

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



# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

GENERALLY FAIR; WARM.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3282 BEEKMAN.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

## MORE STRIKES STIR ENGLAND; TROOPS ARE ORDERED OUT

### Widespread Revolt of Workers Sending Officials Into Panic.

## LINERS ARE TIED UP

### Ship Owners Declare Lock-out—Further Bloody Battles in Liverpool Streets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15 (Tuesday).—At an early hour this morning the military fired on a crowd in the streets and then charged them with fixed bayonets. The number of casualties has not been reported as yet.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The uprising of the workers has become epidemic in Great Britain. From one end of the country to the other men either have struck or are threatening to do so, and even the women and the girls in the smaller factories of the large cities are demanding better conditions of labor.

The railway men throughout the country have assumed a threatening attitude, and a complete tie-up of the railroad traffic is possible.

Today the locomotive engineers adopted a resolution in favor of a national strike.

This followed the action of the 4,000 London railway men employed in the Midland, Great Central and Metropolitan lines, who last night decided to call a general strike on all the surface railways and subway lines in the London district on Saturday unless their grievances were adjusted in the meantime.

Three thousand dockmen on the Surrey side of the Thames River have refused to go to work because of a dispute over their wages.

The street car men have formulated their demands, which if not granted immediately threaten to tie up the surface system of London and the suburbs.

Only forty porters of the many employed returned to work at the Paddington railway station this morning.

Women workers to the number of 11,000 have joined the workers who are striking in the south of London. The War Office is taking measures to deal with the Liverpool situation. The office is now sending troops to reinforce those now at Liverpool, and the new forces will bivouac in the public parks.

Five Thousand Soldiers to Liverpool. Home Secretary Churchill announced in the Commons this afternoon that the government had ordered a full brigade of infantry and two regiments of cavalry to Liverpool.

Five thousand infantry and cavalrymen have been ordered there because of the strike.

Four thousand soldiers have been ordered from Stob's Camp to Glasgow, where the strikers have held up the street cars.

Little work is going on at the Millwall, East India and West India docks and the London and St. Catherine docks have not resumed business.

The lightermen and watermen's union declares that unless the meal-time payment is granted to the men it will fight the employers to the bitter end. Fifteen thousand men of the union are standing out for this demand.

The granary men are also claiming payment for meal time.

A meeting of the managers of the railroads was held today and a resolution was passed to resist all the strikers' demands and dismiss immediately all the striking employees. In the resolution the railway managers insist that the men submit their grievances to a conciliation board.

Frederick Coleman, the London manager of the White Steam Car company, has received a notification that the dock charges on all his imports have been raised 7 1/2 per cent because of the strike.

The new striking trouble in London is in the class of dockmen who are working 12 cents an hour for work that 14 cents an hour for overtime. They had expected to have their pay raised to 15 cents an hour and 17 cents for overtime, in accordance with the award rendered by the arbitration board.

The award, however, does not touch the classes of dockmen who work less than 14 cents an hour and 17 cents for overtime.

Another source of irritation to the dockmen is the old custom of the fore-

## CRAZED, KILLS HIMSELF AFTER CHASING WIFE

Henry Heidecker, 56 years old, a retired baker of 212 Goodrich street, Astoria, killed himself last evening in the back yard of his home after he had chased his wife out of the house and through the street. According to his wife he had become despondent because of failing eyesight.

While Mrs. Heidecker was attending to her work about the house her husband ran at her and attempted to choke her. He left the imprint of his fingers. Getting loose Mrs. Heidecker ran into the street. Her husband chased her with a revolver.

Neighbors saw the couple disappear into the back yard and heard four shots and found the husband and wife lying about ten feet apart. Heidecker was dead of a bullet wound caused by putting the revolver in his mouth and firing it. Mrs. Heidecker was not wounded. She fainted when her husband fired. She was taken to St. John's Hospital.

## SECRETARY OF WAR TALKS ABOUT CANAL

### Stimson Sees Sunny Side of Seamy Situation in Panama.

Secretary of War Stimson came to New York yesterday and in an interview with several reporters, had a lot to say about the conditions at Panama and the work on the canal. He spoke of Cuba and Porto Rico, too. Stimson has been on a tour of these parts and has inspected the Maine. The gist of his remarks was that business is good down there. Stimson's observations were confined chiefly to trade and commerce.

"I was particularly surprised at the cleanliness of things in the canal zone," said the secretary. "You know how much one hears of the filth of South American countries. There isn't any filth in the canal zone. Not a city in our country can surpass the zone in sanitary conditions. There are 30,000 men on the pay roll there, but the amount of sickness is surprisingly small. The best evidence of the healthfulness of the place is to be seen in the chubby, sun browned children."

"The most important piece of work that is being done at the Culebra cut just now is the shoving down of the hills. The great weight of these hills caused the bottom of the cut to push upward. When this weight is removed, the engineers tell me, the cut will be free from further disturbance. There is no other disturbing question before the engineers, and there is no question about the work being completed in the specified time."

In Porto Rico and Cuba Stimson "found conditions prosperous." "The people of Porto Rico," he said, "have stopped talking politics and are talking business. Governor Colton is doing much to help the island. He is promoting industrial development and he has formed the Porto Rico Association for the development of trade with the United States. All we need to create a great trade with Porto Rico is better transportation facilities."

Cuba, the secretary found to be "prosperous and well governed," with good rural and military forces. The thing that most interested him was the work on the battleship Maine.

"Do you think the explosion came from the inside or the outside?" the secretary was asked.

"The hull has not yet been uncovered sufficiently to tell," he said.

## SUNSTROKE KILLS 12 BATHERS.

COLOGNE, Aug. 14.—Twelve persons were drowned when bathing in the Rhine at Bodenkirchen yesterday. It is thought that the victims suffered from sunstroke.

## Special Labor Day Edition

The issue of The Call on Monday, September 4, 1911, will be a Special Labor Day Number. It will contain a number of propaganda articles, several cartoons drawn by such well known artists like Art Young, John Sloan, Ryan Walker, Gordon Nye, etc. The articles and cartoons will be very appropriate for this occasion and will be invaluable for propaganda purposes.

The Labor Day Number of The Call should be widely circulated throughout the Eastern States, both as a means of good propaganda for our cause as well as advertising the tollers' newspaper.

In order to stimulate a large distribution of this number of The Call the regular bundle rates of 80 cents per hundred will be reduced to 60 cents. Party branches in Greater New York and locals or labor organizations throughout the Eastern States should avail themselves of this opportunity and order large bundles for free distribution.

Bring this matter before your organization and send in your orders early. At least 100,000 copies of this issue should be distributed.

Address all orders to THE NEW YORK CALL, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## LITTLETON SEES INEVITABLE CHANGE

### Wants Probe to Adjust Sherman Law to Suit Capital and Labor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A resolution authorizing the creation of a joint commission of the Congress to study commercial and industrial conditions in the United States with a view to the enactment of a new anti-trust law has been prepared, and soon will be introduced in the House by Representative Martin W. Littleton, of New York, a Democratic member of the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Steel Corporation. Littleton is convinced, after careful study of the question, that leaders of labor and representatives of "big business" should have an opportunity through the medium of a properly authorized commission to tell Congress just what changes, if any, should be made in the existing Anti-Trust Act.

Littleton argues that if the law is obstructive of progress it should be changed, and this view is gathering strength in Congress.

The New York member believes that all parties in interest—labor, capital, and the public generally—should be invited to give their views as to what laws should be passed to preserve the good that is in present-day corporate management, eliminate the evil, and permit the corporations to be conducted within clearly defined limitations.

Littleton explains his purpose in the following statement:

"Aside from the question as to whether any or many concerns exist in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law is the main remedial question as to what is to be the future of legitimate industrial development. In other words, now that the law has been construed by the Supreme Court, is it a wise and wholesome law? Is it too weak to reach real offenders, or is it too drastic upon centralized industry? What is a lawful organization under the law? And is there any way to know whether it is violating the law until it is too late to escape disaster?"

"At all events it was created at a time and under circumstances when the present industrial problems were not before the men who voted for it. Since that time we have seen an industrial revolution. We have seen all of the business of the country tied to or made dependent upon vast corporate organizations and the money of the country invested in them. Collective industry has spread over the whole country and business co-operation has taken the place of business warfare."

"We cannot evade this important question. We ought not to wish to evade it. The well being of the whole country depends upon it and it is the highest test of patriotism and courage to deal squarely and resolutely with it."

## WOMAN KILLED WHILE ON OUTING

### Row Started in Car on Queensboro Bridge Results Fatally for Mrs. Carpenter.

Eleven young men and women who had been to North Beach on an outing of the Sunflower Social Club came across the Queensboro Bridge in a trolley car early yesterday morning.

Mrs. Alvina Carpenter, of 220 1/2 West 61st street, and her husband were offended by the conduct of Herbert James, of 204 West 51st street.

All hands left the car at 59th street and walked to Third avenue.

Suddenly Mrs. Carpenter screamed and fell to the sidewalk with a knife thrust in her neck. The car did not stop and an ambulance arrived from Flower Hospital.

On information from some of the party, detectives arrested Mrs. Jennie Finley, of 10 West 137th street, on a charge of doing the stabbing. Herbert James was arrested on a charge of handing the knife used to Mrs. Finley.

The others were taken along to the station to be used as witnesses. They were all later arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court and sent by Magistrate Herbert to the Coroner's Office.

## SEVEN MEN ESCAPE FROM JERSEY JAIL

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 14.—Seven men confined in jail here escaped today. They had been sentenced from ten to twenty days each for minor offenses. They gained their freedom by sawing the iron bars of a large cell. Eight other inmates refused to join them.

Firemen of an engine company nearby saw the men running from the jail, but made no effort to capture them, notifying the police by telephone instead. The jail is a one-story brick building.

## WOMEN IN CONTROL

### They Have Full Charge of Parks in Juarez.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Aug. 14.—This city is believed to be the only one in the world in which the direction and control of the city parks have been turned over completely to women.

The parks still will be cared for by men, but above the men will be a board of four married and four unmarried women, who have exclusive control and direction of all parks.

## NO COMBINE, PLEA OF POULTRY DEALERS

W. T. Jerome, counsel for the nineteen dealers in live poultry who are on trial since May 24 before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions for maintaining a monopoly and Assistant District Attorney De Ford, who has been prosecuting them, summed up yesterday. Jerome said that criminal intent in forming the poultry dealers' association had not been proved and that the peculiar nature of the business required the dealers to combine for self-preservation.

De Ford said that to his mind the evidence showed clearly that the association of poultry dealers had been formed for the sole purpose of acquiring a monopoly. The receivers combined and the commission men combined, and then the two classes combined and were able to control absolutely not only the wholesalers, but the retail dealers.

Joseph Oscar Marshall has lost his suit against thirty-five alleged members of the East Side Live Poultry Dealers' Association for \$900 which Marshall said was due him for his services as book-keeper of the association. In an opinion handed down yesterday Justice Schuchman in the City Court finds that Marshall failed to prove that he had been hired by the defendants.

## DECLARES STORY ON WORKHOUSE TRUE

### Delaware Physician Confirms Sinclair's Charges Against New Castle Jail.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 14.—Up-ton Sinclair has stirred up a hornet's nest for the trustees of the New Castle County Workhouse, where he and eight other Ardentes were imprisoned for eighteen hours for breaking the Sunday blue laws.

Sinclair wrote a letter to J. Frank Ball, president of the Board of Trustees, in which he brought serious charges as to the way the prison was conducted. Sinclair declared the air bred diseases, the food was not fit to eat, the yard was too large enough to permit the proper exercise and the cells were filthy.

Dr. Albert Robin, medical director of the Hope Farm and chief physician of the tuberculosis dispensary, is one of the many men who have been aroused by Sinclair's charges. Dr. Robin made a personal inspection and has written his opinion for the benefit of the public. He substantiates many of Sinclair's charges.

Dr. Robin's letter is in part as follows: "Frequent references to the prevalence of tuberculosis in the New Castle County Workhouse have attracted public attention and aroused the suspicion that while generally exaggerated, the assertions are more or less well founded. In view of our general knowledge of the causation of tuberculosis, we may conclude beforehand that a prison offers the most favorable conditions for the development and spread of the disease."

"Tuberculosis is a disease of the 'shut-in,' the undernourished, the overcrowded, and those with a general low vitality."

"That the prisoners are underfed is shown by the low cost of maintenance, to which, by the way, the prison reports 'point with pride.' At the present high cost of food it is difficult to maintain a person on 8 cents a day. The food must be of the cheapest grade and lack in variety, even if theoretically nutritious."

"Dr. Burkhead, the chief physician to the workhouse, admits the prevalence of tuberculosis in the workhouse, in one form or another, and also deprecates the same want of provision for the proper care of the consumptive inmates."

## UNPAID WIRELESS MEN STICK TO THEIR POSTS

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Operators of the United Wireless Company are standing by their keys at nearly all the shore stations on Lake Michigan to protect steamers and passengers and crews. None has been paid a regular salary since June.

Sheldon Bacon, the receiver recently appointed by the Federal District Court in Maine, where the court fight involving the company originated, is expected to relieve the situation within a few days. He has left New York and upon his arrival in Chicago will at once pay the operators.

While none of the operators will accept commercial business, at every station there is a man at the key with his receiver's cap strapped on his head, waiting to catch the "S O S" distress signal from any of the lake boats.

## TWO BATHS A WEEK ENOUGH DURING DROUTH

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 14.—Commissioner Thomas Campbell, of the Water Board, declared this in his opinion that people in Lynn do not need more than two baths a week. He offers this suggestion because of the threatened water famine.

"Nearly every city official and members of the local society set take at least one bath a day," said Campbell. "Some of them take two. This is a needless waste of water, and in my opinion should be stopped, at least during the present dry spell."

## WOULD RESTRICT PRESS.

### Senator Wants no Crime News in District of Columbia Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Senator Work, of California, contributed today a measure which makes it unlawful for any newspaper in the District of Columbia to publish any details or any comment on any homicide or other crime of violence within the district.

The reports are to be restricted to the mere statement that such a crime has been committed and the names of the parties involved.

## GAYNOR'S OFFICIAL DEFENDS CHARTER

### Drummond of Charities Department Slaps at Prendergast.

Commissioner Michael J. Drummond, of the Department of Charities, says in reply to Controller Prendergast that he is the man "behind the clause" of the new charter, which gives him the final audit of the expenditure of city moneys allotted to charities. The terms used by Prendergast in attacking the provision he characterizes as "violent and extraordinary."

In taking on himself full responsibility Drummond says:

"I have no political ambitions to further, no axes to grind. I believe I am regarded as truthful. I was preparing to retire from business when Mayor Gaynor, an old-time friend, asked me to be his Commissioner of Charities. I had been interested in charities all my life and for many years have served as member of committees or the boards of charitable institutions. Thinking that I might help the poor and serve the city, I accepted."

