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

The New York Call

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

The Weather. [illegible] AND WARMER.

TELEPHONE [illegible] BEEKMAN.

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MANSFIELD FINDS A PAPER TO DEFEND HIS GRAFTING

Staid Old Journal Tries to Whitewash Church Institute Which The Call Exposed.

KNOWS THE REAL FACTS

Ignores Completely the Fleecing of Seamen and Confessions of Rank Double-Dealing.

Congratulations to the Rev. Archibald Mansfield and the Seamen's Church Institute!

Would that one might felicitate the Evening Post in like manner.

Unfortunately, however, the honors all go to Mansfield and his institute. The Evening Post must be content with such laurels as regularly adorn the goat.

Within the past month this newspaper had the pleasure of exposing the game of flimflam and false pretense conducted at the Seamen's Church Institute by Preacher Mansfield. It showed through facts and Mansfield's own confession, that this precious institution, which solicits thousands of dollars "to befriend destitute seamen," has effected something very like a corner in the recruiting market; that it received $2 apiece for every man enlisted from this port in the United States navy auxiliary service; that through its powerful Wall Street backers it also levies a fee of from 50 cents to $2 from a number of large private steamship companies for every seaman recruited, and that it does not recruit seamen for those branches of the government marine service which do not pay for men.

It has been shown further in these columns that Mansfield and his colleagues are parties to the violation of the federal law which says that this shall be a free port for seamen, and that other federal law, which makes it a crime for any person or persons to accept an advance note on a seaman's wages and cash the same before the amount named shall actually have been earned at sea.

Pharisees Scared.

Following these and other exposures, panic reigned among the pious frauds who grow fat on the funds they extract from seamen and the hundreds of thousands of dollars additional which they solicit from persons who regularly give up to black-gowned fakers who approach with eyes turned to heaven.

Not one of the charges of hypocrisy and double dealing made by The Call were or could be denied by Mansfield. He and his friends read them with feelings of consternation and simply ran around in circles, calling on high heaven to blast the newspaper that dared tell the truth about their graft.

Editors Knew Truth.

Then this crew of religious pirates made the round of newspaper offices of this city and tried to induce some simple minded city editor to take up the cudgel in their defense. Every city editor in the city had read The Call stories and rejoices that the truth was being told at last. For, be it remembered, these city editors and their reporters have long known the shameful facts recited here. Time and again shipping reporters have laid the tale before their chiefs and begged permission to print it. And the editors only gnashed their teeth in impotent rage because the money mongers who control every capitalist newspaper in New York do not dare to attack the rich men of America and the church which has been prostituted in their defense.

The New York World was one of the newspapers which Mansfield asked to publish stories in refutation of The Call exposure.

"Where are your facts?" asked the World. "We have read The Call charges. Have you any denial to make?"

But Mansfield had no facts to offer in refutation of the charges. He simply wanted some powerful newspaper to publish columns of fatuous praise of the work being done by his society. But these editors did not care to appear foolish by praising the Seamen's Church Institute at the very moment when it was being exposed as a nest of hypocrites by a newspaper which had the facts to prove its allegations.

So they all turned it down, all but [illegible] staid old Evening Post, 3 [illegible] a copy, "designed to diffuse among the people correct information on interesting subjects, to incul-

(Continued on Page 2.)

MERRY DEL VAL MAY RESIGN POSITION

Rumor That If Break Occurs Between Vatican and Spanish Government He Will Quit.

MADRID, July 7.—In case of a break between the Vatican and the Spanish government as the result of the present dissension regarding the revision of the concordat, Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, it was anounced today, would resign his position. The papal secretary, his friends say, has the strongest national feeling and will not wish to remain in a position where this feeling will be in a sonstant clash with his official duties.

The debate over the religious questions at issue continues to be the all absorbing topic in both houses of parliament. While the clericals are making the fight of their lives for the dominance of the Catholic church in the government, there are increasing evidences that Premier Canalejas will win his fight against the invasion of state sovereignty by the church.

MADRID, July 7.—King Alfonso today signed the bill, drawn up by Premier Canalejas, forbidding further religious orders to enter Spain until the pending negotiations with the Vatican for a revision of the concordat are ended. The premier will present the measure to the cortes tomorrow.

Commercial bodies have joined in a petition in favor of limiting the growth of monastic orders. They assert that the orders are monopolizing many branches of industry and commerce. The Republican organizations have pledged themselves to support the government's religious program.

PULLMAN COMPANY PULLS A BLUFF

CHICAGO, July 7.—If the interstate commerce commission reduces the price of sleeping car berths, "sleepers" will be carried at a loss in many instances, it was declared today in the United States Circuit Court when the Pullman Company tried to get a preliminary injunction restraining the commission from putting the reduction into effect.

Affidavits introduced by Attorney Gustavus S. Fernald, counsel for the Pullman Company, showed that if the price of berths was reduced the net earnings of sleeping cars on the Northern Pacific lines would be less than 5 per cent. Between St. Paul and Fargo, it was declared, the net earnings would only be 1.77 per cent.

TO BEGIN PACKERS' PROBE NEXT WEEK

CHICAGO, Ill., July 7.—W. S. Kenyon, assistant to Attorney General Wickersham, and Special Assistant District Attorney James H. Wilkerson held a conference today and prepared for the federal grand jury investigation of the packers, which will begin next week. Kenyon left for Washington tonight, but will return to Chicago next week so as to be here when Judge Landis starts the inquiry on July 14. The seventy-five grand jury veniremen have been subpoenaed and the summoning of witnesses in the stockyards and oleomargarine inquiries will begin soon.

YOUNG WATTERSON FACES MATTEAWAN

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 7.—Ewing Watterson, son of Col. Henry Watterson, the Louisville, Ky., editor, was arraigned before Police Justice Benjamin Rowe at Saugerties today on a charge of assault in the first degree.

Through his counsel, William D. Scrinnier, the prisoner waived examination to appear before the grand jury. Indications are there will be no opposition to having him declared insane and committed to the Matteawan state hospital. Michael J. Martin, whom Ewing Watterson shot in the former's saloon without cause on July 1, is recovering from his three wounds.

HARD BLOW FOR BROKERS.

Shears Sharpened and Lambs Ready When Telegraph Service Fails.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 7.—Loomis and Godbaw, who for several years have conducted a brokers' office in this city and received their quotations over a Western Union wire from Baltimore, were sadly disappointed today, when just before time for the market to open they were informed by the local office of the telegraph company that orders had come from Syracuse that the service had been discontinued.

The local manager disclaimed all knowledge as to why the service had been eliminated and the brokerage firm had no explanation to offer.

CRISIS IN AUSTRIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

Action of Czechs in Forming Separate Trade Unions Leads to Antagonisms in the Reichsrath.

(Special Correspondence.)

By T. H. ROTHSTEIN.

LONDON, June 28.—It would be useless to try and blink any longer at the deplorable fact that our splendid Social-Democracy in Austria is passing through a momentous crisis which may easily lead to a split and cause a terrible setback to the whole movement. Our party in Austria was, certainly, till now, the next best to the German in point of external power, discipline, leadership and theoretical knowledge, and though its policy might have frequently appeared to some of us as excessively opportunist, we knew that this was chiefly due to the special conditions of Austria, where a feudal aristocracy has yet to be overthrown and a bourgeoisie assisted in saddle.

Above all, we are all proud of its clever and successful solution of the thorny national question which has played such an enormous part in the dual monarchy as an obstacle to political and party progress. Indeed, our Austrian Comrades were the authors of the solution of this question on the basis of cultural autonomy, and gave in the form of their organization, as a party, an object lesson of national-international unity. Of late, however, symptoms began to appear indicating that with the spread of the field of the party's activity, following upon its own growth, and the introduction of universal suffrage, that solution of the national question will have to undergo a severe test.

Separate Unions Formed.

As far back as 1897 our Czech Comrades, while still continuing to form part of the common Social-Democracy of the empire on an autonomous basis, began to form also autonomous trade unions with a tendency to separate organization and separate national management. The idea did not find favor with the Comrades of other—above all, the German—nationality. It is quite true, they argued, that the special national requirements of each component part of the Austrian population have to be met by a special national political organization which then enters on a federative basis the common Social-Democracy.

But the economic struggle is, in all its essential features, the same all over the monarchy, whatever the nationality of the worker or of the employer. Consequently separate national trade unions are unnecessary and even detrimental inasmuch as they tend to obscure the predominant fact of the class struggle and class antagonism within the same nation, weaken the resources of the proletariat, impair its energy and quickness in taking decision and entering upon this or other action, and so forth.

Notwithstanding these very reasonable arguments, the Czech Comrades continued in their practice of building up not only in Bohemia, but in all places where their nationals were working, separate trade unions, independent of the general trade unions (so-called centralized) of the same industry, and ultimately set up, as against the hitherto existing general central committee which managed all trade unions of the empire, a separate and independent Czech-Slavic committee to manage the separate Czech trade unions and act as the equal to the former.

In 1905, in spite of the decision of the general congress of Austrian trade unions and the protest of other nationalities, the executive of the Czech Social-Democracy sanctioned this arrangement formally, with the result that there are at present in Austria for all important branches of industry two independent trade union organizations, worked through a double set of branches from two separate centers. The Czech portion embraces some 45,000, and the other some 415,000 men.

What has hitherto been the curse of the bourgeois parties in Austria has now afflicted the Austrian proletariat. The other day, with a view to the Copenhagen congress, the International Social-Democratic group in parliament offered its good offices to the two trade union committees in order to bring about a settlement of the split. The centralist committee, led by Comrade Hueber, gladly embraced the offer, but the separatists, acting in conjunction with the Czech party executive, declined, unless the separatist program were made the basis of the discussion. As this condition was unacceptable to the other side, the offer of the parliamentary group fell through. It is to be feared that the dispute will come before the congress at Copenhagen, as the Czechs no doubt will demand separate representation.

Split in Reichsrath.

As I write, the telegraph brings the appalling news that the split has now been carried into the party itself. A Czech chauvinist radical by the name of Stanjek, having proposed in the reichsrath the state subvention of a Czech nationalist school at Vienna, the Czech Social-Democrats voted in favor, and the Germans, led by Adler, voted against the proposal. This is the first instance of this kind, and the Pravo Lidu, the organ of the Czech Social-Democracy, is itself constrained to comment as follows: "Yesterday will forever be inscribed in the annals of Social-Democracy of Austria. We voted against each other, the Czech

(Continued on Page 4.)

NO DECISION IN SOCIALIST CASE

At Conclusion of Three Hours' Argument Lindgren's Hearing Is Adjourned.

ARGUMENTS UP ON MONDAY

Magistrate Wants to Know Whether "Socialist Party Is Composed of Lady or Gentlemen Voters."

After three hours' argument before Magistrate Higginbotham in the Bedford avenue court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, the case of Edward Lindgren, organizer of the Socialist party, charged with blockading traffic at Franklin and Nobel streets, near the mill of the American Manufacturing Company—the cordage trust—was adjourned until next Monday.

The complaint against Lindgren was also amended by the police, being based upon subdivision 3, of section 1530 of the penal law instead of section 315 of the Greater New York Charter.

The case of John Lockwood, who was arrested last Saturday night while speaking at the corner of Manhattan avenue and [illegible] street, was also adjourned until Monday.

Magistrate Higginbotham's state of mind was very clearly shown when he asked: "Is the Socialist party composed of lady or gentlemen voters?"

Attorney Solomon S. Schwartz, who represented Lindgren, opened the case by moving that the complaint against his client should be dismissed. He argued that section [illegible] of the charter of Greater New York has nothing to do with the public, but is a rule for the police to obey. The charge against Lindgren was that he blocked traffic, and Schwartz argued that instead of arresting him the police should have attempted to clear a passage way for traffic. It was the duty of the police, he said, to obey section 315, and clear a way for traffic.

Magistrate Higginbotham dodged the [illegible] very adroitly, saying that he would neither grant nor deny the motion to dismiss the charge against Lindgren, but would listen to the testimony of the police so that he might render an opinion in the case.

Lindgren's Hideous Crime.

Lieutenant Hannon, of the legal bureau of the Police Department, argued that Lindgren had committed a crime and that the complaint against him should not be dismissed. Deputy Commissioner Reynolds assisted Hannon, arguing that Lindgren had obstructed traffic and that the police were within their rights in arresting [illegible] act, he argued the police simply performed their duty in making the arrest.

Captain William A. Coleman was the first witness, and he testified that Lindgren was arrested under his orders. He said that Lindgren stood up on a chair and started to address an audience of about 200 men and women, and the crowd increased steadily. He then ordered Lindgren to stop speaking, he testified, but Lindgren refused to do so, telling him: "If you take three or four of the twenty or more policemen you have around here, you will be able to clear a passage for traffic."

Continuing, Captain Coleman testified that he made no attempt to clear a passage for traffic, but relied upon orders given him by Inspector Sweeney to stop the meeting. He further testified that he stopped the meeting for fear that there would be more trouble. He said that he knew several officers of the American Manufacturing Company and he feared trouble when the 1,100 employes of the big mill were released at the close of the day's work.

Sweeney Tells Orders.

Inspector Sweeney testified that he had received orders from Deputy Commissioner Reynolds not to allow any Socialist meetings at the corner of Franklin and Noble streets. He said that Lindgren had blocked traffic.

"Then, why did you, as an inspector, not order your officers to clear a passage for traffic?" thundered Attorney Schwartz.

Inspector Sweeney shook his head wisely, but made no reply.

Captain Dooley, of the 168th precinct, who was not present when Lindgren was arrested, and did not know anything about the case, was brought to testify for the police. He said that he knew that the strikers had been congesting on 5th street for the past ten weeks.

"Did you ever allow any Socialist meetings in your precinct?" Lieutenant Hannon asked Captain Dooley.

"Allow?" thundered Attorney Schwartz. "Socialists have a right to hold meetings anywhere and everywhere, and it is not for the police to

(Continued on page 2.)

POSTOFFICE GRAFT NOW UNDER PROBE

Exposure by The Call a Godsend to Defenseless Foreigners of the East Side.

The postoffice authorities yesterday ordered an investigation of The Call's charges that the money order clerks at Branch B of the New York postoffice are directly assisting in the swindling of immigrants by practically refusing to accept any application for a money order that has not been written by one of the notaries public who do business on the sidewalk across from the postoffice.

When these charges, which were printed exclusively in yesterday's Call, were brought to the attention of Postmaster Morgan he immediately held a conference with the superintendent of the money order division, Walter R. Hotchkiss.

After the conference both Postmaster Morgan and Superintendent Hotchkiss declared their intention to make a thorough investigation.

"This is a serious matter," said Hotchkiss. "We will look into it thoroughly. I find it very hard to believe, but if it is true that the clerks at any sub-station of the postoffice have been dishonest, or even discourteous to patrons, we will take steps to prevent such occurrences in the future. The postmaster will issue a formal statement within the next twenty-four hours, I believe."

Virtual Confession.

At Station B, Superintendent W. L. Baldwin attempted to deny the charges at first. In the next breath, however, he admitted the allegation that the clerks were sending applicants for money orders to the notaries public across the street. Superintendent Baldwin said:

"It's true that many people come up with improperly written money order applications, and such are referred to the professional letter [illegible] the street, who make a business of doing clerical work for those who are too ignorant to do it for themselves."

Inquiry in the neighborhood likewise substantiated the allegation made by The Call that the clerks and at least one of the notaries public, the one on the Attorney street side of the postoffice, are hobnobbing together a great deal. It is this notary public who is doing a business of $50 or more a week by collecting 3 cents for the writing of every application. The secret of his popularity with the clerks, on the surface at least, consists in his being a "good fellow." According to merchants in that neighborhood, he takes over baskets of fruit to the clerks at lunch time.

From the notary public on the Grand street side of the postoffice, whose name is Louis Yollis, more details of the dealings between the clerks and the notaries were learned. Yollis said he was not paying any graft and intimated that this was probably the cause of his poverty and failure.

Honesty Don't Pay.

"I am barely making a living," Yollis said, "and the reason is simply because I have failed to make the clerks in the postoffice my friends. I failed to take a [illegible] have frequently given [illegible] two years that I [illegible] here trying to eke out [illegible] by filling out money order blanks. When I come in for some blanks the clerks are always rude to me. But they are not so to the man across the street. When my competitor of the Attorney street side of the postoffice comes in he is treated like a pal by the clerks. Once I asked them why they were so rude to me and one of them told me that I don't know how to deal with people.

