

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

The Call

The Weather.

FAIR; MODERATE TEMPERATURE.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

DECISIONS ON FOOD CHANGED AT BEHEST OF MANUFACTURERS

Dr. Wiley Demands That Records Be Given to Investigators.

ACTIONS ARE HALTED

Remsen Board, He Says, Stops Cases Involving Many Adulterants.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—All records of the Department of Agriculture embracing copies of pure food decisions or regulations changed through the protests of interested manufacturers, will be called for by the House committee that is investigating the charges against Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

Dr. Wiley, who made the request for the records, explained that they were official printed regulations and decisions which had afterwards been withdrawn and changed, after the interested parties, the food manufacturers, had protested against them.

Dr. Wiley, who was a witness again today, said that Dr. Dunlap, the associate chemist, held the opinion that no decisions of the food and drug board were official unless he (Dunlap) signed them.

Asked what Solicitor McCabe had to do with deciding what was whiskies, Dr. Wiley said: "I would rather let him state."

Dr. Wiley told the committee that if Congress gave him a law officer and an additional stenographer he would prosecute violations of the pure food and drugs act at once—hundredth part of the force now employed by the solicitor, though many food manufacturers have opposed him at every step.

"Give me a law officer and an additional stenographer and the prosecution of the pure food law will be infinitely simplified," he said.

Dr. Wiley, describing his "poison squad experiments," said: "I took up the experiments with borax first to get experience for what I considered more important experiments. I didn't think it was harmful when I began." He said two of his reports on these investigations had not been published.

Wilson Knew About Rusby.

Dr. Wiley said he told Secretary of Agriculture Wilson all about the proposed employment of Dr. H. H. Rusby, of New York.

"I wanted him to know all the features of the case before acting on it," said Dr. Wiley.

After the Secretary had approved, Dr. Wiley told of figuring out that \$2,000 was too much for Dr. Rusby and of having the Secretary reduce it to \$1,600. Again he denied that anything was said about Dr. Rusby working only eighty days a year, as he presented the matter to Secretary Wilson.

"At that time," Wiley said, "I told the Secretary of the solicitor's refusal to pay Rusby as an expert on the ground that it would be a bad precedent, notwithstanding that a Mr. Harris was employed as an expert on the terms previously asked in behalf of Rusby."

"When benzoate of soda, sulphuric acid, alum, etc., were referred to the Remsen Board the bureau was absolutely stopped from prosecuting cases involving these preservatives," Wiley asserted. "This action halted thousands of cases. We had no chance to prosecute these adulterants of the worst type."

"Your hands were tied?" asked Attorney Davis.

"Absolutely paralyzed," answered Dr. Wiley.

Dr. Wiley said that on objection of Solicitor McCabe, he was not allowed to publish a bulletin on the food laws of the United States. Subsequently, however, Dr. Dunlap was allowed to publish a bulletin on the food laws of Great Britain.

As to the attitude of Associate Chemist Dunlap toward official opinions of the bureau, Wiley said:

Solicitor Watched Bulletins.

"The Secretary decides whether bulletins from the Bureau of Chemistry shall be published, but he asks the advice of others than the author. I have frequently been told that some of my bulletins were in the hands of the solicitor."

Regarding two bulletins he wrote after experiments on his famous "poison squad," Dr. Wiley said that one on copper sulphate was suppressed because the Bureau of Plant Industry objected, and the other, on salt-peter, because Assistant Secretary Hays did not think it contained enough positive information.

Secretary Wilson will testify on Monday in regard to the Wiley affair in particular, and the enforcement of the pure food and drug laws in general. The committee this afternoon adjourned until Monday.

Taft is going to take a copy of the testimony to Beverly with him. There

WOMAN NURSE IN DEFENSE OF DUTY

Denies Charges of Ill Treatment of Immigrants or Children.

Further witnesses in behalf of Dr. Doty's administration as Health Officer of the Port were examined yesterday before Commissioner C. N. Bulger in the County Court House. Miss Winifred Noon, superintendent of nurses at Hoffman Island, was the first witness. It had been asserted that the nurses were selected through favoritism and not for their qualifications. Miss Noon testified that the nurses were selected by the State civil service examinations.

"They have all passed the State civil service examination," replied Lawyer Battle.

"Yes, but that examination, it has been charged, was conducted by Dr. Doty, the man who employed the nurses, and not by the State Civil Service Commission," said Bulger.

"But the State Civil Service Commission delegated their authority," Battle argued.

"It has been contended that they had no right to do that," Bulger rejoined.

Miss Noon said that all the nurses were graduates of recognized training schools. She denied that any children on Hoffman Island had been maltreated or bathed in dirty water, as immigrant witnesses had charged.

Under cross-examination by Lawyer Dushkind, the witness said that the hot water supply on Hoffman Island was sufficient. The lawyer produced a report made to Dr. Doty by his assistant, Dr. Hudson, dated November 13, 1910. Hudson reported that the hot water supply was not enough.

"I don't think it is entirely true," replied the witness. "The hot water supply was sufficient for our needs every day. I think that the report referred to future needs."

It developed that a woman named Scabiak, detained because one of her children had scarlet fever, died on July 14 of Asiatic cholera. The woman arrived on the Carpathia on June 5 and was stricken with cholera on July 12. The Carpathia had no cholera suspects, and so no passengers were detained.

A monthly average of five children detained with their mothers because their sisters or brothers were ill with contagious diseases would fall ill with measles, scarlet fever or diphtheria on the island, the witness admitted.

Dushkind contended that these children contracted the diseases from their mothers, who were permitted to leave the contagious disease hospital without being disinfected. The witness said that immigrant women were never allowed to scrub or wash the floors.

"Do you remember when Mr. Bulger, Mr. Cohen and I were over there?" asked Dushkind. "Were't immigrant women scrubbing the floors that day?"

"They may have been. I don't know."

Charles Dushkind, the attorney representing the prosecution in the investigation, strove to establish through the cross-examination of Dr. Doty's witnesses that the cases of cholera among immigrants on Hoffman Island were not brought there by the immigrants from Europe, but had their inception on the island itself. He hinted at the possibility that the water supply on Hoffman Island had become contaminated through carelessness in the cleaning of the sewers, and the inflow of drainage water into the well used to supply the drinking water.