"When the charter matter came up the Mayor instructed me, as he did the head of every other city department, to give the most earnest attention to the charter covering my work so as to get the best charter possible. This I have done to the best of my ability."

"The Controller says with slurring sarcasm that I went to Albany about this matter. He wants to know whom I represented. I did go to Albany because the Cities Committee advised me their draft was about ready and asked me if I had any suggestions. I had a right to go to Albany or anywhere else. I represented my department and its work and nothing else."

"If I were younger and had the time to enter political life, I now think I would try to join that body. There is less cant and hypocrisy, less lying and mud slinging; fewer attempts to mislead the public and more political decency and honor in it than in some of its opposing organizations. But Tammany Hall expressed no interest in the charities chapter in the charter. I do not see how it could have any interest in that chapter."

Of the charter itself Commissioner Drummond asserts that it has been well drawn; that it is comprehensive and adequate and altogether the best charities code that the city has ever had. It embodies not only the good features of the 1900 charter, but the best of the Ivins and Hammond charters. Mr. Allen, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, said in a recent speech at the City Hall:

"This proposed revision making the Commissioner of Charities the sole and unchecked disburser of the city's bounty to private charitable institutions would debauch the institutions and invite them to debauch the city officials."

Of this Drummond says: "It is difficult to reply to such rot as this with patience. Mr. Allen cannot have even a glimmer of the real situation or the ability to grasp the real facts, although they are easily obtainable."

## "BANZAI" BUNK AND TOGO AGAIN

### Freakish "Patriots" Absorb Champagne Sponges Like, Then Kow-Tow to Japan's War Leader.

Amid repeated "banzais" uttered by hysterical "patriots," Admiral Togo wine and dined and kow-towed to in the name of "heroism," was feted again yesterday at the Hotel Astor by the Japan Society of New York, and the Japan Peace Society. The laurel room of the hotel was profusely decorated with Japanese and American flags. Many persons attended the pow-wow whose faces are prominent at every social vulgarity.

The feast at the Astor took place following a trip to the Metropolitan tower. Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who is spending Japan's love of war, accompanied him on this trip. When the party reached the forty-sixth story of the building, Togo asked if he was not going up to the skies. Spiritually he must be up there if his vanity has absorbed all the freakish applause accorded him by a freakish people.

The party climbed the stairs and when they reached the top Togo admired the city, the harbor and pointed with a cultivated reverence that is handy to him, to Grant's tomb.

While the luncheon was in progress at the Astor, a telegram was read from Andrew Carnegie, self styled, "Apostle of Peace," because peace is good for Andy's business. The message referred to Togo as "the great warrior, now the great pacemaker."

The Emperor of Japan was lauded and champagne seemed to have had its proper effect upon the nerves of the "patriotic" diners.

## TAYLOR SAYS HE WAS A STOOL PIGEON

Arthur Taylor, the man for whom the police had been searching as the missing witness of the killing of John C. Warner in the express strike last fall, came before Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination under the charge of impersonating a United States secret service agent. Louis H. Crafts, a garage proprietor, said Taylor had defrauded him.

Decision in the case was reserved. Taylor denied the charge. Through his counsel he made the plea that he had been the stool pigeon of the detective bureau and had worked in the Warner case without reward.

It was intimated that since William J. Flynn had left the Police Department to return to the secret service Taylor had been hunted. The reason he had left when wanted for the Warner case was, he said, that he was scared away by threats against his life.

## SHEER NEGLIGENCE AT MATTEAWAN

### Inquest Into Death of Murdered Patient Reveals Shocking Conditions.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The inquest by Coroner William J. Haight into the death of John W. Coburn, a New York patient at the Matteawan State Hospital, who was kicked to death by another inmate named Anton Krulich, and which was held this afternoon at the hospital, developed the fact that an attendant had left his fifteen charges alone for at least fifteen or twenty minutes, that Coburn did not receive any medical attention the night before he died, and that although Krulich had practically killed a man he was not punished for his crime, but allowed to remain in the ward a week before being locked up in the hospital jail.

Dr. James V. May, the new superintendent recently appointed to fill Dr. Lamb's place at the hospital, arrived this afternoon and was present at the inquest, as was William McCabe, confidential agent to State Superintendent of Prisons Colonel Scott. Ex-Police Magistrate Sherwood Phillips assisted Coroner Haight in the examination of the witnesses, and although McCabe showed the disposition of not desiring to inject himself into the case, he was often of assistance to the inquirers in bringing out the salient points of the case.

"Is it customary for you or any of the attendants to leave the wards alone and go out for a period of time?" the Coroner asked Ernest Blake, the attendant in the infirmary ward in which the assault took place.

"Yes, we often do if it's necessary."

"Haven't you a book of rules?"

"Yes."

"Didn't the book of rules prohibit an attendant from leaving his ward unless relieved by another attendant?"

"Yes, it does."

"Then you knew you were violating an important rule when you did so?"

"I had done it before and thought I could do it again."

"What was done with Krulich after the assault?"

"Nothing that I know of. He remained in the ward and helped me as before until Sunday morning. Then he didn't appear and I was told he had been put in the jail."

"Did you see Dr. Baker administer any treatment to Coburn the Sunday morning after the assault?"

"No sir, I did not, but Dr. May did."

"What did Dr. May say?"

"He said he didn't know of anything that could be done for the man."

The inquirers wanted to call Dr. A. L. Baker, the acting superintendent of the hospital, but he was away with a patient on a writ and could not be present.

The inquest was adjourned until Wednesday. Dr. Keith Saers, a member of the hospital staff, asked the Coroner to adjourn the hearing, but Norman A. Lees made a protest and Coroner Haight said he would consent to go further with the hearing.

Mr. McCabe was very much annoyed by the evidence produced, and when asked if he thought that Coburn was not given proper treatment said: "Colonel Scott will answer that. I will make a report to him tonight and I am sure he will act for the best of the institution."

## FALL KILLS LITTLE GIRL.

### Bertha Silbermann Plunges Through Fire Escape Opening.

Bertha Silbermann, 7 years old, of 230 Cherry street, climbed out on the fire escape in front of her mother's rooms on the third floor of the building yesterday. She lost her foothold and fell through the opening in the fire escape. She was tossed outward at the second story balcony and struck squarely on her head.

A neighbor picked her up and ran with her to the Beth Israel Hospital, a few doors away, but the child died in a few minutes.

## TO ENLIST UNION AID FOR CONEY CAR STRIKERS

### Leaders Will Canvass Labor Bodies to Tell of Struggle.

With eighty of the De Kalb avenue conductors and motormen in their ranks, the striking car men on the Coney Island and Brooklyn lines laid out new plans yesterday for vigorous agitation among the public to abstain from riding on the cars of the struck lines.

While all of the De Kalb avenue men did not strike, leaders of the striking car men said that enough men struck to cripple the De Kalb avenue line and to include it among the other struck lines so that union men and friends of labor in general will now abstain from riding over it.

Every evening this week officials of the car men will go before trade unions to address their meetings and acquaint them with the fact that all of the routes operated by the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad are now tied up, and that the only way to help the strikers is to abstain from riding on the cars.

Union officials declared yesterday that the company is hard pressed. This declaration they based upon actual figures. On the Smith street line, they said, cars were generally run every two and a half minutes. Now one can see two cars coming one after another in succession, and then there is not a car in sight for thirty-five or forty minutes.

The company is also having all sorts of trouble with its scabs. The strikebreakers are continually fighting and rioting for the "spoils." Each and every scab wants to be a conductor and keep the fare to himself. Now and then the conductor and motorman of a car compromise by changing jobs alternatively. One trip a man is motorman and the next trip he is conductor. Generally, however, the scabs settle matters by dividing the fares between them.

Sunday was one of the best days the strikebreakers had so far. The conductor on one car took in \$26.15. At the close of the run the strikebreakers went into a cigar store and exchanged the silver for bills. They then divided it as follows: The conductor and motorman got \$12 each; the starter got \$2, and the company got the remainder—18 cents.

One inspector boarded a car that was half filled with people and where not a single fare was rung up. He asked the conductor for an explanation. For an answer the conductor jumped at him. "Who is running the car, you or I?" he shouted to the inspector. "If you don't like the way I do things, then go ahead and take my place."

Many of the scabs left the Coney Island Company yesterday, either because they have already made a little money by keeping the fares, or because they saw no chance of making "extra" money.

Sunday a riot was nearly precipitated in the barns of the company. The strikebreakers played a little crap game. One man, who was an expert gambler, won in the neighborhood of \$500, which means that he left a score of strikebreakers penniless. The winner then disappeared. The disorder which followed was finally quieted when a policeman entered the place and informed the rowdies that unless quiet was restored he would have a couple of patrol wagons around, and would take them to the station.

Tighe Is Denounced.

The position of the men on the De Kalb avenue line, only a minority of whom struck in sympathy with the men on the other lines, was bitterly resented at the headquarters of the strikers. The blame was laid at the door of Chris Tighe, the leader of the De Kalb men. Tighe, strike leader said, is, and has for some time, been

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ing in the interest of the company. In fact, P. J. Shea, the leader of the men, declared that the De Kalb men are not affiliated with the Knights of Labor any longer.

The union of the De Kalb avenue men, Shea said, has always been worked in the interest of the employers by Tighe without the men, or at least most of the men, knowing it. "Whenever the men on the Smith street, Franklin avenue and Hamilton ferry lines asked for a raise in wages," Shea said, "the De Kalb avenue men were always induced to sign an agreement with the company on the old scale, and thus work against our men. This man, Chris Tighe, is twisting the union men and turning them over to the company, apparently without their knowing it. However, this state of affairs cannot last long now, since eighty of the De Kalb avenue men are with us. The rest also are beginning to see the disgraceful situation their leader, Chris Tighe, is getting them into—a situation which virtually amounts to scabbing on their fellow workers."

### UNION TYPOS MEET IN SAN FRANCISCO

#### President Lynch Calls Fifty-Seventh Annual Convention to Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—What may be expected to be the most momentous session in the history of the International Typographical Union began here today, when President James L. Lynch called the 57th annual convention to order. The discussion aroused by the McNamara case and the expiration next spring of the arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Association have brought up for consideration topics which vitally affect the printers of the country.

The renewal of the arbitration agreement is the overshadowing subject of the convention, according to President Lynch, who is confident, however, there will be no difficulty in reaching an amicable agreement with the publishers. The latter propose that the new arbitration agreement shall extend for five years from May 1, 1912, the date when the present agreement expires. The terms of the proposed new agreement do not differ radically from the present agreement, it is said.

Among other subjects to be considered are Canadian reciprocity, better education for apprentices, the proposal to discontinue all "piece work" labor, the church, a campaign against tuberculosis, the union label, the suit for libel against John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers; old age pensions, child labor and provision for aged and indigent printers.

President Lynch in his report will make special reference to the McNamara case and to the attitude of the Typographical Union toward the destruction of the Los Angeles Times Building. It is also believed definite steps will be taken to raise funds to assist the McNamaras.

He calls child labor "America's peculiar industrial shame."

The opening session today was largely devoted to Governor Johnson welcoming the delegates.

The first three days will be given to entertainment, the regular business sessions being held Thursday and Friday.

### J. C. R. RAISES WAGES.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Aug. 14.—Firemen on the New Jersey Central Railroad were surprised today to find posted at the round house notice of an advance in wages. The firemen are divided into three classes, one will now get \$3.25 per day; class 2, \$2.80, and class 3, \$2.65. Ten hours will constitute a day's work.

### JERSEY LABOR MAN DEAD.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 14.—Charles Garling, a cigar manufacturer of this city, and for many years secretary for the Federation of Labor in Middlesex County, died on a trolley car here today as he was going to business.

### FOR CHILD LABOR BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Senator Borah, for the Committee on Labor, today reported favorably to the Senate the bill to create a bureau of child labor in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

### Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 348 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks, and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, when continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

### Judges on Job, as Usual.

An unusual scene was presented in Police Court today when a hundred men and women, arrested during the strikes of last night were arraigned. Many had their heads bandaged and their clothes torn to shreds. Nearly all were sentenced to jail terms, some for as long as three months.

### SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 14.

The strike movement reappeared here today, when the trimmers refused to coal the American Line steamer Philadelphia unless their wages were increased.

The steamer was scheduled to sail for New York Wednesday.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Aug. 14.—The striking street car employes agreed to

## MORE STRIKES STIR ENGLAND; TROOPS ARE ORDERED OUT

(Continued from Page 1.)

man hiring laborers outside the dock gates "in the open market." The strikers want them to hire union men only.

Great quantities of meats and provisions held up at docks and railway stations last week were found today to be damaged and were taken out to sea and thrown overboard.

Tonight troops at Aldershot, Dover and other points have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for active service and the horses of the cavalry regiments have been freshly shod with the evident expectation that they will be needed for street service in London. The territorialists have been ordered to send one non-commissioned officer and ten privates from each battalion to guard army headquarters where the arms and ammunition are stored.

At Liverpool the territorialists have been told to turn their rifles over to the shipowners so that the latter can guard their own property when necessary.

Word comes tonight that freight handling is almost at a standstill at Bristol, and that 200 coal heavers at Grimsby have gone out. Unless there is an early settlement of the strike 300 trawlers will be idle within a week. Telegrams also state that the joiners, shipyard hands and machinists at Belfast have demanded an increase in the rate of their pay.

The strike here seems to have been settled too quickly. It was agreed to by their leaders without consultation of the men, who have repudiated it as unfair.

### Brand New Revolts.

SHEFFIELD, Aug. 14.—In consequence of the decision reached in London by the railroad managers to resist the railroad employes, the freighters and baggage men of the Midland Railroad have gone on strike.

BIRKENHEAD, Aug. 14.—A mob and the police engaged in a battle here today. One of the policemen, who was brought here from Nottingham, was hit by a flying missile and knocked unconscious. He was taken to a hospital.

The locomotive engineers at Norwich, which is the headquarters of the railway system of Lancashire and Yorkshire, have adopted a resolution in favor of a national railway strike.

NEWPORT, Aug. 14.—The dock laborers here threatened this morning to go on strike unless the ship repairing firms desisted from employing non-union workers. The employers immediately granted the demand.

### Battles Continue.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14.—Trouble broke out here again this afternoon, and when the police and soldiery charged some of the scenes of yesterday were again witnessed. The disorder this afternoon took place in the Christian street district, and the crowds looted a bread cart and wrecked a saloon. The foot police and soldiers charged the throng and many were injured before the crowd had been dispersed.

Sir Thomas Hughes, a Liverpool magistrate, and former Lord Mayor, was hit by a stone and seriously injured.

Tom Mann, the labor leader who took part in yesterday's demonstration, stated today that 75,000 men would be out on strike by tomorrow and that the transatlantic steamship traffic would be tied up.