"I do not say that the clerks get graft from my competitor," Yollis continued, "but it is [illegible] they should discr[illegible] cations filled out [illegible] old customers have [illegible] me to have their ap[illegible] When I ask them wh[illegible] that the clerks urge [illegible] Katz. He writes better [illegible] say. Yet any sane [illegible] my handwriting is [illegible] than is the hand[illegible] petitor.

"I repeat, I don't [illegible] the man bribes the clerks, [illegible] people around here—thousands of them—say that there is graft somewhere. Otherwise how is one to account for the fact that any application blank, no matter how nicely written, so long as it is not in the handwriting of my competitor, is received under protest by the clerks in the postoffice."

Victims Applaud Call.

That Yollis though he knows six languages is barely making a living was evident. He is liv[illegible] at the corner of [illegible] streets, in fro[illegible] writing desk. [illegible] stove, an old [illegible] it and two ba[illegible] "home."

In the post[illegible] much differe[illegible] the place wa[illegible] investigator pr[illegible] order clerks w[illegible] and replied to qu[illegible] and not with a grin, or a [illegible], or even with

(Continued on page 2.)

REVOLTING GARMENT MAKERS WALK OUT WITH [illegible] UNITED RANKS

PATIENT'S DEATH DUE TO MISTREATMENT

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Prosecutor Crossley was called upon today to investigate the death of Joseph Sido, a patient at the State Hospital for the Insane. Sido died this morning and a post mortem disclosed that he had several broken ribs, besides ruptured intestines.

Rough handling by attendants during the night was feared by the hospital authorities to have been the cause of death, though there had been no report of anything of the kind.

Ralph Lincoln, James T. Jones, Stanley Hart and Frank Eeders were the attendants having charge of the ward in which Sido was confined. They were all discharged today.

HAWAIIAN OFFICIALS ARE EXONERATED

Charges Growing Out of Deception and Enslavement of Russian Workers Dismissed by Secretary Nagel.

(By United Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel today dismissed the charges of negligence brought against the United States immigration officials in Hawaii by President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, as unwarranted by the facts in the case.

Gompers charged that conditions similar to peonage existed and that [illegible] were [illegible] imported under false pretenses.

As a sequel to this story it has become known that Anatoly Vassilieff, who supplied Gompers with the information upon which the charges were based, had been thrown into jail by the federal authorities in Hawaii on the charge of being an anarchist.

Gompers said today that he believed the charges against Vassilieff had been trumped up by United States District Attorney Breckens, of Hawaii, to suppress the criticism against the federal authorities.

An investigation of Vassilieff's case has been made by Acting Inspector Halsey, in charge of immigration in Hawaii, and his report was submitted for consideration to Secretary [illegible] today.

HAWAIIAN PROTEST AT UNION SQUARE

Workers to Rally to the [illegible] Imprisoned Leader of [illegible] lulu Toilers.

A meeting to protest against the action of the government in whitewashing the Honolulu officials who sanctioned the luring of 2,000 poor workers from Siberia to the Hawaiian Islands with rosy promises and then forced them into peonage, will be held at Union Square tonight at 8 o'clock.

The action of the federal officials, as reported in the foregoing dispatch, makes it more imperative that every Socialist, every trade unionist and every liberty loving citizen should join in this protest in order to make it impossible for the Hawaiian authorities to deport Vasilieff, the leader of the revolting workers, on the trumped up charge of being an anarchist.

The speakers announced are:

Algernon Lee, Sol Fieldman, James Holland, James Barry and Harry De Vaux, in English; Henry Feurer, in Polish; Abraham Cahan, in Yiddish, and Dr. S. Ingerman and Nicholas Aleinikoff, in Russian.

Seldom, if ever, have such gross outrages been committed upon a group of workers under the Stars and Stripes as have been inflicted upon these Russian workers. The federal officials have dismissed the charges made by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, and the case is now up to the workers.

Nicholas Aleinikoff, who is secretary of the Hawaiian Defense Conference, under whose auspices this meeting has been arranged, appeals to all workers to attend this meeting tonight to make it of such proportions that the federal officials will fear to deport Vasilieff.

MORE COIN FOR GEORGE V.

LONDON, July 7.—The report of the committee on King George's civil list has been issued. It does not recommend any alterations from the civil list of the late King Edward, but makes the allowance for the upkeep of the royal palaces £27,000 a year instead of £20,000. It also recommends an appropriation of £55,000 for placing these palaces in a fit condition for occupation by their majesties, King George and Queen Mary.

50,000 Working Men and Women Quietly Leave Their Places When Call Comes at 2 o'Clock.

1,500 SHOPS LEFT HELPLESS

One of Most Impressive Demonstrations of Unity Seen in Years—Unorganized Eagerly Join.

The long expected strike of [illegible] makers went into effect at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when 50,000 men and women packed up their working paraphernalia and left the shops. Before the end of the week the strikers' numbers will be [illegible] to 75,000, it is thought by officials.

Within an hour after the strike was called the police got busy and arrested six men who were spreading strike circulars, in which the strikers were warned to keep the peace. In the Jefferson Market Court three of the men under arrest were promptly discharged. The other three were fined, not because they were guilty of any disorder, but simply because freeing all of the men would be a reflection upon the too great ardor of the [illegible] ions of the law.

Late last night President [illegible] berg, of the International Garment Workers' Union, said that the [illegible] of the union were in [illegible] dition. The ready [illegible] would amount to $75,000. [illegible] ing the day Secretary [illegible] was in communication with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and the backing of that body has been assured.

Last night at the headquarters of the strikers was really a "night off," for all of the officers of the union slept little the previous night.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the strike committee [illegible] Beethoven [illegible] meeting [illegible] the committee [illegible] [illegible] hour later [illegible] distributing a [illegible] printed in English, Yiddish [illegible] announcing to the eager [illegible] that the strike was on.

Call to Arms.

[illegible] text of the circular follows: [illegible] cutters, operators, [illegible] finishers, buttonhole makers [illegible] pressers employed in the cloak [illegible] skirt trade in the city of New York and vicinity are directed to stop work at 2 o'clock today, prompt, not sooner or later, this afternoon. [illegible] up your tools and [illegible] and stay out un[illegible] demands, present[illegible] ployers, will be [illegible] them.

To All Our Members:

You are requested to leave your employment as orderly and quietly as possible. Pick no arguments and enter into no discussion with either your employers, with members of the firm or with other employes.

This order is directed to each individual member. Take along with you your shears, cutting knives and other articles of property which you have in your shop. In going down use either stairway or elevator and leave in an orderly manner. As soon as you leave the factory do not stop on the sidewalk, but leave quietly for your headquarters, as directed below. Do not wait for any committees to take you down; we will send none. We rely solely upon the loyalty of the operatives in our trade to cheerfully abide by the decision of their organization and stay out from employment until ordered back to work by your organization. Above all, give no opportunity to your employers or other interested parties to make disturbances which may lead to a breach of the law and to arrests.

Show the world that you are an organized, disciplined, well behaved body, who know your duties and rights, and who are law abiding citizens. Remember a great deal of the success of your present struggle depends upon your orderly conduct during the time you are compelled to remain out.

Be loyal to your organization [illegible] to the cause you are [illegible]

for, and a speedy victory is assured.

Where You Should Go After Leaving Your Shops.

All shops east and west from 14th to 23d street shall assemble at Progress Assembly Rooms, Avenue A and 2d street. From there a committee will await and direct the employes of each shop to their respective hall.

All shops located east and west of 23d to 17th street shall assemble at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street.

All shops located from 17th to 10th street should assemble at 206 East Broadway.

All shops located from 10th to Spring street shall assemble at 96 Clinton street.

All shops located from Spring to Walker street shall assemble at 98 Forsyth street.

All shops located at Canal, Division and East Broadway and the adjacent streets shall assemble at 49 Henry street.

All outside shops to assemble at 92 Columbia street.

Headquarters of the Cutters during the strike will be at Webster Hall, 11th street, near Third avenue.

By order the General Committee of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, I. L. G. W. U.

President Rosenberg estimated last night that fully 90 per cent of the cloak makers were out, but said that before another day passes the other 10 per cent will also be in the ranks of the strikers.

Non-Union Workers Eager.

The most remarkable thing about this walkout is the fact that the non-union workers were just as eager to strike as the unionists.

The number of shops affected by the strike thus far is 1,800.

During the day a number of garment manufacturers called upon the union officials to make public the demands of the union. But the officers informed them that the presenting of the demands to the bosses is in the hands of a committee and that committee will not begin any peace negotiations until the general strike orders have been carried out effectively and work has ceased in every cloak making establishment in New York.

The walkout from the shops was one of the most impressive spectacles New York has witnessed in years.

From the streets about Washington Square, and from every East Side section where such establishments flourish, crowds of wage slaves swarmed toward their various meeting halls, where they had been bidden to gather for ratification of the movement at 4 o'clock. They left their machines abruptly, while the employers looked on in silence or vainly urged them to remain. A big pink poster had been the summons. Runners for the union began to distribute the notice at noon and in two hours every shop had been reached.

As the thousands upon thousands of men marched down to their headquarters their enthusiasm knew no bounds. Every one seemed confident that the strike would be won, and won speedily. Especially did this enthusiasm rise when the chairman of the settlement committee announced—and this announcement quickly spread through the thousand-headed mass—that he had received more than seventy messages from employers wanting to meet with the demands of the strikers.

As for running the shops with scabs the strikers scoffed at the very mention of the thing. The cloak making industry, they asserted, demands skilled hands, and if the employers were to try at the beginning of the season to run their shops with scabs they would soon find that they will lose more money this way than by keeping their shops closed altogether.

Wise to Bosses' Bluffs.

That the threat of the bosses to transfer their orders to other cities and have them made there will not materialize became evident today when messages were received from Boston, Philadelphia and other large cities in the East and West, stating that any attempt on the part of New York manufacturers to transfer their orders to these cities would promptly result in a nation wide strike of the cloak makers.

In spite of the ample provision that was made for the handling of the crowds the streets about the shops and the union headquarters were massed with humanity.

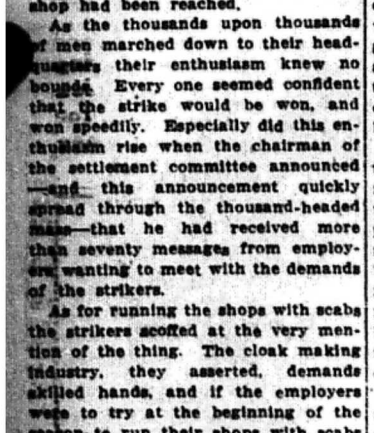
Broadway, Third avenue and the immediate environs of the various locals were inundated by the tides of workers which poured out of the various shops. The thousands as they moved in mass forced ordinary pedestrians, in many places, to step off the sidewalk into the street if they were not to be swept along in the general tidal direction.

An instance of what occurred in a dozen places was the meeting conducted before the Manhattan Lyceum, at 66 East 4th street. The workers who had streamed down Fourth avenue and across 4th street by the time the Lyceum was reached had become so congested that the street was impassable.

Vast Throngs Listen.

Up the front of the building run fire escapes. From one of these as a rostrum leaders of the movement in turn addressed the assemblage below them. Side by side on this outdoor platform were Salvatore Ninfol, Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish paper Vorwaerts; Isador Horowitz and Luigi Cassato, a member of the press committee for the union.

The speakers were earnest to the point of tears in adjuring the workers, whom they addressed as industrial crusaders, to be resolute and law abiding in standing to their demands. They were besought to do away wholly with class distinctions, and Russians, Jews, Italians, Hungarians alike to work to the common end.



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ORGANIZE TO AID THE STRIKING BAKERS

A new club of about 150 German women was organized yesterday by the striking bakers, at a meeting in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. The majority of the women are wives of members of the Brewery Workers' Union, who have shown much sympathy with the bakers in their present strike.

The name of the new society is "Frauen's Hilf Verein Lebensmittel Arbeiter," and it intends to carry on a campaign for the union label. It was decided, at the meeting yesterday, that the house to house canvass that has been carried on by the women's auxiliary of the striking bakers should be continued and enlarged.

Hermann Gund, who organized the women, said that the brewery workers' wives were won over by the women who were canvassing against non-union bread. "When the women went to argue against scab bread they, at the same time, asked the others to join them and help carry on the fight. This organization is the result of the previous campaign," he said.

The new organization has mapped out a line of action, and a strong campaign against non-union bread will be started. Today they will begin canvassing among their friends, asking them to join their club and to patronize those grocers and delicatessen stores that sell only union bread.

The twenty committees, appointed the night before last to solicit help from labor organizations, began their work yesterday and worked out a plan of action. Unions that met last night were visited and others will be visited on their meeting nights. Societies and organizations that hold no meetings in the near future will be approached by mail, asking that they send whatever assistance they can.

Money for the strike fund will be received by August Ganser, secretary of Local No. 1, International Bakers and Confectionery Workers' Union, 243 East 84th street, and by Paul Gerlach, treasurer of the same local, at 322 East 55th street.

A picnic will be held tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Hyman's Park, Woodside, L. I., for the benefit of the striking bakers. Any of the unused tickets for the two previous picnics will be acceptable at the gate, it was said.

TELEGRAPHERS GET BIG WAGE ADVANCE

TORONTO, Ontario, July 7.—The board of conciliation has issued the following award to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway telegraphers:

Increase of from 25 to 35 per cent in pay. Agents who do telegraphing on main lines, $30 per month, and on branch lines $66. Telegraphers and train dispatchers: First year, $131 per month; second year, $136; third year and after, $146. Relief telegraphers and dispatchers, $119 per month; after one year's service, $131. Hours are to be shortened and grievances removed.

The board orders the reinstatement of men dismissed during negotiations.

PATHOS IN TAILORS' PRESENT STRIKE

The strike of the second-hand tailors for a ten-hour workday and a 10 per cent increase in wages, called last Wednesday, shows how popular trade unionism has become on the East Side, as the strikers are all religious Jews who, but a few years ago, did not know the meaning of a strike and were ignorant of the very existence of a labor movement. They were thought to be the most hopeless element of the tailoring trade, enslaved and degraded by conditions which deadened their intelligence.

Pressed by these conditions, they looked around for help, and in their dilemma appealed to the United Hebrew Trades for assistance. A union was finally formed and the strike called.

On the top floor of an old building, at 387 Grand street, these men now loiter about, waiting for the bosses to come and grant their demands.

Most of these men are old and feeble, with the exception of M. Blumenthal, the secretary of the newly made union, who is robust enough.

B. Weinstein, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, speaking of the second-hand tailors, said:

"We do not expect them to make great gains, nor do we expect a strong union. But their effort to combine is pathetic, and will help them. They do not know the labor movement. They belong rather to the synagogue than to the union."

Nevertheless several bosses came yesterday to the headquarters and signed agreements with the men, granting their demands.

The trade at which the men work is not a tempting one. The "old clothes" man, who hawks the streets of the big cities, brings his purchases to a shop, and there the dirty, cast-off clothes are assorted, cleaned, pressed and put together again, made "like new" and sent South for the negro, or sold to the poorest paid workers of the city. The work is dirty and dangerous, and pays starvation wages.

"All tailors are trying to better their conditions through a strike," said Blumenthal to a reporter of The Call yesterday, "so why can't we? Anyhow, we shall try."

SUGAR WEIGHERS GO OUT IN SUPPORT OF EMPLOYE

Thirty-five sugar weighers employed at the sugar house of the American Sugar Refining Company, at the foot of Kent avenue, between South 4th and South 5th streets, Williamsburg, have walked out because one of their fellow weighers was discharged on Tuesday afternoon for the alleged disobedience of an order of one of the foremen.

After the weigher was discharged, a committee of the men working on the dock of the Havemeyer refinery went to see Superintendent Fritz and asked that the man be reinstated. Fritz told them that he would not interfere with the foreman.

All the weighers went out to the refinery Wednesday morning, together with the discharged man, hoping that he would be reinstated, but as he was not taken back none of them went to work. When seen at their strike headquarters, Grand street and Kent avenue, the weighers said they expect to get out the teamsters and the sugar refiners on a sympathetic strike.

The walkout of the weighers practically ties up the operation of the refinery, as there are two large cargoes of sugar from Java and Cuba to unload, and there are also a lot of lighters from the South Brooklyn store warehouses. The sugar is constantly being piled up. The custom officials had two easy days, and instead of working and verifying the weighers they sat at their office on Wythe avenue and South 4th street and comfortably indulged in cigars.