SENATE CRAWLS TO TAFT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A resolution admitting Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood, the former without the recall of the judiciary, passed the Senate this evening. The resolution in its present form is acceptable to President Taft.

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, George 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 toilers' newspaper.

In order to stimulate a large distribution of this number of The Call the regular bundle rates of 50 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 order 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.)

STREET SCENE SHOWING A SKIRMISH IN THE GREAT ENGLISH LABOR WAR



STRIKERS IN LONDON STOPPING A VAN AND REMOVING THE HORSES.

AS STRIKEBREAKER'S AID, COP GOT \$1,000

O'Farrell Pleads He Just "Borrowed" It After Cloak Makers' Conflict.

Crack evidence of how the manufacturers succeed in breaking strikes with the aid of the Police Department was told yesterday before Deputy Commissioner Walsh in the trial of Patrolman Valerian O'Farrell, formerly one of the detectives from the Central Office. O'Farrell is charged with "borrowing" \$1,000 from Isaac Silverman, head of a detective agency, whose main object is to aid the bosses in breaking strikes.

O'Farrell, with Lieutenants Kinsler and Dugan, were assigned by former Commissioner Cropsey to do plain clothes duty in the cloak makers' strike last summer. The policemen harassed the strikers, arrested scores of pickets, and instead of maintaining law and order, agitated the strikers. The Police Department "got a hunch" that something was wrong.

It developed in the trial yesterday that O'Farrell, ten days after the strike, went to Silverman and asked for a loan of \$500, pleading that he needed the money to defray the expenses of getting married. O'Farrell says he gave as security fifty shares of stock in the Human Life Publishing Company, a Boston corporation which recently failed. O'Farrell said the stock was worth \$10 a share.

"In December O'Farrell came to me again and got \$500 more," said Silverman. "He gave me fifty more shares of Human Life stock. I heard this spring that the Human Life Publishing Company had failed, and called O'Farrell up and asked him about it. He said he would repay me the \$1,000."

"Whose money did you let Patrolman O'Farrell have?" asked Walsh.

"My own money," replied the witness.

There is an additional charge against O'Farrell for making a false affidavit to Inspector Schmittberger. O'Farrell contended in a statement to the inspector that he borrowed the money on security of Human Life stock. The inspector declares that no stock figured in the transaction.

The case is clear, according to police officials, that Silverman paid O'Farrell the money for his work in beating and arresting the strikers, thereby aiding Silverman in breaking the strike and the cloak makers as well. The trial was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

FAST TRAIN WRECKED IN OHIO; 35 HURT

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 18.—Rounding the curve to the approach of the Toledo and Ohio Central crossover at McKinley avenue, at a speed estimated to have been greater than fifty miles an hour, a Big Four passenger train, due in Columbus from Cincinnati at 11:45 a.m., jumped the track owing to a low place in the roadbed, and four coaches were overturned.

Thirty-five passengers were injured, some seriously, but no one was killed. The Pullman cars remained on the rails, only the lighter day coaches and baggage car overturned. Over 100 passengers were piled in heaps under the splintered woodwork wreckage of the coaches, and the shrieks of the injured attracted a large crowd, even before the terminal officials had knowledge of the wreck.

News was slow in reaching the police and it was not until about 1 p.m. that the city and private ambulances received their calls. Every ambulance in the city was sent to the scene, and the work of removing the wounded to hospitals was begun.



HARRY GOSLING BEN TILLET MR. WILL THORNE

THREE LABOR MEN PROMINENT IN BRITISH STRIKE. Gosling is the representative of the transport workers; Tillett is the militant leader of the dockers, and Thorne is a labor member of Parliament.

"DON'T DRINK AND SAVE YOUR MONEY"

With This Sage Advice by Grand Chief Stone, Railroad Engineers Close Convention.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 18.—Cool heads, clear heads and good heads are needed by the engineer all the time and there is no surer way of obtaining them than by abstaining from liquor both while on and off duty.

This was the keynote of the farewell address delivered by W. S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at the closing session of the annual convention of the Eastern Division of the B. L. E. today.

"It is a duty you owe yourselves, your family and your country. An engineer cannot afford to drink whiskey. His position is too responsible. He has the lives of too many people in his care and the country depends on him to look out for them. The people have confidence in the engineer, and the engineer must not betray that confidence."

The grand chief also urged the members of the brotherhood to save their money and pay all their debts. He said it was the best way to keep up the moral tone of the order and that the brotherhood is always striving with that object in view.

Jacksonville was selected as the next meeting place.

FIVE WORKERS HURT IN ELECTRICAL STORM

Five of twelve men working on a building in the course of construction at 313-15 West 125th street were injured yesterday afternoon during the thunder and electrical storm when the framework of the five story structure was struck by lightning, loosening the joints and causing bricks to cover them as fast as the rain drops.

A crowd of persons saw the lightning flash across the north side of the building and ran for shelter. A policeman near the scene turned in a call for ambulances, fearing that many workers had been injured. When the cloud of dust had faded the policeman, aided by several citizens, rushed to the fallen workers. The others had succeeded in making good their escape.

It was found that the five men were not seriously hurt, and after being sent to the hospital, where their wounds were dressed, they repaired to their homes.

The injured are: Thomas Leone, 2190 Second avenue; Nathan Rabinowitz, 498 East 3d street; Henry Strauss, 6 Lawrence street; Frank Artiss, 322 East 112th street; and Nathan Howe, 50 Manhattan street. All of them had scalp wounds and many bruises.

MEXICO TRYING TO PACIFY THE YAQUIS

MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Mexico City says: Another committee of engineers from the Department of Fomento will be appointed soon to go to Lower California for the purpose of studying conditions there for a solution of the Yaqui problem.

The Yaqui Indians in Lower California, for one reason or another, lay claim to all the land along the Yaqui River. Some of the land is legally in possession of American companies and the demands of the Indians cannot be granted literally. As a means of satisfying the Indians, the Minister has proposed that a colony of Yaquis be formed on the island of Guadalupe, in the Gulf of California. This land is said to be fertile and the climate excellent.