A series of fires, alleged to be incendiary, began here this afternoon, and one building which bore the door plate of the Shipping Federation, was completely gutted.

The magistrates ordered closed all the saloons in the districts where the trouble is serious.

A hundred soldiers have been held in readiness at St. George Hall, where the trouble broke out yesterday, to cope with any possible outbreaks.

All the dockers with the exception of the coal heavers expressed their willingness to return to work, but the ship owners declared a lockout beginning at noon today. All the freight traffic in the city has been stopped and the entrances to the docks have been closed.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 dockers are concerned in the strike and the resulting lockout.

The Cunard Steamship Company today announced that the steamship Caronia will not sail for New York because of the strike.

Colonel Cannon of the White Star Steamship Company, issued a statement to the effect that, the strikers not having resumed work in a body, it had been found necessary to close down all work on the cargoes for the present.

The Strike Committee has written to the railroad companies suggesting a conference with a view to a settlement.

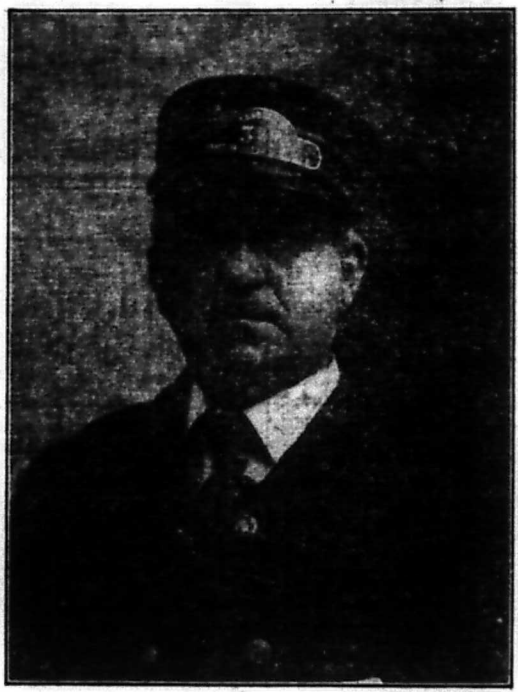
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## JAMES T. BOLAN, WHO WORKED AS CONDUCTOR FORTY-SIX YEARS, SAVED NOTHING, AND IS NOW A CHEERFUL STRIKER.



For forty-six years James T. Bolan has been an efficient conductor on the Coney Island and Brooklyn street car lines. Now, after forty-six years of service, Bolan, or "Grandpop Bolan," as the boys call him, is an efficient striker.

Every afternoon sees Bolan, who is 65 years old, at the headquarters of the strikers at Third avenue and 9th street. He is not only a loyal fighter, but is also a most cheerful man.

"Why, we will win the strike sure," said Grandpop Bolan yesterday. "We cannot lose it."

Bolan then became reminiscent. "When I first began working as conductor in Brooklyn," he said, "all this here neighborhood had fine apple and cherry trees. You will have a hard time finding a tree around here right now, all right."

Bolan is a Civil War veteran and has several souvenirs of the war in the way of bullet marks on his check forehead and leg.

"How much money have you been able to save in the forty-six years' service for the company?" Bolan was asked.

"Save?" he said, somewhat surprised. "Saved nothing. My wages averaged about \$2 a day. I buried five children. One daughter of mine is living. She is married and living in Staten Island."

"But I don't owe anything to anybody—not a dime. And if I get too old to work the country owes me a home."

"Don't forget to say that I am a delegate to the Central Labor Union from my organization," Bolan added with considerable pride.

### METAL WORKERS HOLD CONVENTION

Alliance Is Kept Out of Railroad Employes' Dept., A. F. of L., by "Combination of Selfish Interests."

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance held its sixteenth general convention in Chicago last week. Among the delegates was Julius Gerber, organizer of the Socialist party, Local New York.

In the course of his report, General Organizer Hynes said he hoped that another organizer would soon be appointed, as the growth of the alliance made it increasingly difficult for one man to cover the whole field satisfactorily. The major portion of his time, he said, had been spent in looking after the interests of local unions involved in strikes and lockouts, and in protecting the jurisdiction claims of the alliance against the claims of the Carpenters and Joiners in reference to metal trim.

Hynes said he would fight for this jurisdiction regardless of the time spent and the money consumed. Hynes also insisted that more interest should be shown by the locals in the use of the alliance label.

The Executive Board reported having concluded jurisdiction agreements with the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the Brotherhood of Painters, with which organizations there has been long standing disputes.

The board reported having had to suspend the charter of Local No. 3, Omaha, Neb., which was described as "treasonable in character and traitorous in action." The charter of Local No. 1, Peoria, Ill., had been suspended and restored after settlement of the point in dispute.

Efforts have been made, reported the board, to secure a charter in the Railroad Employes' Department of the A. F. of L. The board reports having "exhausted every effort in our power to secure such a charter in accordance with your instructions, but have failed in the mission through a combination of selfish interests that have chosen to keep us on the outside."

The board also reported that several conferences had been held with the officials of the Rock Island, Chicago and Pacific Railroad, the question at issue being an effort to establish mutual relations under the system federation plan. Negotiations are still going on.

### SHOT SELF THROUGH HEAD.

Manufacturer of Pearl Buttons Was Despondent over Business.

Leopold Pick shot himself through the head yesterday afternoon in his office at 529 Broadway, where he was engaged with his brother, Ignatz, in the manufacture of pearl buttons. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in a serious condition.

Pick joined his brother in the pearl button business about three years ago. Lately the business has been poor and Ignatz intimated that there was not enough to support two and thought that probably his brother had better start in business for himself. Leopold's little boy has been ill lately and that added to his despondency. Pick lived with his wife and child at 1900 Lexington avenue.

### HAITI ELECTS LECOMTE.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 14.—Gen. Cincinnatus Lecomte was today elected President of Haiti unanimously by Congress. Lecomte headed the larger of two revolutionary factions that overthrew President Antoine Simon.

### MESSINA HAS 127,000 PERSONS.

MESSINA, Aug. 14.—The census of this port, just completed, gives the number of inhabitants as 127,000. It is now certain that at least 60,000 persons perished in the earthquake of 1908.

### GIRL KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 14.—Miss Annie Livingstone, 18, of East Boston, was struck and killed by an automobile here today. Frank Winslow, the driver, who is the proprietor of a local grocery store, voluntarily accompanied Chief of Police Holbrook to the police station, where he and the witnesses of the affair were examined.

### COURTING VAIN, USES GUN.

Giovanni Bacchi, a sailor, who boarded with Giovanni Arosemenas at 38 Union street, Brooklyn, courted the latter's wife in vain. He shot both Arosemenas and his wife yesterday and attempted to kill himself. All three are recovering in a hospital.

### PROTEST SALT FREIGHT RATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—An advance of 4 cents a hundred pound, in freight rates on coarse salt from Western New York salt fields to Chicago and Burnham, Ill., and Hammond, Ind., today, was made the subject of complaint to the Interstate Commerce commission.

### MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen has elected Timothy Healey, of New York, as president.

### POLICE WOUND STRIKERS.

VENICE, Aug. 14.—In a clash yesterday between the striking glass workers of Murano and the police, several of the former were wounded and many were arrested.

## RETAIL DEALERS SCORE MEAT TRUST

### High Prices Driving Customers From Markets, They Say.

Retail meat dealers were indignant yesterday with the action of the Beef Trust in raising the price of meat 4 and 4 cents a pound in the last week. As a result of this raise in prices the retail meat markets were doing hardly any business yesterday.

C. A. Koelch, who is president of the Washington Market Retail Dealers' Association, voiced this indignation in emphatic terms. He said:

"For the past five or six weeks the wholesalers have been advancing the price in carcass, but it was not until two weeks ago that the retailers put up their prices. We are paying 3 cents a pound more now for beef than we were six weeks ago. Then the price ranged from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound. Now we pay 11 1/2 and 12 cents."

"Incidentally, the price which we are paid for suet and shop fat, has been reduced. A year ago we were getting 7 1/2 cents for suet. Now we get only 4 1/2 cents a pound. Shop fat a year ago brought 3 1/2 cents. Now it brings only 2 1/2. The concern which buys these by-products is in the combination."

Present prices, compared with those of ten days ago, follow:

|                   | Ten days ago. | Today. |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|
| Porterhouse steak | 25            | 28     |
| Sirloin steak     | 22            | 24     |
| Round steak       | 20            | 24     |
| Rib roast         | 20            | 22     |
| Chuck steak       | 10            | 12     |

In two weeks, Koelch said, the price of smoked beef tongue has been advanced from 14 to 26 cents a pound. A representative of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger explained the increase in prices as follows:

"We think that it is the drought which has burned up the West that is to blame for the heavy falling off of receipts in Chicago of range cattle. I agree with J. Ogden Armour, who is quoted today as saying that as far as he has investigated the scarcity of the supply is altogether natural. He puts it up to the drought and expresses what we agree with here, that no man can say where the top price is likely to be or how long the present prices will last."

## JEWELRY WORKERS TO STRIKE TODAY

### Eight-Hour Day and 25 Per Cent Increase in Wages Principal Demands of Men.

Four hundred jewelry workers employed in forty shops will go on strike today to enforce an eight-hour day, higher wages and other demands. The union held a meeting at 104 Forsyth street last night where the final arrangements for the strike were completed.

The demands of the jewelers are recognition of their union, an eight-hour workday, an increase in wages of 25 per cent and that they be permitted to have shop delegates. The strike was endorsed by the Joint Board of the Independent Jewelry Workers' Union and the strikers will receive the support of all jewelers.

There are about twenty-five women employed in the trade and they too will walk out today when the strike signal is given. Several employers have already signified their willingness to grant the demands, but the union has declined to settle with them until the strike is in full swing.

The Independent Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 2, of which the chain and bracelet makers are members, has secured 83 Forsyth street as the place where the strikers will congregate, and Edwin J. Singer was chosen strike secretary.

## FURRIERS HOLD BIG MASS MEETING TONIGHT

To celebrate the amalgamation of the two furriers' unions, a mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the United International Furriers' Union at Cooper Union tonight. A campaign to organize the trade and to bring all those outside of the organization into the union ranks will be started at this meeting.

Abraham Kahn, Meyer London, Jacob Panken, Rose Schneiderman, Ludwig Lore, I. Cohen and others will address the meeting. From the interest taken by all the workers in this meeting a record breaking crowd is expected.

### REICHMANN GETS DELAY.

With the consent of the District Attorney's office Justice Delany in the Supreme Court yesterday extended until August 28 the time in which Joseph B. Reichmann, former president of the Carnegie Trust Company, may prepare his case on appeal to the Appellate Division. Reichmann was convicted of making false reports to the Banking Department and sentenced to four months and a half in the penitentiary.

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## DEUTSCH BROS THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE

Attractive and Well Made Furniture  
A large selection in Parlor, Dining and Bed Room  
Suits, as Rugs, Carpets, Bedding, etc.  
**\$1.00 a Week Opens an Account**  
Daily Deliveries in Brooklyn, Bronx, and Yonkers. Open Evenings.  
**58 60 AVE A AND 1342 44 3RD AVE**  
COR 4TH ST COR 7TH ST

## LEATHER WORKER SCABS QUIT JOB

### Strikers Encouraged When Their Ranks Are Swelled by Recruits From Shops.

New life was added to the strike of the fancy leather goods workers yesterday when a number of scabs employed in different shops quit and joined the strikers, promising not to return to work until the bosses granted the demands of the strikers. Twenty scabs employed by Borenstein Brothers, 29 East Houston street quit and the shop of Ritter Brothers, 506 Broadway, was also tied up.

The strikers' wives who organized last week into picketing brigades started to work yesterday and in the evening they came in with five scabs who were employed in the shop of Fischel Brothers, 131 Mercer street. They also canvassed several wives of strikebreakers and tried to have them get their husbands to quit scabbing.

The strikers held an enthusiastic meeting at 151 Clinton street yesterday afternoon where they voted unanimously to stay out until all their demands were granted. Addresses were made by Jacob Fanken, William Simon and Max Blank. A special meeting of all the workers employed in the settled shops will be held at 177 East Broadway this evening for the purpose of making arrangements to levy a tax for the benefit of the strikers.

Rose Schneiderman of the Women's Trade Union League was busy all day yesterday sending out committees to sell tickets for the benefit picnic to be held next Saturday at Liberty Park.

## 2,200 MARBLE MEN TO BE OUT TODAY

### Sixty Shops and 150 Outside Jobs Will Be at Standstill Because of Strike.

The strike of the marble workers for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, which started last week, continued to spread yesterday, and more than 2,200 marble workers and helpers will be on strike today. The decision to strike was reached at a meeting at the Bloomingdale Turn Hall, West 54th street, which lasted until early this morning.

About 600 marble polishers, bed rubbers and sawyers have been out on strike for one week, which partially crippled the marble works. The employers, who are organized into the Marble Industry Employers' Association, did not make any attempt to fill the places of the strikers until yesterday. The marble cutters and helpers have in the meantime remained at work though they, too, made a demand for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, for which the marble polishers, who are organized into the Whitestone Association, have been out.

Calm had attended the strike, but it was broken when scabs made their appearance to work yesterday morning. The marble workers, who are organized into the Reliance Labor Club, and the marble helpers, who are organized into the Compact Labor Club, who remained at work while the polishers were out, refused to work alongside of strikebreakers and work was soon at a standstill.

Sixty shops will be tied up today as a result of the strike, and more than 150 other outside jobs, now under construction, will remain crippled. Among the buildings tied up by the strike are the Bankers' Trust, at the Junction of Wall, Nassau and Broad street; Immigrants Savings Bank, Chambers street, and the Vanderbilt Hotel, 34th street and Park avenue.

The strikers demand an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, and they say that since their last agreement was made in 1902 the cost of living has gone up so much that their demand is justifiable. The polishers are getting \$4 a day, and they demand \$4.50, the marble cutters are receiving \$5, and they ask for \$5.50, while the helpers want to have their wages raised from \$3 to \$3.50.

This was found on the floor among some debris by Postmaster Ashmead when he opened the store for business. There is no clue to the robbers.

WOODHAVEN, L. I., Aug. 14.—Burglars cracked the postoffice safe in Chamberlain's drug store at Jamaica avenue and Abbott street some time during last night and got about \$200 in cash and \$75 in stamps, but in their haste to make off with this plunder before being apprehended they dropped a letter which contained several hundred dollars in cash and money orders.

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### ROB WOODHAVEN F. O.

Culprits Get About \$275 but Drop Much More.