At the company's office it was said yesterday that they had obtained weighers from the neighboring plants to do the work of the strikers, and that the strike would not affect the refinery.

A Call reporter yesterday went to see the officers of the sugar refinery employes at 103 Grand street, and hear their reports as to whether a sympathetic strike was possible.

"A comittee of the strikers called at our office on Wednesday and told us that they were on strike and that they wanted the sugar refiners to go out on a sympathetic strike," said the secretary of the union. "I could not give them a definite reply, as it was not in my power to call a strike."

Furthermore, the secretary said that the feeling against the weighers has been very bitter, as they are the men who scabbed on the refiners during the recent strike, it was said.

"We asked them to join us in our strike," said a refinery worker, "but they stayed in the refinery and have done all kinds of work while the strike was on. A strike is impossible, and the men at the meeting next Sunday will certainly turn down any motion to strike," he concluded.

The weighers also called on Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, but got no satisfactory reply. Frayne ordered the refiners not to go on a sympathetic strike and to ignore all requests or agitation for a strike.

The sugar refinery truck drivers have also been requested to strike in sympathy, but so far they are all at work, and it is not expected that they will go out.

MANY SETTLEMENTS IN TAILOR STRIKE

The striking non-basted children's jacket makers spent a busy day yesterday and succeeded in settling several important shops, sending back to work 200 men on conditions favorable to the union.

Following the decision of night before last that settlements should begin at once, the workers of the various shops held separate meetings yesterday at the headquarters of the union, 62 Pitt street, and began to formulate their terms. Immediately after the executive committee took up these demands with the bosses, and the above mentioned settlements resulted.

"We are certain this strike will not last long," said Morris Goldmacher, secretary of the union. "The workers are coming in sooner than we expected and if this continues the union will take in the entire trade within a few days."

All afternoon yesterday a line of women were waiting to enter the union. Many were Poles, but the majority of them were Jewish young women.

3,000 MINERS STRIKE NEAR SCRANTON, PA.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 7.—Trouble that has been brewing between the Pennsylvania Coal Company and its men at No. 6 colliery at Inkerman today caused 3,000 men to go on strike. The men put forward as a grievance a cut in yardage, improper weighing of coal and excessive dockage.

It appears that these matters were considered at a meeting of the men on Wednesday night, at which was reached a decision to strike. A few tried to delay the move until the question could be put up to the conciliation board, but the effort was vain.

Pickets were stationed about the colliery today. The miners at this working went on strike last month, but ten days ago resumed upon a tentative agreement. The men assert that they are not treated as well by the Pennsylvania company as are the men of other companies.

2,000 MINERS STRIKE AGAIN AT PITTSTON

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 7.—Two thousand mine workers of the Erie Coal Company at the No. 5, No. 6 and No. 11 shafts at Pittston, went on strike this morning. They refuse to wait any longer for their leaders to flirt with the company. The company made known its answer several days ago to the 12,000 men who had been on strike, but most of the workers had not made a formal reply.

A meeting was to have been held tonight by the Pittston locals to discuss the matter, but the men at the three shafts voiced their feeling this morning by going on strike.

They claim that there has been a cut in the price paid for yardage, that the coal they mine is not properly weighed, and that they are docked excessively.

Officials of the mine workers' union will strive to have them return to work.

BOSTON HERALD GETS RECEIVER

BOSTON, July 7.—Judge Goll, of the United States Circuit Court, this afternoon appointed John Norris, of New York, and Charles F. Weed, a local attorney, receivers of the Boston Herald Company.

Norris is an officer of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and it is understood he will manage the concern, there being no intimation that publication of either the morning, evening or Sunday issues will be suspended. Receivership proceedings were instituted by the International Paper Company, which claims the Herald company is indebted to it to the amount of $9,520 for news print paper sold between December, 1909, and May 12 of this year.

The indebtedness of the publishing concern is somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,200,000, of which $1,695,000 is a bond issue put out a couple of years ago. Several prominent capitalists are said to have held substantial amounts of the issue, which was put through a local trust company.

SAVES HIS HORSE WHEN AUTO BURNS

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 7.—Dr. Richard C. Knapp, of this city, upon returning from a professional call at 1:30 this morning, was severely burned about the face and hands when the gasoline in his automobile became ignited. He tried to push the auto out of the garage, but failed. Then he found himself hemmed in and had to dash through the flames.

A big barn adjoining the garage, together with the auto, two carriages, harness, etc., were consumed in the fire. The loss will reach about $7,000. Dr. Knapp only succeeded in saving his horse.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TAXI.

John Ryan Seriously Injured in Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., July 7.—Knocked down by a taxicab at Market and Mulberry streets in Newark last night, John Ryan, thirty years old, of 250 West 125th street, New York, was cut and bruised about the head and body and probably injured internally.

Ryan was with his sister, Anna, who lives at 158 Raymond street, South Orange, and were crossing the street when the automobile came along. Ryan's sister jumped back, but before he could get out of danger's path he was struck. Two wheels passed over him. He was taken to the City Hospital.

John Erwin, of 377 Fifteenth avenue, the chauffeur, was arrested.

FELT HUSBAND'S DISGRACE.

Wife of Man Sentenced for Blind Tigering Is Dying.

MUNCIE, Ind., July 7. — Fred Kubach, young married man, was arrested several days ago for operating a blind tiger and was sentenced to thirty days in jail. Mrs. Kubach felt the disgrace keenly and took to her bed, saying there was nothing to live for.

This morning when the physician reported her dying Judge Lener ordered Kubach released, but when he reached home his wife was unconscious and did not recognize him. Friends say she is dying of a broken heart.

CHINAMAN TO PENITENTIARY.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 7.—Chibo Jento, a Chinese cook, goes today to the New York penitentiary, having been sentenced by County Judge Jackson to spend two years there for cutting and hacking Charles Okra, a fellow countryman, with a butcher knife and cleaver.

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WESTERN UNION CO. CUTS UTICA WIRES

Stops Service in Two Upstate Bucketshops—Wall Street Believed to Be Behind Government's "Crusade."

From time to time it has been freely talked in financial circles that the government would be forced to prosecute the bucket shops in response to the demands of Wall Street, which wants the bucket shop patronage for itself.

News came from Utica yesterday that the Western Union Telegraph Company has cut the wires running into the stock brokerage offices in that city of Channer & Mays and Linck & Co., both branches of Baltimore concerns. This is regarded as an attempt by the Western Union, which is at present under indictment as a company on forty-two counts for alleged violations of the anti-bucket shop law, to oversee carefully stock brokerage houses into which their wires lead, and to weed out any wires they may be doubtful about.

A representative of the company was seen last night at the Western Union offices, at 195 Broadway. He would not deny that there was significance in the severing of the Utica wires, but refused to state what that significance was. It is supposed that the movement embraces the whole country, but the Western Union officials, in view of the legal proceedings against them, refused to say a word about the matter.

The indictments against the company were returned on June 10 by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, and is the last move in the war the Attorney General has been waging for months against bucket shops. In each of the forty-two counts in it the company was charged with sending over its wires New York Stock Exchange quotations to a bucket shop in Washington, conducted by Henry R. Duryea, the then correspondent of the Standard Stock and Grain Company of New Jersey.

Charges "Intent."

This concern was raided and shut down April 7. The indictment charges intent on the company's part to aid that concern in the bucketing business.

Another move by the goverment was a raid taking place on April 2, simultaneously throughout the country in which the heads of 250 shops were arrested and the Western Union wires were cut. In this city E. S. Beggs & Co., 47 Broadway, was closed, and in Baltimore William B. Price & Co. was wiped out. These two concerns, with the Cellas' Standard Stock and Grain Company, of Jersey City, operated 250 bucketshops throughout the country. Three weeks later Joseph F. Gatins, said to be the "bank roll" man of William B. Price & Co., was arrested in front of his home at 71 Central Park West.

The indictment against the Western Union has been regarded as the government's really big move against bucketshops. The government has figured it out that the Western Union has been clearing $5,000,000 a year in furnishing these illegal shops with service.

In yesterday's move, if it be general, may be seen an attempt by the company to cover up in spite of the huge returns.

GLASS WORKERS WANT AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 7.—Insurgents won a victory in the convention of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union today when after a lengthy and heated discussion a resolution was adopted changing the method of handling the funds of the association so that hereafter an itemized account of all expenditures must be made to the rank and file. National officers were strongly opposed to this plan.

An invitation was received today from the Commerical Club of Ottawa, Ill., offering big inducements to the association to locate a co-operative glass plant there in case this proposition is adopted by this convention. The work of the delegates this afternoon was all referred to committees late in the afternoon. The 200 delegates, as guests of M. J. Owens, visited the Owens bottle plant and inspected his various new glass bottle devices.

SUGAR TRUST HEIKE "RESIGNS" HIS JOB

Charles R. Heike, who was convicted recently in connection with the sugar weighing frauds, has sent in his resignation to the directors of the American Sugar Refining Company. There is a meeting of the board next week, when it is supposed that the resignation will be accepted. Heike said yesterday:

"I handed in my resignation some time ago, but the matter has not been acted upon. It will probably come up for consideration at the directors' meeting next Tuesday. The action was wholly voluntary upon my part."

Arthur Donner, treasurer of the company, whose resignation was accepted last month and who is now abroad, will be succeeded in the fall by Charles H. Allen, vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company.

HUNGER RIOTS IN CHINA.

Fear Felt That Starving Natives May Attack Foreigners.

LONDON, July 7.—Dispatches today to the London Globe say that hunger riots have broken out in Lai-chow, Shantung province, China, and that it is feared they will assume the usual anti-foreign character.

Lai-chow is in the disaffected region of China, not far from Chang-sha, where serious riots and the destruction of all foreign missions took place

BALLINGER "SNAKE" CONSULTS THEODORE

Fears of Republican Split if Wall Street Tool Ousts Director F. H. Newell From Place.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—F. H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, who is on the outs with his superior officer, R. A. Ballinger, Secreary of the Interior, had a conference in New York yesterday with Theodore Roosevelt. The fact became known today on the return to Washington of Director Newell. He refused to make known just what transpired at the interview. It was learned, however, that Director Newell told Roosevelt his side of his troubles with Secretary Ballinger.

"It is true that I called on Roosevelt," said Director Newell, tonight. "I found him in excellent spirits and in fine health."

Further than this Director Newell could make no comment on his talk with the ex-President. Officials here declare that Roosevelt is evidently seeking all possible light on the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

The administration side of the story was told to him in London by Elihu Root, who is a member of the joint committee of Congress that is inquiring into the affair. Since his return Roosevelt has discussed the case with Gifford Pinchot and with James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior, Representative Poindexter, of Washington; Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, and now with Newell, all of whom are strong personal friends and advocates of the Pinchot school of conservation.

Administration officials here fear an open breach between the President and the ex-President if Secretary Ballinger carries out his present intention of displacing Director Newell, who is recognized as a Roosevelt man.

SLEUTH FLEES AFTER ASSAULT CHARGE

Detective Henry E. McKinley, of the State street bureau in Brooklyn, has been absent without leave since Monday morning and he intends to remain away, according to a letter received on Wednesday by his wife at her home, 29 Caton place. With the letter were inclosed McKinley's police badge and keys. These were turned over to the lieutenant in charge of the State street office.

McKinley disappeared following a charge of assault made against him by August P. Porcelli, a teamster, of 235 Atlantic avenue. After complaining to the police authorities Porcelli went to Police Magistrate Tighe and secured a warrant for the detective's arrest. He said that McKinley stepped out of a room into the dark hallway and struck him in the face on Sunday morning with his first as he (Porcelli) ascended the stairs of his home, a furnished room house. It is alleged that a woman was the cause of the trouble.

The letter received by Mrs. McKinley was posted in Boston. In it McKinley wrote that he has resigned from the police force and will never see her again. The couple have two children.

McKinley is a first grade detective, drawing $2,250 a year. He has been on the force for four years and was considered a good man.

CARL LANDED, BUT AN INSPECTOR GOT HIM

Carl Hilleweg, aged fifteen, of Dusseldorf, arrived in the second cabin of the Hamburg-American liner President Lincoln last week, bound for the home of his uncle in Poteau, Okla. He came down the first cabin gangplank, his baggage was passed and he jumped into a taxicab and rode to the Pennsylvania station.

Meanwhile, the immigration inspectors found that there was one second cabin passenger missing. They learned what Carl had done and another taxicab with an inspector inside was sent after Carl. He had checked his baggage and it was aboard the train. He was about to follow it when the inspector got him.

The rule of the immigration department is that boys under sixteen, unaccompanied by their parents or whose parents are not in America, shall not be admitted, so Carl was excluded as one likely to become a public charge. He has appealed to Washington and also has sent word by telegraph and letter to his uncle. Carl's baggage has reached Oklahoma. It is likely that the uncle will put up a bond guaranteeing that Carl will not become a public charge.

SULLY IS FINED $2,500.

Cotton Gambler Found in Contempt of Court and Must Pay Costs.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 7.—In the Supreme Court today Justice Mills declared Daniel J. Sully, the former cotton manipulator, in contempt of court and ordered him to pay a fine of $2,500 and $40 costs.

The case has been in court for several months on an action brought by William M. Black, a judgment creditor, against Sully.

SHOOTS DOWN WIFE AND HER PARAMOUR

Cournoyer Exasperated at Woman's Refusal to Return Home Empties Revolver at Her and Lover.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Aristide Cournoyer, a French Canadian from Montreal, found his missing wife, Marie, in this city today in company with Charles Horn, with whom she eloped last December. When Cournoyer found that the woman would not return with him, he lost self control and drawing a revolver from his hip pocket he fired one shot at his wife and four at Horn. All the shots took effect. Horn will die, but the woman may recover.

Cournoyer made no attempt to escape and after he was landed in the Central police station he told his whole story of his family without apparent reservation.

Responding to questions by Captain Cleary, Cournoyer said he was interested in a moving picture business in Montreal. His mother was a school teacher and he had two sisters who were similarly employed. He was thirty-three years old and his wife was a year younger. They had lived happily with their two children until Horn appeared upon the scene. He was a married man, forty years old, and apparently had no regular employment. Mrs. Cournoyer became infatuated with Horn and eloped with him last December. Leaving his boys with their grandmother, Cournoyer began a search of the country for his wife. He traced her to Trenton and came here last week, taking a house at 25 Ewing street.

About 5:30 this afternoon Cournoyer came upon his wife on the street. She was followed by Horn. As they were about to enter a house of bad repute at 14 Lafayette street, Cournoyer accosted his wife. The conversation was not satisfactory and he invited his wife to the Ewing street house "to talk things over." Horn followed and Cournoyer asked his wife to come back. She pleaded with her husband to let her go, offering him money to keep their family if he would leave her.

Horn meanwhile kept urging the woman to go with him, and when she told her husband she could not leave Horn he was overcome with passion. Drawing his revolver he fired the fatal shots.

The first shot struck Mrs. Cournoyer on the lower shoulder blade, carrying two inches of steel of her corset into her body. Then Cournoyer turned on Horn, firing two shots in rapid succession. His wife, though injured, turned on her husband in defense of her paramour and struck him over the head. Cournoyer by this time was beside himself with rage and kept shooting his weapon until he thought it was empty. One cartridge, however, remained unexploded.

When the shooting stopped Horn had a bullet in the jaw, a fracture of the right arm with a bullet wound on the outer side of the arm, two bullet wounds on the left arm, with another on the left side of the chest and still another wound close to this. The doctors could not tell how many bullets were in Horn's body, but concluded that he could not live.

Horn on his way to the hospital tried to tell the policeman that he was trying to rescue Mrs. Cournoyer from a life of shame to which she had been driven by her husband. The police gave this story no credence.

Cournoyer himself spent the earlier part of the night on his knees in his cell with his rosary before him. He asked constantly about his wife and seemed relieved when Chief Binergold told him she would recover.

AFTER FLIGHT RECORDS.

Aviators at Atlantic City Hoping for Good Weather Today.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 7.—Clouds and half a gale from the south brought disappointment today, when announcement was officially made that no attempt would be made to fly by the half dozen aviators gathered here waiting safe weather to go after the altitude and speed prizes of $5,000 each.

