fight. After you win this strike, which I am sure you will, do not vote for your bosses. Stand by the Socialist party and vote for it, and victory will be yours."

Panken concluded.

Thanks to the Judge.

William Karlin, candidate for member of the assembly in the 8th district, said in part:

"The first time an injunction was used against a workman was in the case of Eugene V. Debs. He went to jail a conservative labor leader and came out a Socialist.

the leaders in that resolution enters the aspect of the strike and, according to Attorney London, makes picketing lawful.

In his letter to Acting Mayor Mitchell, London asks the city executive to instruct the police commissioner to the effect that the object of the strike has been changed and hence the stringent orders given by the acting Mayor to the police, in view of Justice Goff's injunction, ought no longer be in force and pickets ought not to be molested henceforth.

New Aspect of Situation.

London's letter to Acting Mayor Mitchell follows:

Hon. John Purroy Mitchell, Acting Mayor, New York: Dear Sir— I beg to inform you that the strike committee in charge of the Cloak Makers' strike has adopted the following resolution, in reference to the policy to be pursued hereafter in the conducting of the strike:

"In view of the decision of Justice Goff, it is hereby resolved that hereafter each employer be asked to maintain a union shop, and to employ none but members of the union as long as union members can be obtained to do the work required by the employer, on tailoring, operating, pressing, finishing, cutting and button-hole making.

"Employees may select from themselves a shop delegate.

"An officer of the union may visit the factor of the firm upon notice to the firm of his intended visit."

"Prices for piece workers shall be arranged between a committee of the employees and the firm."

"A shop delegate shall not have the power to place any one to work, or to stop any one from work, nor under any circumstance call a strike or order a suspension of work; be it further resolved, that each employer be asked to comply with the following provisions of the union agreement, as above modified, namely, paragraphs II to XIII inclusive and paragraphs XVI, XVII, XVIII and XX."

In his decision Justice Goff declares picketing lawful when conducted in pursuance of a lawful object. The change of policy as indicated by the above resolution makes picketing lawful.

I inclose a copy of the agreement referred to in the resolution. A copy of the above resolution has been sent to the plaintiff in the injunction suit. I would therefore respectfully ask your honor to instruct the police commissioner of the city of New York accordingly. Respectfully yours, MEYER LONDON, Attorney for the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union.

Police Do Their Worst.

Whether the letter of Attorney London to the Acting Mayor will result in a change of tactics on the part of the police or not it was evident yesterday and Wednesday that the police were trying not so much to do their duty as to do their worst. About midnight on Wednesday night Inspector McClusky, heading fifty policemen, arrested eighty-five strikers who were gathered in the cloak zone patrolling the streets in order to catch those houses that were getting cots or scabs at a time when neither strikers nor the public at large could observe their action. Of the eighty-five strikers arrested eleven were women. They were all taken to the West 30th street station, where they were charged with disorderly conduct, unlawful assembling, disturbing the peace, causing a crowd to collect and any and every kind of charge that the officers could think of.

For an hour the seventy-four men and eleven women were kept on the sidewalk in front of the station with no protection from the rain. This was due to the fact that there were no attendants and no turnkeys on duty at that hour, this being an unusual hour for police to bring down nearly a hundred prisoners without the least hint or preparation for such wholesale arrests.

Eighty-five Strikers Arraigned.

At the Jefferson Market Court, where the eighty-five strikers were arraigned yesterday, Magistrate House at first gave them a sort of a general lecture and then fined them \$3 each. When counsel for the strikers protested that a fine of \$1 would be sufficient, in view of the fact that the police could not point out a single one of the men arrested as a rioter, the magistrate replied:

"The unions have advised them to act this way and to defy the law. Let the unions pay their fines."

Yesterday the police made fourteen arrests. In nearly every case the police gave the flimsy charge of "disturbing the peace" for arresting innocent men and women who were tramping the streets looking for work or walking up and down in front of the factories where they worked before the strike in order to find out whether the shops were being run by strike-breakers or not.

At the headquarters of the manufacturers no statement was issued last night. For several days now the bosses' association has had no statements to give out except that they were "sitting tight and watching developments."

CENTRAL SIGNALMEN THREATEN A STRIKE

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Following an ineffectual attempt to settle their grievances with the railroad officials, the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen on the New York Central today voted to call a strike unless President Brown agrees to a conference before Saturday. Four thousand men are affected. They demand an

increase in wages, shorter working hours and recognition of their organization.

P. E. Crowley, assistant general manager of the New York Central, when seen at Albany, said today that he had received no information in relation to the ultimatum said to have been sent to President Brown by the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen.

"There is no new phase of the matter so far as I have been informed," Crowley said. "The differences are largely of a local character, and the men have been advised that the question should be taken up with the division superintendents. This has not been done so far as I know."

"The statement that 4,000 employees are affected is an error. There are not more than 800 men employed in that branch between New York and Buffalo."

Crowley said he could not tell whether or not there would be a strike.

TROLLEYMEN IN NEW HAVEN GET RAISE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 1.—Following closely the recent victory of the Massachusetts trolley men, the trolley workers of Connecticut received a raise in wages aggregating about 8 per cent from the arbitrators in the wages dispute with the Connecticut company, a subsidiary of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, in the commissioner's decision, handed down today.

The new rates, a graduated scale from 21 to 27 cents an hour, according to term of service, went into effect for a period of two years from June 1, 1910. The New Haven road must therefore pay about \$20,000 in back wages to its 2,100 trolley men in the state. Also, the decision added \$300,000 yearly to the operating expenses of the road.

Evidence of the rise in cost of living presented by counsel for the men at the public sessions of the arbitrators carried the day.

The board of arbitrators is a pioneer of its kind in this state. It is expected to furnish a strong precedent for the settlement of other disputes between corporations and employees by arbitration.

TEXTILE WORKERS FIGHT LOCKOUT

New blood was injected into the struggle of 260 passementerie workers, who were locked out by their employers on July 26 for demanding the recognition of their union, when Organizer Charles Miles of the United Textile Workers of America arrived in this city and took charge of the union's affairs.

The passementerie workers, who were an independent union, recently joined the United Textile Workers of America, where they are now classed as Local 743.

In view of the repeated charges of the bosses that the employees were unfair to them in not presenting their grievances, Organizer Miles got together with a representative of the State Board of Arbitration and sought to have a conference with the employers. The bosses, however, refused to listen to the demand for a conference.

Organizer Miles is now collecting funds to enable the strikers to hold out until their bosses yield. That the bosses will have to yield soon is the belief among the men, owing to the fact that the season is approaching and the bosses have no scabs to run their shops with.

Among the first unions which came to the assistance of the strikers was the Carpenters' Union, Local 209. The union made a loan to the striking passementerie workers of \$500 and donated \$50.

UNIONS DEFEAT LYRIC THEATER

Kessler, Young and Willner, joint managers of the Lyric Theater, of Brooklyn, reached an understanding yesterday with the United Hebrew Trades and signed an agreement recognizing the theatrical unions, which they have opposed hitherto.

The unions which have been recognized by the managers of the Lyric Theater are those of the Musicians, Choristers, Theatrical Tailors and Dressers and the Ushers' and Bill-posters.

Hugh Frayne, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was one of the men who helped bring about an understanding between the managers and the unions.

U. H. T. TO RATIFY SOCIALIST TICKET

At an executive meeting of the United Hebrew Trades yesterday it was decided to call on each and every one of the unions affiliated with it to participate in the demonstrations

which the Socialist party will hold October 1 to ratify the Socialist candidates.

The Socialist party recently decided to hold the ratification meetings, not in halls, but in the open air. On October 1 there will be two demonstrations held, one uptown and one downtown, to ratify the Socialist candidates for office.

The decision of the United Hebrew Trades to call upon all affiliated organizations to help make the Socialist party demonstrations successes was reached after Jacob Panken and Jacob Gruber appeared before that body and pointed out that such a course is the only proper course for that body to follow, in view of the preponderance of Socialists in the unions affiliated with it.

B. Gottlieb, Sol Metz, Louis Srednik, S. Leibowitz, B. Weinstein and S. Epstein were appointed as an arrangement committee.

PARADE IN PROTEST OF GOFF DECISION

With the initiative taken by the Women's Trade Union League, the Labor Day parade, and especially the women's section of the same, will be one monster protest against the recent decision against the striking cloak makers by Judge Goff.

All along the parade banners will be carried voicing the indignation of the workers at this attempt to crush their most obvious rights. If every working woman could be made to realize the full meaning of this injunction to her and her children and her children's children, should it be allowed to pass unchecked, she would immediately join the organized movement and learn to stand with her class. This lesson the women's section will try to impress.

For this reason every woman belonging to a trade union in New York should turn out to march with this section unless she belongs to a mixed union of both men and women, which will march in the main body of the parade. Especially does this apply to the workers in the shirtwaist industry, whose fight is still so fresh in the memory of New York. They will be represented by a committee only, but this committee should be truly representative of their strength and courage, and should number at least 1,000.

The women's section will form on 54th street, east of Fifth avenue, between 8 and 9:30 a. m. Marchers should leave their hats at home and wear either a white dress or a white shirtwaist.

GAYNOR'S QUIET DAY

Is Leading Life of Country Gentleman—Doctors Don't Let Him Talk Much.