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## DECLARE LYNCHERS WILL BE PUNISHED

### Detectives to Be Sent to Coatesville to Seek Out Guilty.

COATESVILLE, Pa., Aug. 14.—Officials of Chester County say today that every person who is found to have been directly or indirectly connected with the burning of Ezekiel Walker, the negro who murdered Policeman Edgar Rice on Saturday night, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

It was decided to place at once all the detectives available on the case, to get the names of as many persons as possible who were in the mob and have warrants issued for their arrest immediately.

An investigation independent of that being prosecuted by the Chester County authorities leads to the belief that men prominent in the community and who are numbered among the "best citizens" in Coatesville, are implicated in the lynching.

Every one suspected of having firsthand knowledge of the proposed lynching, or who are suspected of having been drawn into the affair, denies knowing anything about the burning.

The number of persons who assert they were out of town last night or in bed early is astonishing to the authorities. Sheriff Golder and District Attorney Gathorth today express indignation at the work of the mob. Sheriff Golder said: "We will go the limit to find out the perpetrators of this affair."



# WOMAN USED "THIRD DEGREE" ON WILSON

### Alleged Gag to Make Her Inform Upon Wiley's Aid.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Alleged "third degree" methods employed by George P. McCabe, of the Department of Agriculture, in probing the private affairs of officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, were testified to today when the Wiley investigation was resumed by the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

Miss Carrie M. Davis told of being locked in a room with McCabe and a secret service agent and questioned for more than two hours about the affairs of Dr. Keblor, chief of the drug division, and particularly about the divisions from a Philadelphia drug concern, in which he owned one share of stock.

Miss Davis testified that at rare intervals, Keblor received small checks from the firm. After her examination, she said she was assured she "would be taken care of in the department." Later, Miss Davis said, she told her inquirers that the correspondence between Keblor and the drug concern consisted largely of complaints from the latter that Keblor was too radical and discriminated against them.

Dr. W. D. Bigelow, assistant chief of the Chemistry Bureau, testified that McCabe's orders against employees talking about departmental work were so stringent that no one in the bureau could say anything even to a United States attorney.

Attorney Davis, for Wiley, brought out that in a letter written by Bigelow to Dr. Rusby, it was specifically stated that Rusby's appointment was made on the strength of the precedent found in the employment of the Wisconsin Board. Bigelow asserted that when the personnel board made up a record against Wiley, this statement was omitted.

Willis Baldwin, of Monroe, Mich., attorney for the food manufacturing firms that tried to enjoin the operation of the Indiana State law, appeared to protest against what he termed as misrepresentation of the facts in the Indiana case. He was examined by Moss, chairman of the committee, who was in the Indiana legislature when the law was passed.

Baldwin admitted that it was through the influence of the Agriculture Department that members of the Remsen referee board testified in favor of benesate of soda in the Indiana suit.

Thomas G. Hunt  
Maker and Importer of  
TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS  
200 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan  
Phone 1980 Orchard.

Cafe Monopol  
VIENNA RESTAURANT.  
NEER BOYS, 145 E. 4th St., cor. 9th St.

The 86th Street  
CAFÉ AND RESTAURANT.  
200 E. 86th St., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.  
STRASSER & BARKI, PROP.

International Cafe  
71 23RD ST.

The Waldorf-Astoria of the East Side  
Kasimirek & Krook,  
PROPRIETORS.

H. Delventhal  
GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET.  
Rushway Ave., Cor. Cortelyou Road.  
Telephone 55 Flatbush.

HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO.  
QUALITY OUR MOTTO.  
COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK.  
425-427 Madison St. Tel. 4500 Red.

UNION LABELS.  
UNION MADE PIANOS.  
Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always include in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.

MADE BY  
PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS  
UNION MADE  
INTERNATIONAL UNION  
OF AMERICA  
ALWAYS insist on seeing the label.

Union  
MADE  
OF AMERICA  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1909

This above is a true facsimile of the "New York Workers' Label." It is a guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

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# LA FOLLETTE'S WOOL BILL IS ADOPTED

### Thirty House Republicans Join With Democrats When Vote Comes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The conference report on the Underwood-La Follette wool bill was agreed to by the House of Representatives today.

The vote was 205 to 90. Thirty Republicans and Representative Aiken, of New York, the politically unclassified member voted with the Democrats for the report.

Immediately after the conference report had been called up in the House by Representative Underwood, Representative Mann, the minority floor leader, made a point of order against it on the ground that the conference committee had no right to fix, in some cases, higher rates in their agreement than were contained either in the House or Senate bills.

Some surprise was expressed that Mann should have presented this objection in view of his admitted familiarity with parliamentary proceedings, as Speaker Clark without much trouble was able to dig up precedents from the rulings of Speakers Schuyler, Colfax, John G. Carlisle, David B. Henderson and Joseph G. Cannon, that made it a simple matter for him to overrule the Mann point of order.

The cotton bill was laid before the Senate and Senator Cummins addressed the Senate at length in support of his amendments to the bill revising the metal schedule.

The wool bill as reported by the conference committee of the two Houses, and which was adopted by the House today was reported to the Senate, but Senator La Follette asked that it go over until tomorrow.

# WOMAN'S BABE BORN IN SWAMP

### Unable to Care for Herself, Police Say She Attempted to Murder Her Offspring.

Society demands that a woman giving her name as Anna Dubosky, who understands but little of the English language, answer for attempting to murder her newborn babe, a charge made by the police. Sunday night a policeman found her staggering in the vicinity of South Beach. The woman incoherently articulated something and dropped to the ground. The policeman took her to an infirmary.

He then notified the police station and men with lanterns made a search of the swamp. By the sickly glint from the lanterns they nearly stumbled over the form of the child. The police say an apron string was tied tightly about its neck. The child was also taken to the infirmary where it is said it will live.

The police are making no effort to learn the identity of the father, and the woman will not tell. She is very poor and unable even to care for her own life, much less that of another.

# HOUSE WANTS ALL WICKERSHAM PAPERS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—All records and papers in connection with the recent charges of the Alaskan delegate, Wickersham, against Attorney General Wickham were asked for from the Department of Justice in a resolution adopted by the House today. The resolution was offered by Representative Grayton, of Alabama, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

# FISHER ON THE WAY.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 14.—Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher, accompanied by his private secretary and two newspaper men, arrived here today on his way to Alaska, where he will look into conditions in connection with the opening of the government coal lands. He will sail tomorrow aboard the steamer Admiral Sampson. He will visit Seward and Controller Bay. Fisher was the guest of honor at a luncheon at noon at the Chamber of Commerce.

# NUTMEG SUFFRAGISTS IN AUTO CAMPAIGN

TORRINGTON, Conn., Aug. 14.—The third week of an automobile campaign for woman's suffrage began in northwestern Connecticut today.

The party, headed by the officers of the State Woman Suffrage organization, reports many converts and insists that their cause is already strong enough in this State to indicate that it will become an important political issue within the next two years.

# TATTOO "GETS" HIM.

Man Believed to Have Fled Prison Caught Here With Mark.

A tattooed anchor and the letters "W. C." on the wrist were responsible for the arrest yesterday of Walter Church, 33-year-old, who is charged with having escaped from Duval County prison, Fla., last June. He was arrested by Detective Patchon, of the Brooklyn Bureau, and held without bail to await extradition.

Church was serving a three years sentence for grand larceny. He became a "trusty" and then escaped. It was the belief that he had come to New York seeking employment in hotels. The police were notified to be on the watch for him.

# FIREMAN CRUSHED BY ENGINE.

WESTON, W. Va., Aug. 14.—Fireman William Time, of Weston, was crushed to death under the wreckage of an engine cab when Baltimore and Ohio train No. 18 was wrecked near Buchanan today. Five cars and the engine were overturned when the train hit an open switch. Several passengers were injured.

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# PERKINS GOING TO SOLVE PROBLEMS

### Wage Earners, Investors and Consumers All to Be Taken Care Of.

George W. Perkins, former lieutenant of J. P. Morgan, and member of the National Civic Federation, who spent some rather uncomfortable days last week before the Steel Investigation Committee, is going in for "co-operation."

He issued a statement yesterday saying he would soon disassociate himself from many business connections to give his time to the development of a co-operative association to solve the problems now confronting investors, wage earners and consumers.

His statement says: "Newspaper editorials and numerous letters I have received seem to show a widespread interest in the country's immediate need of a constructive business policy.

"Men in public life in Washington last week expressed the thought that perhaps the time had arrived to look broadly into the business questions before the country.

"The time would seem to be ripe for some sort of a national co-operative movement to develop, at least to some degree, the views of our people on the problems which confront us and their bearing upon wage earners, investors and consumers, as well as our domestic and foreign trade. How best to form some such co-operative association is being made the subject of correspondence.

"I am so deeply interested in this and kindred questions that, in order to give them even more time than I contemplated when I retired from the banking business last January, it is my intention, as soon as possible, to disassociate myself from still other of my business connections."

When asked what business he proposed to get out of next, Perkins said: "I have not decided, but as soon as I can decide, I will announce my determination. I am convinced that now is the time to act along the lines indicated."

# TO SWEAT SUSPECT IN TAXICAB MURDER

That the police have under arrest a man whom they believe they can connect with the now famous "taxicab murder" of July 22, when Adolph Sterne, a clerk in Jacoby's jewelry store at 13th street and Sixth avenue, was shot and killed by robbers, was revealed in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday when John Reid, 20 years old, of 821 Columbus avenue, was arraigned on a charge of highway robbery.

The prisoner was charged with having held up the driver of a grocery wagon belonging to Francis H. Leggett & Co. on East 28th street, on May 29. A man named John Reilly was charged as having been implicated with Reid in this affair. They are alleged to have driven off with the wagon.

There is reason to believe that it was privately intimated to Magistrate Corrigan that the police thought they could implicate Reid in the taxicab murder and that they would like him remanded for 48 hours so that they might further investigate. Magistrate Corrigan remanded Reid as per request and he was taken to police headquarters by the detectives, presumably to be "sweated."

# SCHMITTBERGER TELLS COPS HOW TO BE CLEAN

"How to Be Neat and Clean" was the subject of a lecture delivered at police headquarters yesterday morning to all the captains and lieutenants in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, by the chief inspector, Max Schmittberger. He told the commanding officers that the members of the uniformed force would be held strictly accountable for their personal appearance while on duty. The clothes must be brushed, the shoes polished, collars and white gloves clean, and the face shaven.

The same lecture will be repeated to the commanding officers in all the other boroughs.

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# MANY MEXICANS ARE LEAVING MADERO

### Magonistas Active in Durango—Zapata's Men Still Under Arms.

(By Lefan News Bureau.)  
EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 14.—A Supreme effort is being made to restore tranquility in Mexico and get firearms out of the possession of as many men as possible before the coming election, and with this idea in view the States of Durango, Morelos and Sinaloa are receiving greatest attention. In Durango a band of men are operating in the interest of R. Flores Magon, led by Pascual Negrete, who a few months ago was representing Francisco Madero. Their latest act was the robbery of a merchant of Pedricena, one Antonio Duran, of \$2,033. Pedricena is near Torreon.

In Morelos, Gen. Eilmano Zapata, who, during the late revolution, led a force of men in the interest of Madero, continues to cause trouble, his men were recruited largely by opening the jails and taking the prisoners into the ranks. His forces captured Cuautla, and sacked the town, and later occupied the capitol of the State of Cuernavaca.

His men have been mustered out twice since the government set about disarming the revolutionary forces, but Colonel Huerta has been again sent into Morelos to muster out several hundred of Zapata's men, who, in some strange manner, have again appeared under arms. Zapata is a man of little, if any, education, belonging to the small farmer class, but a leader who was able to control a motley crew of rough and ready fighting men. He is a candidate for Governor of the State and his former adherents promise to make it hot for any one who opposes their leader in the race.

Colonel Huerta is under instructions to distribute his men through the State as garrisons in the more important towns to see that those of Zapata's men who are still under arms are mustered out effectively and that they do not escape with their weapons. Another element with which the troops may have to deal are the Indians, who have taken the law into their own hands, and incidentally a considerable number of acres of land from hacendados who hold a title.

Many of these Indians were in the revolutionary ranks and hearing the promises that lands were to be divided up for the poorer classes when the fighting was over, proceeded to take possession without any formality and now refuse to give it up.

That conditions in Sinaloa are not at all what they should be is evidenced by the fact that Juan Bandera, a revolutionary leader in the State who has within the past few days been chosen Governor by the State Legislature, has been called to the capital to give an account of himself and of events in the Pacific Coast line. Bandera, it is charged, is a man without education, a former footman and as one Sinaloa newspaper declares "never earned more than 75 centavos a day in his whole life up to the time of the revolution." It is charged that Bandera forced his predecessor, Caxiola Rojo, to resign as Provisional Governor and that force was used on the Legislature when it named Bandera Governor. Bandera, it is charged, threatens to remove the Legislature and the Supreme Court of the State and generally to run things in a high handed manner.

As showing the danger from the armen who have not yet been mustered out and sent to their homes, an incident in Ciudad Juarez, opposite El Paso, is amply illustrative. Last night the Juarez police were called upon to chase some highwaymen and the officers fired in the vicinity of the quarters of the former insurrecto soldiers. Taking offense at the police in disturbing their slumbers, the former soldiers of Madero began firing from their quarters and a battle raged for an hour, in which several hundred shots were exchanged, the police returning the fire in the belief that they had the highwaymen cornered. Fortunately, owing to the quality of the Mexican marksmanship, there was no bloodshed, but residents of the town took to the cellar for an hour.

# SAYS STRIKE IS SANE.

Dr. Max Talmei, who examined Paul Geidel in the Tombs, made a preliminary report yesterday. James S. Cleary, of counsel for Geidel, said that the physician had found no symptoms of insanity and that no commission would be applied for. Geidel is under indictment for the murder of W. H. Jackson in the Iroquois Hotel. His trial will begin on August 21.

# WON'T PAY TAX, BURNS YACHT.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Rather than pay a \$500 tax on his \$15,000 yacht, the Elin, Lindsey Loring today set fire to the sleek craft and totally destroyed it. The tax was imposed because the Elin was foreign built.

# SPORTS

## GIANTS TAKE TWO

### Get Revenge on Old Enemies From Philadelphia in Two Hotly Fought Contests by Close Margins.

The Giants girded their loins yesterday and came back at the Phillies with two wallops in the same place. The first game was a heart breaker, the New Yorks winning in the twelfth by 2 to 2. The second game was called in the sixth on account of darkness, the Giants getting their winning run in the fifth.

Marquard had to oppose the brilliant Alexander, in the first, but was not fazed on that account. He distinguished himself by sending thirteen of the Phillies over the whiff route, allowing only seven hits. He would have had a spitout but for a bad throw by Meyers.

Wiltse also had an able opponent in the second game in the person of Earl Moore, but emerged the winner on account of Moore's wildness and timely cracks from the Giants' bats.

It was the fault of Chief Meyers that Marquard did not win over the shutout route in the nine innings. With two out in the eighth, Meyers threw wild, trying to break up a double steal and two unearned runs sitting over the plate, tying the score.