Clifford B. Harmon has placed an order for a Curtiss plane, to be finished in sixty days. One of the conditions is that the new machine shall outdistance anything on artificial wings now in existence.

Practically every contestant for the prizes has arrived, and good weather tomorrow will see at least three planes in the air. Brookins and Coffyn came in shortly after noon and are working tonight to get their machines in shape for tomorrow.

Captain Baldwin is here and will use one of the Curtiss machines should he essay a flight tomorrow or Saturday.

Word has been passed to the hotels for visitors to rise with the sun tomorrow morning if the weather is favorable. Yachts have been ordered to take their places on signal to mark the fifty-mile speed course.

DEAD MAN IN AN AUTO.

PORTLAND, Me., July 7.—A dead man was the only occupant of a moving automobile for a short time today. While riding alone, D. Winslow Hawkes, a member of the Portland school committee, and one of the best known educators in Maine, died of heart trouble. His automobile ran along the curbing and stopped without being overturned.

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ROOSEVELT AGAIN REFUSES TO MEDDLE

Puts Clincher on Early Resolution by Announcing He Will Take Stump for Beveridge in Indiana.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 7.—There was a new twist to the senatorial contests that are going to take place in the various parts of the country, when Colonel Roosevelt announced today that he will go on the stump for Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana.

He said that William Dudley Foulke and Lucian B. Swift, of Indiana, who are also personal and political friends, had come to ask him to go to Indiana to speak for Senator Beveridge, and he consented.

The mere fact that Roosevelt has indorsed Beveridge, an insurgent who did not break with President Taft during the last session of Congress, is not taken here to be particularly significant, for Roosevelt and Senator Beveridge have been warm friends for a good many years. The ex-President left no doubt in the minds of his inquirers today in regard to the contest that Beveridge is engaged in as he did concerning Representative Poindexter. He made the announcement positively.

Happy Smile.

The grand young man who ascended Sagamore Hill this afternoon returned to the station with the same happy smile that other visitors have worn on similar occasions. With startling reticence he absolutely refused to tell what went on during his conference with the colonel, but a short while later Roosevelt himself let the cat out of the bag. He passed no comment, though, further than to remark that he will go out to Indiana next fall to speak in behalf of Senator Beveridge.

Beveridge has always been very close in his political relation with Roosevelt. Of late he has leaned toward the progressive movement that created some stir in Congress during the past year or two. The Indiana senator came out flatfooted against the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and voted against it all the time. He was active in the passage of the statehood bill, but slipped up on his attempt to get through Congress the Alaskan government bill. In the last session of the national legislature however, Senator Beveridge helped the President pass the railroad bill and worked in harmony with Taft. He is said to enjoy the friendship of the President. He is running, however, on an anti-tariff and insurgent platform.

The state situation out in Indiana is in such a precarious condition for the Republicans, and especially Beveridge himself, that any support that the colonel offers should prove mighty helpful to Beveridge. The Indiana legislature is at present controlled by the Democrats. John W. Kern, late candidate for vice president on the Bryan platform, is out to make a hot fight against Beveridge. It is more than likely that one speech by the colonel will turn the tide or at least afford an opening that Senator Beveridge may avail himself of, provided he follow the opening as Roosevelt suggests.

Just Must Meddle.

Roosevelt is apparently unable to keep out of national politics, even though he says he desires to for the time being. At the end of his trip to Boston last week, on which he was the guest of Senator Lodge, the colonel promised to go Down East and aid Lodge in his struggle against Representative Butler Ames, of Massachusetts. If he keeps all of these dates he'll be a busy Roosevelt, when you take the state scrap in New York this fall into consideration.

Albert Jeremiah Beveridge told the newspaper men before he went up the hill to visit the cononel that he might have something to say later, meaning before he departed. He was mistaken. While the reporters stood around and waited for him to decline a dinner invitation which a Mr. Jones gave him, thereby consuming a lot of very valuable time, because the train was about to pull out, they decided on ever so many questions to ask the senator. He was dressed in a blue serge suit and wore a Panama hat like the colonel's.

"What will you discuss with the colonel?" chorused the crowd.

The senator hesitated a moment to suppress a smile.

"I never give interviews, gentlemen," he said somewhat eagerly. "During the whole of my eleven years in the senate I have never given out an interview for publication. Anyway, it is not good for me to say anything after visiting Colonel Roosevelt. He must tell you all."

Even the information that the conductor would hold the panting locomotive for a minute to accommodate the senator did not result in his loosening up. He boarded the train and waved good-by. He had failed to talk about himself in the slightest degree.

There were other guests at Sagamore Hill today. Senator Thomas Carter, of Montana, came for a few hours. Winston Churchill, the author and progressive, traveled all the way from New Hampshire with John Bass and Robert Bass to tell the colonel what is doing in a political way in the home state. Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., and James R. Sheffield, of New York, completed the list.

MANSFIELD FINDS A PAPER TO DEFEND HIS GRAFTING

(Continued from page 1.)

cate just principles in religion, morals and politics, and to cultivate a taste for sound literature." (We quote here from the editorial page of the Evening Post.)

Post to the Rescue.

It is too much to hope that the Evening Post had not read The Call exposure of Mansfield and his fellows. In the July 6 issue of that newspaper was published nearly two columns of "bunk," evidently prepared by Mr. White, Mansfield's press agent. If White did not write the stuff himself, the one who did copied his facts and many of his very sentences from a booklet which White has prepared to further the campaign now being waged by the institute to raise three quarters of a million dollars to erect a palatial home at Coenties slip and South street.

This article recites the very praise of the institute which White recited to a Call reporter, but it does not once refer to the damning facts which The Call reporter learned for himself, and which are available to any investigator, nor does it touch on Mansfield's own confessions as a lawbreaker.

Great stress is laid in this article on the Mansfield fiction that his institution is more holy than the professional "crimp." To quote, "The crimp is a person who preys on a seaman and extorts money from him for getting him another job." Quite true. And the Seamen's Church Institute does the very same thing.

Those who read The Call exposure remember the story of the steamer Drummond Castle. In the autumn of 1907 the Drummond Castle was in this port seeking a crew to take her to England. The horrid crimps whom Mansfield has put out of business went along the Bowery and gathered together a lot of destitute seamen who were so far down and out that they could not get together an outfit of clothing. These unhappy sailors were turned over to Preacher Mansfield. Mansfield took from each of them an advance note on the entire amount of wages he would earn on the coming voyage. The Drummond Castle sailed for England, where the helpless and penniless seamen were thrown ashore without a cent being paid them. Our pious friend Mansfield cashed the orders for their wages here in New York and smiled for a month afterward.

Baiting the Hook.

And, "to inculcate just principles in religion and morals," the Evening Post places a two column bait on the hook Mansfield is now casting out among the philanthropic of New York to catch three quarters of a million dollars.

It is neither necessary nor desirable to retell here the whole shameful story of graft at the Seamen's Church Institute. Readers of The Call already know it. Thousands of seamen along the water front know it many times over, and every city editor in New York knows it, including the editor of the Evening Post.

The Evening Post probably waited until it thought The Call had shot its last bolt. This thought betrayed the Post. The Call is not through; it has just begun. The collection of vital, signed evidence against this and other societies for the organized fleecing of seamen, has been delayed, but not abandoned. A lot of it is already at hand and the rest is on the way.

Therefore, we salute again Mr. Mansfield and his ally in Vesey street, and promise them many future occasions to defend the whited sepulchre No. 1 State street.

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We carry a complete line of Union-Made Brewers' Pants, Overalls of every description, Underwear, Shirts; in fact, everything a workingman needs. Extra sizes up to 54 our specialty.
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[illegible] PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.
(OPEN EVENINGS.)

MEETING HALLS.
Meeting rooms and halls to let in Finnish Socialist Club House. Apply to J. Wahrn, 4224 Eighth avenue, or E. Huhtanen, 723 43d street, Brooklyn.

LABOR TEMPLE 243-247 E. 84th St., New York.
Workmen's Educational Association.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. [illegible]
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LABOR LYCEUM 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.
Halls for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Controlled by the Labor Lyceum [illegible] Telephone [illegible] Williamsburg.

CLINTON HALL
151-153 Clinton Street.
Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for unions, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

NO DECISION IN SOCIALIST CASE

(Continued from page 1.)

decide whether they can hold meetings. They have been holding meetings for the past twenty years without police interference and that's what they are going to do in the future."

Dooley testified that he knew every striker, that he could tell a striker from a non-striker. The strikers are a violent bunch, he declared, and he has to watch every night, he said, to see that none of the scabs in the cordage trust mill are assaulted.

Deputy Police Commissioner Reynolds testified that he had ordered the meeting stopped, and that he would continue to do so, as it is up to the police to decide whether or not meetings can be held. He said that as there is a strike in the mill he does not consider the corner of Franklin and Noble streets a fit place to hold meetings, as trouble might arise at any moment. He also testified that he has no objection to the Socialist party, but he thought they ought to apply for a permit to hold such meetings.

Had Never Asked Permit.

Lindgren testified that Deputy Commissioner Reynolds called him up on the telephone on June 29 and told him that he could not hold a meeting at Franklin and Noble streets. He told Reynolds, he said, that it was not up to the police to decide where the Socialist party should hold meetings, and he would have a meeting on that corner the next night. He said that as organizer of the Socialist party in Kings county he has scheduled meetings weekly, but never has asked for or received a written permit from the police. All that he had done has been to notify police headquarters of the location of meetings.

At the conclusion of testimony, Attorney Schwartz again moved that the complaint be dismissed. "Under what charge can you hold Lindgren?" he asked. "No law was violated. It was a peaceable meeting. Neither Sweeney nor Coleman tried to clear a passage for traffic, and if any one is to be held it is the police for their failure to fulfill their duty and keep a passage way open for traffic."

Hannon Speaks for Trust.

Lieutenant Hannon then launched out into a long speech denouncing the Socialist party, declaring that the meeting was not an educational meeting, nor for the purpose of agitating Socialist principles.

"It appears," he said, "that a number of past employes of the company under the guise of the Socialist party tried to hold a meeting. The meeting was held on that corner because it was near the mill of the American Manufacturing Company, and it was for the purpose of inciting riot and to intimidate present employes of the company."

Attorney Schwartz declared that he was very glad to hear the attorney for the police state the case openly. "I challenge any one," he said, "to prove that the meeting was held under the guise of the Socialist party for the purpose of inciting riot. The Socialist party as pictured by the attorney for the police is a bunch of criminals, incendiaries and disorderly people. The attorney for the police has no right, no justification for making such statements."

Reynolds declared that the primary cause of the blockade of traffic was the speaker, Lindgren, and the police rightly stopped him.

GERMANY BIDDING FOR DIAMOND TRADE

She Has Spent $50,000,000 Improving South African Fields and Mining There Is Cheapest in World.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—That Germany is making a determined bid for the diamond trade of the world is evidenced by the report made to the federal government by the American Consul General at Antwerp, where most of the diamonds found in the German colonies are being sent for cutting.

The consul general reports that Germany has expended $50,000,000 in improving conditions in South Africa and will get all this money back in the diamond trade. The government has sold the entire diamond monopoly to one firm on condition that 80 per cent of the total profits shall go to the government. Most of the diamonds in the German South African mines are small, averaging one-third of a carat, though stones of a carat are not rare and stones of five to seventeen carats have been found.

The German mines are on the surface and diamonds can be mined from 50 cents to $2 a carat, while in the deeper British mines the cost runs from $4 to $5 a carat.

AFTER UNSAFE BATH HOUSES.

Deputy Fire Commissioner Orders Better Fire Safeguards at Coney.

Deputy Chief Lally yesterday submitted to Deputy Fire Commissioner O'Keeffe, of Brooklyn, a report in regard to alleged violations of the law by bath house proprietors at Coney Island. The Deputy Commissioner did not deem it wise to make the report public or discuss its details.

"I can say, however," he said, "that it speaks of places where many violations of the fire regulations were discovered. I have sent out orders that these should be remedied without fail. I have also demanded that a large number of pails of water in the absence of hose lines be placed in some of the pavilions where protection is sadly lacking in case of a sudden blaze, and these recommendations will undoubtedly be carried into effect before the end of the week."

NO WORK, HE SUICIDES.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—With only 5 cents in his pocket and evidently out of work, J. C. Dean, forty-five years old, of Hattiesburg, Miss., committed suicide early today in a park by swallowing carbolic acid. He left a note saying that his brother's address is E. W. Dean, B. & O. freight office, Meridian, Miss.

RAILWAY STRIKE FOR PARIS.

PARIS, July 7.—A general railway strike is threatened. The men, who demand an increase in wages and other ameliorations, have already voted, in principle, to strike, pending the result of negotiations with the companies.

FIRE CHIEF CROKER MUST FIGHT FOR JOB

It begins to look very much as though Fire Chief Edward F. Croker will have to put up a stiff fight for his official life. The majority report of the committee appointed by Fire Commissioner Waldo to investigate the conduct of the Washington street fire of June 6, in which two firemen lost their lives, has been forwarded to the commissioner. The majority report is signed by Deputy Chiefs Lally and Langford and Battalion Chief Howe and is bitterly antagonistic to the department chief. The charges preferred will undoubtedly call for the formality of a trial. The chief himself is yet to file a report on the fire, and until he has had his say the outcome of the proceedings now under way cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. If Croker should be ousted the office of department chief would fall to Deputy Lally, who, as a member of the committee, is one of the signers of the antagonistic report.

When Mayor Gaynor's attention was called today to the report that the inquiry committee of the Fire Department has come to an unfavorable decision toward Fire Chief Croker in regard to the Washington street fire, he said that the matter had not yet reached the City Hall officially. He remarked, further, that when it does get to his hands it will be decided according to the evidence, on which he thought that he would be competent to pass judgment, considering that he had been reading evidence for a good many years.

BELGIAN AVIATOR FLIES THREE HOURS

PARIS, July 7.—During the aviation meet at Rheims this afternoon, Olieslagers, a Belgian aviator, in a Bleriot monoplane, beat the world's record for a long flight, which has been held by Henri Farman since the meeting at the same place last year.

He remained in the air for three hours thirty-nine minutes and thirty-nine seconds, and in that time covered 255 kilometers and 500 meters, or about 100 miles.

Latham flew 215 kilometers, or about ninety-five miles, in three hours thus creating a new world's record for distance covered in that time.

CENSUS WORKERS ANGRY.

Women Employes of Department Have Not Received Their Wages.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A lot of distressed young women are making life miserable for Director Durand, of the census office. They are the employes on the punching machines used in the tabulation of returns. They are paid not by the day, but by the piece, and are earning low wages. But what makes matters worse, they were not paid July 1, as they expected to be.

The result is that many of the young women are broke and are staving off their impatient landladies with difficulty. "Members of Congress who advised them to come to Washington are in disfavor, and if there is not a payday soon there threatens to be a good sized insurrection at the census office.

FLOOD THREATENS PARIS.

Seine Rising Alarms Deputies—Briand Urged to Action.

PARIS, July 7.—A new flood is threatening Paris, and today all the Parisian members of the chamber of deputies led by Georges Berry, called on Premier Briand and urged that steps be taken at once to guard against such devastation as was wrought by the flood last spring.

A rise of ten feet is expected in the Seine by Sunday.

DIPLOMATS WORRIED BY EASTERN PUZZLE

Rumored Secret Agreement Between Russia and Japan Likely to Stir International Criticism.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Government experts on Far Eastern affairs are searching for proof of a secret agreement between Japan and Russia for the partition of Manchuria adverse to the United States. For months past these diplomatic sleuths have been convinced that some such understanding has been reached.

The railroad agreement just signed by both powers provides for the elimination of competition between the Russian and Japanese systems in Manchuria. It is suspected this is but a blind to deceive the other powers. Its reiteration of intention of the countries to preserve the status quo is regarded as no more than a thinking phrase which has been used repeatedly to distract attention from the real underground working of the two foreign offices to secure a firm grip on China's richest province.

A complete upheaval in the Far Eastern diplomacy is looked for within the next few months. It is expected that it will bring about a realignment of the powers and probably shake the great British alliance with Japan. Whatever the ostensible purpose of Russian and Japanese diplomacy, the Western world is practically convinced that the recent reconciliation of the two former enemies means a new phase of Oriental politics. The "open door" is shut and bolted in Manchuria and the gospel of equal opportunity has become obsolete.