ST. JAMES, L. I., Sept. 1.—Neighbor Gaynor awoke at 8 o'clock this morning to hear the patter of the rain on the tin roof over his head. That is a soothing sound to the Mayor, and he turned his face away from the open window and dozed off again. At 9:30 he opened his eyes once more. A heavy bank of clouds massed on the eastern horizon, a lowering sky and a steady downpour of rain met his gaze. But instead of scowling Neighbor Gaynor smiled. He is just now a country gentleman, pure and simple, and not the chief executive of New York city. Crops and the weather, not politics and administrative details, are his chief concerns.

The lawn at Deepwells need rain, and need it badly. So do the Gaynor cornfields, and so also do the fields and lawns of other residents of St. James. Already the grassy expanse, visible from the window showed a tint of emerald in spots that yesterday were faded and brown. So the master of Deepwells chuckled to himself and went down to breakfast with his family in high good humor.

Mayor Gaynor enjoys these breakfasts in the long dining room of his country home. It does his heart good to sit at the head of his own table and see his wife and sons and daughters grouped around him. Only one thing disturbs his serenity. He must curb his inclination to talk. The doctors who called upon him yesterday agreed that if he wishes the tissues in his throat to heal and his voice to regain its power he must be more quiet.

"But I cannot keep quiet," his honor said with quizzical humor. "They muzzled me for three weeks and now I've simply got to let off steam."

After breakfast the Mayor retired to his library, ensconced himself in a big arm chair and commenced with his old friends, his books. In this way he spent a quiet morning. No visitors appeared.

CONVICTED BANKER TO APPEAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—David J. Richardson, former cashier of the defunct Cosmopolitan National Bank of Pittsburgh, who has been convicted of falsifying his accounts, is preparing to appeal his case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

READY FOR BIDS TO BUILD NEW SUBWAYS

The Public Service Commission began advertising yesterday for bids for the construction of the new triboro subway system. The bids asked for are in two forms, one for construction and operation by private capital and the other for construction only with municipal money.

The bids for the construction, equipment and operation of the new system will be opened on October 20 and those for municipal construction on October 27. The interval will allow the commission to study the virtues of the private capital idea before giving attention to the offers to build the subway with the city's money.

The forms of contracts which have been prepared show that if there is a successful bidder under the private capital idea he must build and operate the entire system that has been laid out by the commission. It is estimated that the cost of construction of this whole system will be about \$120,000,000.

Under the other form of contract, however, which provides that the construction work shall be done with the city's money, only the most urgently needed parts of the subway need be built.

If the private capital project is adopted the successful bidder will have to build and operate not only the Broadway-Lexington avenue trunk line, but also the extensions to Pelham Bay Park, the Canal street cross-town line, the Broadway-Lafayette loop in Brooklyn and the two extensions of the Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn, now under construction, one extension being to Fort Hamilton and the other to Coney Island. He must also agree to operate the Fourth avenue subway and the Center street loop in Manhattan. The loop is nearly completed.

If it should be found necessary to construct the subway with municipal help contracts for only parts of the system will be entered into. In explanation of this the commission states that as the Board of Estimate has indicated that it can spare only \$60,000,000 in next year's budget for construction work the commission will ask only for bids on the sections which will take the longest time to finish. It is expected that the time required to construct these sections will be at least four years, while the other sections can be completed in about two years, so that while it is necessary that the whole system be finished at the same time there is no need to let the contracts for the outlying sections for two years to come.

FAMILY BULLDOG BITES THREE CHILDREN

A bulldog which had been in the family of Johann Feigl, who lives at 80 Ross street, Williamburg, for four years and was always of a playful disposition, became very savage yesterday and attacked three of Feigl's children—Jennie, Harriet and Bernard, fourteen, eleven and eight years old. The children lingered in the dining room after breakfast, and the dog, which answered to the name of Tenney, first leaped upon Harriet and bit her in the left leg and on her chest. The family cat got in the dog's path and was badly bitten in the throat.

For the second time the dog jumped at Harriet, and when the two other children tried to rescue her they were also attacked and bitten on the face and on their legs, arms and bodies. The father beat the dog into submission. The children had their wounds cauterized by a doctor from the Eastern District Hospital.

WOMAN INJURED IN WRECK OF AUTO

HASTINGS, Sept. 1.—An automobile tagged 32208, N. W., was wrecked at the north end of this village, near the Dobbs Ferry line, this evening and a woman who gave her name as Mrs. Frederic J. Thompson had a leg broken and was badly bruised. A man who said he was Mr. Thompson and was from the Hotel Gramatan, Lawrence Park, Bronxville, was driving the car. He was not injured.

The accident was caused by the driving chain breaking and becoming tangled in the steering gear. The car crashed into an electric light pole and the occupants were thrown out. Mrs. Thompson was taken to the office of Dr. Joseph H. H. H. near the place where the accident occurred.

At the Hotel Gramatan it was said this evening that nothing was known there about any persons of the name of Thompson.

DISMISSES ACTION AGAINST SUTHERLAND

ALBANY, Sept. 1.—John F. Ringwood, of Poughkeepsit, as referee, has reported on the action brought by him against Leslie Sutherland, a county clerk of Westchester county, for the return of \$62,996, with interest, in fees which Sutherland is alleged to have unlawfully retained during his term from 1902 to 1906. The referee dismisses the complaint of the state without passing on the merits of the case, on the ground that the audit by the board of supervisors was conclusive.

This action against Sutherland grew out of an examination of the accounts of Westchester county, made during the administration of former State Controller Glyn. An appeal from the decision of the referee will be taken by the Attorney General to the Appellate Division.

UNION LABEL GOODS



SIG. KLEIN and Assistants

10-12 THIRD AVE. (10TH ST.) N. Y. TEL. 4983 STUYVESANT

The 604th Bay of The Call and the...

STAGE STRUCK KID STEALS 6,800 PENNIES

Had George Abrams, fourteen years old, of 108 Ferry street, Hoboken, the life of a Roman gentleman named Caesar, who was slain because he was ambitious, little Abrams would hold his ambition in check. As he is awaiting the action of the Essex county grand jury, charged with breaking a safe.

The troubles of George Abrams began when he went to see the pictures around the corner the other day. The actors were fine and he conceived the notion that he would like the life behind the lights. But the first requisite to come an actor, George somehow got it into his mind, was to get money. And it is by going after this money that he got himself and his playmates into trouble.

George has a playmate named Bier, who is ten years old and the son of a baker at 114 Willow avenue. Little Bier had long ago observed his father's safe, in the rear of the bakery, was chock full of pennies. He imparted this to his friend George, and the two made for the safe and secured 6,800 pennies and \$17 in cash. The pennies being too heavy for them to carry, they hauled them away in a handcart made out of a soap box and two wheels.

When the elder Bier found that his safe had been looted he reported the matter to the police. Detective Malone, using the Sherlock Holmes method, soon came to the conclusion that the thief must have been one who had an especial liking for pennies. He began by following little Bier. This led him to the trail of George Abrams, who was found to be visiting all the ice cream parlors and feeding all the slot machines with pennies.

When the boys were arraigned before Recorder McGovern Abrams denied the story told by Bier. When the recorder was signing some papers Abrams reached over and said to him, who confessed: "You'll get your when I get out."

MEXICANS CELEBRATE NATION'S INDEPENDENCE

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Sept. 1.—The people of Mexico will enter upon a continuous holiday of one month tomorrow in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the nation's independence. Only the most urgent business will be transacted during the period of thirty days. It is expected that the operators of mines, manufacturing plants, and other industries will experience much difficulty in keeping laborers at work during the month. It will be the most elaborate fiesta Mexicans ever experienced. Some of the representatives of foreign governments are now here, and others are expected this week. Most of the delegates will be on hand received before the 5th of the month. From this time on there will be rapid movement of passenger trains in this direction, and it will be the most distinguished number of foreigners, including high army and navy officials, statesmen, diplomatic plenipotentiaries, and legislators from almost every Christian nation on the globe.

All electrical installations on national palace is in. The whole will be a blaze of electric lights. The posts have been put upon San Francisco and Avenida Juarez. Work on erecting the arches at the street intersections with San Francisco was finished today. The city is ready for the first day of the centennial celebration.

BORDENS PAYING MORE FOR MILK

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Borden Condensed Milk Company announced an increase of 30 cents a hundred pounds over their stated price of milk delivered to the company at Middletown during the month of September. The price to be paid dairymen for milk is \$1.55 per hundred pounds, the voluntary increase of 30 cents pleases the farmers. On August Borden Company voluntarily increased their prices 30 cents per hundred pounds. At the rate of \$1.55 per hundred pounds the Borden are paying practically one cent a quart.

PRINTING CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

100 William St., New York

GEO. J. SPEYER & Co. Printers

Union Power Printer, Best for your work

341-41 Broome St. Tel. 2643

WATCH FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL
AMONG THE OTHER GOOD THINGS WILL BE FOUND:
Food for Thought. By Mary R. Sanford.
Militarism in America. By Louis Duchez.
Another Letter from LaMonte.
Midsummer Day Dreams. By J. Rolnick.
The Unfathomable Gulf. By Harry Rogoff.
Late Summer. A story. From the German.
The Intercollegiate Socialist Society. By Harry W. Laidler.
Woman's Sphere. Which will consist of a special Labor Day Issue.
PLACE YOUR ORDERS TODAY FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL
'Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best.'