From then on it was an exciting battle, both sides getting up rally after rally. The Giants had a runner on third and only one out in the ninth, and failed to score. In the tenth and eleventh innings they had runners left on second base. A Philadelphia runner was stranded on third base in the tenth round.

With one out in the last half of the twelfth Meyers walked. Murray was sent in to run for him, and advanced on Marquard's neat sacrifice. Devore's hard slam to left bounded over Lobert's head and won the game.

It was the extra length of the first game which necessitated a late start for the second, caused the last part of it to be played in a fading light which gave the fielders no end of trouble in seeing batted balls. Unless the ball rose above the towering steel structure the outfielders could do little more than guess its flight, and several times the ball fell near them and sped past them before they knew where it was.

## FIRST GAME.

| Philadelphia     | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Knabe, 2b        | 1  | 3  | 2  | 5  | 0  |
| Paskert, cf & lf | 0  | 2  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Lobert, 3b       | 1  | 0  | 1  | 2  | 0  |
| Bransfield, 1b   | 0  | 0  | 1  | 2  | 0  |
| Titus, rf        | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Walsh, cf        | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Beck, lf         | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Doolan, ss       | 0  | 1  | 1  | 6  | 1  |
| Spencer, c       | 0  | 0  | 5  | 2  | 1  |
| Alexander, p     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 5  | 0  |
| Totals           | 2  | 7  | 35 | 20 | 2  |

## SECOND GAME.

| Philadelphia   | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Knabe, 2b      | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Paskert, lf    | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Lobert, 3b     | 1  | 3  | 0  | 1  | 0  |
| Bransfield, 1b | 0  | 1  | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Titus, rf      | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Walsh, cf      | 0  | 1  | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| Doolan, ss     | 0  | 0  | 2  | 1  | 0  |
| Spencer, c     | 1  | 2  | 4  | 1  | 1  |
| Moore, p       | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Lehr, p        | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Madden, p      | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Totals         | 4  | 9  | 15 | 3  | 1  |

## RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

| National League.                                      | R.                        | H.             | E. |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|----|
| At Pittsburgh—  | 3                         | 10             | 1  |
| St. Louis.....  | 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 1     |                |    |
| Pittsburgh.....                                       | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 1     |                |    |
| Batteries—Harmon and Branshan; Adams and Gibson.      |                           |                |    |
| American League.                                      | R. <td>H.<td>E.</td></td> | H. <td>E.</td> | E. |
| At Philadelphia—                                      | 2                         | 2              | 0  |
| Boston.....   | 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 0     |                |    |
| Philadelphia.....                                     | 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 0     |                |    |
| Batteries—Cicotte and Corrigan; Morgan and Thomas.    |                           |                |    |
| At Chicago—   | 0                         | 0              | 0  |
| Detroit.....  | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1     |                |    |
| Chicago.....  | 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 7 1     |                |    |
| Batteries—Willett and Stanaga; Walsh and Sullivan.    |                           |                |    |
| At St. Louis—   | 2                         | 6              | 1  |
| Cleveland.....  | 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 6 1   |                |    |
| St. Louis.....  | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 2   |                |    |
| Batteries—Mitchell and Fisher; Mitchell and Stephens. |                           |                |    |

## GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

| National League.   | American League.  |
|--|---|
| Philadelphia at New York; Brooklyn at Boston; St. Louis at Pittsburgh. | New York at Washington; Boston at Philadelphia; Detroit at Chicago. |

## YANKEES ARE WEAK

### Let Washington Shut Them Out by Combination of Bad Luck and Bad Bunting.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Jack Warhop deserved a better fate than the one accorded him at the hands of his teammates here today. Washington defeated the Highlanders, 3 to 0, although the visiting team bumped Southpaw Becker almost twice as hard as Warhop was hit. New York's errors cropped out at the wrong time, while the Washington boys gave Becker brilliant support when he got himself into tight holes.

In nearly every inning the Hill men had men on the bases, but could not score. In the eighth two were gone, second and third loaded, and Bert Daniels, who had previously cracked out three hits, was at bat. Daniels' best effort was a weak fly to Walker.

Hai Chase said after the game that everything broke just right for the Nationals, and the Hill men's leader told the truth, although considerable credit is due 19-year-old Becker, a Washington amateur, who has pitched four games for the Nationals up to date, and won three of them. The score:

| New York     | AB. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|--------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Wolter, rf   | 3   | 0  | 3  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Hemphill, cf | 4   | 0  | 0  | 5  | 0  | 0  |
| Chase, 1b    | 4   | 0  | 1  | 6  | 2  | 0  |
| Daniels, lf  | 4   | 0  | 3  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Knights, ss  | 3   | 0  | 0  | 4  | 4  | 0  |
| Hartzell, 2b | 3   | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  |
| Gardner, 3b  | 4   | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 1  |
| Blair, c     | 2   | 0  | 0  | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Warhop, p    | 3   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 2  | 0  |
| Johnson      | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Totals       | 31  | 0  | 8  | 24 | 9  | 1  |

## TWO TUMBLE AT AVIATION MEET

### Chicago Crowds Thrilled When Simon Hits Water and McCurdy's Plane Burns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Fines were the order of the day at Grant Park Aviation Field this afternoon. An immense crowd filled the grandstand this afternoon and the committee declared that any one of the flyers, who in order to make "grandstand" plays and attract attention, should sweep over the stands, would be heavily punished.

Rene Simon fell into Lake Michigan from a hundred feet above the water late in the day. He miraculously escaped injury, and was picked up by a motor boat after the crowd was convinced that he had been killed. Simon's fall was the second accidental thrill of the day. J. A. D. McCurdy, in a swoop that seemed certain to land him in death, came to earth from off a burning plane. His machine, suddenly in flames, McCurdy started to make the best of it in a swift descent. His machine struck a highly charged electric wire and tumbled. McCurdy was at first believed to be killed. He was rushed to the Emergency Hospital, where surgeons attended him. His hurts, however, were found to be trivial and McCurdy declared he would resume the flight.

## ATWOOD ARRIVES AT CHICAGO ON BIG TRIP

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Harry N. Atwood, transcontinental aviator, reached Chicago late today at the end of the first leg of his proposed journey on the wings of the wind from St. Louis to Boston. Much of the 282 miles covered by the youthful aviator was traversed at speed close to the mile-a-minute mark.

Atwood was guided in his remarkable air journey by railway lines. A large part of the trip was made at a considerable height. At times Atwood was more than a thousand feet above the earth, and again, when seeking an advantageous route through the air currents, he dropped to within three hundred feet of the railway tracks which he was following.

Two stops were made by Atwood. He dropped into Springfield, Ill., and there replenished his supply of gasoline. The next stop was at Pontiac, where the aviator prepared for his final dash into Chicago.

## LANGFORD-O'BRIEN TONIGHT.

The long talked of light heavy weight battle between Jack O'Brien, of Philadelphia, and Sam Langford, of Boston, will take place tonight at the Twentieth Century Club in St. Nicholas Rink. They are scheduled to go the usual distance of ten rounds. Langford will enter the ring weighing about 175 pounds and O'Brien will scale 169. The main will enter the ring promptly at 10:15 and Charlie White will be the third man. The first of the preliminaries will be called at 8:30. The Quaker is confident. Langford says he will put Jack away, and if he lands a real solid blow he certainly will.

## FRIARS WIN IN BROOKLYN.

The Friars of Manhattan defeated the Brooklyn Press Club nine at baseball yesterday afternoon at Washington Park, Brooklyn, by a score of 13 to 2. The Friars started the business of making runs in the opening inning, closing it with five runs to the good. In the second, third and fourth innings they gathered six runs, increasing the score to 11, making two runs in each of these innings. The Friars stopped scoring after the sixth, but they had collected enough to hold the opposing team in check. After the eighth they were finished scoring the locals began, making one run in the seventh inning and one run in the eighth.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| National League.  | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|-------------------|------|-------|------|
| Chicago.....      | 63   | 37    | 626  |
| Pittsburgh.....   | 64   | 41    | 608  |
| New York.....     | 61   | 41    | 598  |
| Philadelphia..... | 58   | 46    | 582  |
| St. Louis.....    | 57   | 47    | 545  |
| Cincinnati.....   | 46   | 56    | 451  |
| Brooklyn.....     | 39   | 64    | 379  |
| Boston.....       | 25   | 81    | 275  |

## DODGERS OVERCOME

### Bostonians Swamp Them Under Avance of Hits After Big Start by Brooklyn.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—It was a wild hitting contest that the Rustlers won from Brooklyn today, 13 to 9. Fourteen hits for each team; how the pitchers did suffer. And it made three out of four games won by the locals in the present series.

Brooklyn, batting Griffin all over the lot in the first and third innings, scored nine runs, and appeared cocksure of winning, until Boston got Schardt in the fourth for four doubles and a single, and with Tooley's error scored seven runs. This left Brooklyn still on top of a 9 to 8 score, Boston having scored its first run in the second.

The Heps played a perfect game in every department, and after the handicap of Griffin's presence in the box had been overcome by displacing him in favor of Tyler in the fourth, Brooklyn was held without a run, and Tyler allowed only four hits.

Sweeney scored the tying run in the sixth by going from first to third on a sacrifice, after reaching first on a pass, and reaching home on another intended sacrifice, which landed three feet from the plate. Edwin dropped Sweeney's throw.

Boston took as kindly to the delivery of Scanlon, who had succeeded Schardt in the fourth, as it had to that of his predecessor, and added three more runs in the seventh, largely on consecutive hitting. Burk failed to stop the locals in the eighth, as they added still another run.

Donlin and Bridwell, the Giant outfielders, did good work. The score:

| Brooklyn         | AB. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Tooley, ss       | 5   | 1  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 0  |
| Daubert, 1b      | 3   | 1  | 1  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Wheat, lf        | 4   | 1  | 3  | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Hummel, 2b       | 5   | 2  | 3  | 2  | 0  | 0  |
| Davidson, cf     | 4   | 1  | 1  | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Coulson, rf      | 4   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| E. Zimmerman, 3b | 4   | 0  | 0  | 1  | 0  | 0  |
| Erwin, c         | 4   | 1  | 2  | 3  | 1  | 0  |
| Schardt, p       | 2   | 1  | 0  | 3  | 0  | 0  |
| Scanlon, p       | 1   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Burke, p         | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Burke, p         | 0   | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| Stark            | 1   | 0  |    |    |    |    |



INSURANCE PROBE IS SLATED SOON

Companies Rob Policy Holders Among Workers Whom They Fool.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.—The committee of insurance commissioners representing the States of Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, and Virginia, which met here today (Indiana, however, being not present or represented) made the first official announcement of an investigation which in its effects promises to rival that of the life insurance companies in New York in 1905. This time it is the companies which do an industrial health and accident business among the laboring classes that are the subjects of inquiry and criticism.

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DEMOCRATS PLAN BIG POWER STEAL

Alabama Congressman Wants U. S. to Spend \$2,285,688 for Company.

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Those who predicted that the House Democrats would be on good behavior until the close of the 1912 campaign have another guess coming. The hungry Democrats just couldn't wait. And just because they have become impatient they have now been caught with the goods. The story is this: Down in Birmingham, Ala., a Democratic corporation wants the government to build a dam on the Black Warrior River, so that it would be able to use the power to produce electricity at a low price. It also happens that Oscar Underwood, the leader of the House Democrats, also hails from Birmingham.

RECOVER DEAD FROM PENNSY FLYER WRECK

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 14.—Reports from hospitals today where more than two score persons injured in the wreck of the Pennsylvania 15-hour Chicago and New York flyer, are being cared for indicate that the death toll may not exceed four.

DRUGGISTS IN CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The fifty-ninth annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the oldest of its kind in the United States, began sessions today in this city.

BOYS SENT TO WORKHOUSE.

Seven boys who clashed Sunday night with members of the "Strong Arm" Squad, recently organized by the Police Commissioner to put down rowdism, especially on the trolley, elevated and subway lines running to the summer resorts, were sentenced to the workhouse for five days yesterday by Magistrate Krotel, in the Morrisania Court. They were Frederick Menick, Morris Kenny, William Albright, William Young, James Griffin, James Reucher and Albert Berger.

TO PROBE CATTLE RATES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—An order affecting over 300 railroads in the United States was issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission today giving notice of an investigation into the proposed increase in rates for transporting sheep and cattle.

TROLLEY COLLISION LIKELY TO BE FATAL

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 14.—In a head-on collision between trolley cars at Magnolia, ten miles from here, today, ten persons were injured and the cars reduced to splinters. The motormen and conductors jumped before the crash came.

FRANK'S Department Store

Always Something New.

CHILD IS BURNED SAVING HER CHUM

After Mrs. Anna Husband went out yesterday afternoon and left her two little daughters, Annie, 4 years old, and Emma, 6, in the home, 94 North 3d street, Williamsburg, they invited in half a dozen of their little friends and started a game in which a box of matches played the chief part.

BOURNE'S BILL RILES SENATOR HEYBURN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Senator Jonathan Bourne awakened the constitutional lions of the Senate today when he introduced a bill "to provide rules for speedy and final decisions of questions concerning the constitutionality of national and State laws and constitutional provisions, and for the interpretation and construction of the federal law and Constitution."

ADAM AND EVE JOKE OLDEST SAY HUMORISTS

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—When the American Press humorists gathered here today in solemn conclave for the annual convention with several hundred and eyed delegates present, the first important subject was: "What is the oldest joke?"

LEGAL NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. MARY C. MAGUIRE, Plaintiff, against ANNIE G. DUFFLAW, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1911, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment, will sell at public auction, by the auctioneer, the premises situate at 241 West 96th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon.

MANY ATTEND FUNERAL

The funeral of Alexander Zushko, a prominent member of the Hungarian branch of the Socialist party, and secretary of the Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Society, was held last Sunday afternoon in front of the Hungarian Workingmen's Home, at 311 East 78th street, as the crowd of mourners was too great to be accommodated in the building.

GETS BACK ITS 17 CENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered a refund of 1 cent by the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad Company to Purcell & Co. of Fort Worth, Tex., for overcharge on a carload of potatoes on November 4, 1908.

FRANK'S Department Store

Always Something New.

DEMOCRATS PLAN BIG POWER STEAL

Alabama Congressman Wants U. S. to Spend \$2,285,688 for Company.

BOURNE'S BILL RILES SENATOR HEYBURN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Senator Jonathan Bourne awakened the constitutional lions of the Senate today when he introduced a bill "to provide rules for speedy and final decisions of questions concerning the constitutionality of national and State laws and constitutional provisions, and for the interpretation and construction of the federal law and Constitution."

ADAM AND EVE JOKE OLDEST SAY HUMORISTS

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—When the American Press humorists gathered here today in solemn conclave for the annual convention with several hundred and eyed delegates present, the first important subject was: "What is the oldest joke?"