The negative policy of Great Britain is regarded as being the principal cause of the change. The British foreign office has sided with Russia and Japan in recent negotiations, as against the United States, Germany and France, with the result that British prestige in the Orient has steadily decreased to the advantage of Russia and Japan.

It is now expected that Great Britain will make an attempt to retrieve itself by opposing the Russian and Japanese schemes for the partition of Manchuria.

MUCH EXPECTED BY RUSSIA FROM TREATY

Believes New Arrangement Is a Barrier Against Outside Encroachments and Will Foster Colonization.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The Novoe Vremya in a leading article expresses great expectations from the Russo-Japanese convention. The paper considers it a foundation for durable peace in the Far East, serving as a barrier against encroachments of outsiders in that sphere. Russo-Japanese neighborly relations relieve Russia and Japan of the burden of heavy armaments, enabling Russia to complete the Amur railroad and continue colonization on a vast scale.

The paper declares that the situation created by the convention is unfavorable to Korea, China, America, and the central European powers, in so far as their policies are based on a continuation of misunderstandings between Russia, China, and Japan. It says that Secretary Knox's Manchurian proposal was instrumental in hastening the conclusion of the convention. It ascribes to the same cause the insertion of the clause for joint action of the contracting powers toward propositions disturbing the status quo. The Novoe Vremya recalls that Knox entered into the preliminary negotiations regarding the Aigun railroad without Russia's knowledge, and obtained Japan's theoretical consent, which was embarrassing to Russia.

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SPORTS

GIANTS DROP TWO.

BOSTON, July 7.—Boston took both games today from the Giants by better all around playing, especially batting. None of New York's pitchers were effective, Drucke being bumped hard in the first game and Ames and Raymond got theirs in the second.

First game—		R.	H.	E.
New York	2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	4	7	3
Boston	0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5	4	2

Batteries—Crandall, Drucke and Meyers; Frock, Evans, Curtis and Graham.

Second game—				
New York	1 0 1 0 0 0 0	2	8	0
Boston	0 2 3 0 0 0 0	5	10	1

Batteries—Dickson, Ames, Raymond and Schlei; Ferguson and Rariden.

LURID GAME ON HILLTOP.

The Highlanders played a wild farce of a game yesterday and the Red Sox ran away from them. The onesidedness of the beating taken by the Hillmen wasn't as bad as the flabbergasted fielding done by the home team while losing. In the phantasmagoria—collectively the stack of errors was as big as that word—of misplays made by the New Yorks, only Roach, Gardner, Laporte and Frill escaped unscathed. All the rest contributed to the lost cause with fumbles, muffs, boots and grotesque heaves. It was the most inchoate, incoherent and luridly loose game of ball played by the Highlanders within their existence.

Boston	1 0 2 0 2 5 1 2 0	13	13	4
N. Y.	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 2 0	4	9	6

BASEBALL SCORES.

National League.

At Phila—First Game—		R.	H.	E.
Bklyn	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	2	7	0
Phila	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	1

Batteries—Rucker and Bergen; Moren and Dooin.

At Phila—Second Game—				
Bklyn	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3	7	10	3
Phila	0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	4	11	2

Batteries—Barger and Erwin; McQuillen, Foxen and Jacklitsch.

At Chicago—				
Cinci	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1	4	0
Ch'go	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	2	1

Batteries—Burns and McLean; Cole and Archer.

American League.

Batteries—Mattern, Karger, Carrigan and Madden; Vaughn, Frill Sweeney and Walsh.

At Washington—				
Phila	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	3	3
Wash	1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 x	4	6	3

Batteries—Coombs and Donohue; Gray and street.

HERZOG SUSPENDED.

Boston Third Baseman Accused of Trying to Grab Lake's Job.

BOSTON, Mass., July 7.—Insubordination in the Boston National League team resulted in the indefinite suspension today of Charley Herzog, the third baseman secured from New York in a trade for Decker earlier in the season. Herzog, according to Manager McGraw, of the New York team, was endeavoring to undermine Manager Fred Lake, of the Boston team, and secure his job. The plot had progressed so far, McGraw said, that Herzog was considering an offer of $5,000 a year on a two-year contract to manage and came to him for advice day before yesterday. McGraw listened to the information given him by the local player, and being of the opinion that Herzog was not acting very squarely, tipped Manager Lake off on what was doing.

LANGFORD LOOMS UP

On his way East, Champion Jack Johnson is said to have stated that if Sam Langford would make a side bet of $20,000 he would fight him. Langford has come through with a partial acceptance of the proposition, but he may have to do better before Johnson will even talk to him.

Langford, who is in San Francisco, on hearing of the Johnson stipulation, stated that he was willing to make the side bet, but that he should be laid the $20,000 against his $10,000, inasmuch as Johnson is the champion and would surely be a 1 to 2 favorite if he met him.

When Johnson said $20,000 a side he meant an even money bet, but it may be that Jack will consider his proposition and let it go at $10,000 a side. That is the only chance. Nevertheless, Langford seems in earnest about a fight. He has always believed that he could beat Johnson ever since he met him in that fifteen-round bout at Chelsea about four years ago. Langford, then but a welter, gave Johnson a hard fight, but the present champion won the decision. Langford is a heavyweight now, and in a fight with Johnson he would be handicapped by not more than about thirty pounds, not so much when big fellows get together.

If Langford carries out his plan, his manager, Joe Woodman, will post $10,000 today and then await action by the conqueror of Jim Jeffries.

CLUB STANDING.

National.

	W.	L.	Pc.
Chicago	42	24	.636
New York	40	26	.606
Pittsburg	34	30	.531
Cincinnati	36	32	.529
Philadelphia	32	35	.478
Brooklyn	29	37	.439
St. Louis	30	39	.435
Boston	26	46	.361

American.

	W.	L.	Pc.
Philadelphia	45	23	.662
New York	39	28	.582
Detroit	41	31	.569
Boston	37	30	.552
Cleveland	29	32	.375
Chicago	30	36	.455
Washington	26	43	.363
St. Louis	21	45	.318

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POSTOFFICE GRAFT NOW UNDER PROBE

(Continued from page 1.)

a threat to have the questioner thrown out of the building, as they have done on several occasions previously.

Throughout the lower East Side several thousands greeted The Call's expose of the rudeness, uncivility and all around brutal methods of the clerks in Branch B with delight.

"The people around here," an East Sider said, "are helpless. They don't know the language and any one can mistreat them without their complaining about it. Beside, even those who would complain, are overawed by the thought that it is an officer—for to them every one connected with a government institution is an officer—that they have to complain against. So it is that the clerks in the postoffice can tyrannize and insult thousands of people without any one having the opportunity or courage to file a complaint."

MEXICAN INDIANS STARVING.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, July 7.—The state government has been appealed to to supply food to several thousand Tarahumara Indians in the Sierra Madres range to prevent them from dying of starvation. It is stated that the Indians are suffering from lack of food on account of crop failure, and that the famine has reached a serious stage.

SNAKES EVIL OMEN.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 7.—A Sayville man caught three five-foot black snakes in his eel pot, set near the water domains of the millionaire colony, which the eelers regard as an evil omen incited by the spiritual agencies of the wealthy residents, who protest against the eelers' invasion of waters adjacent to the rich men's palatial homes.

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Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

LAWYERS ACCUSED OF GRAFTING ON ALIENS

L. Belkowitz, of Naturalization League, Accuses Attorneys and Organizations of Illegal Practices.

That extortionate fees were demanded of would-be citizens by lawyers, or so-called lawyers, and even by organizations supposedly formed to assist aliens in becoming citizens of the United States, was the purport of testimony given yesterday before the congressional committee, headed by Representative William S. Bennet.

The committee was appointed to investigate conditions surrounding the issuance of naturalization papers in this city by the federal and state courts.

One of the witnesses today was L. Belkowitz, secretary of the Naturalization Aid League, which has its headquarters at 313 Grand street. He told of the trouble experienced by aliens in becoming American citizens.

$15 to Get Papers.

"There is extortion practiced upon the aliens," he declared, "by lawyers or those who call themselves lawyers. And I know of cases where organizations have extorted money from would-be citizens. In one instance I know of a man who wanted to take out citizenship papers was told by the organization to which he applied that it would cost him $15 for making out the papers and $4 for extra services, making $19 all told."

The witness also testified that his work brought him in contact with aliens who went to the Federal building to take out citizenship papers, the lawyers frequently demanding $5 to $10 fees for making out affidavits and other papers that were practically worthless to the applicant.

He said he believed the organization referred to was called the Citizenship Union, and had headquarters on 2d street near First avenue.

The witness said that the conditions surrounding the securing of naturalization first papers in the Supreme Court were fairly good, and that the same might be said of the conditions as to first papers in the United States Circuit Court.

"The accommodations in the Supreme Court are much superior, however," he added. "For there are seats for the applicants to use while waiting their turn, while in the United States Court they have to stand."

TOOK HAMMER TO SHELL.

An unidentified man, apparently a ragpicker, about thirty years old, discovered a one pound shell in an ash can at 102d street, between Broadway and West End avenue. Evidently not realizing the nature of his find, he proceeded to hammer the shell. An explosion resulted, which sent the hammerer to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The extent of his injuries has not been determined as yet.

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Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee,
New York Call,
P. O. Box 1624,
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Dear Comrades: Inclosed herewith you will please find $........
in payment of my weekly pledge for .... weeks.
Fraternally yours,
Name..................................
Address...............................
....

HELD ON CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED MURDER

Man Taken From Trolley Car Answers Description of Assailant of Mrs. Lopes and Daughter.

TAUNTON, Mass., July 7.—Manuel Rose Monteiro was taken from a trolley car from New Bedford for this city by Officer John Hall this morning at East Taunton, having been informed that a man of his description was on the car and was wanted in alleged connection with a shooting affray in New Bedford, in which Mrs. Senna Lopez was shot and will die, and her daughter, Matilda Lopez, was shot in the face.

Monteiro admitted his identity, but denied the shooting. His hand was bound up in a handkerchief and the front of his shirt was stained with blood. His hat showed a hole in the brim and two in the crown. The brim was blackened and scorched by powder marks.

When asked how he came to be wounded he said that just before he took the car at New Bedford he was shot at from ambush by a man named Tony, whom he had known but three days and whose last name he did not know. Letters found on him would indicate that he had written to Miss Lopez in a very affectionate strain.

Monteiro talked freely and said he was coming to Taunton to collect $47 a man here owed him. He denied to Deputy Chief Cash shooting himself and also denied knowing the woman and her daughter. Later he admitted to the New Bedford police that he knew the woman and daughter, but denied having done the shooting.

Letters in his possession, evidently, had never been sent, and there was also one from a Providence party breathing love and kisses, which the police think may have an important bearing later. Inspectors Gendron and Silva, of New Bedford, took him to that city at noon.

J. EADS HOW DECLINES MUZZLE OF THE POLICE

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Declining the offer of a police magistrate to free him if he would promise to discontinue his attempts to speak in public, James Eads How, known as the "millionaire hobo," was held under $500 bail today to keep the peace.

How's is another case in which Director Clay, of the police department, has again manifested the asininty which was so conspicuous in the Philadelphia strike.

How was arrested and locked up by the police here when he attempted to open a meeting for the unemployed in Franklin square.

Members of the Brotherhood Welfare Association have been conducting a congress of the unemployed in this city for the last three days and planned an outdoor meeting, but the department of public safety refused to issue a permit.

How, it is said, was about to tell the crowd that had gathered that the meeting would not be held when a policeman pulled him from the soap box on which he was standing and placed him under arrest.

WOMAN EDUCATOR DEFEATS OPPONENT

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young Elected President of National Educational Body at Boston.

BOSTON, July 7.—After a session of the national education convention here today, which at times threatened to culminate in a riot, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Chicago's $10,000 a year superintendent of schools, was elected unanimously as president of that body over Z. X. Snyder, president of the Colorado State Normal School, who had been named by the nominating committee of the organization.

Only the most determined fighting by the women of the association won out for Mrs. Young. Beaten in the star chamber sessions of the convention, they boldly carried the fight to the floor of the convention, and even threatening secession, defeated the nominating committee's report by 617 to 373 votes. During the voting President Joyner, retiring chief officer of the convention, was forced to threaten to call on the police to quell the excitement of the near-rioters.

ZELAYA READY TO QUIT.

Will Get Out if Estrada Will Indemnify Him.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Ex-President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, according to a rumor reported to the Navy Department, has agreed to withdraw the Venus from the east coast of Nicaragua on condition that his property be protected by the insurgents, and that the $50,000 he advanced as a first payment on the Emery claims be returned to him. This report is interpreted as a desire on the part of Zelaya to cut loose from Madriz and enter into friendly relations with the Estrada regime.

Navy dispatches report that on June 30 the Venus failed to recapture Pearl Lagoon.

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POLITICS SHOWN IN FISH STAND GRAFT

Williamsburg Bridge Peddlers, in Court, Charge Republicans Got Best Places Out of Shake-up.

Charging that members of an East Side Republican club had usurped city property under the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg bridge, used for the last six years by others as a fish market, counsel for Henry Sorgen and one hundred other peddlers, asked the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday to issue an injunction restraining Controller Prendergast from interfering with the plaintiff pending determination of the case in the courts. The peddlers said they had been forcibly ejected by orders of the Controller from the stands they had occupied so long, and had been assigned to less desirable places, while others had got their former stands.

Since the changes were made, said Sorgen's lawyer, there had been numerous arrests and conflicts between the deposed men and their successors, and much trouble and confusion would continue until the courts decided the case. Justices Ingraham, Scott, Clarke, Laughlin and Miller reserved decision on the appeal from the order of Justice Giegerich of the lower court, denying an injunction.

The fish market was between Willett and Pitt streets, and was designated by the commissioners of health, street cleaning and bridges.

Denies Controller's Authority.

"We contend that the place is not a public market, but is under the management of the Bridge Commissioner, and the Controller had no right to interfere," said Selden Bacon, representing the peddlers. "The Controller ordered the stands changed, and one peculiar feature of the change was that the best stands were given to men of a certain political party, and strange as it may seem, though the change was made by drawing lots, the old standholders got the less desirable places. My client, who has built up a good trade and good will at stand No. 49, was placed in the middle."

"What right have the men to stay there?" Justice Ingraham asked. "You are on public land; you must show some authority."

"A citizen on public property cannot be removed except by proper authority, except in case of a nuisance or breach of the peace, and we contend the Controller did not have this authority," replied Bacon. "It is a singular thing that under the Controller's allotments certain favored ones got the best places, and the others, by grace of Providence, the less desirable places."

"We all assume that Providence acts wisely at times," remarked Justice Scott.

"It was represented to the Controller that a certain element was levying blackmail on the peddlers by compelling them to buy ice from certain dealers," Dudley Field Malone told the court, on behalf of the Controller and the Corporation Counsel's office. "The Controller, to break up favoritism and this form of blackmail, decided to hold a lottery or drawing for the stands. There is no question about the fairness of this. It was no chance lottery, and every dealer took part."

CRISIS IN AUSTRIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

(Continued from page 1.)

Social-Democracy against the German, and the German against the Czech. We violently clashed against each other, we could come to no arrangement, and so we stood like enemies under the eyes of the entire Austrian proletariat, under the eyes of the international of the whole world. The Czech Social-Democracy was unable to act otherwise, and we shall know how to justify ourselves before the Czech workers. Yesterday's voting means nothing more or less than a great and profound crisis through which the Social-Democracy of all the nationalities of Austria is passing."

For People With Brains
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NEXT SUNDAY THE BIG FEATURES WILL BE:

The New Fourth. An address. Delivered by Upton Sinclair in Edge Moor, Delaware, July 4, 1910.

The Work of Socialist Women in Germany. By Clara Zetkin.

The Spirit of Revolt. By Lee F. Heacock.

Where the White Tiles End. A story. By Eliot White.

AMONG OTHER GOOD THINGS WILL BE:

Our Honest Masters, Roosevelt and Verticality. By "J."

Patriotism and Percentage. By Israel Zangwill.

My Trip to Venus. A story. By Pierre Veber.

One of the Chosen. A story. By John Eills.

Woman's Sphere. Which will contain the first of two articles by Rev. Roland D. Sawyer on the Divorce Question.

Socialist and Labor News of All Lands.

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NOT THE BIGGEST SUNDAY PAPER BUT THE BEST

ABUSED WIFE PLEADS FOR BRUTAL HUSBAND

Man Who Beats Woman and Blackens Eye of Child Defended by His Victims.