Charles Edward Russell
Socialist Candidate for Governor
SPEAKS
Monday Evening
To aid the
Three Day FAIR Building Fund of the Queens Co. Labor Lyceum
At Kreuzer's Hall
Myrtle and Cypress Avenues, Evergreen
Saturday, Sept. 3
Sunday, Sept. 4
Monday, Sept. 5
Come and bring your friends Admission 10c

Charles Edward Russell
Socialist Candidate for Governor
SPEAKS
Monday Evening
To aid the
Three Day FAIR Building Fund of the Queens Co. Labor Lyceum
At Kreuzer's Hall
Myrtle and Cypress Avenues, Evergreen
Saturday, Sept. 3
Sunday, Sept. 4
Monday, Sept. 5
Come and bring your friends Admission 10c



BRITISH TRADE UNIONS WILL FIGHT

Oppose Osborne Judgment Depriving Them of Right to Support Parliamentary Members.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Labor party and the trade unions have taken a definite step in the matter of the Osborne judgment.

The board has taken a very correct view of the Osborne judgment as an infringement of "a freedom of speech" which the trade unions have enjoyed for half a century.

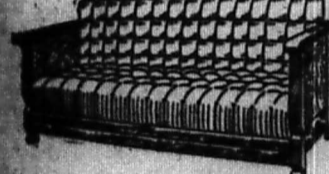
The board has taken a very correct view of the Osborne judgment as an infringement of "a freedom of speech" which the trade unions have enjoyed for half a century.

(1) To co-operate in enlightening public opinion on the issue. (2) To approach their parliamentary representatives on the subject.

This looks at last something like business, but as the London Times maliciously remarks, "we are less surprised at the decisions reached yesterday than at their postponement for so long."

GEORGE J. SCHWARZ LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEWOOD

Open Saturday and Monday Evenings



This "Street" DAVENPORT COUCH, with solid oak frame, upholstered and covered with Japonese leather, an article of great service and heavy to any home.

1270-91 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST. Outside the High Rent District.

The Weekly Pledge Fund

Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City.

fighting the Osborne judgment right through from beginning to end, and Mr. MacDonald, who represented the Labor party at the board, said that "it was to be a regular fight with gloves off."

On its part, Liberalism is also averse to the restoration of the infringed rights of trade unionism by a legislative reversal of the Osborne judgment.

KING GEORGE SHOTS LORD KILMARNOCK

LONDON, Sept. 1.—King George, known as the best hunting shot in England, is believed today to be the one who accidentally shot Lord Kilmarnock, during a hunt yesterday at Ballater, near Balmoral Castle.

KAISER SEES TROOPS CELEBRATE SEDAN

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The emperor's review on Tempelhof Field of the garrisons of Berlin and Potsdam took place today, the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, of 1870, when the German army, commanded by William I, overthrew the French under Napoleon III, MacMahon, and Wimpfen.

ROBBED IN A TRAIN IS THEN ARRESTED

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—Robbed on a Berlin suburban railway train of her ticket and then arrested and fined because she could not produce her ticket, was the experience of Miss Marie Schlossberg, which the press today is using as the basis for an attack on the eccentricities of German officialdom.

KHAN OF KHIVA IS REPORTED AS DEAD

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The Russian governor general of Turkestan telegraphs that the Khan of Khiva, Said Mohammed Bahkim Bahadur, died on August 29 from paralysis of the heart.

TWO FLY 105 MILES IN FARMAN MACHINE

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The latest feat in aviation to be recorded in this country is the flight of the American aviator Weymann for a distance of 105 miles carrying a passenger.

NICHOLAS WALKS ALONE IN GERMANY

NEUHEIM, Sept. 1.—Emperor Nicholas motored from Friedberg today and visited this bath resort in a democratic fashion. He left his auto outside the town and walked in with two adjutants.

RUSSIA CONTINUES EXPPELLING JEWS

KIEF, Russia, Sept. 1.—The expulsion of Jews, who must return to the restricted district set apart for them by law, continues on a small scale. A daily average of fifteen persons receive a preliminary notice to depart within a stated period.

TURKEY PREPARES TO FIGHT GREEKS

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung today from Saloniki states that the Turkish military authorities are making preparations for trouble on the Greek frontier.

LONDON FEELS QUAKE LONG DISTANCE OFF

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A violent earthquake was recorded by British seismographs at 1 o'clock this morning.

TO TAKE ACTION ON CONEY ISLAND

Acting Mayor Mitchel forwarded yesterday to Acting District Attorney Elder of Kings the affidavits made by the inspectors of the office of the commissioner of accounts describing their experiences in their recent investigation of Coney Island.

MINE OPERATORS SEEK INJUNCTION

Get Warrants for Arrest of Officials of Union—Order Miners Strike in Sympathy.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 1.—An effort to have the United States Circuit Court declare the United Mine Workers of America an organization in restraint of trade will be the next step of the Pittsburgh district coal operators in their fight on the miners.

WILSON CRAWLS TO CORRAL LABOR VOTE

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, who is not unwilling to take the nomination for governor from the Democrats of New Jersey, has written to Edgar Williamson, publisher of a labor journal, saying that the New Jersey State Federation of Labor made a mistake when it condemned him by resolution as a foe to organized labor.

ANOTHER SHOOTING AT PINE CAMP

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Pine Camp, or all of the troops except those here for target practice, have broken camp, but before they got away there was a second shooting affray. Last night in front of one of the Raines law hotels a private in the Tenth Cavalry (colored) was shot through the leg.

HOKE SMITH RENOMINATED

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 1.—Ex-Governor Hoke Smith was this afternoon nominated to succeed Governor Joseph M. Brown, by whom Smith was defeated two years ago, and also declared for President of the United States in 1912.

YONKERS HOSPITALS ARE UNSANITARY

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 1.—The North End Improvement Association of this city has voted to bring to the attention of Governor Hughes the alleged unsanitary condition of the buildings at the City Hospital for Contagious Diseases, the association claiming that the state of the hospital is such as to be a menace to health rather than a benefit.

HEART BROKEN GIRL DIES UNDER TROLLEY

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 1.—Dora Mr. Lloyd, being in a depressed state of mind, I have determined to end my life. Please notify my mother in England and have my effects sent to her at 3 Colville terrace, Hayeswater, London. I wish you much success in your fair association work.

PAY WORKERS HURT ON JOB, SAYS TEDDY

Sirreous One Assures Kansas City Toolers He Favors Federal Workmen's Compensation Law.

HE'D HAVE BRUTAL DRIVER WHIPPED

Joseph Navaduel, of 4 Avenue D, a driver for Bernstein & Lasky, who keep a livery stable at 323 East 8d street, was in Essex Market Police Court yesterday, for whipping his horse.

"BOB" EVANS' VIEW OF MAINE "PROHIBITION"

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 1.—Indignant comment was made on prohibition by Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., retired, who has been spending the summer here. He left this morning for a business trip of a month, returning to Washington and New York.

POST EDITOR LIAR, SAYS THEODORE

(Continued from Page 1.) that I could tell him equally well what I had to say after election if it referred in any possible way to getting money before election. This is so clear that any pretense of misanderstanding is proof positive of the bastards' intention to pervert them.

Co-operation in Life Insurance. It may be that as far you have seen regular Life Insurance in an unfavorable light only.

Low Cost, Unexcelled Liberality and Absolute Non-Forfeiture. HAVE AT LAST BEEN ATTAINED. You cannot afford to take life insurance without investigating the Best which the market affords.

Coupon. My age, nearest birthday, is \_\_\_\_\_ years. I would be interested to know the cost and guaranteed Privileges of a policy for \$.....

DR. CANNON. Specialist on Diseases of Men. 181 E. 23d St. New York City.

UNION LABEL. BREAD BEARS THIS LABEL IS UNION MADE. Ask the Label when buying bread.

NAME SHES ARE FREEMEN MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORY. Do Not Buy ANY SHOE.

DISEASES OF MEN. TO ALL MEN suffering from BRUISES, WOUNDS, POISON, LOSS OF VITALITY, VARICOSE VEINS, PILES, PROSTATE, NEURALGIA, SPINAL DYSPLASIA, etc.

DR. CANNON. 181 E. 23d St. New York City. Specialist on Diseases of Men.

DR. CANNON. 181 E. 23d St. New York City. Specialist on Diseases of Men.









There were burglary cases galore in the Market Court yesterday, due to the rain, which makes the streets impossible and the need of a bed imperative.

Max Padolsky, of 36 Jackson street, appeared against B. Letts, no home, on a complaint that he had stolen \$100 worth of silverware from his flat.

According to the testimony Padolsky and his daughter were at the house in the same house, Wednesday night when they heard steps in the hall above. Both ran up and they saw Letts, running down the stairs.

When he saw them he rushed through the back entrance, jumped a fence, and was off.

On a lot not far removed, there is an abandoned moving picture place, and when Officer Bernstein, of the 12th precinct, broke in to it he found Letts apparently asleep. A Jimmy was found in the hall and no money was left.