LEGAL NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. MARY C. MAGUIRE, Plaintiff, against ANNIE G. DUFFLAW, et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of August, 1911, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment, will sell at public auction, by the auctioneer, the premises situate at 241 West 96th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon.

MANY ATTEND FUNERAL

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CHILD IS BURNED SAVING HER CHUM

After Mrs. Anna Husband went out yesterday afternoon and left her two little daughters, Annie, 4 years old, and Emma, 6, in the home, 94 North 3d street, Williamsburg, they invited in half a dozen of their little friends and started a game in which a box of matches played the chief part.

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Always Something New.

GRAND EXCURSION Up the Hudson Saturday, August 19th

STEAMER COMMANDER WILL LEAVE W. 129TH ST. 1:30 P.M. YONKERS, 2:30 P.M. AND TARRYTOWN, 3:20 P.M. RETURNING, LEAVE PEEKSKILL 3 P.M., GIVING THE PARTY OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT BEAUTIFUL LAKE MOHOGAN. Ticket 50 c. Music and Refreshments. Dancing.

"NOLO CONTENDERE" NO GOOD FOR PEDDLER

"Nolo contendere" is all right with a capital "R" for trust magnates, particularly Wire Trust crooks, but it does not go in the case of a peddler, who wanted to explain to the court upon entering a plea of guilty.

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Always Something New.

BRICK WORKER SAVES BOY NEARLY DROWNED

Joseph Taylor, a brick handler, of 43 East 25th street, rescued Edward L. Laroux, 7 years old, yesterday just as the boy was near death from drowning in the East River off East 20th street.

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Always Something New.

BETTER TREATMENT OF FEDERAL PRISONERS

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 14.—More humane treatment of prisoners in the federal prison is to be inaugurated soon, according to an announcement made by Warden Moyer yesterday.

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FRANK'S Department Store

Always Something New.

McConn's Hats

Are always the best and cheapest. 35 BOWERY.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

Physical Culture Restaurants

MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS, GENTS FURNISHERS AND HATTERS.

MASACHUSETTS CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston, Chelsea, etc.

MASSACHUSETTS PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO.

MASSACHUSETTS SHOE REPAIRING.



WOMAN AGITATOR DOWN IN ARKANSAS

Has Numerous Novel Experiences in an Unfamiliar Country.

By THERESA MALKJEL

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Aug. 9.—With I am in Arkansas. What a relief from the low plains of Oklahoma! The scenery is beautiful, and the forest clad hills just beckon to one. But the scenery is good, the hotels, like everywhere else, are abominable. They charge good prices, but the service and filth are beyond description. I am surprised that the traveling salesman who have to put up here do not force them to make a change. At one place, a first class hotel, they had no butter, while the fields are full of cattle and butter selling at 15 cents a pound.

I reached Fort Smith in the morning and could not get a train for Huntington till the afternoon. I went out for a ride on the trolley and ran plumb against one of the most sacred institutions of the South. I entered a car and sat down in the rear near a window. Afterwards other passengers entered, among them a young man who sat down beside me. The conductor came to me at once and asked me to move to the front part of the car, as I could not sit with the colored woman. I told him that I did not mind it, but he insisted that I was committing a crime against the laws of Arkansas and I had to yield.

When I arrived at Huntington I was met by Dan Hogan and his folks, the dearest bunch of humanity I ever saw across. I felt as if I was among my own family. Only one who has traveled like I am doing can realize what it means. Comrade Dan Hogan is as good natured as he is fat, his wife is a dear soul, and their daughter Freda is a grand girl; she has the making of a great woman and will be heard from in the near future. Huntington is a mining town, and I am going down into the mines before I have here. This is the land of peaches. Comrade Hogan has some that weigh 1 pound each. As I came here five days ahead of my dates I filed my time with special appointments.

Down in the Coal Mine.

First I went down into a coal mine. We went down in a cage. Down we went 125 feet below the surface, with no light except the miners' lamps in their caps.

When we reached bottom we found ourselves in a narrow damp passage, the roof of which was black slate and the walls of coal. A single track ran for about a hundred feet to a place where it opened into various rooms, where the coal is mined; there are in all about 320 rooms in the mine we entered, and the first one we entered was where a miner had his skull crushed only last Friday by a layer of slate coming down from the ceiling. As I stood there in the sapping darkness my conception of hell suddenly took on a new form. I came face to face with it right here in this world, where the miner has to face it every day of his life, and more than ever I became determined to leave no stone unturned until this living hell is eliminated from our midst. All my conceptions of the place could not compare with the real thing.

The air was stifling, it was hard to breathe, a cold sweat appeared on my forehead, not from fear, but at the mere thought that men and boys, nay, mere children of 12, are compelled to spend their lives here, and the worst of it is, that they are used to it and think it natural.

We crept into the coal car and were carried along the track by a poor, half blind donkey. Everything was rather quiet, as it was Saturday afternoon and there were but few men in the mine. In fact, but few work in the mines nowadays. Conditions here are terrible, people work but one or two days a week and are desperate; they do not earn enough to keep soul and body together; hence the fact that the workmen whom but a short while ago we could not reach at all, are turning to us, urged by empty stomachs.

And again I must repeat my cry: If we but could get efficient workers to carry on our propaganda! In this very State the secretary informed me that he could not arrange but five meetings, yet I find that ten times as many could have been arranged if he had gone about it in the right way. They have a new secretary, a woman, and she gives promise of good work.

Should Use the Women.

Our Comrades make a great mistake in not availing themselves of the women's services. I find them more painstaking and earnest. Their enthusiasm is fresh, and they go about their work with a vim, while many of the men act as if they had that tired feeling.

Yesterday afternoon I met with the Comrades and in the evening we drove six miles by beautiful moonlight to Midland; we found the house crowded, although many went away as it was 9 o'clock when we reached there. I spoke until 12 and had to promise to come again today for a talk with the women. Tonight I spoke to a few hundred Slav mine workers in their own tongue and I believe made a good impression. This is the first time they had some one to

talk on Socialism in their own mother tongue. All these meetings were hurriedly arranged, not being on the schedule. I was supposed to rest these days. I spoke again at Midland to the women and organized them; twenty-five strong. This is a good start. Spoke at Huntington at the theater until 11 and took the train for Little Rock, as I was anxious to get to Hot Springs for a day before my meeting at Bald Knob. The ride from Huntington to Little Rock is superb. I had a few hours before I could get the train for Hot Springs, so I went to take a look at the capital. The State House is of white marble and stands on a big hill with a superb view of the surrounding country. The custodian took me all around. In this respect I find the Southern men very obliging. Last night while waiting for the train I went to a hotel at the suggestion of the station agent, who promised to call me when the train was ready. Sure enough he did. An Agitator's Life.

Got to Hot Springs at 2:30, traveling part of the way in a Pullman and part in a mixed freight; such is the life of an agitator. The Comrades from Huntington telegraphed ahead but I found no one at the station. I went to the postoffice and found a card directing me to go to a certain hotel. There a woman Comrade came to see me and informed me that one of the Comrades, a business man, insisted on my going to his house. Again I took my grips and was on the way. Started out to see the town and the baths. Could not get a bath, as a permit is necessary, and the government office is closed at 4. I went through the reservation park and the ostrich farm and saw the natural spring where the water rushes out of the rocks 170 degree heat. It is marvelous and worth while to travel half the continent to see it. There are many fine hotels and fine baths for the rich, but the poor are in the dumps as elsewhere. The government, which owns the springs, rents them out to the bath keepers for \$50 per year per tub, or \$5 a month, and the keepers coin money, while the one government owned bath house is not fit for dogs to use, and a man or woman cannot get a free bath unless they swear they are paupers. The people cannot use their own. At night I had a splendid meeting and sold some literature.

When I arrived at Huntington I was met by Dan Hogan and his folks, the dearest bunch of humanity I ever saw across. I felt as if I was among my own family. Only one who has traveled like I am doing can realize what it means. Comrade Dan Hogan is as good natured as he is fat, his wife is a dear soul, and their daughter Freda is a grand girl; she has the making of a great woman and will be heard from in the near future. Huntington is a mining town, and I am going down into the mines before I have here. This is the land of peaches. Comrade Hogan has some that weigh 1 pound each. As I came here five days ahead of my dates I filed my time with special appointments.

REFERENDUM "B" CARRIES BY 3,629

Provides That National Officials May Be Re-Elected Indefinitely.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—J. Mahlon Barnes, national secretary of the Socialist party, reports today that national referendum "B" has been adopted by a majority of 3,629. The vote closed August 10. Reports of votes from the State of Idaho and from Wilmington, Del., were received too late to be counted.

This referendum was started by Local New York and proposed the striking out in section 2, of Article 3, everything after the word "annually" in the constitution of the Socialist party. It practically repeals referendum "A," which provided that national officials of the party should not be elected for more than two successive terms.

Referendum "B" means in effect that national officials, including members of the National Executive Committee, Woman's Committee, and International secretary of the Socialist party, may be re-elected for an indefinite number of terms, but will be elected annually instead of every two years, as was formerly specified.

Table with 3 columns: State, Yes, No. Lists states like Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

Members at Large 11,057 7,428

BARNES RESIGNS AS NATIONAL SECRETARY

(By United Press.) MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 14.—It was learned today that J. Mahlon Barnes, of Chicago, national secretary of the Socialist party has resigned.

John M. Work, of Iowa, a Socialist author of national reputation, has been elected to fill the position temporarily.

At first the National Executive Committee refused to accept Barnes' resignation, but he declared positively he would no longer serve, and Work was elected.

CALLAHAN THE BATTERED

Preparatory School

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air. Branch 3—7th street and Second avenue, J. C. Frost. Branch 5—137th street and Broadway, Kirkman. Branch 6—79th street and First avenue, I. Phillips. Branch 10—139th street and Seventh avenue, J. W. Brown. Polish—7th street and Avenue A. NOON. Branch 1—Battery Park, I. Phillips. Walton avenue and 138th street, J. C. Frost.

OTHER MEETINGS. Branch 9—1363 Fulton avenue, Important business. Russian Branch 3—Headquarters Branch 7, Socialist party, 143 East 103rd street. All Russian Comrades who wish to join this branch are invited. Committee for Propaganda of Socialism Among Women—239 East 84th street.

BROOKLYN.

Open Air. 6th A. D. Branch 2—Flushing avenue and Delmonico place, H. Slavin and D. Oshinsky. 18th A. D.—Cortelyou road and East 15th street, B. C. Hammond and J. A. Behringer. 20th A. D. Branch 1—Knickerbocker avenue and Harman street, J. Jennings and George M. Marr. 21st A. D. Branch 1—Union avenue and South 2d street, Jean J. Coronel. 22d A. D. Branch 4—Alabama and Sutter avenues, Joseph E. Klein and J. Chant Lipas. NOON. Johnson street and Leo place, Jean Coronel.

QUEENS.

Astoria. The county general meeting of Queens County will be held on Sunday, August 20, 2 p.m., at Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen. All branches affiliated with Local Astoria should be fully represented. The Comrades from Long Island City will meet at 1:30 p.m., corner of Broadway and Steinway avenue. All Comrades who can should attend the parade of the Arbeiter Turnerbund on Saturday, August 19, 8 p.m., starting from Oshlenschlager's Hall, Elmhurst. Comrades and readers of The Call who are willing to join and help to organize party branches are requested to send names and addresses to local organizer, L. Roper, 268 Eleventh avenue, Long Island City. The foregoing request is meant especially for Woodside, Winfield, and College Point.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air. Mascher and Cumberland, branch's own speaker. 123d street and Columbia avenue, M. A. Leary and A. Slaughter. 40th street and Lancaster avenue, Jos. Barnes and F. Burlington.

NEW YORK.

Westchester County. The moonlight excursion of the Westchester County Committee will be held on Saturday, August 19. The steamer Commander will leave West 129th street, at 1:30 p.m.; Yonkers, at 2:30, and Tarrytown, at 3:20 p.m., landing at Peekskill at 5 p.m., giving the Comrades an opportunity to visit beautiful Lake Mohegan and the Electric and Shady Lake parks. Arrangements will be made for trips for those who desire it. The trip to Lake Mohegan costs only 10 cents each way, and lies through the most beautiful part of Westchester County. Tickets are 50 cents. The steamer will leave

A Steinway upright piano equal to new, originally cost \$650, will be sacrificed for a very reasonable offer; must be sold at once. Address

H. W. PERLMAN 414 GRAND STREET, New York City.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 2929 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx). 1796 PIERCE AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

GEO. J. SPEYER :: Printer

Peekskill at 8 p.m., landing in New York at midnight. NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. Open air meeting at corner Communipaw and Pacific avenues. H. D. Smith, of Brooklyn, speaker. Hudson County McNamara Defense Conference.

We wish to notify delegates that we have a Defense Conference for the McNamara brothers. Four weeks ago a mass meeting was held in Pohlman's Hall, at which a great deal of enthusiasm was displayed. Do the delegates think that this is all that has to be done in the matter? On Sunday morning, August 13, the delegates present wanted to know where their Board of Officers was, and decided that on next Sunday morning, August 20, they would elect a new board from those present if the old board is not there to conduct the business of the conference. Comrades, get busy! Be in your places at 10 a.m. Sunday, August 20, in Groeschel's Hall, corner Beacon and Oakland avenues, Jersey City. E. L. PITCHER, Newark.

August Claessens speaks at Belmont and Springfield avenues. Orange. All Orange Comrades are urged to get busy for the meeting Thursday, August 17. Comrade G. M. P. Fitz Gibbon speaks corner Day and Main streets, Orange, that night.

Paterson. Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange, is scheduled to speak in this city on the following dates: Tonight, corner Main and Ward streets; Thursday, August 17, corner Main and Bank streets; Friday, August 18, corner Market and Clark streets, near the Douglas shoe store.

Comrades who have the interest of the Socialist movement at heart should make it their business to attend these meetings, and furthermore, they should be on the spot promptly at 8 p.m. sharp. Now that the campaign is on, we need every Comrade at his post, and ready to protect the Comrades who have advanced to the firing line. The Socialist movement calls for men of action. There should be no room in the Socialist movement for chair-warming or parlor Socialists. The movement is a revolutionary educational movement, and should not be used as a means to promote the art of pinocchio playing.

Comrades are requested to be at party headquarters, 184 Main street, today, Thursday and Friday evenings at 7:45 sharp, in order to assist the organizer to carry the platform, literature, etc., to the place of meeting. Get on the firing line, Comrades. WILLIAM GLANZ, Organizer.

NATIONAL NOTES

To the National Committee: Comrades—Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 3, Motion No. 3, by Comrade John W. Slayton, National Committee member of Pennsylvania, supported by the following members of the committee: Maurer, of Pennsylvania; Bassett, of Louisiana; Noble, of Texas; Zimmerman, of Texas, and Gup-till, of Maine.