Elizabeth, Catherine and Margaret Branan, twelve, ten and six years of age respectively, of 1145 First avenue, were arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday by Officer Jennings, of the Gerry Society, on a charge of having improper guardianship. Little Elizabeth had a blackened eye, which had been caused by a blow from her irate and drunken father, a post-office employe. The blow was intended for the child's mother, but brave little Elizabeth intervened and received the injury.

The mother was in court and, as is the habit of women who are accustomed to beatings, she pleaded for her husband and said that she was willing to have him come home, and that she was ready to forgive his brutal and drunken behavior.

When questioned by Justice Wyatt she admitted that her husband is in the habit of getting drunk and of creating scenes that provoke the indignation of the neighbors.

"Your husband is pretty bad," said the judge, "and I don't see how you can get along with him. If he does not come home what will the children live on?" he asked.

"I'll go to work, your honor, just as I always did," she said.

"And who will take care of the children?"

Further testimony developed the fact that the children had been left alone quite frequently when the woman went out to work. The agent of the Gerry Society showed a complaint written by Dr. Kaufman, of 176 Second avenue, describing the miserable condition of the children and asking that they be taken away.

Justice Wyatt held the children for future investigation, and said that he would have to look deeper into the case before returning them to the parents.

While this case was going on in the Children's Court the father of the children, James Branan, was arraigned in Yorkville Court on a charge of assault. He was discharged because his wife and child both refused to appear against him to press the complaint.

Solomon Reitman, of 67 Cannon street, a tailor, who has seven children to take care of, appeared against his son Jacob, twelve years old, and told Justice Wyatt that he could no longer control him. According to the father the boy is lazy, disobedient, truant, mischievous and immune to beatings.

"Yes, your honor, I beat him so hard that I get exhausted, but it does no good. I have other children to care for and this one claims all my attention and strength. I would like to give him another chance, but I know it will no no good. It will mean only more trouble."

The boy faced the witness, his own father, bravely and did not seem at all put out when Justice Wyatt committed him to the Hebrew Reformatory.

BRICK CRUSHED MAN'S HEAD.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 7.—While assisting in the razing of a tall chimney at the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, H. A. Haight, an employe of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., who came here from New York city, was struck on the head by a brick and instantly killed.

The brick had gathered terrific speed in its 100 feet course and crushed the man's head like an egg shell.

TRAMPS RESCUE GIRL FROM INHUMAN BRUTE

Young Woman Induced to Leave Home on Promise of Marriage, and Forced to Ride Freight Trains.

BELLEVILLE, Kan., July 7.—Rescued from a freight train by three tramps and turned over to the local police, Beatrice Fanning, an attractive nineteen-year-old girl, of Toledo, Ohio, told the officers today a pitiful story of leaving her home with a man whom she said was Cameron Keener, also of Toledo, of abuse at the hands of the young man and of being forced to beat her way on freight trains disguised as a man until rescued.

At Topeka, the girl told the police, she endeavored to get away, but Keener choked and beat her into submission.

At Manhattan, Kan., Louis Evans and two other men, who were beating their way to the harvest fields, got into the same freight car with the couple. The girl told Evans that she was a woman and wanted to get away. Evans told the other men, and when the party got off the freight car in the Belleville yards the three men attacked Keener, the girl's companion, who fled and has not yet been captured.

To the police here Miss Fanning said today:

"Cameron boarded at our house in Toledo. We became engaged and Cameron said he wanted to be married at the home of his mother, in Steamboat Springs, Colo. We left home a month ago.

"I learned he did not intend to marry me, and tried to escape at East St. Louis, Ill. He took my clothes and gave me some of his to wear. After we left St. Louis we beat our way on freight trains. He beat me at Topeka, and then I did not care whether he killed me or not, so I told."

Belleville citizens furnished money and clothing today so that the girl could return to Toledo.

DROP CAREY AS MURDER SLEUTH

Brooklyn Homicide Bureau Abolished and Former Head Transferred to Precinct Command.

Police Captain Arthur Carey, who for some time has been head of the homicide bureau, which is part of the detective bureau, under command of Inspector Russell, was yesterday transferred to the 150th precinct, which is the lower Fulton street station in Brooklyn. The transfer will take effect tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

The homicide bureau will be abolished, and the men working under Captain Carey will go back to the detective bureau. Murder cases will in future be handled by the regular detectives and the branch offices. The rooms occupied by the homicide bureau will be taken by the Italian squad, which is in command of Lieutenant Tony Vacchris.

Captain Carey, since he has had charge of the homicide bureau, has had direct charge of the investigation of several important murder mysteries. In most cases the crimes remained unsolved. The transfer of Carey is in line with the reorganization of the detective bureau which has been going on very quietly. It was only a little over a week ago that about thirty-five detectives who failed to show the necessary detective ability were sent back to uniform duty.

WOMAN ATTACKED IN HOME.

Negro Assailant Saved From Mob's Vengeance by Menacing Police.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—John Williams, twenty-two, negro, of Lexington, Ky., was arrested here early today after he had attacked and beaten Mrs. Katherine Perry, white, in her own home. A race riot threatened before the negro was locked up on a charge of housebreaking. He entered the Perry home through an open window.

When the negro was led through the streets by the policeman that captured him, a crowd of negroes collected and demanded the release of Williams, brandishing clubs and knives. White men gathered and the police had difficulty in keeping them from lynching the negro. Both blacks and whites were scattered when the police drew revolvers and charged the mob.

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Remember all our Ladies' and Gents' Shoes bear the Union Stamp.

CAUGHT AT CRIBBING.

Dentistry Student Had 24 Slips to Help Him Through.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—During the examination conducted in the assembly chamber by the state board of examination in dentistry today detectives discovered two of the candidates cribbing. The young men had thin strips of paper on which were closely written various facts bearing upon the subjects of the examinations.

The state board confiscated twenty-four such papers from one of the young men and eleven from the other. The candidates were allowed to finish the examinations pending a decision by the board as to the acceptance of their papers.

The experiment of employing detectives who mingle with the candidates for licenses was tried for the first time today.

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B. N. Lefkowitz.............3 Avenue C
Union Shoe Co.............52 Avenue B
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Dr. R. I. Rubin.............50 E. 108th St.

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A. Perthou.............494 Knickerbocker Ave.

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Dr. A. Eltz.............1661 Pitkin Ave.
Dr. L. H. Robins.............396 Pennsylvania Ave.

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I. Schlossberg.............[illegible] Knickerbocker Ave.

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Louis Berger.............[illegible] Atlantic Ave.
Mayers.............[illegible] Onderdonk Ave.

ELECTRICIAN AND SUPPLIES.
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FURNITURE, ETC.
Smith & Director.....Pitkin, cor. Rockaway Ave.
Franz & Miller.............Broadway & Gates Sts.
Geo. J. Schwarz.............[illegible] Myrtle Ave.
Bay Ridge Furniture Co.............[illegible] 3d Ave.
Sault & Rahn.............[illegible] Knickerbocker Ave.

FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.
I. Goldberg.............[illegible] Graham Ave.
I. Goldberg.............Pitkin, cor. Rockaway Ave.

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H. Delventhal.............Flatbush, cor. Ave. C
J. B. Schierenbeck.............19 Bremen St.

GROCERIES AND DELICATESSEN.
C. M. Gess.............[illegible] 5th Ave.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
[illegible]

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
[illegible]

C. G. Loebel.............[illegible] Pitkin Ave.

[illegible]

LAUNDRIES.
[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
[illegible]

MILLINERY.
Myrtle Millinery.............[illegible] Myrtle Ave.

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[illegible]

SURGEON DENTISTS.
[illegible]

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Chas. Fishel Co.............14-16 Cambridge St.

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Dr. Samuel W. Myers.............67 Chambers St.
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UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX TRADE MAIL ORDERS—Boston.
BOSTON SMOKER Levinson Bros., 5 Chambers St., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS—Boston.
L. Hoffman.............[illegible] Leverett St.

UNION MADE HATS—Boston.
"Athens".............[illegible] Tremont St.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS.
Sigmund Kaitz.............[illegible] Hanover St., Boston
A. R. Lopez & Bro.............3 School St., Boston
I. H. Feinberg & Son.............[illegible] Washington St.

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W. F. Connery.............[illegible] Pleasant St.

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UNION LABEL HOSIERY. Lynn, Mass.
Wholesale and Retail, McCain.............[illegible]

UNION MADE HATS AND SHOES, Lynn, Mass.
Ash & Nichols.............17 Munroe St.

UNION MADE CIGARS—Lynn.
Carlson, "Regular" Cigar, 136 Market, Lynn

NEW JERSEY DIRECTORY

BOOTS AND SHOES—Newark.
Schlesinger's Shoe Store.............[illegible] Ferry St.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS, Newark, N. J.
Henry Green.............[illegible] Springfield Ave.
M. Littman.............[illegible] Springfield Ave.

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The People's Outfitting Co..111 Washington St.

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UNION LABELS, ETC.
[illegible]

UNION MADE GOODS.
[illegible]

WOMAN'S SPHERE

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

[illegible] all contributions and communications to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. [illegible] avenue, New York city.

[illegible] FENCE OR THE AMBULANCE'

"[illegible] a dangerous cliff," as they freely
confessed,
[illegible] to walk near its crest was so
pleasant;
[illegible] its terrible edge there had
slipped
A [illegible], and full many a peasant;
[illegible] people said something would have
to be done,
[illegible] their projects did not at all tally.
[illegible] said, "Put a fence around the edge
of the cliff;"
[illegible], "An ambulance down in the valley."

[illegible] the cry for the ambulance carried
the day,
For it spread through the neighboring
city;
A [illegible] may be useful or not, it is true,
[illegible] each heart became brimful of pity
[illegible] those who slipped over that dangerous cliff;
And the dwellers in highway and alley
[illegible] pounds or gave pence, not to put
up a fence,
[illegible] an ambulance down in the valley.

"[illegible] the cliff is all right if you're careful," they said,
"And if folks even slip and are dropping,
It isn't the slipping that hurts them so
much
As the shock down below—when
they're stopping;"
[illegible] day after day, as these mishaps occurred,
Quick forth would those rescuers sally,
To pick up the victims who fell off the
cliff
With their ambulance down in the
valley.

Then an old sage remarked, "It's a marvel to me
That people give far more attention
To repairing results than to stopping the
cause,
When they'd much better aim at prevention.
Let us stop at its source all this mischief," cried he,
"Come, neighbors and friends, let us
rally:
If the cliff we will fence we might almost dispense
With the ambulance down in the valley."

"Oh, he's a fanatic," the others rejoined;
"Dispense with the ambulance? Never!
He'd dispense with all charities, too, if
he could;
No, no! We'll support them forever!
Aren't we picking folk up just as fast
as they fall?
And shall this man dictate to us?
Shall he?
Why should people of sense stop to put
up a fence
While their ambulance works in the
valley?"

But a sensible few, who are practical,
too,
Will not bear with such nonsense much
longer;
They believe that prevention is better
than cure,
And their party will soon be the
stronger.
Encourage them, then, with your purse,
voice and pen,
And (while other philanthropists
dally)
They will scorn all pretense and put a
stout fence
On the cliff that hangs over the valley.

Better guide well the young than reclaim
them when old,
For the voice of true wisdom is calling:
"To rescue the fallen is good, but 'tis
best
To prevent other people from falling."
Better close up the source of temptation
and crime
Than deliver from dungeon or galley;
Better put a strong fence 'round the top
of the cliff
Than an ambulance down in the valley!

[ILL]EGAL BOYCOTT AND THE SHIRTWAIST STRIKE.

In connection with the lawsuit [brought] by A. Sitomer & Co., shirtwaist makers, against Comrades Bertha H. Mailly, Mary S. Oppenheimer, Elizabeth Dutcher, Mrs. Belmont, Miss Milholland and others, charging them with conspiring in an illegal boycott against them during the great shirtwaist strike, it is interesting to learn what a conservative paper, and now the official organ of the National Woman Suffrage Association, the Woman's Journal, has to say about the matter:

"The strike of the shirtwaist makers aroused strong public sympathy. It brought home to a multitude of well-to-do women a realizing sense of the conditions under which their poorer sisters live and work. They also got a glimpse of the way in which the machinery of the courts may be used to defeat the ends of justice. In New York state, 'peaceful picketing' is legal. The ladies who helped the shirtwaist makers saw scores of young girls, guilty of no legal offense, assailed and insulted by ruffians who were paid by their employers to annoy them. They saw the girls and not their assailants arrested by the police, and sentenced to punishment by the police court judges, in defiance of the evidence. It became perfectly clear that there was a conspiracy between the employers, the police and the courts, against the girls. hat conspiracy was defeated, but the conspirators have never been punished.

"Most of the club women and college women who helped the shirtwaist girls had had no conception that such a misuse of the courts was possible. It was their first lesson. In common with the general public, they had had a prejudice against labor unions. They had heard a good deal about violence on the part of union labor. On this occasion they learned by experience something about the violence and lawlessness of the enemies of union labor. They also found out the hypocrisy of the talk about 'the open shop.' That was the slogan of the employers; yet the thing that precipitated the shirtwaist strike was the act of an employer in dismissing a number of his girls for joining a union. The sort of open shop that the large associations of employers want and are working to secure is a shop open only to non-union labor. The ideal of all the great corporations is to have the employers thoroughly organized and to keep their employes unorganized. They are working systematicly and unscrupulously to prevent and crush out organization among working women and working men. It is important that the comfortable women should know this.

"They began to find it out in the case of the shirtwaist makers. Now they will get another lesson. They will learn that the Sherman anti-trust act, against conspiracies in restraint of trade, has proved utterly powerless against the trusts. Instead of being used to keep them from squeezing the public, it is used by the courts to help them oppress their employes. Now it is to be used to inflict vengeance on generous women who come to the help of working girls.

"Most society women know nothing about the case of the Danbury hatters. Now they will learn that, for alleged injury to an employer's business, by trying to boycott him, the Hatters' Union was sentenced to pay an enormous sum, since the anti-trust act provides for damages three times the amount of the actual loss. The Standard Oil Company cannot be made to refund to the consumers three times the amount of the extra price it has been enabled to clap on kerosene oil by its unlawful combinations, nor even be made to pay a fine. Neither can the beef trust, nor any of the other trusts, be brought to book. Although blacklisting is nominally illegal, it has proved practically impossible to prevent it. With the aid of able attorneys, secured by the longest purse, the machinery of the courts is generally manipulated against the interest of the public, and of the workers."

PORTO RICO BONDS CINCHED.

Only One Bidder for Loan Solicited by the Government.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Only three bids were received for the $425,000 issue of 4 per cent Porto Rican gold bonds which were offered this afternoon at the bureau of insular affairs at the War Department. The only bidder for the entire amount was the National City Bank of New York, which joined with the Royal Bank of Canada, which offered 100.0826. Muller, Schall & Co., of New York, offered 100.05 for $150,000. E. B. Folz, of Oakridge, La., offered 103 1-6 for $5,000.

DUKE SEEKS MISS ELKINS.

ROME, July 7.—The Belluno correspondent of the Tribuna says that the Duke of Abruzzi is now motoring from Venice to the Austrian frontier and that he plans to stop at Toblach, where Miss Katherine Elkins is now said to be staying.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

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PHARMACIST.
2283 Eighth Ave., Near 123th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars
Union Made By Comrades.
5c each. $2.25 per box of 50
Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores.
TRY THEM.

RESPECTABLES FIGHT CENTRAL PARK PLAN

Though Mitchell Shows There Will Be No Disfigurement of the Scenery. Stover Backs Water.

The respectables and conservatives are growing louder in their cries against the proposal to make Central Park pleasanter for the children of what the "upper" classes call the "lower" classes.

The very suggestion that Central Park exists for the whole people fills the well-to-do classes with horror. They look upon the park as belonging by rights only to themselves.

It is all right, in their minds, to mar the beauty of the park with an expensive booze emporium like the Casino, where a wealthy divorced woman the other day used language so foul the policemen refused to repeat it on the stand; but when it comes to putting a wading pool in a sequestered portion of the park, where the children of the poor may enjoy themselves, that is not to be thought of.

It is now proposed that a committee be formed to prevent this "desecration" of the park. This committee is composed of a "high class" sculptor, a college president and five millionaires.

Mayor Gaynor regards as of serious moment the proposals approved last Friday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment looking to the creation of a wading and swimming pool and grounds for basket ball and baseball in the park.