To make matters worse the prisoner has a bad record. In 1901 he served six months in the penitentiary on a charge of petty larceny. In 1904 he served six months for carrying burglar's tools; in 1907, he served six months on a charge of petty larceny; in 1908 he again served six months for carrying burglar's tools.

Letts was held by Magistrate Freschi in \$3,000 bail, which, of course, was not furnished.

And here is another: Tony Tobasky, no home, young, pale, hungry looking and agitated, was held on a charge of burglary in \$3,000 bail for the grand jury.

John Grubiska, an old man, living in a furnished room rented from M. Schneid, at 219 East 34 street, appeared against him.

the silver," said Detective Stapleton. "It seems to have been taken from a Jewish house. It consists of two large candlesticks, five smaller ones, one large fruit dish and one napkin ring marked 'Nellie.'"

Aaron Aitkens, who said he lived at 215 East 103d street, with 6 cents in his pockets, was accused by Jacob Silverstein, of 22 Rivington street, of having picked his pocket and extracted two single dollar bills.

According to the complainant Aitkens got next to him yesterday morning when he dozed off while watching the purchaser in front of his house. The rain was coming down heavily and business was slow; so Silverstein turned up his coat collar and gave himself to rain and slumber.

How would you like to be the ice man? It is advisable, however, that you read this before you answer.

Very early yesterday morning Adolph Katz, a Jew, of 186 Cannon street, an ice man, met Joe Cardoni, an Italian, of 238 Mulberry street, also an ice man, on the Houston street dock, where they both came for stock.

Both men had little pushcarts with them, on which they were to take the ice and wheel it to their respective places. From the wagon came one large cake.

"This cake of ice me take-a," said the Italian. "For why you take? I take," declared the Jew.

Magistrate Freschi, himself an Italian, was not willing to let Cardoni go unpunished. He said: "Your honor, please, I am a poor man; he is a poor man. I have a family; he also has a family. I wanted the ice; he also wanted the ice. I and he, we know each other three years already. If he goes to prison it will be better for me—what?"

Magistrate Freschi, himself an Italian, was not willing to let Cardoni go unpunished. He said: "Your honor, please, I am a poor man; he is a poor man. I have a family; he also has a family. I wanted the ice; he also wanted the ice. I and he, we know each other three years already. If he goes to prison it will be better for me—what?"

### SORRY SHE TRIED TO KILL HERSELF

Vera Fitch, Hotel Astor Would-B: Suicide, Begs Doctors to Save Her Life.

Vera Fitch, who shot herself Monday evening at the Hotel Astor, yesterday changed her mind about dying and wants to get well. She has little chance of recovery.

Before, she constantly cried out to the doctors in Flower Hospital that she only wanted to die.

Now she begs to be spared, believing she still may realize her literary ambitions. Early failures had caused her to attempt suicide.

Peritonitis has developed and septic pneumonia is feared. She felt much better after a visit from her mother, Mrs. Henry Fitch, of California, and her sister, Mrs. Grace Fitch Conger, an actress, who lives at 1570 Broadway.

Made Terrible Mistake, She Says. "I realize now that I made a terrible mistake," said the young woman to Dr. Hughes, house surgeon of Flower Hospital.

"Life is a beautiful thing after all, and I know now that I would have caused deep grief to at least a few persons dear to me. If I live, and I now trust that I may not die as the result of my act, I shall strive to achieve the literary success I could not win before."

Dr. Hughes said: "After the visit of her mother and sister a change seemed to come over the young woman. I believe that she at least realized she had done a very foolish thing."

A fine-appearing middle-aged man called at the hospital and left \$134 for two weeks' care of the patient. He did not give his name.

Girl Became Despondent. Mrs. Conger, or Miss Grace Fitch, as she is known on the stage, gave out this statement:

### SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

#### OPEN AIR MEETINGS

##### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 1—Southeast corner of Mulberry and Bayard streets. Italian meeting. Frank Arnone and Arthur Carots.

Branch 3—Northeast corner of 10th street and Second avenue. Bert Kirkman and J. C. Frost.

Branch 4—Southwest corner of 44th street and Tenth avenue. Patrick Quinlan and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Branch 5—Southwest corner of 179th street and St. Nicholas avenue. George S. Gelder and August Claessens.

Branch 7—Southeast corner of 110th street and Fifth avenue. Thomas Wright and Fred Paulitsch.

Branch 8—Northwest corner of 155th street and Wales avenue. Jose Wright, chairman; W. R. Cassile and Louis A. Baum.

Branch 3—Northwest corner of Avenue A and 6th street. Robert Wolf, William Dietrich and John Flanagan.

Branch 4—Northwest corner of 43d street and Eighth avenue. Bert Kirkman and Henry T. Jones.

Branch 5—Northeast corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. I. Phillips and J. C. Frost.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most cheaply read daily paper.

Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 7c. per line. 3 Insertions, 15c. per line. Seven weeks or a longer No. Daily.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET. FOR RENT—General store and 6-room house combined, excellent locality. Apply quick. Gen. Gorman R. F. D. No. 2, Clinton, Conn.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 2D AVE. 10th-12th rooms and bath; hot water supply; \$10-\$12; open plumbing.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 8TH AVE. 24th-26th-28th-30th-32nd-34th-36th-38th-40th-42nd-44th-46th-48th-50th-52nd-54th-56th-58th-60th-62nd-64th-66th-68th-70th-72nd-74th-76th-78th-80th-82nd-84th-86th-88th-90th-92nd-94th-96th-98th-100th-102nd-104th-106th-108th-110th-112th-114th-116th-118th-120th-122nd-124th-126th-128th-130th-132nd-134th-136th-138th-140th-142nd-144th-146th-148th-150th-152nd-154th-156th-158th-160th-162nd-164th-166th-168th-170th-172nd-174th-176th-178th-180th-182nd-184th-186th-188th-190th-192nd-194th-196th-198th-200th-202nd-204th-206th-208th-210th-212nd-214th-216th-218th-220th-222nd-224th-226th-228th-230th-232nd-234th-236th-238th-240th-242nd-244th-246th-248th-250th-252nd-254th-256th-258th-260th-262nd-264th-266th-268th-270th-272nd-274th-276th-278th-280th-282nd-284th-286th-288th-290th-292nd-294th-296th-298th-300th-302nd-304th-306th-308th-310th-312nd-314th-316th-318th-320th-322nd-324th-326th-328th-330th-332nd-334th-336th-338th-340th-342nd-344th-346th-348th-350th-352nd-354th-356th-358th-360th-362nd-364th-366th-368th-370th-372nd-374th-376th-378th-380th-382nd-384th-386th-388th-390th-392nd-394th-396th-398th-400th-402nd-404th-406th-408th-410th-412nd-414th-416th-418th-420th-422nd-424th-426th-428th-430th-432nd-434th-436th-438th-440th-442nd-444th-446th-448th-450th-452nd-454th-456th-458th-460th-462nd-464th-466th-468th-470th-472nd-474th-476th-478th-480th-482nd-484th-486th-488th-490th-492nd-494th-496th-498th-500th-502nd-504th-506th-508th-510th-512nd-514th-516th-518th-520th-522nd-524th-526th-528th-530th-532nd-534th-536th-538th-540th-542nd-544th-546th-548th-550th-552nd-554th-556th-558th-560th-562nd-564th-566th-568th-570th-572nd-574th-576th-578th-580th-582nd-584th-586th-588th-590th-592nd-594th-596th-598th-600th-602nd-604th-606th-608th-610th-612nd-614th-616th-618th-620th-622nd-624th-626th-628th-630th-632nd-634th-636th-638th-640th-642nd-644th-646th-648th-650th-652nd-654th-656th-658th-660th-662nd-664th-666th-668th-670th-672nd-674th-676th-678th-680th-682nd-684th-686th-688th-690th-692nd-694th-696th-698th-700th-702nd-704th-706th-708th-710th-712nd-714th-716th-718th-720th-722nd-724th-726th-728th-730th-732nd-734th-736th-738th-740th-742nd-744th-746th-748th-750th-752nd-754th-756th-758th-760th-762nd-764th-766th-768th-770th-772nd-774th-776th-778th-780th-782nd-784th-786th-788th-790th-792nd-794th-796th-798th-800th-802nd-804th-806th-808th-810th-812nd-814th-816th-818th-820th-822nd-824th-826th-828th-830th-832nd-834th-836th-838th-840th-842nd-844th-846th-848th-850th-852nd-854th-856th-858th-860th-862nd-864th-866th-868th-870th-872nd-874th-876th-878th-880th-882nd-884th-886th-888th-890th-892nd-894th-896th-898th-900th-902nd-904th-906th-908th-910th-912nd-914th-916th-918th-920th-922nd-924th-926th-928th-930th-932nd-934th-936th-938th-940th-942nd-944th-946th-948th-950th-952nd-954th-956th-958th-960th-962nd-964th-966th-968th-970th-972nd-974th-976th-978th-980th-982nd-984th-986th-988th-990th-992nd-994th-996th-998th-1000th-1002nd-1004th-1006th-1008th-1010th-1012nd-1014th-1016th-1018th-1020th-1022nd-1024th-1026th-1028th-1030th-1032nd-1034th-1036th-1038th-1040th-1042nd-1044th-1046th-1048th-1050th-1052nd-1054th-1056th-1058th-1060th-1062nd-1064th-1066th-1068th-1070th-1072nd-1074th-1076th-1078th-1080th-1082nd-1084th-1086th-1088th-1090th-1092nd-1094th-1096th-1098th-1100th-1102nd-1104th-1106th-1108th-1110th-1112nd-1114th-1116th-1118th-1120th-1122nd-1124th-1126th-1128th-1130th-1132nd-1134th-1136th-1138th-1140th-1142nd-1144th-1146th-1148th-1150th-1152nd-1154th-1156th-1158th-1160th-1162nd-1164th-1166th-1168th-1170th-1172nd-1174th-1176th-1178th-1180th-1182nd-1184th-1186th-1188th-1190th-1192nd-1194th-1196th-1198th-1200th-1202nd-1204th-1206th-1208th-1210th-1212nd-1214th-1216th-1218th-1220th-1222nd-1224th-1226th-1228th-1230th-1232nd-1234th-1236th-1238th-1240th-1242nd-1244th-1246th-1248th-1250th-1252nd-1254th-1256th-1258th-1260th-1262nd-1264th-1266th-1268th-1270th-1272nd-1274th-1276th-1278th-1280th-1282nd-1284th-1286th-1288th-1290th-1292nd-1294th-1296th-1298th-1300th-1302nd-1304th-1306th-1308th-1310th-1312nd-1314th-1316th-1318th-1320th-1322nd-1324th-1326th-1328th-1330th-1332nd-1334th-1336th-1338th-1340th-1342nd-1344th-1346th-1348th-1350th-1352nd-1354th-1356th-1358th-1360th-1362nd-1364th-1366th-1368th-1370th-1372nd-1374th-1376th-1378th-1380th-1382nd-1384th-1386th-1388th-1390th-1392nd-1394th-1396th-1398th-1400th-1402nd-1404th-1406th-1408th-1410th-1412nd-1414th-1416th-1418th-1420th-1422nd-1424th-1426th-1428th-1430th-1432nd-1434th-1436th-1438th-1440th-1442nd-1444th-1446th-1448th-1450th-1452nd-1454th-1456th-1458th-1460th-1462nd-1464th-1466th-1468th-1470th-1472nd-1474th-1476th-1478th-1480th-1482nd-1484th-1486th-1488th-1490th-1492nd-1494th-1496th-1498th-1500th-1502nd-1504th-1506th-1508th-1510th-1512nd-1514th-1516th-1518th-1520th-1522nd-1524th-1526th-1528th-1530th-1532nd-1534th-1536th-1538th-1540th-1542nd-1544th-1546th-1548th-1550th-1552nd-1554th-1556th-1558th-1560th-1562nd-1564th-1566th-1568th-1570th-1572nd-1574th-1576th-1578th-1580th-1582nd-1584th-1586th-1588th-1590th-1592nd-1594th-1596th-1598th-1600th-1602nd-1604th-1606th-1608th-1610th-1612nd-1614th-1616th-1618th-1620th-1622nd-1624th-1626th-1628th-1630th-1632nd-1634th-1636th-1638th-1640th-1642nd-1644th-1646th-1648th-1650th-1652nd-1654th-1656th-1658th-1660th-1662nd-1664th-1666th-1668th-1670th-1672nd-1674th-1676th-1678th-1680th-1682nd-1684th-1686th-1688th-1690th-1692nd-1694th-1696th-1698th-1700th-1702nd-1704th-1706th-1708th-1710th-1712nd-1714th-1716th-1718th-1720th-1722nd-1724th-1726th-1728th-1730th-1732nd-1734th-1736th-1738th-1740th-1742nd-1744th-1746th-1748th-1750th-1752nd-1754th-1756th-1758th-1760th-1762nd-1764th-1766th-1768th-1770th-1772nd-1774th-1776th-1778th-1780th-1782nd-1784th-1786th-1788th-1790th-1792nd-1794th-1796th-1798th-1800th-1802nd-1804th-1806th-1808th-1810th-1812nd-1814th-1816th-1818th-1820th-1822nd-1824th-1826th-1828th-1830th-1832nd-1834th-1836th-1838th-1840th-1842nd-1844th-1846th-1848th-1850th-1852nd-1854th-1856th-1858th-1860th-1862nd-1864th-1866th-1868th-1870th-1872nd-1874th-1876th-1878th-1880th-1882nd-1884th-1886th-1888th-1890th-1892nd-1894th-1896th-1898th-1900th-1902nd-1904th-1906th-1908th-1910th-1912nd-1914th-1916th-1918th-1920th-1922nd-1924th-1926th-1928th-1930th-1932nd-1934th-1936th-1938th-1940th-1942nd-1944th-1946th-1948th-1950th-1952nd-1954th-1956th-1958th-1960th-1962nd-1964th-1966th-1968th-1970th-1972nd-1974th-1976th-1978th-1980th-1982nd-1984th-1986th-1988th-1990th-1992nd-1994th-1996th-1998th-2000th-2002nd-2004th-2006th-2008th-2010th-2012nd-2014th-2016th-2018th-2020th-2022nd-2024th-2026th-2028th-2030th-2032nd-2034th-2036th-2038th-2040th-2042nd-2044th-2046th-2048th-2050th-2052nd-2054th-2056th-2058th-2060th-2062nd-2064th-2066th-2068th-2070th-2072nd-2074th-2076th-2078th-2080th-2082nd-2084th-2086th-2088th-2090th-2092nd-2094th-2096th-2098th-2100th-2102nd-2104th-2106th-2108th-2110th-2112nd-2114th-2116th-2118th-2120th-2122nd-2124th-2126th-2128th-2130th-2132nd-2134th-2136th-2138th-2140th-2142nd-2144th-2146th-2148th-2150th-2152nd-2154th-2156th-2158th-2160th-2162nd-2164th-2166th-2168th-2170th-2172nd-2174th-2176th-2178th-2180th-2182nd-2184th-2186th-2188th-2190th-2192nd-2194th-2196th-2198th-2200th-2202nd-2204th-2206th-2208th-2210th-2212nd-2214th-2216th-2218th-2220th-2222nd-2224th-2226th-2228th-2230th-2232nd-2234th-2236th-2238th-2240th-2242nd-2244th-2246th-2248th-2250th-2252nd-2254th-2256th-2258th-2260th-2262nd-2264th-2266th-2268th-2270th-2272nd-2274th-2276th-2278th-2280th-2282nd-2284th-2286th-2288th-2290th-2292nd-2294th-2296th-2298th-2300th-2302nd-2304th-2306th-2308th-2310th-2312nd-2314th-2316th-2318th-2320th-2322nd-2324th-2326th-2328th-2330th-2332nd-2334th-2336th-2338th-2340th-2342nd-2344th-2346th-2348th-2350th-2352nd-2354th-2356th-2358th-2360th-2362nd-2364th-2366th-2368th-2370th-2372nd-2374th-2376th-2378th-2380th-2382nd-2384th-2386th-2388th-2390th-2392nd-2394th-2396th-2398th-2400th-2402nd-2404th-2406th-2408th-2410th-2412nd-2414th-2416th-2418th-2420th-2422nd-2424th-2426th-2428th-2430th-2432nd-2434th-2436th-2438th-2440th-2442nd-2444th-2446th-2448th-2450th-2452nd-2454th-2456th-2458th-2460th-2462nd-2464th-2466th-2468th-2470th-2472nd-2474th-2476th-2478th-2480th-2482nd-2484th-2486th-2488th-2490th-2492nd-2494th-2496th-2498th-2500th-2502nd-2504th-2506th-2508th-2510th-2512nd-2514th-2516th-2518th-2520th-2522nd-2524th-2526th-2528th-2530th-2532nd-2534th-2536th-2538th-2540th-2542nd-2544th-2546th-2548th-2550th-2552nd-2554th-2556th-2558th-2560th-2562nd-2564th-2566th-2568th-2570th-2572nd-2574th-2576th-2578th-2580th-2582nd-2584th-2586th-2588th-2590th-2592nd-2594th-2596th-2598th-2600th-2602nd-2604th-2606th-2608th-2610th-2612nd-2614th-2616th-2618th-2620th-2622nd-2624th-2626th-2628th-2630th-2632nd-2634th-2636th-2638th-2640th-2642nd-2644th-2646th-2648th-2650th-2652nd-2654th-2656th-2658th-2660th-2662nd-2664th-2666th-2668th-2670th-2672nd-2674th-2676th-2678th-2680th-2682nd-2684th-2686th-2688th-2690th-2692nd-2694th-2696th-2698th-2700th-2702nd-2704th-2706th-2708th-2710th-2712nd-2714th-2716th-2718th-2720th-2722nd-2724th-2726th-2728th-2730th-2732nd-2734th-2736th-2738th-2740th-2742nd-2744th-2746th-2748th-2750th-2752nd-2754th-2756th-2758th-2760th-2762nd-2764th-2766th-2768th-2770th-2772nd-2774th-2776th-2778th-2780th-2782nd-2784th-2786th-2788th-2790th-2792nd-2794th-2796th-2798th-2800th-2802nd-2804th-2806th-2808th-2810th-2812nd-2814th-2816th-2818th-2820th-2822nd-2824th-2826th-2828th-2830th-2832nd-2834th-2836th-2838th-2840th-2842nd-2844th-2846th-2848th-2850th-2852nd-2854th-2856th-2858th-2860th-2862nd-2864th-2866th-2868th-2870th-2872nd-2874th-2876th-2878th-2880th-2882nd-2884th-2886th-2888th-2890th-2892nd-2894th-2896th-2898th-2900th-2902nd-2904th-2906th-2908th-2910th-2912nd-2914th-2916th-2918th-2920th-2922nd-2924th-2926th-2928th-2930th-2932nd-2934th-2936th-2938th-2940th-2942nd-2944th-2946th-2948th-2950th-2952nd-2954th-2956th-2958th-2960th-2962nd-2964th-2966th-2968th-2970th-2972nd-2974th-2976th-2978th-2980th-2982nd-2984th-2986th-2988th-2990th-2992nd-2994th-2996th-2998th-3000th-3002nd-3004th-3006th-3008th-3010th-3012nd-3014th-3016th-3018th-3020th-3022nd-3024th-3026th-3028th-3030th-3032nd-3034th-3036th-3038th-3040th-3042nd-3044th-3046th-3048th-3050th-3052nd-3054th-3056th-3058th-3060th-3062nd-3064th-3066th-3068th-3070th-3072nd-3074th-3076th-3078th-3080th-3082nd-3084th-3086th-3088th-3090th-3092nd-3094th-3096th-3098th-3100th-3102nd-3104th-3106th-3108th-3110th-3112nd-3114th-3116th-3118th-3120th-3122nd-3124th-3126th-3128th-3130th-3132nd-3134th-3136th-3138th-3140th-3142nd-3144th-3146th-3148th-3150th-3152nd-3154th-3156th-3158th-3160th-3162nd-3164th-3166th-3168th-3170th-3172nd-3174th-3176th-3178th-3180th-3182nd-3184th-3186th-31



# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES		SUN. AND WEEK-DAY EDITIONS	
Per Annum	Per Six Months	Sun. and Week-Day	Sun. and Week-Day
\$2.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
\$1.00	.50	.50	.50
.50	.25	.25	.25

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

VOL. 3. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2. NO. 245.

## SPOILS OF VICTORY.

It must not be supposed that Brother Capital has suddenly grown so harsh to Brother Labor that he wishes to see the latter suffer. It must not be supposed that Brother Capital has lost all sense of human feeling. It must not be supposed that Brother Capital wishes to drive Brother Labor out of existence. None of these suppositions is allowable or possible merely because Brother Capital, as personified by the cloak and suit manufacturers, has caused the arrest of eighty-five individuals who represent Brother Labor. The arrests were caused, or forced, merely to show to other individuals who belong to Brother Labor's camp that Capital is supreme. The courts have so decided and the courts are all-powerful.

A few days ago Judge Goff, who is a transplanted hanging judge from Ireland, a nation where liberty is supreme and where the people are always content, decided that strikers had no rights whatever. The striker, in addition to being a protestant against government, is a protestant against industry. He is a conspirator, in the law of Judge Goff. Therefore he can do nothing and say nothing that is not illegal. Judge Goff has refrained from announcing whether or not he can think nothing illegal. Still it is possible that within a short time strikers may be jailed for their thoughts, or their opinions, for this has been done in the olden days in the free and enlightened country of Ireland, from which Judge Goff hails.

In the carrying out of his magnificent opinions the police have been forced to interfere with actions that in America have been looked upon as legitimate. The police have broken up parades and arrested paraders; the police have interfered with meetings. Parades and meetings were before this considered legal in America. But Judge Goff knows better. He sees in them a means to inflict injury on Capital, and he therefore prohibits them and makes it dangerous for mere workers to participate in them.

So far his decision merely amounts to this: The manufacturers have the right to appropriate beforehand the fruits of victory. The strikers have no rights, because, under Goff law, there can be no such thing as a legal strike. Business is government, and any uprising against any particular business is an uprising against government and is therefore treason. His reasoning is cogent and masterful. Through it he at once makes the striker a criminal, and more than a criminal—he makes the striker a rebel.

That is what was at the bottom of the arrests yesterday. Judge Goff not only made them possible, he really made them imperative. The manufacturers, as men who were incapable of crime, could not do otherwise than cause the arrest of the strikers. They may not have wished it. They may have had some sympathy with working men and working women, but Judge Goff has shown that any such sympathy is a crime.

He learned this in his native Ireland, where any sympathy with Ireland means a crime against England, and is therefore treason.

He is the re-embodiment of the good old hanging justice who believed it right to string up an Irishman on general principles. Only today there is a difference. The Irishman is now a workman of various nationalities. He may be Jew or Gentile, but if he is a workman he is a criminal. He is always the enemy.

So the eighty-five strikers who were arrested yesterday can easily understand why they were arrested. It was because they opposed law and order, that is, because they wished more for themselves even if it meant less for their masters. They were arrested because business means government, and any protest against those who conduct business is the same as a protest against government, or, in other words, treason. It necessitated a Goff to teach them that, an enlightened Irishman who, in twentieth century free America, saw a way to apply eighteenth and nineteenth century English-Irish law. That he did it for the same reason Irish judges applied it is not to be supposed. Irish judges were always looking to personal advancement and monetary reward. Judge Goff does it merely because he believes it is right. Such law did the people of Ireland so much good that there is no doubt it will do the people of America similar good.

Besides, Judge Goff is simply telling the victors to collect the spoils. To him the victor, even before the battle, is the capitalist, because there can, in his opinion, be no such thing as a workman in the right. The worker is always a traitor, the same as an Irishman was always a traitor, especially to the Irish judges, the hanging judges, of the Goff type.

## OUR FAR-REACHING BENEVOLENCE.

There is another uprising in the Philippines, this time in the province of Nueva Vizcaya, though the name is of little importance. Benevolent assimilation seems as painful now as it was ten years ago when the process, or the malady, was diagnosed and named.

The American worker knew then, as he knows now, that benevolent assimilation was only another name for exploitation. In all its wickedness exploitation means simply forcing others to work for you. The Filipino heathen in his blindness does not bow down to this idea. Consequently he is always uprising.

But that need not trouble us. Many boys, from country or city, are ready to go out and teach him different ideas. The boys who do the teaching go because they cannot find work at home, and they prefer teaching to starvation. They may not understand why the simple native rebels, but they do understand that it is right to shoot him when in that condition. Nothing else is necessary.

So this present rebellion will probably be blotted out in blood as past ones have been. The natives were made to be exploited, as were workers in this country were made to be exploited. So it is just to shoot them down and murder them the same as it is just to club and arrest them in free America, although in free America they are called independent workmen.

It is lucky Mr. Roosevelt confines himself to words and carefully sidesteps deeds. Otherwise he would long ago have been arrested. But he can always deny the word, whereas the action based on the word is always opened to witnesses, and they are a bother. If Roosevelt really was a man ready to fight he would come right on to New York and lead the cloak makers' strike. It might ruin his political future, but it would show him to be honest.

It is a safe bet the only red-haired siren employed by the Standard Oil has her picture on all American coins.

Human nature was never more forcibly shown than in the fact that many non-union tailoring establishments advertise reduced prices on all-wool garments while the bull cotton corner still prevails.

As shown in recent news articles, stealing from individuals is common. Stealing from the state is a sure road to political preferment.

## The Labor Movement of Denmark

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The International Socialist Congress meets this year at Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark.

It may, therefore, interest the workers of America to know something of their Comrades in Denmark—the best organized workers of the world.

Denmark is a tiny country, and, like Switzerland and Belgium, has a wise, sturdy, independent working class.

It is perhaps the most intelligent country of Europe. Its population of hardly 3,000,000 souls have all received a good education.

Its people are industrious, self-reliant, democratic and comparatively well-to-do. Its farmers have joined together to establish the greatest co-operative movement in Europe.

Its wage workers have built up the strongest trade union movement in Europe.

They have also built up one of the strongest Socialist movements in Europe.

Fifty-one per cent of the wage earners in that land are organized into unions united in one national body.

There are other countries where the workers are well organized, but no country can compare with the record of Denmark in this respect.

For instance, in America, probably not more than 10 per cent of the wage earners are organized industrially, and even fewer are organized politically.

In Denmark the unions and the Socialist party are also united. Representatives from the unions sit in the central council of the Socialist party, and representatives of the Socialist party sit in the central council of the trade union movement.

When the workers fight politically the Socialist party takes the lead. When they fight industrially the trade unions take the lead.

In other words, almost the entire body of Danish wage earners are united in a single unified movement.

The city of Copenhagen, the capital of this country, is today in control of the Socialists.

The city administration is their administration. The mayors and aldermen—even the police—are friends and brothers.

The government of Denmark consists of an executive—that is to say, the king and his ministers. The lawmaking is vested in two bodies, a senate and a lower house.

The senate is composed of sixty-six members; twelve of them are nominated by the king for life. The others are elected indirectly by the people for eight years.

The lower house is elected for three years by universal suffrage, each citizen, man or woman of thirty years of age, being entitled to vote.