This proposition soon will be placed before the Yaqui delegates in this city by the Minister of Fomento. The Indians complain that they have not been allowed to fish free.

LAST CIGARETTE BOX BOSS COMES ACROSS

After fighting their employees, who have been on strike for nine weeks, Cohen Bros., the cigarette box manufacturers, granted all the demands of the strikers at a conference which lasted from Thursday night until early yesterday morning. The conference was attended by representatives of the strikers, the United Hebrew Trades and members of the firm.

Cohen agreed to reinstate all the strikers and to recognize the union. He also agreed to allow business agents to come before the firm on all troubles that may arise from time to time to a special committee, which shall be composed of representatives of the union, the United Hebrew Trades and members of the firm.

All the cigarette box factories are now unorganized.

BILL WOULD BALK REASONABLE COMBINES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Future decisions of the Supreme Court to the effect that certain combinations in restraint of trade may be considered "reasonable restraint" are intended to be forestalled by a bill introduced by Representative Baker, of California, today.

The measure makes every combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade "unlawful and criminal."

GEIDEL TRIAL FOR MONDAY.

James A. Gray, counsel for Paul Geidel, the 17-year-old boy who is accused of having killed William H. Jackson, at the Hotel Iroquois, informed the District Attorney yesterday that he would be ready to proceed with the trial on Monday next, August 21, the date set by Judge Crain in Part II, General Sessions, Assistant District Attorney Nott, who will represent the people in the case, said that he was ready.

SCOTS AND IRISH NOW JOIN ENGLISH STRIKE

All Attempts at Settlement Futile—Railroad Workers in Dublin, Glasgow and Wales Begin to Come Out in Numbers.

200,000 RESPOND TO CALL ON FIRST DAY

Manufacturing Plants Close in Several Places for Lack of Power—Liverpool Situation Desperate for Lack of Food—Business Everywhere Demoralized.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Generals of the labor army, now waging the great industrial war in the history of England on the organized capitalists of the British Isles, said today that yesterday's great strike order had been greeted with response that far exceeded their expectations for the first day.

The capitalist press tried to make it appear that many workers had not obeyed the order, but strike leaders produced figures to prove their assertions. They say 200,000 are out so far.

Government and capitalist circles are in a panic. They no longer attempt to conceal their fears.

Attempts at negotiations for settlements are going on, but in vain. It is asserted today that within three days all means of railroad transportation in England will have been effectually tied up.

Union men, after a meeting that lasted from 9:30 this morning, adjourned at midnight. They announced that they could not agree upon the terms of settlement and refused to go further.

Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary, today officially commissioned T. E. O'Connor, Kynn Taylor, and D. J. Shackleton, the Labor ex-member of Parliament, now Labor adviser of the Home Office, to investigate the circumstances of the strike at Liverpool, and make recommendations for restoring relations. They are to consult with the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, T. P. O'Connor and Shackleton went to Liverpool this morning, where they joined Kynn Taylor, who was already there.

Government officials admit privately that in six days, without transportation, actual starvation conditions will prevail in four-fifths of the homes in all the large cities in England.

Railway traffic in the North of England today is paralyzed. Everywhere else it is completely demoralized. London, the worst sufferer, was further crippled today when the tube men went out.

Four railroads have closed their gates and police are in charge at the stations while soldiers occupy the block signal cabins at Clapham Junction and the London and Brighton Station. New strikes are heard of hourly.

Freight traffic on the Midland and the Great Western railways is at a standstill.

The dock laborers at Bristol have decided not to work until the dispute is settled. There are 3,000 affected.

At Taunton 70 per cent of all grades of transport workers have gone out.

Many Small Rows Occur.

The chief instances of trouble today comprised an attempt at York to upset a train bound for Scarborough by blocking the switches with a stone. The engine saw the stone in time, and the train was not derailed. There were fights at Birmingham, Bristol, Northampton, Tunstall, Bolton, Glasgow, Bradford, Llanely and Coventry. In many of them were of great importance.

All of the London terminals are working tonight with the exception of the Marylebone Station, from which no train departed after 5 o'clock this afternoon. The station is not lighted, and presents an uncanny appearance. Locomotives without fire and empty coaches are lined up at the platforms and are guarded by troops. There is great disorganization at the Waddington Station where the soldiers and police have cleared the platforms. There is little traffic at the Euston, St. Pancras, Victoria or London Bridge Stations, but a restricted service is kept up through trains are late.

The strikers on the Great Western Railway have been trying to induce the pump men in the Severn tunnel to quit work and so flood the tunnel and make traffic on that line impossible.

Because of the lack of coal the express train from Paddington to Fishguard required 29 hours for the journey instead of 5 1/2 hours. Owing to the stagnation of the railway business many industries are being crippled. The cotton mills at Lancashire have closed down and iron and steel plants at West Cumberland, Darrow, Nottingham and elsewhere have closed.

Scotland Feels Effect.

At Swansea manufacturers began to close down today, because of inability to obtain fuel for their engines.

Irish railroad men are striking in sympathy, the first walkout occurring today.

The food supply is becoming a serious question. Brighton is seriously

menaced. Porthcawl, in Wales, is full of visitors, and there is only a two days' supply in stock. At Liverpool the supply of foodstuffs is rapidly diminishing. At Manchester prices have nearly doubled, and in the South West the shortage is causing anxiety. Birmingham is without meat, and if the strike continues it is feared that London will be without milk.

A new and grave phase of the situation developed today when from one end of the country to the other a cry of protest was raised against the employment of the military to coerce labor. The pro-labor newspapers are calling attention to the fact that the adoption of almost identical tactics by Premier Briand, of France, in the railway strike there last year, resulted eventually in the downfall of the Briand Ministry.

The labor leaders assert that they have little actual fear of the army, which is recruited from the same class of people as their own ranks. The government, however, evinces entire confidence in the traditional loyalty and discipline of "Tommy Atkins."

More than 15,000 troops are now stationed in London, about the London docks and railway stations, giving the impression of a city under martial law.