Mayor Examines Sites.

With Park Commissioner Stover yesterday he spent an hour or more looking over the site where it had been asserted these things could most suitably be installed. What conclusion had been reached regardings its availability for that purpose Commissioner Stover would not say.

John Purroy Mitchel, president of the Board of Aldermen, seemed to feel yesterday that Charles B. Stover, the park commissioner, was not justified in wavering from his first position of co-operation in the project.

"I want it clearly understood," said Mitchel, "that Stover, next to myself, was the strongest partisan of the plan; he not only acquiesced in it, but he advocated it and made many of the suggestions which it embodies in his recommendations before the board. He was its ardent adherent, and it does not now seem to me right that he should now withdraw or even hesitate.

"Now, as to the esthetic side of the plan. The talk about spoiling the beauty of the park or ruining it by cutting it up for playgrounds and swimming pools is nonsense. Those who criticise do not know the facts, or they have been misinformed.

"The wading pool and the swimming pool, the two features of the plan which have come in for the greatest amount of criticism, not only have a great usefulness, but have also been planned so that they will be rather an added beauty to the park than a blemish. As a matter of fact neither will be in anything like plain view, as both are surrounded by trees. But as much of them as can be seen will be harmonious and attractive, as the plans will show.

For the Smaller Children.

"The wading pool has been planned to give the smaller children, hundreds of whom are to be found on the North Meadow, something to do besides sit on the grass. Many people say, 'Why, the park is one vast playground; look at all the persons who use it for recreation today.' That is all very well but we are trying to provide something for those people to do when they do use it. The class that cannot afford to bring along implements of play is the one with which we are especially concerned.

"It is all very well for those who can bring their tennis nets and put them up and play; others can hire boats and row about the lakes. Still others, more well-to-do, can hire carriages and automobiles and be driven about. Our concern is not with these persons, but with those who can afford to do nothing, but come to the park and use such facilities for play as are found there.

For Poor Mothers.

"The nursery house and milk depot which are part of the plan, are based on this same idea, to give the poor mothers and little ones some added comfort and benefit when they come to the park.

"The swimming pool will be set on a high knoll in a clump of trees. Even if it were in plain sight it would be a vast improvement on the place it is to occupy. The design is artistic, with its flanking pergolas and well planned approaches, and the most sensitive could hardly fail to prefer it to the stable yard, the refuse heap, and the row of dump carts which now mark the spot.

"No lawns are to be invaded by the new plan, no open spaces done away with, no beauty destroyed. The things that are to be built are well worth looking at, as may be seen by consulting the architect's plans, and as for the additional games and facilities for them, the bowling green, the croquet fields, and the tennis courts, they can surely arouse no opposition.

It is emphasized in the plan that there is to be no dangerous ball field, and I can assure you that the glimpse of the improved grounds which those who drive by will obtain will not in any way offend good taste."

Socialist Notes

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

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

TONIGHT.

Branch 3—Northwest corner of 7th street and Second avenue. Andrew De Milt and Jean Jacques Coronel.

Branch 6—Northwest corner of 79th street and First avenue. Fred Paulitsch and J. C. Frost.

Branch 7—Southeast corner of 110th street and Fifth avenue. George H. Goebel.

SATURDAY.

Branch 4—Southwest corner of 35th street and Eighth avenue. Andrew De Milt and I. Phillips.

Branch 5—Northeast corner of 125th street and Seventh avenue. George H. Goebel.

Branch 5—Southeast corner of 103d street and Columbus avenue. Sol Fieldman.

Branch 7—125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Robert Lansdowne and J. C. Frost.

Branch 8.—Southeast corner of 138th street and Willis avenue. Albert Abrahams and Joshua Wanhope.

Branch 9—Southwest corner of Bathgate and Tremont avenues. John McComish and James Connolly, of Milwaukee.

Bronx German Branch—155th street and Melrose avenue. Chris Kerker and Charles Iffland, in English, and Max Bedacht, in German.

BROOKLYN.

TONIGHT.

9th A. D. (Branch 2)—Fifth avenue and 54th street. Alex Fraser and Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

14th A. D.—Grand and Berry streets. S. M. White and J. A. Weil.

21st A. D. (Branch 1)—Boerum and Lorimer streets. Speakers to be announced at meeting.

23d A. D. (Branch 2)—Pitkin avenue and Osborn street. L. Baker and M. S. Kerrigan.

SATURDAY.

11th A. D.—Bedford avenue and Monroe street. B. A. Rosenfeld and M. S. Kerrigan.

18th A. D.—Flatbush and Tilden avenues. W. W. Passage and Wm. Mackenzie.

21st A. D.—Manhattan avenue and Broadway. Speakers to be announced at meeting.

21st A. D. (Branch 2)—Manhattan avenue and Stagg street. J. C. Lipes and John Roberts.

Fort Green Park Plaza—Alex Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser and Henry T. Jones.

Bakers' Meeting, 1 o'clock p.m.—Bridge and Fulton streets. J. A. Behringer, W. W. Passage and M. S. Kerrigan

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 1—Regular meeting at rooms of Liberal Club, 19 Madison Square North. Delegates of branch to recent state convention, William Mailly and P. Vlag, will report.

Branch 2—Regular meeting at 313 Grand street. Report on excursion, candidates and campaign committee and other important matters.

Branch 4—305 West 5th street. All members urged to attend.

Y. P. S. F., Circle 6—81 Columbia street. Regular business and a literary program. Young boys and girls especially invited.

BROOKLYN.

Branch 1 of 9th and 16th A. D.—Finnish Hall, 764-66 40th street.

Young Socialists of America—181 McKibben street. Members urged to attend.

YONKERS.

The following officers have been elected by the local: Ernest Kropper, organizer; Ernest Vogel, financial secretary; Emil Neppel, treasurer, and Mrs. E. Neppel, recording secretary.

A committee for the distribution of literature was also elected, each member to take care of his respective ward and to see to it that all literature is systematically distributed.

F. A. Wittig, chairman of the committee, says: "We will enthusiastically follow the example of our successful Comrades at Milwaukee."

The committee consists of F. Anthes, 2d ward; Fred Bennett, 3d ward; E. Vogel, 4th ward; J. Orme, 5th ward; E. Kropper, 7th ward; L. A. Malkiel, 8th ward, and W. O. Belz, 9th ward.

HARRISON, N. J.

A joint meeting of all branches of the Socialist party at West Hudson Labor Lyceum, 4 6th street, for the purpose of outlining campaign program.

ESSEX COUNTY, MASS.

Essex Socialist Federation will meet Sunday, July 10, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at Central Hall, 23 Monmouth street, Lawrence.

BIT TONGUE IN FALL.

Edna Spruierr, a ten-month-old baby, while playing yesterday on a second-story fire escape at her home, 535 Waverly avenue, Brooklyn, climbed up on the railing and tumbled off. Her mother found her sitting on the grass plot in the yard, crying but not badly hurt. She had bitten her tongue when she struck the ground. Dr. Vance took her to the Swedish Hospital.

HER FALL TO DEATH THOUGHT SUSPICIOUS

Condition of Mrs. Sophia Williams' Apartment Leads Police to Make Investigation—3 Men Arrested.

Mrs. Sophia Williams, thirty-three years old, was found dead in the back yard of her home, 283 East 135th street, early yesterday morning, apparently having fallen from a window on the second floor. The police, however, incline to the opinion that the woman might have been pushed from the window, and with a view to clearing up a number of mysterious circumstances which lead suspicion in that direction have begun an investigation.

Three men have been arrested and are being held at the Alexander avenue police station pending the outcome of the investigation.

The body was found by Patrolman Young. It was lying face downward in the grass and apparently had been there for some hours. Young lost no time summoning Dr. Paulson, of the Lincoln Hospital, but the physician said that the woman had been dead for some time when he arrived. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment, while the police began questioning occupants of the building in an effort to settle upon the nature of the accident.

In the kitchen of the Williams apartments they found the furniture generally upset and the condition of the entire suite indicated that a violent struggle had taken place there during the night. This led them to the conclusion that the dead woman had been a participant in the affray, and that she had either been purposely pushed over the window ledge or had inadvertently fallen over while trying to free herself from the clutch of some assailant. They accordingly, after an investigation, arrested three men who lived in the building and took them to the police station to await the outcome of the investigation.

Coroner Schwannecke was called up by telephone and he ordered the release of the three men. Later the coroner began an inquiry into the affair on his own hook, however, and his conclusions led him to order the rearrest of the men. They were, therefore, taken into custody a second time and held at the police station.

HOLLAND'S ADVICE PRICKS GAYNOR

Board of Education Man Advised Janitors Who Paid for Their Jobs Not to "Squeal."

Mayor Gaynor has asked the members of the Board of Education whether they desire to retain as their associate James P. Holland, who was reported recently as having said that a squealer was worse than the man who takes the money. Holland's remark was investigated by the commissioner of accounts, at the Mayor's direction, and as he did not deny the statement attributed to him, the Mayor decided that he would ask the school commissioners if they approved of "such a code of morals as this."

The complainant in the case was Edgar Mels, who charged that Holland, a member of the Board of Education's committee on the care of buildings, had said in an address before the Engineers-Janitors' Association: "If any of you have paid for your jobs, shut up, like men. A squealer is worse, in my opinion, than the man who takes the money."

As the complaint was in the form of an affidavit, the Mayor referred it to Raymond B. Fosdick, who examined three school janitors and the commissioner under oath. While the commissioner denied the phraseology employed in the affidavit, he admitted that the tenor of his remarks had been correctly conveyed. He was asked:

"Did you ever say that a squealer is worse than the man that takes the money, or words to that effect?"

"I believe I did," he replied. "And I say a man who gives money voluntarily should not make any kick at this present time."

Upon receiving the report, the Mayor sent it to E. L. Winthrop, Jr., president of the Board of Education, and wrote in addition:

"I think the Board of Education should have a chance to say whether they think a man who will do the like is fit to be one of their number. What must boys in the school who are old enough to begin to think of such things think of a member of the Board of Education with such a code of morals as this?"

OIL TRUST PAYS BIG FINE.

Waters-Pierce Wing of Combine Pleads Guilty and Pays Up $75,000.

ENID, Okla., July 7.—The suit brought by the state of Oklahoma against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company was settled today.

Attorneys for the oil company, meeting with Attorney General West, agreed to pay a fine of $75,000 and confessed judgment to the allegation that the company had not offered its commodities according to the laws of Oklahoma.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side.

COLUMBUS AVE., 990, near 109th st.—Four elegant rooms, bath, hot water; $17.
8TH AVE., 2088, adjoining 113th—Four beautifully decorated rooms; half month free; $20.
36TH ST., 439 W.—Three rooms, light; all improvements; $11-$13; payments weekly.
48TH ST., 521 W.—3-4 large rooms, reasonable; respectable colored tenants; half month free.
50TH ST., 411 W.—Three rooms, front, improvements; low rents; decorated; quiet house.
52D ST., 367 W.—3-4 large rooms, hot water, range, tubs, toilet; $13.50-$16.50.
57TH ST., 429 W.—Modern apartments, all improvements; 6 and 8 rooms, $22, $42; references.
58TH ST., 532 W.—Three large, light rooms; low rent; inducements. Apply janitor.
96TH ST., 134 W.—Four rooms, bath, hot water; subway; $20-$22.
101ST ST., 66 W.—Four large, light rooms, tile bath, hot water; $18.
112TH ST., 2079 8th ave.—Four rooms; bath, hot water; $17; references.
139TH ST., 67 W.—Apartment 5 rooms; bath, light, airy; all modern improvements.
143D ST., 246 W.—Flat to let, 5 elegant, light rooms; tubs, boiler, range; $16.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

2D AVE., 1318—Five nice rooms, flat, 1st floor; newly fixed up. Inquire janitor.
THIRD AVE., 1555, near 87th st.—Five large, airy rooms and bath; newly painted; $18.
34TH ST. (497 3d ave.)—Four nice front rooms in quiet, clean house; $16; adults.
44TH ST., 221 E.—3-4 rooms; $10.50, $12.50. Apply housekeeper.
46TH ST., 317 E.—Six large, light rooms; fine condition; $16; near Second ave.
3D AVE., 977 (near 59th)—4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; $18 to $24.
65TH ST., 312 E.—Four handsome rooms, front; bath, hot water; elegant, genteel; $17-$19.
78TH ST., 243-253 E.—Four handsome rooms, bath, hot water; elegant house; genteel; $16.
81ST ST., 331 E.—Second floor, 5 extra large, light rooms, bath; $16.
83D ST., 608 E.—Elegant 5 large rooms; bath; hot water; half month free; $17.50.
88TH ST., 117 E.—Elegant 3, 4 rooms; newly decorated; hot water supply; rents $12 to $14.50.
107TH ST., 177 E.—Single flat, 6 rooms, bath; quiet house; $21.
120TH ST., 241 E.—Lovely flat; 5 large, light rooms through; $18. Janitor.
123TH ST., 320 E.—Apartment of four light rooms; bath; quiet house; low rent; time allowed.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

CROMWELL AVE., 1445 (Jerome-172d)—Cheapest in city; new floor; improvements; garden.
HOE AVE., 1512 (near 172d st.)—Four rooms, hot water, lights; $18.
134TH ST., 533 E. (near Brook ave.)—Ground floor, 6 rooms, hot water; $17.
137TH ST., 372 E. (Bronx)—Four light rooms, bath, hot water supply; $15.
158TH ST., 430 E.—Five large, light rooms, bath; 2-family house; $20; adults.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET. Manhattan.

8TH ST., 303 E.—Room to let; girl preferable. See after 6 p.m., room 24.
21ST ST., 9 W.—Clean, cool rooms; private baths; $3 up; transients.
34TH ST., 211 E.—Small, large, clean rooms; housekeeping; gentlemen; quiet.
42D ST., 159 E.—Neatly furnished rooms, bath; gentlemen; $1.75, $2.
56th St., 243 W.—Nicely furnished rooms, board optional; by the day or week at very reasonable summer rates. Barney O'Toole.
62D ST., 210 E.—Parlor floor, business or private; double, single rooms; breakfast optional; $2.
88TH ST., 149 E.—Nice, clean large and small rooms; bath, conveniences; ladies, gentlemen.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

Branch No. 3, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Teutonia Hall, 23-25 Bartlett street, cor. Harrison ave. Our doctors, John Bailey, 63 McKibben st.; Aaron Roechesh, 62 McKibben st. Fin. Sec., J. Finkelstein, 105 Varet st.; Hospitaler, B. Kamisbine, 593 Gates ave.; rec. sec., J. Cohen.
"The Workmen's Circle" (Arbeiter Ring), General Office 89-91 Delancey St., N. Y. City. Tel. 5026 Orchard.
Workmen's Circle, Branch 150, meets 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month at 104 Forsyth street. J. Snashtch, secretary, 314 East 112th st.
AUSTRIAN WORKMEN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, Branch 42, Workmen Circle, meets every Friday evening, at 64 East Houston st.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED.

Spend your vacation at Physical Culture City Tent Colony; for further particulars address Peter J. Schweikert, Box 2, Helmetta, N. J.

25,000 POUNDS OF FROZEN EGGS SEIZED

U.S. Marshal Confiscates Huge Amount of Illegal Product in Brooklyn by Government's Order.

The largest seizure of frozen egg product ever made in the United States was made yesterday when Deputy United States Marshal Frank Westervelt and Drug Inspector Herman Lind confiscated 984 cans, representing 25,008 pounds of the product, at the Kings County Refrigerating Company in Brooklyn. The eggs were sent from the United States Packing Company in Chicago and consigned to Dorst & Snyder, New York city.

The product reached Brooklyn Wednesday and at about the same time the United States District Attorney's office received word from the Acting Secretary of the Department of Agriculture in Washington with instructions to seize the egg product. Assistant United States District Attorney Bick got out a libel of information and on that obtained from the clerk of the United States District Court a monition directing the seizure, which was promptly carried out.

The frozen egg product is sold to bakers and is used in making pastry.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive.

TODAY.

Atlantis, Santo Domingo, July 2.
El Dorado, Galveston, July 2.
Freya, Baracoa, July 2.
Metapan, Kingston, July 3.

To Sail.

TODAY.