MOTION NO. 3.

"Move that the National Secretary be instructed to recall National Organizer Goebel from Alaska and place him in unorganized Territories and States in the United States, where expenses of travel are not so great.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

Week Ended August 12, 1911.

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund, including Dr. S. Ingerman, Prof. Benj. Gruenberg, Leonard D. Abbott, etc.

SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL 186-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regina, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

By Comrade Slayton: "This move is made with no antagonism toward Comrade Goebel, but entirely on the score of economy and the necessity of securing the best results for Socialist money expended. It seems desirable that the funds of the party should be expended in territory so costly to cover and so unpromising of results."

Vote will close August 28. Kindly use the voting card herewith enclosed. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary. National Organizer George H. Goebel, now touring Alaska, while attempting to reach the cliff mine on the coast below Valdez in a gasoline launch with heavy sea running, was swept overboard, but fortunately managed to keep afloat until rescued. He has spoken in every town on the Alaskan Coast. He has had enthusiastic meetings with halls filled, and has organized a local in every town. At the time of this appearing he will have left Dawson for the journey down the Yukon to Fairbanks en route to St. Michael and Nome.

G. H. Lockwood, until recently State secretary of Michigan, has begun the publication of a small monthly magazine entitled, "The Prophet and the Ass." It contains many original and striking illustrations. Comrades Bassett, of Louisiana; Zimmerman, of Texas, and Kennedy, of Pennsylvania, support the National Committee motion proposed by Comrade Noble, of Texas, first published July 22.

Individual membership ballots for national referendum "C," 1911, were forwarded to all divisions of the party August 11. Officials not receiving them within a reasonable time should notify this office. The vote on referendum "C" will close at National Headquarters October 2.

The meeting of the Woman's National Committee was called to order by Comrade Caroline A. Lowe, general correspondent of the committee, at National Headquarters, Friday, August 11, at 10:30 a.m., with the following members of the committee present: Carrie W. Allen, Winnie C. Branstetter, M. Octavia, Flosten, Lena Morrow Lewis, May Wood-Simons, and May M. Strickland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Open air meeting of the Irish Socialist Federation, corner of 42d street and Eighth avenue, this evening. Speakers, Bredin, Breen, Dorman, Chairman, Thomas Flynn.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will hold its annual picnic and games today, which is Lady Day in Harvest, at Harlem River Park, 127th street and Second avenue. Four Gaelic dancing classes will be present. Music by an orchestra and a band. Two well known speakers will make addresses on the pending treaty between Great Britain and the United States. Special attractions for ladies and children. Doors will be open at 7:30 p.m.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak for the I. W. W. in Philadelphia tonight at Front and Dauphin streets.

Advertisement for Davenport furniture, featuring 'THIS MASSIVE DAVENPORT' and 'OUR FACTORY PRICE, \$14.98'. Includes contact information for Big G Furniture Works.

Advertisement for 'Classified Advertisements' with 'Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results' and 'Rates Under This Heading'.

Advertisement for 'UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET' in the West Side, listing various properties and contact info.

Advertisement for 'UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET' in the East Side, listing properties like Lexington Ave.

Advertisement for 'UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET' in the Bronx, listing properties like College Ave.

Advertisement for 'FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET' in Manhattan, listing properties like 31st St.

Advertisement for 'FURNISHED ROOM WANTED' and 'HELP WANTED'.

Advertisement for 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE' in New Jersey, listing a property on a farm.

Advertisement for 'UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY'.

Advertisement for 'UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' and 'UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS'.

Advertisement for 'UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS' and 'UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF JOINERS'.

Advertisement for 'UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS' and 'UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF JOINERS'.

Advertisement for 'UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS' and 'UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF JOINERS'.

Advertisement for 'UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS' and 'UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF JOINERS'.

Advertisement for 'Dockrell's Funerals' with '\$35 Up' and 'WE MEET OUR OBLIGATIONS'.

Advertisement for 'George Ehlenberger' and 'FURNERAL CHURCH'.



# The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.  
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304, Bekman.

| Subscription Rate | Sunday Issue Only | Week-Day Issue Only | Sun. and Week-Day Issue |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| For One Year      | \$2.00            | \$4.50              | \$6.00                  |
| For Six Months    | 1.00              | 2.25                | 3.00                    |
| For Three Months  | .50               | 1.15                | 1.50                    |
| For One Month     | .15               | .40                 | .50                     |

Entered as the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter. In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

VOL. 4. TUESDAY, AUGUST 15. NO. 227.

## INSTEAD OF AN EDITORIAL

To the criticism that many of the most important happenings of the day pass without comment in this column, we can only say that while admitting the fact, it is obvious that with limited space and inadequate editorial assistance, to comment upon each happening worthy of editorial mention is utterly out of the question. With a staff say, of ten editorial writers and the entire space of the paper at their disposal it might be possible to allude editorially to, say, ten per cent of such subjects. Besides at present our social and industrial system is exhibiting such an abnormal increase of features of this kind, as to make the task still more impossible.

Let us take for instance the happenings recounted in the press of the last two days, and it will be easily seen that, if noticed, only the briefest allusion could be made, though each may be well worthy of extended notice.

The workers of New York have so far vainly attempted to bring Messrs. Harris and Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle factory, to trial for the holocaust of last March.

The desperate struggle being made by the transport workers of England for better conditions, and the social and industrial chaos at present in that country.

A negro burned alive in Pennsylvania by a lynching mob, a performance which is duplicated on the same day in Oklahoma.

The strike on the Coney Island and Brooklyn street railway. The new subways and how labor is likely to fare in connection therewith.

Developments of the McNamara case and the reign of terror in Los Angeles.

The Steel Trust investigation and the significance of the evidence therein given.

Industrial statistics of manufacturing centers showing the concentration of industry. Production increasing at a far greater rate than the number of productive plants.

The arbitration treaties, the hitch in the Senate, and the recall of judges.

Limiting the franchise in Sweden by property qualifications.

Land nationalization and other schemes agitated in England in the way of sops to the aroused working class.

Revolution brewing in Spain. Unrest in Mexico. Menace of war in Europe.

Notes from Milwaukee. Old age pensions advocated in Congress by Socialist Representative Berger.

Reactionary press of England commends Lloyd George for resisting the demands of Labor representatives in the House of Commons.

Numerous items exhibiting the steady and rapid growth of Socialism in this and other countries.

The list above given could be multiplied several times without exhausting the current happenings worthy of editorial comment. But as it is clearly out of the question to treat them in this way, they must perforce be left to the news columns.

It may be admitted also that at times the selection for editorial matter is not always the best possible; that it often happens that a relatively trivial occurrence is selected for comment and much more important matters left unnoticed.

Of course, it may be replied that sometimes a most important Socialist truth may be developed from an apparently unimportant incident, on the theory that "straws best show how the winds blow."

But the main object of an editorial column, we take it, is not so much to acquaint the reader with what the editor may think on a certain subject, but rather to develop the thinking powers of the reader himself; to familiarize him with modern Socialist criticism, so that he will be at no loss to analyze for himself the occurrences which he may think important and which, for the reasons above given, are not commented on in Socialist editorial columns. If this object is attained, we consider that the editorial work has fulfilled its chief function, and is the principal justification for its appearance.

As all men are fallible, editors included, a mistaken viewpoint on their part is not a particularly serious matter unless, perhaps, it contravenes some well settled Socialist principle or policy. Nor is it a serious cause for complaint if at times the most important deduction from the matter treated is omitted, and deductions of minor import appear instead, for no pretense can be made that the eye and brain of the editorial writer is omniscient, nor can it reasonably be expected.

Like many other subjects, the one we are discussing here is not exhausted but the space is, and it is, therefore, necessary to bring it to an end—with the concluding remark that its appearance is not due to complaints received about the editorial work, or lack of subjects, but rather that the profusion of matter worthy of editorial comment is so great that the fact itself seemed worthy of comment in this column.

## LIMELIGHT AND WHITEWASH

Fearing to exhibit both the Republican and Democratic parties as beneficiaries of the campaign contributions of the Steel Trust, Chairman Stanley of the Investigation Committee has prudently withdrawn his ruling that witness Perkins be compelled to state the amounts contributed, the members of both parties on the committee unanimously agreeing to the procedure. Immediately afterward, with unconscious irony, Mr. Perkins pleaded for the old "publicity" cure for industrial evils and the necessity of "taking business out of politics." He suggested a national bureau at Washington, which should work in the open and throw the "limelight" continually on the proceedings of the great corporations. He believed strongly in "limelight," he declared, though in the campaign contribution matter he was quite willing to compromise on "whitewash," which, to be sure, has also a certain quantity of lime in its composition.

## AN UNRELIABLE ASSURANCE

Now that the London dockers and transport workers have gained their demands, a ten-hour day and a wage increase of 25 per cent, what becomes of those hypocritical assurances that a strike accompanied by violence must necessarily fail? That there was plenty of violence in the London strike is well attested by the massing of ten thousand troops nearby for its suppression, and besides this, "public opinion" was decidedly against the strike, as it was what is generally termed the "public" that was the direct sufferer from the shortage of food supplies. The result seems to show that neither violence nor the antagonism of the public combined necessarily prevents a strike being won, though there may be circumstances and conditions under which they have an effect in that direction. But it is just as evident that there are other circumstances and conditions in which their effect is nil. It may be doubtful, of course, that violence ever helps to win a strike, but it is palpably false that it always insures its defeat.

## SUMMER DON'TS—(Vacation Follies)

By DR. CECILE L. GREIL.

Throughout the long winter months we, of the "Economic Slave Trade" service, are dreaming and planning out our summer vacations, for vacations, as are all the "alleged" privileges doled out to us by the capitalist system of compensation, pitifully inadequate. We must needs perforce be harnessed to the treadmill of producing wealth for some one else's enjoyment week in and week out, month in, month out, until our very souls have been ground into ashes of nothingness—until our strength has been sapped, our backs become hunched with the weight of it all, and the joy of living has given place to a stupid nervous submission to the "rod of things as they are." So we toil and moil, and sweat and hug our clanking chains, and rejoice that we, as good citizens, that we are not economic outcasts—that "we have a job." What though we know well that our "boss's" plus his elegant family in Europe this summer. That his beautiful suburban home is tightly boarded up against the invasion of some protesting revolutionist, who, having no sense of humor, sees no good reason why all this unproductive wealth should be inert while thousands of bodies must perish each summer because of their inability to secure for themselves the necessary cubic feet of fresh air pro rata needed for their very existence.

To the uninitiated the possession of his palace would seem to make life well worth the living even in the environs of the city, for every comfort, every luxury that bespeaks "dolce far niente" is here. Large ventilated rooms, baths, porches, lawns, shade—all are there—part of their everyday paraphernalia. Why go away? But that which to us of the struggling beehive tenements would be affluent past all human conception is only part of the great unrest that the possession of wealth can create, and can no more fill their possessors' lives with happiness than can our futile struggle toward requiring a competence in the present day struggle with inequality. So, perhaps, nature levels things for us a bit. An occasional job we can glean more of real happiness in the absolute change of environment that our little two weeks' vacation brings to our sordid work-a-day lives, than can the bliss ennui-ridden millionaire's yacht and high speed motor car.

So, then, let us laugh and be merry and sing tra-la-la when our boss gives us a two-weeks' leave of absence, with salary, if he be of the "pro bono publico" sort, without salary, but a promise of "taking us on again" if he be only a "common or garden" type of "boss." Small wonder, then, that the long hum-drum hours at the machine, where one operates the belt and shunt and hundreds of idle bedecked shirt waists for the interminable hundreds of women who shall attempt to enhance their charms by the flimsy, cheap, unless one realizes the life blood poured into the making of them. That the dainty fine tucks and lavishly generous inserts of laces and embroideries cost the makers aching backs, relaxed uterine ligaments and puerile underdeveloped lungs. We wonder, then, is anything cheap at any price that exploits labor so atrociously.

Small wonder, then, that we stitch and stitch away all the long year through like a human machine, inanimate, and not become alert to life—our own life—the slave's sort of life—until summer draws on apace and we begin to weave beautiful fanciful dreams into the sordid fabric of every-day life. Two whole weeks of absolute freedom—not the stupid, factitious, pseudom freedom which we call our "Saturday half-holiday," when the wheels of commerce grind us out at 1 p.m., turn us all loose at the hottest time of the day, send us worn and enervated into our far-off homes—maybe away out in Brooklyn—an hour's travel, and maybe the Bronx or the Jerseys claim us. At any rate, before our home is reached, our dinner eaten, our dressing processes readjusted, the summer afternoon is well spent and our "half-holiday" is—where?

And if we do succeed in getting away, is there any minute medium of comfort for us, for are not all the "grand army" of toilers released from their cages for just these same few hours? Are they not in evidence in swarms and battalions everywhere simultaneously with us? Where? Ever try to get anywhere in the environs of our city's recreation spots on a Saturday afternoon? When you weren't going holiday making, but had to hurry to keep a business engagement?

Yes, so insured have we become to freedom, to the banal, vicious form of "feudal baron" sort of ownership that we hear people say, "Yes, indeed, times have changed. The laboring man is on top now. The Saturday half-holiday is an established fact, our bosses are meeting us half way now." And it up to us now to play fair and work well for them in return? Never heeding the pregnant fact that we have given our all long ago—freedom, hope, the right to happiness, the right to enjoy in full measure the products our industries produce.

So, then, July and August is the magnet that draws us. "Two whole weeks for me. Let's see, thirteen days, and if I can get the Saturday half-holiday in, I can come back on Sunday, that will give me sixteen long days, oh, you, that's great." Now, then, to do some fancy stunts in high mathematics. "Where can a fellow go who has a wife, three kiddies and a champagne thirst with a beer pocket-book?" Bessie's been trying to save up for this for a long time past, dang it all, living's frightfully high, and the kiddies have a way of coming through the toes of their shoes that's simply appalling. "Well, Bessie, lets do some planning. Where shall we go? Woods, mountains, glens, seaside or camp. Anywhere just for a rest." Bessie, if she were asked by a social service investigator as to her occupation or "what sort of work do you do?" would look up at her with perfect surprise in her pathetic brown eyes and say: "Why, nothing; I don't work; I only do the housework." Nothing! No economic independence for her. Washing, cooking, scrubbing, scrubbing, planning as to how the meager \$15 of Jack's salary can be rendered elastic enough to stretch themselves over the myriad of needs of a home, which investigations of statistics of social

economy say cannot be upheld with any degree of decency on the sum she received. All this labor counts for nothing in the labor market. "She does nothing." But Bessie does, just the same. Elsie, Fred and the baby are as well cared for as the children of the more prosperous. Better, for they are contented, happy, not money. The children are dressed as are most of the children of the great self-respecting working class, very well, too well, in fact. Why do we go in for tawdry imitations of fashionable things? Why don't we have social workers to teach the working women what not to wear themselves or put on their children. Every extravagant production that is sent into the country by Parisian modistes or milliners must needs be imitated, contorted into some sort of grotesque replica of the original. So that scarf or farbelow that costs hundreds of dollars to import for the decoration of an idle little woman can latter be echoed (be the cry from the original ever so far) for the wives of our workmen.