An appeal for volunteer constables was answered today by about 1,000 men, nearly all of whom came from the ranks of the unemployed. Many of them looked half starved.

Boys Used to Break Strike.

The Midland Railway today made an effort to move some perishable freight, using 12-year-old boys as teamsters. The lads were jeered, but not molested by the strikers.

The House of Commons today adopted a resolution urged by Chancellor Lloyd George that no adjournment of Parliament be taken until next week.

Assistant Secretary Thomas, of the Railwaysmen, addressing an enormous open air mass meeting today, charged the government with complete responsibility for the bitterness of the strike. He declared that the managers would have been compelled to recognize the unions had it not been for the warlike preparations made by the government.

Word has been received from Lancashire that 75,000 coal miners there and at Cheshire will be thrown out of work tonight or tomorrow, owing to the impossibility of moving the coal away on the railroads.

Business Goes to Pieces.

The greatest inconvenience in London resulted from the strike of the tube employees. Thousands who are daily moved down town through the underground channel attempted to use the buses and the few surface cars being operated. Hundreds of thousands gave up the effort to get down town.

Tonight it became apparent that the provinces are more seriously affected by the strike than London. The news is that in Wales the tie-up is practically complete. The strike in Ireland is becoming general. The railroads in Scotland were still moving some freight although they are badly crippled. Of the lines centering in London the Great Western and the Great Central are most seriously affected. The former connecting with Liverpool and Dover has been unable to get any trains through to or from Liverpool.

No Settlement in Sight.

Lloyd George told a reporter tonight that negotiations for the settlement of the strike were still going on. He could not commit himself as to the prospects beyond saying that nothing could be settled for some time, and then he added, "It will be very late."

Officials of the Railway Employees Federation after all day meetings and conferences announced tonight that they have no hopes of coming to an understanding with the government on the offer of the appointment of a royal commission to settle the strike.

Reports from Birmingham say that rioting broke out in the railway yards, and that the strikers were attacked by the troops.

The railway managers are still obstinate, declaring they will not recognize representatives of the unions.

The Southwestern Railway, which enjoyed an almost normal service today, announced at midnight that until further notice the service would be restricted. The stations at Cannon street, Holborn, Ludgate Hill, and several suburban places, have been closed. The station at Doughty has been closed.

The conduct of many Americans in the way of Southampton and the Home

TOTH TELLS OF HIS 20 YEARS IN JAIL

Iron Worker Describes Life of Slavery and Final Release.

Andrew Toth, the iron worker, who was released from the Western Penitentiary recently after serving twenty years for a crime he never committed...

DARROW WRITES ARTICLE ON UNIONS

Their Faults Have Been Copied From Their Employers, He Declares.

Clarence Darrow, the Chicago lawyer, who once defended William D. Haywood, and now represents the McNamara brothers, has an article on unionism in the American Magazine for September. He says in part:

"The men who were out because so heinous a crime as a watchman was placed over us. This added to the feeling of hostility and caused the first bloodshed."

DEAD RAILROAD MEN ON DUTY 19 HOURS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—As a result of a head-on collision on the Minneapolis and St. Paul Railroad on July 5, in which four employees were killed, inspectors of the Commerce Commission have recommended that the railroad be prosecuted for violation of the hours of service law in working the wrecked crew nineteen hours continuously.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST

Dr. Ph. Lewin

SUNDAY CALL FOR AUGUST 20

Among the features presented may be mentioned the continuation of GUSTAVUS MYERS' History of the Supreme Court, a work that becomes more fascinating and instructive as it develops.

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

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BILL FOR GOVERNMENT OWNED ALASKAN R. R.'S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A bill was today introduced in the Senate by Poindexter (Rep., Wash.), to extend the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the railroads of Alaska.

PREFERRED DEATH TO POORHOUSE LIFE

ALBANY, Aug. 18.—Preferring death to existence in the poorhouse, Charles E. Myers, 60 years old, of this city, committed suicide last night by inhaling gas in his room.

AGREE TO ELIMINATE ALABAMA WATER STEAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A controversy in the Senate over the regulation of water power to be developed by a government dam in the Black Warrior River, Alabama, was terminated today by an understanding that all references to water power should be eliminated.

LONDON DISCUSSES MURPHY'S PLANS

Former Socialist Candidate Says Tammany Can Be Routed From 9th.

There was much speculation on the East Side yesterday when it was learned that under the new arrangement and congressional reapportionment, which would give the State six more Representatives, Charles F. Murphy is planning to get complete control of the 9th Congressional District by adding to it a slice of heavily Democratic election districts from the 8th.

The 9th district has always been considered a stronghold of Socialism. During the last three congressional campaigns, culminating with the campaign of Meyer London a year ago, Tammany Hall has been given a run for its money.

"I doubt," said London, yesterday, "if Murphy will be able to carry off the votes of the 9th district in his pocket, as he seems to be planning to do. Tammany has lost its iron hold on New York."

"The East Side voter is independent. The civic spirit can be aroused to such an extent that Tammany will be routed in spite of all its gerrymandering. The old idea that Tammany cannot be beaten must be done away with in the light of recent experience. Even Tammany Hall has to assume a cloak of decency in the 9th district now."

KIDNAPPED KIDS FACE DEPORTATION

Two Syrian Children Held for Ransom in Caracas, Who Hoped to Join Parents, May Be Sent Away. Kidnapped and held prisoners for three years among strangers in Caracas, Venezuela, and, on the eve of being restored to their parents, halted here by the immigration officers, with deportation threatened in their faces, are the late of Susan, 13 years old, and Lucien Lulu, 10 years old, two Syrian children.

JOY RIDER HELD FOR KILLING DR. BENDER

William H. Babcock, of 522 Chauncey street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday in the Gates Avenue Court before Magistrate McGuire for the killing of Dr. Herman P. Bender. Babcock was joy riding last Monday night in an automobile belonging to his employer, William Hatfield, president of the Italian Navigation Company, when at Willowbury avenue and Broadway he struck and killed Dr. Bender.

DR. B. L. BECKER'S OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST

George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street Pharmacist THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

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SIG KLEIN and Assistants 50 THIRD AVE. Near 10th St. New York.