The Socialists have twenty-four representatives in the lower house and four representatives in the senate.

In the various towns of this little country the Socialists have elected about 300 men and women to various municipal offices, and in the rural communities

they have elected over 400 other representatives.

Socialist propaganda is carried on by means of twenty-five daily papers with a total circulation of about 100,000. The principal organ of the party, the Social Democrat, possesses a circulation of 55,000.

Nearly every organized workman of Denmark is a subscriber to one of the Socialist daily papers.

The international secretary says that the Danish movement is by far the best organized working class movement in the world.

Its program is the same as that of the German party and is in accord with the program of the Socialist movement in all other countries.

As an example of its strength as a movement, its support of the Swedish general strike is perhaps the most significant.

It gave to the support of the Swedish workers nearly 500,000 crowns, which was four times more than the workers of the United States gave.

It is twelve times what the workers of England gave and more than the workers of the United States, Austria, Finland, England, Switzerland, Holland, France, Belgium, Canada, Spain and Italy, all together gave.

Yet these workers of Denmark, dwelling in this tiny country, number as an organized body only about 100,000 men and women. They gave, then, about five crowns per organized worker, and thus put to shame the millions of organized workers elsewhere.

And so little Denmark, with its superbly organized body of thoughtful and intelligent men, is an inspiration to the workers of the world.

They show what unity can accomplish for the working class. They show that unity alone is enough to accomplish all things.

They do not have to scold or riot or talk bullets. They quietly organize and unite. They strike together and vote together and buy together.

They have their own meeting halls, cafes, clubrooms, theaters. They have their own press, their own unions, their own party, their own stores.

They own politically in part today the cities which their labor has built. They own in part today the country which their labor has enriched.

They are no subject class, groveling in dirt and mire. They stand erect and look even their king in the eye.

They beg for nothing. Their demands are made with a quiet voice, conscious of their power.

Nor are they in haste. Power has not turned their heads nor dizzied their brains. They know that they are a part of a world movement and that they must move with that.

They know that they must have not only a majority of their own people, but also a majority of the neighboring peoples to win their final victory.

And so they organize quietly and intelligently, confident that what Labor has made is soon to be Labor's own.

## The Spiritual Value of Our Socialist Sunday Schools

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

It was one of those late October days, which in early afternoons are almost as warm as summer, and I had my window up in my upstairs study where I was wrestling with my Sunday evening sermon. I heard a timid knock at the back kitchen door which was just below me, and hearing a rather humble voice in conversation with my wife I stopped work and peered out. It was a raggedly dressed mulatto boy of perhaps nineteen years, asking for a drink of water and a bit to eat, and telling the story of how he had no home and was out of work. We were on the road that joins the great industrial cities of Lawrence, Lowell and Haverhill, and out of work men and women are a very common matter, and I turned to my work with no more thought of this poor fellow, one of several million of the victims of our capitalist system. In a few minutes I was disturbed by hearing sobbing in the hallway. I stopped work again, listened and stepped forth. It was my little nine-year-old girl Ruth, secreted in a corner, her frame shaking with the sobs of her grief. I placed my hand reassuringly upon her head and asked the matter. When she had contained herself enough to reply she said: "It's—that—poor—man, with—such ragged clothes, and no—work—no—home—nothing to eat—and nobody cares." It took me some time to quiet her, which I finally did and returned to my study.

When the Comrades in Haverhill started their Socialist Sunday school the winter before, I had sent my three children who were old enough to go; the session had been only two months, and had closed five months before, but I reflected on the fine fruit it was bearing in the life of this little girl. Her heart had been warmed and won to the lowly and suffering for whom Jesus gave his life, so that where all conventional church Sunday school children, and nine-tenths of adult church members, would only see a poor, ragged, dirty nigger, this little Socialist Sunday school girl of nine saw a friendless brother in need. We who have heard the professed teachings of Jesus all our lives pass these men by without a thought, but this nine-year-old scholar in a Socialist Sunday school finds her heart breaking over this system that condemns men and women to poverty, vice and want. I cite this instance to answer the slurs thrown at our Socialist Sunday schools by J. Wes. Hill and others of his kind. I have been a preacher now for over twenty years. I have closely observed many large church Sunday schools, but never have I seen any fruit that they bore that was so fine as this.

Two months in the Socialist Sunday school taught this little girl the spirit of Jesus, the spirit of love—and it shows that our Socialist Sunday schools, like our Socialist movement, has the finest spiritual value in the world. So fine, that like as it was in Jesus' day, the "Scribes and Pharisees and hypocrites" cannot appreciate it.

## Socialist Foreign Policy

In a recent discussion in the London New Age, Comrade E. Belfort Bax summarizes as follows the cardinal principles of the foreign policy of Socialist parties:

(1) Socialism is opposed to all that tends to consolidate and prolong the reign of the capitalist system and its representatives, the present governing classes.

(2) It can, therefore, have no sympathy with the attempts of existing governments to manipulate their buccarities to manipulate alien peoples, be they savage, barbaric, or imperfectly civilized, in the interests of these classes at home. The hypocrisy involved in the pretense of "benefiting the natives" only aggravates the position.

From a Socialist point of view the European races have no more right to benefit the Asiatic or the African against his will than a quack doctor would have to "benefit" Venetia by performing a surgical operation on him or by ramming drugs down his throat without Venetia's consent, or, still more, in the teeth of his opposition.

(3) Socialist policy in connection with backward races aims at guaranteeing them their independence and preventing them from being forcibly harnessed to the chariot of modern capitalism. Its policy is essentially a policy of "hands off." So long as modern civilized races have nothing better to offer backward races than the curse of modern capitalism so long at least must this policy continue. The same policy applies to small and weak peoples within the circle of European civilization.

(4) As regards international relations between the great Powers the policy of Socialism is essentially a peace-at-any-price policy, the sole possible justification for war being the advancement of the cause of the proletariat against the capitalist class.

(5) In a word the international solidarity of the Socialist proletariat is the aim, and the sole aim, of a Socialist foreign policy. Such a policy must be radically opposed to any form of imperialism, which necessarily presupposes oppression and exploitation. The aim of Socialism is the free federation of peoples, and not the domination of a strong power whatever that power may be.

When the Comrades in Haverhill started their Socialist Sunday school the winter before, I had sent my three children who were old enough to go; the session had been only two months, and had closed five months before, but I reflected on the fine fruit it was bearing in the life of this little girl. Her heart had been warmed and won to the lowly and suffering for whom Jesus gave his life, so that where all conventional church Sunday school children, and nine-tenths of adult church members, would only see a poor, ragged, dirty nigger, this little Socialist Sunday school girl of nine saw a friendless brother in need. We who have heard the professed teachings of Jesus all our lives pass these men by without a thought, but this nine-year-old scholar in a Socialist Sunday school finds her heart breaking over this system that condemns men and women to poverty, vice and want. I cite this instance to answer the slurs thrown at our Socialist Sunday schools by J. Wes. Hill and others of his kind. I have been a preacher now for over twenty years. I have closely observed many large church Sunday schools, but never have I seen any fruit that they bore that was so fine as this.

Two months in the Socialist Sunday school taught this little girl the spirit of Jesus, the spirit of love—and it shows that our Socialist Sunday schools, like our Socialist movement, has the finest spiritual value in the world. So fine, that like as it was in Jesus' day, the "Scribes and Pharisees and hypocrites" cannot appreciate it.

When the Comrades in Haverhill started their Socialist Sunday school the winter before, I had sent my three children who were old enough to go; the session had been only two months, and had closed five months before, but I reflected on the fine fruit it was bearing in the life of this little girl. Her heart had been warmed and won to the lowly and suffering for whom Jesus gave his life, so that where all conventional church Sunday school children, and nine-tenths of adult church members, would only see a poor, ragged, dirty nigger, this little Socialist Sunday school girl of nine saw a friendless brother in need. We who have heard the professed teachings of Jesus all our lives pass these men by without a thought, but this nine-year-old scholar in a Socialist Sunday school finds her heart breaking over this system that condemns men and women to poverty, vice and want. I cite this instance to answer the slurs thrown at our Socialist Sunday schools by J. Wes. Hill and others of his kind. I have been a preacher now for over twenty years. I have closely observed many large church Sunday schools, but never have I seen any fruit that they bore that was so fine as this.

Two months in the Socialist Sunday school taught this little girl the spirit of Jesus, the spirit of love—and it shows that our Socialist Sunday schools, like our Socialist movement, has the finest spiritual value in the world. So fine, that like as it was in Jesus' day, the "Scribes and Pharisees and hypocrites" cannot appreciate it.

(1) Socialism is opposed to all that tends to consolidate and prolong the reign of the capitalist system and its representatives, the present governing classes.

(2) It can, therefore, have no sympathy with the attempts of existing governments to manipulate their buccarities to manipulate alien peoples, be they savage, barbaric, or imperfectly civilized, in the interests of these classes at home. The hypocrisy involved in the pretense of "benefiting the natives" only aggravates the position.

From a Socialist point of view the European races have no more right to benefit the Asiatic or the African against his will than a quack doctor would have to "benefit" Venetia by performing a surgical operation on him or by ramming drugs down his throat without Venetia's consent, or, still more, in the teeth of his opposition.