This is absolutely stupid. It may be explained that the appreciation of beauty is an element of the divine, and manifests itself in rich and poor alike. And so it is. And if society ever readjusts itself so that we can have some part of the wealth we help create I shall be the first to preach the doctrine of the appreciation of beauty by the wearing of beautiful things. But we can't afford many beautiful things just now, and the atrocious imitations we see about us are pitiful and abominable.

For long weeks prior to Jack's vacation became a tangible entity, she has been slaving to get ready to go away. The children need so many white dresses, so many pairs of white canvas shoes, so much pretty underwear. It's a terrific problem to solve, but women's ingenuity when applied to her home and children is stupendous.

Bessie's children "go away" with all the panoply of war that other peoples' children have. When they appear upon the hotel porch or in the dining room they shall be immaculate beseeched, spick-span and uncomfortable as it behooves summer hotel or boarding house children to be.

What, then, though Bessie's nerves are racked to a frazzle, and the vacation from home transmitted from a sweet idyllic dream to a twisted specter of realization?

For Bessie is tortured in one small room which she, husband and three children must share. Her entire wardrobe, one or two trunks, lonesome and yet crowding the little space available, while at home in the five-room flat there are at least three good sized wardrobes given over to holding the family apparel.

Then the countless other annoyances of living in a hotel or boarding house. The petty gossip, the envy born of the interminable dress parade, the squabbles among the cliques, "Ugh! When you realize that you must wait a year for this it becomes a veritable tragedy.

No, Bessie, don't choose the seaside hotel for your little jaunt from home, nor even the mountain farm boarding house.

You just can't afford it. Go camping. That's the answer. Camp either in an unused barn, or under a couple of tents. You won't know what vacation can mean to a tired, jaded worker, or a worn out mother until you do. Instead of crucifying yourself tricking yourself and little family out in a shoddy imitation of the "four hundred" raiment relax, save up all the bursted out little shoves that have seen other service. Make plain "rompers" and bloomers for the kiddies. Haul out all the oldest, most decrepit castoffs of the year, pack them all in a couple of barrels with a few absolutely necessary household utensils and camp out.

Just think of the fun of renting an unused barn up along the Hudson, say, near West Point or Ossining. The fare's only 25 cents on these points, and barns can be found if only we

are diligent and persistent. Send up cots and blankets from home; several good "throw down" beds and pillows which abound. Make most of your own furniture; it will tax your ingenuity and bring out latent genius at mechanics that you never knew you possessed. It will all be part of your vacation, the doing of unusual things. You may work so hard the first few days that your muscles will ache with unusual effort, but you will go to sleep easily in the night right under the stars, when you can see Venus on the horizon through the flaps of the tent or the cracks in the barn doors, and the sweet health of summer will blow in upon you and you will sigh a little sigh of perfect content and land safely in the arms of Morpheus. And the kiddies—how they will love it. Fred, five and a half, though born and reared in the heart of the city, will want to run barefoot and will stub his little brown foot many times before he gets the trick of evading sharp stones. But he'll be so happy in his little khaki "rough rider suit," and will scour the fields and woods and shore and bring back trophies from the hunt as never before were seen by the children. And how they will eat! There may be fruit trees and blueberry bushes on the place. That's great luck, and if there are the kiddies will eat "red astrakhan" apples until their little tummies seem near to bursting, and yet appear before you at meal time dirty and dishevelled, but ravous as young wolves for any food. No dressing for meals, no printed slip on the dining room door appraising you of the fact that meals are served at certain stated hours and that nothing could be had after those hours.

Nothing to impede your holiday in any way—sleep as long as you like, eat what you like when you like. Take the boat (if you are near the shore) and picnic away off somewhere with Bessie and the kiddies; strip off when near a tempting bathing place and go in for a swim. The kiddies will wade about near the shore and Bessie will prepare the picnic lunch. That's life, that's health, that's vacation.

"Two weeks of that sort of 'roughing it'" will put more solid muscle on your bones, tone up Bessie's tired nerves and give the children the vitality they need to go on with their business of growing up than can ten weeks of the harassing torture of summer hotel life, where all is artificial, where the money power is more odious than anywhere else, where we are made to feel that we are just "boarders," something to be milked dry each summer under the pseudo idea of pleasure. We just can't enter into competition with rich fashionables just because our particular Jack has a steady job and a two-weeks' vacation. We just can't. We can't save enough to go with you, to see us through the "stuff." We'd have to pile up a long string of debts to the butcher, the baker, the furniture installment man and what not. And we'd have the rest of the year mortgaged away from all social pleasures that entailed expenditure to pay for it. And we wouldn't even have a good time.

No, if you go out for health and rest, get it—all of it; reduce your actual needs to a minimum; eat simple, nourishing foods; play all the time. Make all your work so simple that it is mere play; live close to nature; relax; don't even read a city paper; become thoroughly reacquainted with your wife and kiddies. Don't think playing poker or "bridge" at a summer hotel parlor constitutes having a good time. Long walks in the woods; long, lazy rests under the trees; long hours spent before a glowing camp fire—these will fill out the hollows in your cheeks—make them tan and rugged, and send you home to the city, after it's all over, with a pang of deep regret in your heart at having to give all up so soon, but with a tangible asset of good health to begin work again for the long year of working and waiting for vacation that is before you. Try it. I know.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A WEARISOME FARCE.

Editor of The Call:  
One gets rather tired in the course of a lifetime of seeing the same old investigating dodge played, to cover up the crookedness and foot constituents. Of what benefit is it to call Ledyard, Teddy, et al. to get at the truth about the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company affair?  
Why doesn't Mr. Stanley call upon the officials of the national banks in the city of New York to produce the vouchers which would show who drew the ready cash from the Trust Company of America in October 1907? I hope that Comrade Berger will press this question when the committee shall make its report.

This is the crucial point. At the Colonial Branch of the Trust Company of America, according to common talk in the Street, messengers in cabs, guarded by armed men, came from Wall Street banks and drew cash in amounts of \$250,000 to a million.

And the committee might also investigate the Clearing House Committee in this connection.  
G. W. H. Hackensack, N. J.

A DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.

Editor of The Call:  
I have this morning received the inclosed telegram which explains itself. Evidently this refers to the death of some patient whom Dr. Hazzard has been treating by fasting. Dr. Hazzard claims, and I agree with her, that it is impossible for death to be caused by the fast. Where death occurs, it is because of organic trouble which would have caused death in any case. I would say that Dr. Hazzard is a well known advocate of the fasting cure, author of a book entitled "Fasting for the Cure of Disease," and has been conducting a long fight with the medical people for the right to treat patients by this method. I have no doubt whatever that the post-mortem examination will justify her claims. I have had letters from many people who have been treated by her, and they all testify to her competence and sincerity. Readers of The Call who wish to know more about the case may communicate directly with her. (Address, the Waldorf, Seattle.)  
I wish that you would publish this, for the benefit of those of your readers who may have tried my suggestions as to fasting, and may be interested therein. Fraternally,  
LUTPON SINCLAIR.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 9, 1911.  
Arrested, charged with murder, first degree; released on \$10,000 bail. This is a direct attack by medical profession against fasting cure. Must positively have funds to fight case; post-mortem alone will clear me. Make appeal in my behalf for aid; am not in position to fight it alone.  
DR. L. R. HAZZARD.

MOVING PICTURE MILITARISM.

Editor of The Call:  
With the advent of the vaudeville and moving picture shows in our midst the so-called patriotic vaudeville numbers have increased hundredfold. All one desirous of appearing before the footlights needs is to don a military uniform, a rifle (sometimes), a little military drilling and the singing of Yankee Doodle, Stars Spangled Banner, The Boys in Blue, etc. You should see the spontaneity with which the "house" rises and hear the thunderous applause which drowns the voice of the "actor." Especially is this the case when some female performs this "patriotic" stunt.

I came near forgetting one more very important requisite, and that is the unfurling of a large (note: the larger the greater the hit) red, white and blue banner. This stunt literally speaking, sets the house on wheels.

These vaudeville houses are frequented chiefly by working people who cannot afford the more expensive amusements.  
It is appalling indeed to observe the

Keep up the good work. Criticisms are good things to warn us where the edge of the precipice lays, but if we should wait until we become perfect before we started to do anything we would never do anything. Fraternally,  
LOUIS WEITZ.  
New York City, Aug. 10, 1911.

Editor of The Call:  
Some of our other tactics, intended to publish in pamphlet form the article which appeared in Sunday's issue of The New York Call concerning speaking on the street corners, is indeed a timely and well calculated one. It would do much toward removing that somewhat much ingrained prejudice toward the methods of Socialist agitation. Not that I believe we must conform to all the idiosyncrasies of the public mind. But this pamphlet besides removing the prejudices of the unenlightened minds does not in the least sacrifice anything in principle by this method of propaganda, as do some of our other tactics, intended to fit in with the public psychology.

In spite of the several criticisms furnished by James Doyle, who wrote the letter which provoked the street-speaking article, I find that our street meetings are a decided improvement and keep getting better. There is more solid mental food presented, and more inflammatory harangues against the opposing parties is on the wane. The most noticeable change for the better is the increased sales of the literature.

## IS YOUR LOCAL ACTIVE?

By W. R. S.

Is the Socialist local in your town pulsing with life?  
Is it doing something every week to make the labor question a live issue?  
Is it actively engaged in propagating Socialist ideas?  
Is it making its voice heard upon every public question?  
Is it persistently trying to arouse public sentiment in behalf of the things for which we as a party stand?  
Is it planning big things in a big way?  
Is it systematically distributing pamphlets from house to house?  
Is it making a careful study of civic questions?  
And are you, you yourself, you the reader of these lines, helping it to become a definite force in the community?  
Are you thinking out new propaganda methods? New organization plans? New resolutions?  
Is it not worth while trying to do something worth while every day?

## MY DOUBLE

Of all the souls of light  
That love the pure and good  
I am, without  
A shade of doubt,  
The most misunderstood.  
My spirit weeps to write  
The cause of all my trouble:  
In some gay spark  
Whose ways are dark  
I have a dreadful double.

In vain I try to walk  
In virtue's narrow ways,  
Abjuring stunts  
At music-halls,  
And even Shakespeare plays  
Yet foolish friends will talk  
And hint they've seen me dally  
Behind the scenes  
With chorus queens  
And ladies of the ballet.

In vain do I declare  
That when they saw me ply  
My heathen creak  
On Sunday week  
Quite safe at church was I,  
Politely handling there  
In best churchwarden manner  
The plate in which  
Though far from rich,  
I'd dropped my modest tinner.

Since all the world's so sure  
About the things I do  
That even I  
Can scarce deny  
That what they say is true,  
My brain grows insecure,  
My reeling reason totters,  
And I in time  
Shall think that I'm  
Indeed the prince of rotters.

And, as from day to day,  
The scandal grows more black  
Unto my gain  
To try to gain  
My reputation back,  
Instead of turning gray,  
With all this toil and trouble,  
Why should I not  
Amend my lot  
And really be my double?

—London Punch.

Widower (to his daughter, aged 15)—  
Dora, do you know that Susan our housekeeper, is going to be married?  
Dora—Oh, I'm so glad we've got our old petticoat! What's she jolly? But who is going to marry her?  
Father—Well, I said

## TO THE QUITTER

By JOHN M. WORK.

So you are tired and discouraged and propose to lie down and quit.  
Just when things are coming our way all over the United States and all over the world. When the magazines are devoting a large amount of space to us. When the newspapers are compelled to give us attention. When we are drawing the fire from the biggest batteries the enemy has. When our municipal and Congressional victories have put us on the map, so to speak. When a Presidential campaign is coming on in which we should all do our duty and reach another mile post on the way to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

In the face of all this, you propose to lie down.  
Well—good-bye!  
There have always been those who lack the stern qualities and the grim persistence to keep on fighting until the goal is reached. There have always been those who drop out of the race and take it easy, and then profit by the sacrifices of their comrades after the victory is won. There have always been those who want to get something for nothing. There have always been those who give the enemy aid and comfort by throwing down their arms in the midst of the conflict.

To one who was in the fight before you heard of it, your lament is babyish.  
Some of your plans have not worked out as you expected. There were not as many votes as you thought there ought to be. You are unable to see visible results of your efforts. You have not been fully appreciated by your comrades.

Even so.  
The changing of people's minds is a gradual, not a sudden process. Seldom does a Comrade see the direct results of his own individual efforts for the Cause.

But let him look back a few years, comparing the standing of the movement then with its standing now, and he will see the marvelous advance that has been made through the common efforts of all the comrades, including himself.

And let him not expect to be patted on the back every time he aims a

blow at the enemy. There are others also in the fight.  
Persistence—persistence—and yet again persistence—is the thing that wins.

And working for the Great Cause is the only thing that is worth living for at this stage of human progress. He who quits is dead. He is intellectually and spiritually deceased.

Let the faint hearted and the weaklings lie down if they like.  
But they whose courage and whose consecration to the Cause make them worthy to be called men and women will keep on fighting, with dogged determination, in spite of all obstacles and discouragements, until capitalism is conquered and Socialism takes possession.

## I AM THE SAUSAGE MILL

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

Some time ago I sent in to The Call a clipped poem, of unknown authorship, celebrating the exploits of the printing press. This poem, duly taking root in my consciousness, has evolved some lines. Herewith, sans apology, those lines:

I am the Sausage Mill, born of human diabolic perversity and a desire for Quick Peff. My hopper is voracious, my ends, trimmings, bones, soap grease, brass tags, formaldehyde, dog collars—and then some. I equalize all things, and epitomize the garbage heap in pretty little red tin cans, Armour-plated. I am the conquest of a neatly-printed label, over fact.

"I am compact of a little of everything that mankind hath no further use for," saith my offspring. "Yes, including Hoofs and Hides and Levin's, and, mayhap, an occasional still-born babe or two, left kicking around in an ash barrel. I make Bredin; over the bars on Avenue A; 'in the morn, with a Stack o' Wheat, at Child's', at high noon (when I am very 'high'), and in the griped watches of the eventide. In a thousand forms and qualities I come—all out of the same sweat old will bucket."

I contribute to the doctor graft; I pinch the sale of the beers of the world; and in spite of good Doctor Wiley, I shall hang on until the Socialist evil-doers eventually clear me out and reduce me to imperishable dust.

I am the Sausage Mill!

When I grind, a myriad people get