HOUSE DOES NOT BEAT TAFT VETOES

President's Check on Wool and Farmers' Free List Bills Still Holds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The solid Democracy of the House, aided by the last ditch insurgents on the Republican side, struggled earnestly but ineffectually today to override President Taft's vetoes of the wool and the farmers' free list bills.

On the wool bill, with twenty-three Republican insurgents joining hands with the Democrats, the vote was 227 to 129, five members voting present. On the basis of the total vote cast, the 227 members registered in favor of overriding the President's veto was fourteen shy of the necessary two-thirds.

The Republicans who voted with the Democrats on the bill were Representatives Aiken, of New York; Anderson, Davis, Lindbergh, Stenerson and Volstead, of Minnesota; Hanna and Holgren, of North Dakota; Haugen, Hubbard and Woods, of Iowa; Jackson, Madison, Murdock and Young, of Kansas; Kent, of California; LaFollette and Warburton, of Washington; Norris, of Nebraska, and Lenroot, Morrison and Nelson, of Wisconsin.

SHALL STEEL TRUST CONTROL OUR BREAD?

That Is the Burning Question, Declares Editor Charles F. Hohmann.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—In the current issue of the Bakers' Journal, Editor Charles F. Hohmann treats the question of the possible control of the bread market by the Steel Trust as follows: Yes, dear reader, that is the question which confronts you now. The Steel Trust interests, not being satisfied with the fleeing exploitations that they conduct in the steel industry, are now taking possession of the bread market for the purpose of duplicating their nefarious methods in the baking industry.

Not satisfied with having at their mercy the consumers of the entire steel market, they are now aiming to establish a condition, by taking possession of the bread market, by which they will dictate not alone the terms under which the bakery workers may earn a living, but also dictate under which terms every man, woman and child in the country may eat bread.

NO WORK OR MONEY, GRAINER TAKES LIFE

Charles Lund, an expert grainer and decorator, shot himself through the temple at the Central Hotel, Red Bank, N. J., yesterday. Employees of the hotel heard the shot and found the man dead in a chair in his room. He still held the revolver.

PROBE STEPHENSON'S ELECTION OCTOBER 2

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The special Senate committee appointed to investigate the election of Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, has decided to begin hearings in Milwaukee on October 2.

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RUSSIANS WELCOME MALKOF TONIGHT

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PROBE STEPHENSON'S ELECTION OCTOBER 2

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The special Senate committee appointed to investigate the election of Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, has decided to begin hearings in Milwaukee on October 2.

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.

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The Call

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THAT LIVERPOOL "MOB"

Wherever class rule exists and the eternal and natural opposition to it arises, the composition of the latter is always formed by what the privileged classes dub "the mob." Its spokesmen and leaders are never by any chance statesmen, but always "demagogues." In every language as well as the English, there are similar terms of disparagement used to describe this opposition.

In the early days of this republic the term was never used—at least publicly—by any statesman anxious to preserve his popularity as a democrat. There was no "mob," all were "citizens," and all theoretically equal at least. True, there were statesmen like Adams and Hamilton, who, in the debates on the proposed constitution, gave voice to their fear of the "mob," though their utterances were somewhat guarded and not given any wide publicity.

Since then, however, class rule has become more pronounced, and the word "mob" is in common use, especially in describing workers on strike for better living conditions. It is also a favorite with Mr. Roosevelt, who usually employs it to describe workingmen and other elements that decline to assent to "my policies."

And since the great labor war in England began it has been used in almost every press paragraph to describe the revolting British workers.

Those who are not included in the "mob," that is, the beneficiaries and defenders of class rule, are represented as combining all the social virtues in their makeup. Among them are to be found honesty, patriotism, reasonableness, civic righteousness, wisdom, judgment, ability, talent, religion, respectability, education, culture, "birth and breeding," good manners, and, in short, all the desirable qualities that humanity can possibly possess.

But the "mob" has none of these qualities. It has all the opposite ones instead. Its component parts are dirty, dishonest, unpatriotic, unreasonable, foolish, fickle, treacherous, irreligious, ignorant, cruel, ill-mannered, and whatsoever else is evil and undesirable.

The struggle is represented mainly as the conflict between good and evil, with the ruling class representing the good and the oppressed class the evil.

And that is about how the labor conflict in England is depicted in the capitalist press on this side as well as over there.

The doings of the Liverpool "mob" have been specially featured in this manner. This "mob," with its various subdivisions of "rioters," "hooligans," "hoodlums," "roughs," etc., are charged with wrecking property, looting bakeries and every conceivable crime that the imagination of the ruling class can think of to fasten on them. All this we are told. But there are some things about this Liverpool "mob" that are not featured in these reports.

For instance, we are not told that the casual Liverpool dock worker—and his name is legion—goes through life always half starved, even when his exploiters are on the flood tide of prosperity.

They do not tell us that there are vast working class districts in that city in which not a single life insurance company in the kingdom will accept "risks" on account of the inconceivable mortality therein.

They do not tell us that in this same Liverpool the working class has been debased, degraded and brutalized to a degree where description becomes impossible.

They do not tell us that class rule—their rule—is directly responsible for the production of these people, this "mob."

Nor do they tell us that the workers of England are governed by the most cruel, brutal and cynical ruling class the world has ever known. That their brutality is only surpassed by their detestable hypocrisy. That for these characteristics the British exploiting classes occupy a pinnacle of infamy, even in the estimation of the ruling and exploiting classes of other lands, that marks them off from all other robbers of their kind the world has ever been cursed with.

They do not tell us that the revolt of this wretched proletariat is a rising against a tyranny so damnable that no words can describe it adequately. They leave it to papers like this journal to do so.

Knowing the history of the rise, development and progress of capitalistic exploitation in Great Britain for the last hundred years, knowing also the character and psychology of the ruling classes of that country, knowing the horrors to which it has subjected the masses of the population for over a century, and knowing particularly well the conditions of proletariat life in Liverpool, we say deliberately that the working class of England can do no wrong to its oppressors and exploiters.