(3) Socialist policy in connection with backward races aims at guaranteeing them their independence and preventing them from being forcibly harnessed to the chariot of modern capitalism. Its policy is essentially a policy of "hands off." So long as modern civilized races have nothing better to offer backward races than the curse of modern capitalism so long at least must this policy continue. The same policy applies to small and weak peoples within the circle of European civilization.

(4) As regards international relations between the great Powers the policy of Socialism is essentially a peace-at-any-price policy, the sole possible justification for war being the advancement of the cause of the proletariat against the capitalist class.

(5) In a word the international solidarity of the Socialist proletariat is the aim, and the sole aim, of a Socialist foreign policy. Such a policy must be radically opposed to any form of imperialism, which necessarily presupposes oppression and exploitation. The aim of Socialism is the free federation of peoples, and not the domination of a strong power whatever that power may be.

## Letters to the Editor.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

Editor of The Call:

In the short time that I have been writing for The Call I have already been attacked with great fierceness twice for my attitude toward the British Labor party, but owing to the lateness in receiving the numbers of the paper, and to my absence from home on a holiday, I have not been able till now to answer my opponents. I will do so, with your permission, now, though I quite realize how distasteful it must be to you to see a polemic of this character carried on in the columns of your paper.

Alex. Dreyfus was the first to attack me—just on the fourth day after the appearance of my first message. He charges me with making a statement which "he happens to know is a falsehood" (The Call, July 8)—in other words, with telling your readers a lie. The incriminated statement is that Snowden has called Asquith "the most honest politician of modern times." I plead guilty; Snowden did not so call Asquith. He only said: "I do not believe there is a more honest man in politics today than the present prime minister." This will be found in an article by the said Snowden on the "Dominating Issue in Politics," in the Christian Commonwealth of December 16, 1908. Is Alex. Dreyfus satisfied, or am I still a liar? It would be interesting to hear what "he happens to know."

My other assailant is no other than the "master-mind" of the Labor party, J. Ramsay MacDonald. In a letter which appeared in The Call on August 8, he calls me practically by the same three-letter name, declaring that I do not understand English politics; that I have no capacity for telling the truth, and that I do not hesitate to write biased and malignant statements about a party which I do not understand, and which I happen (happening everywhere!) to hate. Dear me, what an indictment! I thought only a fanatical Social-Democrat could so abuse his opponent. However, what is my crime? My crime is this: In describing very briefly the action of the Labor representatives on the civil list committee I stated that the report of the latter was adopted unanimously, though Barnes had made an attempt to submit on one particular point a resolution of his own. Did I say the truth or not? I wrote my brief letter on July 8, in the morning, when the report of the proceedings of the committee first appeared in the public press. Here is what we find in the Daily News of that morning: "Three divisions were challenged. On the motion that the chairman's draft report be considered, Barnes proposed that his report should be considered instead, but he was alone in voting for his own motion. Sir Charles Dilke and Dickinson joined Barnes in voting against the clause fixing 'the civil list on the present lines. Dickinson and Barnes voted against the clause relating to the annuities for the king's younger children. The adoption of the chairman's report was unanimous." (The black type is mine.) A comparison of what I said in my message with what is stated in the above extract from the Daily News will show that I have not given a "biased and malignant" statement, but said what appeared in the public press, on which, as matters are at present, we are all dependent for information. If the Daily News told a falsehood, it was clearly the duty of MacDonald to attack it, and not me, or The Call, for appointing a correspondent without "capacity for telling the truth."

Let me say here a word or two pro domo sua. Both MacDonald and Dreyfus really imagine that I find great pleasure in criticizing the Labor party because, forsooth, I "hate" it. Nothing could be more stupid than that. I do not hate the Labor party. On the contrary, no one in the S. D. P. greeted its appearance more heartily than I, who had also a theoretical interest in it, inasmuch as I had predicted its rise at the time when nobody had as yet the slightest presentiment of it. What, however, I do hate—and that I must confess, implicitly—is the leadership of the party as given to it by MacDonald et tutti quanti. That leadership I have never ceased to criticize from the first moment that it made itself felt, and I do not think that my criticism has not been justified by the events and the position in which the Labor party, as a movement, now finds itself. As for the pleasure of doing that, I can assure my readers that it is no pleasure to me to criticize men like Barnes or Keir Hardie, who have done some good work in the past, who, I know, are personally no aristocrats, who will not sell their convictions for any post in the world, but who, through weakness, and, perhaps, a little vanity, have allowed themselves to be misled by stronger personalities, who have their own practical interests to serve in life. Opportunists these men have always been, but they must have already perceived several years ago that their tactics in the Labor party were wrong, and it is only the mistaken notion that a Labor party could only be conducted on lines proposed by MacDonald and others that prevents them from speaking out their innermost minds. For the rest, the Labor party is such an important movement that a Social Democrat, engaged in reviewing contemporary British politics, must inevitably refer to every step in regard to this or that public question, and in doing so he cannot help criticizing the policy, seeing that it is having a detrimental effect on the

## NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of New York.
- 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 HILL QUITT, of New York.

## PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—John W. Slayton, of McKeesport.
- For Lieutenant Governor—Louis Cohen, of Meyersdale.
- For State Treasurer—Charles McKeever, of New Castle.
- For Secretary of Internal Affairs—Beaumont Sykes, of Philadelphia.

## NEW JERSEY SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange.

## CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Robert Hunter, of Noroton.
- For Lieutenant Governor—William Applegate, of New Haven.
- For Secretary of State—Ella Reeve Bloor, of Waterbury.
- For State Treasurer—James J. McIntyre, of Hartford.
- For State Controller—Emil Goris, of New Haven.
- For Congressman-at-Large—S. E. Beardsley, of Shelton.

## VERMONT SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Chester E. Ordway, of Proctorsville.
- For Lieutenant Governor—J. Frank Bradbury, of Bennington.
- For Attorney General—Joseph H. Dunbar, of Hartland.
- For State Treasurer—John McMillan, of Burlington.
- For State Auditor—Sydney Walker, of Bellows Falls.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

ist and Labor movement not only in England, but all the world over.  
TH. ROTHSTEIN.  
London, England, Aug. 22, 1910.

## LIVE FOR THE CAUSE.

Editor of The Call:

Even to a dweller in this age of competition "red in tooth and claw," habituated to the sight of the cruelties of so-called civilization, the spectacle presented of wasted and desperate womanhood along New York streets must, at times, shock the hardest heart. This morning's papers contain the story of a young woman who shot herself rather than continue to exist in our modern hell, where she was taught that everything had its price. It may be that her deed was, under the circumstances, justified; but how much better would it have been if she had willed rather to live—and live for the great cause which, as Socialists, we represent. Let us bring our battle message to all noble spirits, bidding them forget personal suffering by throwing themselves into the movement that promises freedom.

Mother Jones tells of a young man whom she found starving, despondent and on the verge of suicide. First giving him something to eat, she showed him that it was better to live for a cause than to die—selfishly and a coward. With new vigor and a new purpose in life he chose the manful part and is now a missionary of the true gospel.

As night after night new victims are added to the slaves of the street, let us reach and thrill these slaves with our message till they turn with us against the Mammon god, and sweep forward, heroes all, under the Red Emblem of brotherhood!

A. B. M.  
New York, Aug. 31, 1910.

## Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

## AFRAID OF THE WIND.

By H. M. Miller.

Sometimes when my prayers are said And mama puts me to bed, Up and down along the say Comes a wild man riding by.

Up and down and back again, Rattling at the window pane, Calling loudly "Yoo!" so he Surely must be after me.

I can hear him galloping 'Round the house like everything, To my window here and then Calling "Yoo!" and "Yoo!" again.

Then I draw the covers out, So he can't see I'm about, Close my eyes and breathing low, Wish he'd stop his calling so.

But he never seems to mind, Just keeps calling all the time, All the time as if he knew, All the naughty things I do.

Then I creep, completely hid, Underneath the coverlid, Think of all my naughty spells— I can think of nothing else.

Till at last when he says "Yoo!" I can't help but cry "Boo-hoo!" For I'm dreadful scared, and then Mama hurries up again.

"It is just the wind," says she, "Nature's holy minstrelsy; Every weird, unearthly note Rises from a fairy's throat."

So I close my eyes and creep Safely to the Land of Sleep, With the wild man riding by Up and down along the sky.

—McCall's Magazine.

## WHERE THEORY FAILED.

"The jewelry was stolen," says the eminent magazine story detective, purring his thin lips and squinting through his nervous eyes, "by a young man of fair education. I deduce this from the fact that a copy of Flaubert's 'Les Miserables' had been taken from the bookshelf and placed on the table."

I had this from the man of the hour. He was a young man of fair education.

them on at the time. This I know because he bumped into a divan and shoved it out of its usual position. He had been disappointed in love. It is shown by the fact that he did not take a small piece in the shape of a heart. He was 5 feet 8 inches tall, weighed 150 pounds, walked with a slight limp, had not been shaved within a day of the crime, and a very fond of beefsteak and onions. These facts I deduce from certain indications.

The talented young author glances victoriously at the village martinet who has been listening to the eminent magazine-story detective with open-mouthed admiration.