GENTLEMANLY PREVARICATORS

Those "gentlemen of England who live at home in ease" upon the dividends extracted from the sweat and blood of 625,000 workers on the railroads, now that the great strike threatens to curtail their plunderings, are putting up the usual whimpering complaints about the decreasing earnings of the roads, making it impossible to grant the demands of their underpaid employes, whose average weekly wages in 1908 amounted to 25 shillings per capita, or about \$6.

And the aforesaid gentlemen of England in making this assertion lie like—well, let us say like "gentlemen."

Their own figures give them the lie.

Last year (1910) the authorized capital of all British railways was \$1,399,000,000, or \$4,000,000 less than in 1909. Of this there was paid up capital of \$1,318,000,000, of which \$197,000,000 was due to nominal additions. The paid up capital in 1910 increased by \$4,000,000, as against \$3,250,000 in 1909.

The dividend on ordinary capital was 3.48 per cent in 1910, as against 3.15 per cent in 1909. And on preferred capital the dividend rose from 3.46 in 1909 to 3.51 in 1910.

The traffic receipts, exclusive of receipts from canals, steamships, docks, rents, hotels, etc., reached \$114,200,000, the greatest known in England's history.

The passenger traffic in 1910 footed up \$52,758,000 against \$51,205,000 in 1909. The operating expenses increased about a per cent, but the gross receipts increased by 3.1 per cent, and net receipts by nearly 5 per cent.

And the workers get \$6 a week. And when they ask for more are met with the gentlemanly lie that the railroad dividends have decreased. They can't stop the lying, but they can stop the railroads and the dividends of the liars.

PUZZLE—FIND THE "ANARCHIST."



A \$200,000,000 JOKE

By EDWIN F. BOWERS.

Can you visualize a gang of ring-tailed monkeys in Brazil demanding that the anthropoid citizens of the Valley of the Amazon build a subway at a cost of \$200,000,000, turn it over to them, and in addition, guarantee them 9 per cent on \$55,000,000 preferred stock now existing (which has not paid a cent of dividends for years)? Can you imagine this?

If you'd read this in Swift's "Voyage to the Land of the Houahyns" or in Marco Polo's eye-widening work you would say, "My, what a silver-buckled, gilt-edged liar that fellow is!"

Could you, by the widest stretch of that imagination "that conjures forth the forms of things unseen," see this horde of monkey voters, deeding over this Golconda mine, in fee simple? Could you mount the slope of your thought to the extent of believing that even a herd of long-eared Jackasses would be guilty of such assninity? And, mind you, this in face of the fact that for years and years the strap-hanging idiots have had to put up with insult, contumely and "spit in my face and call me horse" treatment by these same thieving plunderers and highway robbers, who are going to set some more free subways.

Wouldn't old Momus have cause for glee if he could see this project from high Olympus?

Robbed right and left, transfer privileges canceled and abrogated, packed like pies into stuffy, ill-ventilated cars (where they consider themselves extremely lucky to find a vacant strap to which they can attach their pendant forms!

Women and young girls subjected to the lascivious proximity of lecherous, filthy perverts and a fine, making the proposition "pay all that the traffic will bear."

This under the regime of the same individuals who propose to seduce Gaynor and his henchmen into giving them two more subways. Really, it is almost impossible to discuss this matter temperately and with equanimity.

It might be forgivable in the monkey. It is absolutely unpardonable in human beings, in this era of free schools.

"Upon what meat hath this, our Caesar fed, that he is grown so great?" By what right do these traction monopolists, these heartless exploiters of an ignorant and supine public, presume to demand these additional subways, built with the people's money?

Browning says that "the moral sense grows but by exercise." Prob-

ably rapacity, greed and brazen effrontery grow in likewise.

If the people had the intelligence of a guinea hen and built and operated these incalculably rich enterprises for their own benefit and aggrandizement (instead of attempting to further fatten the swoll'n money corpulency of the Rothschilds, and that race horse gambler, August Belmont) they would secure for themselves an efficient service, a rich return upon the investment, and the satisfaction of knowing that they were administering their own affairs for their own benefit.

It has been estimated that the financial returns from the operation of the New York City traction system on a basis of its physical valuation, would be sufficient to pay all the operating expenses of the city government.

Under the present system of misrepresentative government, this Tammany tool who now disgraces the Mayor's office in New York, has practically carte blanche to do as he pleases, and then snap his fingers under the nose of the public. There is no "recall" to take him by the scruff of the neck and "fire him," as was the unspearable Mayor Gill of Seattle some little time ago (by the franchises of women, too; paste that fact in your hats).

And that ye may not be puffed up with pride to think that "we are not as other men," that the inequities which exist in New York have no application to local affairs, permit me to say that the difference 'twixt New York traction affairs and those of New Haven, Hartford, Keokuk or Hog Hollow, are only in degree—simply the difference between big, fat, bold, red-faced pirates, and a little skinny, sneaking, pimple-faced pickpocket.

The only way these exploiters will ever be made useful will be when the public employs them to run the collectively owned traction monopolies, in the interest of all the people (school children and public servants to ride free).

There may be a few less monkey dinners and barnyard balls given in Newport, but there'll be a deal more satisfaction on the part of working men and women who will be assured a seat, as under the municipally owned and operated tramways of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Sidney and a host of other cities where intelligence is conspicuous by its presence.

For "we have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and we have done those things which we ought not to have done." Let us now "get busy" for a change, and reverse the process.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MEDICAL FAKERS IN RADICAL CIRCLES.

Editor of The Call:
When one travels about in foreign ports one does not get the papers as promptly as when one stays at home, and it is only today that I received The Call of Saturday, July 22. But better late than never, and The Call is always welcome. On page 4 of the just mentioned issue I read with pleasure that the fakers who constituted the notorious Collins Medical Institute were found guilty of using the mails fraudulently, of making fraudulent claims, of robbing the people of their hard earned money—for it is the poor mostly on whom these sharks prey by giving worthless medical advice and selling worthless nostrums. Honor to whom honor is due, and we must admit that our Postoffice Department is now doing excellent work in detecting and rounding up all the quacks, bunco steers, and harpies that have

been preying upon our poor, gullible public for so many years without let or hindrance.

What induces me now to interrupt my afternoon siesta under the cool, shady trees is my desire to say a word about the invasion of radical circles by medical fakery and charlatans. For unfortunately this is a fact. The conservative circles are rather particular about admitting into their midst people who advertise their wonderful skills and their marvelous methods of treatment in the newspapers, and as even quacks feel the need of human companionship, they have invaded the radical circles. For aren't we broad-minded and tolerant?

The same morning that the Collins quacks were arrested there was arrested also the head and proprietor of another infamous quack institution. That man preys upon the poorest kind of ignorant foreigners, chiefly Slovaks, Hungarians, Roumanians, etc. He

was arrested and admitted to \$15,000 bail, which his wife at once furnished in cash. At the very last diner of the Sunrise Club that man, then out on bail, was present and apparently nobody objected.

We should be broad-minded, we should be tolerant, we should not turn away from people who are perhaps merely the victims of social conditions, or whose immorality consists only in defying the stupid precepts of Mrs. Grundy, but it seems to me we ought to draw the line at people who make it their business to defraud, deceive, cheat, mislead and prey upon an ignorant and helpless public.

WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D.
Baden, Switzerland, Aug. 2, 1911.

LECTURES ON HEALTH.

Editor of The Call:
Regularly every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at 237 East Broadway, an open air lecture on health questions from a social point of view is given by a prominent East Side doctor. The organization under whose auspices they are arranged is a group of a few good workers with the name "Unser Gesund." Although the lectures are very important to Socialists I have never seen mention of them in our papers. The lectures are well attended and very valuable for the teaching given of how to prevent disease and also show the social causes, etc. The group propose to issue soon a Jewish booklet on the cause of disease. I am not a member but having attended one of the lectures, I liked it so well that I have attended every Monday evening since. Yours for Socialism.

A CALL BROTHER.

LOST RELATIVES.

Editor of The Call:
About ten years ago a Catholic priest, on the death of my mother, took my two sisters and had a woman adopt them (but not legally). This woman would not recognize us and soon moved to New York City, where we lost all trace of her.

The girls' names were Anna and Nellie, but I think she changed Nellie's name to Theresa. Their ages are now about, Anna, 18 years, and Theresa, 13 years.

If any of your readers can give me any information about them it will be thankfully received. I forgot to mention that the name of the woman who adopted them is Duval.

FRANK LAUTERBACH,
269 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Dr. M. S. Calman.—There is a branch of the German organization to promote cremation which meets the first Thursday of each month at 247 East 84th street, and any inquiries will be gladly answered.

THE PROPHET AND THE ASS.

Comrade G. H. Lockwood, the well known Socialist artist and agitator, is publishing a clever little monthly entitled the Prophet and the Ass, which declares its mission to be the handling of social questions which the Socialist party organs do not touch. Though written from a Socialist standpoint, the magazine makes no claim to be a Socialist publication, nor is the party in any way committed to the views expressed therein. The first issue appeared in July, and is in the form of the well known "Philistine" type of magazine, but is printed on brown paper as well as having brown paper covers. The contents are bright, suggestive and well calculated to stimulate thought in the direction of Socialism. The new venture is printed and published by the Lockwood Publishing Company at Kalama-zoo, Mich. The subscription price being \$1 per annum. It contains many clever illustrations also, as might be expected from an artist of Lockwood's ability.

SOCIALISM AND POETRY

By GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

About twenty years ago two young women, Charlotte Porter and Helen Archibald Clarke, removed from Philadelphia to Boston and started a magazine called Poet-Lore, at first published monthly, and since as a quarterly. It was devoted to Shakespeare and Browning more particularly, but also to poetry and the best literature in general. The circulation has been always very small, and for years these women not merely edited and published their magazine, but directed the wrappers and mailed it with their own hands. In more recent years it no more than paid its way with the utmost economy. The publication went on, however, for these women believed in poetry, felt that it has a mission to our modern world, stood by their faith that it is urgently needed, and that it may pay its own way.

Whoever now travels from volume to volume through the pages of Poet-Lore will find it a most extraordinary vindication of their faith that poetry is yet alive and worthy of its high mission. Their first effort was to persuade an unbelieving world that in Walt Whitman and Browning it had two of its greatest poets, for when Poet-Lore began these men were alive; and they attempted to bring them, together with Shakespeare and all the greater poets, to the study of clubs and schools, as sources of the higher culture. Slowly, indeed, with a painful slowness, they gained a public, few, but fit and faithful. As they have gone on with Poet-Lore it has been made the organ of the world's radical and revolutionary thinkers, through the poetical form. All the great revolutionaries in any form, who have expressed themselves in poetry or the drama, have been translated into the pages of Poet-Lore, and then given book publication in thin but attractive volumes. These include Maeterlinck, D'Annunzio, Sudermann and many others, some Socialists, some anarchists and some bold thinkers in revolt against modern ideas and institutions, but without party name. Such poets have always found a joyous welcome in Poet-Lore, many of them interpreting in its pages or brief biographies of them given to those who would read them. Certainly not in any other language, has such a publication gone on during the last quarter century, so fresh with the new life, so thoroughly modern in spirit, so revolutionary in all its aims and ideals. For we should know that the revolution which is now taking place in every progressive country of the world is not merely an economic one, but one not less expressive in literature, art, religion and the whole of life.

In their effort to make poetry effective for their culture Miss Porter and Miss Clarke have edited many of the greater poets. These include Browning and Mrs. Browning, as well as a Pembroke edition of Shakespeare. They have been for several years engaged on a First Folio edition of Shakespeare, in neat and attractive, but inexpensive volumes, published in New York by Crowell. About thirty of these have appeared as the results of their joint labors, and now Miss Porter is completing the series alone. This edition is based on the first folio, the Shakespearean standard, with references to the other folios, critical comments, and citations from the other annotators. Whoever at small expense wishes to know his Shakespeare, what is best that has been said about him, and how critically to appreciate him, will find this edition an attractive and satisfactory one.

Miss Porter has not only commented on and written about the modern poets, but she has written poetry of a high order herself. Her "Lips of Music" (New York: Crowell, \$1.25) will rank with any poetical volume published in recent years. Miss Porter's verses have not the rhythm and lilt which many persons enjoy in poetry, but they show a large knowledge of and faithfulness to poetical form, a keen intellectual appreciation of the subtler meanings of nature and life, a vivid apprehension of that world of images and the imagination to which the poets constantly resort, and, withal, a simple, heartfelt sympathy with all who struggle and aspire and revolt. In all her pages Miss Porter shows her remarkable knowledge of the language and the symbols of the poets, and she has the instinct and the passion of culture. This does not keep her from a great fondness for old mother nature, of which she frequently sings. At the same time the ways and labors of men and women form the substance of many of her poems. In "The Burthen," she longs for the warm touch of those who toil and win in life's struggles.

KEEP ME IN TUNE WITH ALL THE POWERS THAT WORK.

And the world's good will!
Let be the flood and ebb, sunshine or
My day's deeds spur and thrill—
Grave joys, that in the world's song's
burthen lurk.
My steadfast soul's song fill!

In her poem on "Chelsea" and its fire Miss Porter has expressed her keen sense of the tragedies of life, and of those world struggles of men and nations by means of which humanity progresses toward a nobler and happier destiny. Her faith in these prophetic causes that lead through evolution and revolt to finer issues finds expression in the poem near the end of the volume that bears the title of "Lips of Music."

"Turn, Life, and face me! Under smiling masks
You gleam, but you escape. Dares only Death,
Dumb Death, front eager Man? True-touch me, Life,
To hear your hidden mouth of melody,
Your lips of Music!"

Life stood before me, smiling masks torn off,
Those stars, her eyes were living wells
of tears,
The iron entered eddies to her soul,
And yet but moved her mouth to melody.
Her lips to music.

"Know, then," she said, "it only marks
life true
When stars the brighter beckon under
tears,
When rapture wingeth passion up
from pain,
And trembling souls move mouths to
melody
And lips of music."

Then, first I felt Life's force and steady
ness lure,
And read the meaning lighted in her
eyes.
Her wine to hearten heroes feeds from
wanton
And conquest moves her mouth to
melody,
Her lips to music.

"Ay! Heed!" she cried, "No wound
shall sap my founts,
But they shall pour the heartening
wine of Health.
Retrieval, Rescue—feed the master-
ship
Inspiring all mouths to melody,
All lips to music."

"No wrong shall hurt my children, but
shall spawn
Delivering heroes; snite renewing
wine
Out with the steel of harm to feast
good will,
And wake the happy mouth to melody,
The lips to music."

So, of her will to save the overborn—
The stunted, pillaged, want-dogged,
wing-horned;
Of joy she yearns to wrest—even from
woe,
Loud rang her prophet-mouth to
melody,
Her lips of music.

Those who have caught the full intent of this poem as they read will not be surprised to hear that Miss Porter is a Socialist and a party member. For many years she has been in sympathy with the growing faith of the world, and for a half dozen she has joined in the fellowship of those whose eyes are steadfast on the future. She writes in a private letter that hereafter her poems will be most largely inspired with the new social vision.

Miss Clarke has been now for many years fellow worker with Miss Porter, boon companion, her other half. Together they have toiled, together they have won their victories. Miss Clarke is musician rather than poet, composer rather than verse maker. She has written much for the piano, music for many songs; especially has she set to music many of Browning's lyrics. Seven of the lyrics in Miss Porter's "Lips of Music" she has provided with a musical accompaniment. With a large knowledge of music as a science and as an art, she combines a rich gift of musical expression.

Miss Clarke is also a writer of books. She has not only joined in the editorial labors of Miss Porter, but she has followed interests of her own. This has led her to the writing of two or three volumes biographical-interpretive of the life and poetry of Robert Browning. She has written of his England and of his Italy, of Longfellow's country, and also of Hawthorne's. These volumes, finely printed and attractively illustrated, have had wide recognition for their appreciation of nature and the haunts of men of genius. Her two volumes on myths, "A Child's Guide to Mythology," and "Ancient Myths in Modern Poets," both published in New York by the Baker & Taylor Company, are worthy of attention. The first of these books is an admirable introduction to mythology, not merely for the child, but for all persons except the specialists. Based on the more recent scientific investigations, it makes attractive and interesting the old stories of the races, because it fits them into our newer knowledge, and gives them meaning as phases in the evolution of culture. This same point of view gives meaning to the volume on the uses of myths by the poets.

All human achievement is worth recording and has its meaning for others, by way of admonition or encouragement. Something plucky and forceful has been in the career of the women of whom I have written, in that they took up a sphere of labor quite out of the usual, and have carried through their aims to success, against many discouragements. Without making any noise about it in any manner seeking notoriety, they have shown what two women can accomplish for themselves in a sphere of effort not popular or remunerative. They have made a secure place for themselves in the history of the intellectual development of our country. It has been done by hard labor, persistent effort, and faith in that for which they have toiled. The rewards in financial prosperity have not been great, but the fine work accomplished, and the widening circle of admirers and appreciators, have afforded ample reward. As a little record of the achievements of the now woman this statement of work done is worthy of presentation to a wider public.

THE REVOLUTION.

By C. A. KOSTNER.

Come to me, ye heavy laden,
I will give you—no, not rest,
But I'll kindle in your breast
A desire for an Auld
On this earth, blood-drenched, unblest

Listen! lift your head, with sorrow
Bent to earthward, like a dog,
And forget your chain and clog,
And view with me that Tomorrow
Dim-apparent through the fog.

Justice, Love, Goodwill and Freedom,
To obtain 'twixt man and man;
Vanished narrow caste and class;
And the punishment of Eden,
On the lands whose rivers ran

With their sons' blood and their daughters'
tears,
And whose air was filled with groans
And whose land was strewn with bones
Of a hundred thousand slaughterers
Of their best and bravest sons.

And from out the wreck appearing
Like the magic of a dream—
Fairest can no vision seem—
Lands where men unfaded, unweaving
Fare together down life's stream.

Aye, that is the goal that's ours!
Upward! slowly though I go
Leading slinking from below
To a region fair with flowers
Where a nobler race will grow