Apache, Jacksonville, 1 p.m.
Headly, Buenos Ayres, 3 p.m.
Jefferson, Norfolk, 3 p.m.
Prinz E. Friedrich, Jamaica, 1 p.m.
Matanzas, Tampico, 12 m.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 409 Pearl St., New York.

Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 1[illegible] W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every [illegible] Monday, 8 p.m.
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 457. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 221-223 East 73d street. E. A. [illegible], Fin. Sec., 134 West 20th street; [illegible] Carlson, Rec. Sec., 457 E. 168th street.
CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS UNION of Brooklyn, meets every first and third Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.
Co-operative League. Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Eldridge and Rivington streets. H. I. Cohn, Organizer.
Socialist Party, New York County. Headquarters, 239 East 84th St., Manhattan. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. [illegible] Lenox. Organizer, Edward F. Cassidy.
Wood Carvers' and Modellers' Association meets every first, third and fifth Friday. Board of officers meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 P. M., at Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Local No. 160, meets each Tuesday, 8:15 p.m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. W. Lally, 1183 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn, cor. sec.
CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' LOCAL UNION, No. 127, meets the 2d and 4th Thursday, at the Labor Temple, E. 84th st.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, Local No. 104. Meets the 1st and 4th Friday evenings in the month at 165 Suffolk street.
Chasers' League of N. A. meets first and third Saturdays monthly, at Shuetzen Hall, 12 St. Marks pl., N. Y. City, 8:30 p.m. Frank Schiele, Fin. Sec'y, 1332 St. Marks av., Brooklyn.
PAPER CIGARET MAKERS' UNION, Local No. 96, T. W. Int. Union, meets every first and third Fridays in the month at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Abe Sheinee, secretary.
CEMENT ASPHALT WORKERS' UNION of New York and vicinity, Local 34, A. B. of O. W. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at 316 East 63d street. Secretary's office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Mondays, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF HUDSON CO., N. J., Inc., [illegible] Central ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J. Club meeting last Wednesday of the month, 8 p.m. Trustees, officers and house committee every Wednesday, 8 p.m. ap17-M.W.F.-tf
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local 291, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave. Frank Trampedach, financial secretary, 432 Bleecker st., Brooklyn.
International Union of Bricklayers and Masons of America, Local No. 11. Meets every Monday evening at 243 E. 84th street.
United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers of Am. Local No. 4 meet the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at Cosmopolitan Hall, 333 [illegible] Ave., N. Y. City.
Brotherhood of Bookbinders and Paper Cutters, Local Union 119. Regular meetings first and third Saturdays of each month; 8 p.m. sharp; 12 St. Marks place. Business office, 23 Duane street.
Local 2, Bro. Chandelier and Brass Metal Workers of North America, meets second and fourth Friday every month, at 333 Second avenue, bet. 22d and 23d streets.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

6. MORRISANIA—Sec., C. Holnbauer, 409 E. 164th st., New York. Phys., H. Wahn, 628 Eagle ave. Every 1st Mon., Melrose Turnhalle, 605-607 Courtland ave.
8. PATERSON, N. J.—Fin. Sec., Chas. [illegible], 98 Jefferson st. Every 3d Mon., Paterson Turn Hall, Cross & Ellison sts.
17. EAST NEW YORK—W. Wobirsh, 673 [illegible] more ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., Stephen H. De Costa, 170 Barbey st., Brooklyn. Last Mon. of m., 673 Glenmore ave.
18. WAKEFIELD.—Sec., J. Haas, 742 E. [illegible] st., Williamsbridge, N. Y. Phys., Herman Scalsou, 4817 White Plains ave., Wakefield, N. Y. Every 3d Mon., 233d st. and White Plains rd. Geo. Sundermann Local.
22. BLOOMINGDALE—F. Precht, [illegible] 10th ave., New York. Phys., Edmund Kolb, M. D., 438 W. 47th st., N. Y. Every 1st Mon. of m., 436 W. 49th st.
24. HARLEM—Sec., B. Ramm, 346 E. 89th st., New York. Phys., Fritz Neumann, [illegible] E. 86th st. Every 4th Mon., 243-247 E. 84th st.
25. YORKVILLE—Sec., Th. [illegible], [illegible] 70th st., New York. Phys., Geo. [illegible], 244 E. 61st st., N. Y. Every 3d [illegible], Croll's Hall, 146-147 E. 58d st.
28. ASTORIA. Fin. Sec'y, Jos. Maurer, [illegible] 7th ave., near B'way. Phys., Dr. Paul C. Meyer, 260 Steinway ave., meets every 4th Sunday in the month, 9:30 a.m., at Heetinger's Hall, 482 B'way.
54. STAPLETON, N. Y.—Sec., George Schenk, [illegible] Prond st. Phys., M. Kreuger, [illegible] Beach st. Every 4th Sun., Labor Lyceum, Roff st.
59. RIDGEWOOD—Paul Krueger, 519 Bleecker st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., W. E. Lippold, 197 St. Nicholas ave., Brooklyn. Every 4th Sat.; Queens County Labor Lyceum, 487 Greene st. bet. Wyckoff and Cypress Aves.
66. WILLIAMSBURG—Sec., Wm. Schmidt, [illegible] Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phys., Hy. Kane, 217 Boerum st. Every 3d Sat., Muller's Halle, 187 Montrose ave.
80. METROPOLITAN—Sec., Adolf J. Becker, 301 Fairview ave., Ridgewood. Phys., J. Daniel Freitag, 428 Ralph st., Metropolitan. Every 4th Sat., Fred Jacke Halle, Fairview ave., cor. Himrod st.
176. N. MORRISANIA—Sec., E. Baumeister, 1324-1326 Brook ave., N. Y. City. Phys., A. Baabe, 329 E. 150th st. Every 1st Sunday 10 a. m.; general meeting the 3d Sunday, 9 a. m., Club House, 369 3d ave.
234. BRANCH BAY RIDGE, meets every 3d Thursday at Fred Mayer's Cafe, 534 st. and 3d ave. French Phys., Dr. Ittleson, 4[illegible] 6th ave.; Fin Secy., Henry Wiedmayer, 425 49th st.

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The New York Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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DANGEROUS RECREATION.

It was merely luck that the burning of the steamship Grand Republic did not result in the horrible loss of life that accompanied the burning of the General Slocum. The Grand Republic was ripe for it, and that she burned as she did shows the vigilance aroused after 900 persons, most of them children, were murdered on the Slocum, has been gradually lessening and the inspectors are as blind or as lax or as criminal as they were six years ago when the awful tragedy happened in the East river. Their activity was a short-lived spasm, and they know as every one else knows that there are scores of excursion craft afloat in these waters that are nothing but death traps.

But the owners of them must make money, and to condemn these vessels would mean that the owners would lose money. As the owners do not have to patronize the cheap excursions for which the vessels are used they are in no danger. So they are willing to take the risk of murdering a few hundred poor passengers, and the inspectors are evidently willing to permit it.

During every Saturday and Sunday of the summer season, on Fourth of July and often during the week, these vessels put out packed to the rails with human beings who are going to some beach for a breath of fresh air. The fare is cheap, but as many can be crowded on board, the trip is profitable to the owners. But it is the most horribly dangerous form of amusement that exists, and for the authorities to permit it is an unspeakable crime.

Those who patronize the vessels believe they can do no better. They have not the money to go to places where great crowds do not resort, and they submit to being herded and to being fleeced for the meanest sort of a return.

If you want a striking contrast compare one of these vessels on a torrid Saturday or Sunday with Mr. Morgan's Corsair, for instance, or with any other private yacht—and there are hundreds of splendid ones around New York.

If you want a striking contrast of the different ways in which government authorities take their duties, recall the hysterical solicitude shown when Mr. Astor's yacht was out of communication for a few days with the manner in which these same authorities view the inspection of the vessels used by poor people. The possible fate of Mr. Astor was a matter of much greater concern than the possible fate of nine hundred or a thousand persons of standing similar to those consumed in the burning of the Slocum.

People with little get mighty little for their money. But the money they spend, when it is gathered into a pile by some captain of industry, makes a comfortable sum. From this sum the captain of industry is enabled to have his own private yacht so that he will not be forced to run the risk, endure the crush, stand the insults or be subjected to the barefaced robbery poor people must endure.

Before the Slocum was burned she had been pointed out as splendid material for a fire. So had the Grand Republic. A slight accident, exactly the same in each case, started a fire that destroyed the vessel. It resulted in a terrible loss of life in the case of the Slocum. That it did not have a similar result in the case of the Grand Republic is not to the credit of the owners or of the steamboat inspectors.

—:o:—

CAPITALISM TAKES ALL.

That organized charity is merely an adjunct of capitalism is a fact well known to practically all persons who care in the least to know the truth. The object of organized charity is to make more efficient workers of the stricken, or temporarily to relieve those whom starvation threatens with death, not for the sake of the persons themselves, but for the sake of capitalism. From the Salvation Army in its complacent role of social scavenger saving the rags and tags of humanity to the largest charitable organization with a costly plant and plenty of well-paid workers, organized charity has no other object.

The truth of this could not be better expressed than it was by Mr. Owen Lovejoy, speaking before the Stony Brook Assembly, when he said: "We are showing the manufacturers how to save the child, so he can be worked to advantage later on."

The child is not saved to teach him to work or think for himself, but to work for the manufacturers, to produce profits for the manufacturers, and if the child lives and has a family, to turn the new generation over to the manufacturers to produce still further profits.

With such a course of action the churches have the utmost sympathy, and they are efficient aids in the benevolent and Christ-like task of hammering due submissiveness and fear into the hearts of the workers. As a reward the churches win the indorsement of the manufacturers, and small sums of money come in to help forward the great and glorious work of keeping the workers submissive.

Such an idea as teaching the submerged to rise and battle against the conditions that have degraded them would ruin the organized charities business, so it is frowned upon and combated. Those who advocate it are denounced, and, very fortunately, Socialists come in for most of the denunciation. There could not be a higher tribute to the correctness of the Socialist program.

—:o:—

South American republics are violently opposed to the South American policy of the United States and are going to protest at the coming conference. The South American policy of the United States is simply to exploit South America for the benefit of capitalists in the United States. But as South America is now developing capitalists of its own, it is natural that there should be rebellion.

—:o:—

All President Shonts, of the Interboro, wants free from the city for his company is whatever he thinks he can squeeze out. But he will not accept it if he does not consider it commensurate with the dignity of the Interboro, a company that stands in the front ranks of the franchise-grabbing, impudent and criminal corporations.

—:o:—

Brooklyn Socialists show they have the right idea about conducting a campaign. They refuse to allow the police to do anything illegal even when the police merely wish to indulge their disorderly inclination for breaking up Socialist meetings.

—:o:—

Americans need not be discouraged even if the fight pictures are barred. We still have left in the 5-cent houses such moral and entertaining pictures as those which show train and highway robberies, kidnappings, murders, gambling and seduction.

—:o:—

Although it has not been offered to him, William Jennings Bryan hastens to decline the Democratic Presidential nomination. There is plenty of time during the next two years for him to reconsider and he probably will.

—:o:—

The strike of the cloak makers will be successful just in the measure that it leads the strikers to Socialism.

The Free Lovers

By ROBERT HUNTER.

It came to my mind the other day to write a little tract for the Individual and Social Justice League of America.

The league intends to expose the evils of Socialism, and that is a most excellent work to undertake.

We are grateful for any aid this association of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen can give us in purifying our cause.

I suppose these gentlemen of the cloth will appreciate a full confession on the part of any high-minded Socialist.

Wherever, therefore, the Socialists find any evidence of free love, of anti-marriage, and of atheism in their propaganda, let them openly confess it.

So far, at any rate, as I am concerned, I shall be perfectly frank, and open my heart to these father confessors.

They ought not to make ridiculous charges, and, therefore, they should be grateful for such actual facts as I can give them of the vices of Socialists.

As evidence in this matter let us take first the report of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Now that report shows what the Socialists have tried to do in the Wisconsin legislature.

A Socialist named Brockhausen, for instance, introduced in the assembly a bill to legalize certain acts in furtherance of disputes between employers and employes.

First—For the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information.

Second—For the purpose of peacefully pursuading a person to work or abstain from work.

Third—To legalize combined action in furtherance of a trade dispute.

Fourth—To prevent damage suits against trade union organizations for acts of its individual members.

Another Socialist named Weber introduced a bill to prevent private detectives from harassing citizens in the course of a trade dispute.

He introduced another bill to give poor persons right of action in the courts of the state without payment of cost.

He also introduced a resolution to regulate the issuing of injunctions.

He also introduced a resolution advocating the government ownership and operation of railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies.

Indeed, this Weber went so far in another resolution as to try to cut the claws of the Sherman anti-trust act, relative to organized labor.

Another Socialist named Gaylord introduced a great many bills into the senate.

One of those bills favored the initiative and referendum on acts of municipal councils and boards of supervisors.

Another bill provided that all land, mineral rights, water powers, and other natural resources within the state, which are now, or may hereafter become, the property of the state, shall remain forever the property of the state.

He also introduced a bill providing for the nationalization of trusts and monopolies.

And then this senator, throwing aside all decency, introduced a resolution providing for the abolition of the United States senate, another resolution providing immediate relief by the government for the unemployed, and still another resolution demanding the resignation of all state officers, known to have received moneys during the state political campaign to promote the interest of any candidate.

Now there are, perhaps, those who will claim that this astonishing evidence of immorality applies only to a small group of Socialists in one Western state.

But look at what another Socialist, named Charles H. Morrill, attempted to do in the last Massachusetts legislature.

He introduced a bill giving the cities the right to use the initiative and referendum.

A bill to raise the age at which children may be employed.

A bill to permit cities or towns to own and operate street railways.

A bill memorializing Congress to establish national ownership of railroads.

Of course, these bills were defeated, but this dangerous demagogue introduced another bill which was passed!

And this bill provided that every employer advertising for men shall state IN THE ADVERTISEMENT whether or not a strike is taking place in his establishment.

So we see there is method in this madness, and that what the Socialists are trying to do in Wisconsin, they are also trying to do in Massachusetts.

And when one reads in cold type of the actual habits of these men the immorality of it is positively sickening.

In the heart of every true lover of individual and social justice there arises revolt against these attempted iniquities.

But there may be some stupid unenlightened ignorant workman who will not understand the relation of these bills to free love, anti-marriage and atheism.

But LOOK BEHIND THE BILLS and you immediately see the real purpose actuating these dangerous men.

In the first place these acts, every one of them, show that the Socialists advocate free love.

Today the old parties are paid to grant legislation, but the Socialists wants to give it free, especially to those who have no money.

That is FREE love for the working class.

Could there be better evidence of how Socialists try to inculcate their views on this dreadful subject?

These bills also show that Socialists believe in the abolition of marriage. They advocate divorce, and are trying to break up the home.

Study the above bills and see what they mean, they are deliberately trying TO DESTROY a happy home wherein political crooks and financial plutes now live together in perfect happiness.

Can you not see, dear brother, in the above legislation an underhanded, vicious and unprincipled attack upon that happy family?

In every line of the above legislation there is also evidence of the grossest atheism.

Has it not been said that the American God is gold?

Well, can you imagine any bitterer or fiercer attack upon that God than those Socialist bills?

Why they would tear him out of the halls of our legislatures.

They would throw him out of our municipal councils, and even our temples, and leave him a vagrant in the streets.

For him there is every evidence of undying hatred. They bear him no respect, neither bow before him nor reverence him.

So you see their atheism is also rampant and unashamed.

The bills themselves look innocent enough. But don't be carried away, dear brothers, by appearance. LOOK BEHIND those bills!

No respectable politician or Wall street senator was ever guilty of such revolting vices.

The Comedy of Capitalism

By C. W. ERVIN.

We have a variety of institutions for the cure of a variety of ills, both physical and mental, and most of them gather in a goodly number of patients with a goodly amount of cash.

There is a rare business opening for an Institute for the Cure of Mental Hysteria. Our patients will be inoculated with a serum called "proportionalis," which creates a sense of relative values and renders the victims of mental hysteria immune from future attacks of this malady.

If the management of such an institute could induce the proprietors of the New York Times to send the members of their editorial staff for treatment and succeed in effecting a cure, it would have no need of the service of an advertising agency to assure its success.

Ballinger's cabinet chum, Wickersham, has been thinking backward again, only this time he dated his thoughts the day he voiced them. He broke out at Harvard in an address on "The Living Law." It has been a pretty good living law for the plutocrats and their legal lackeys—palaces, steam yachts, private cars, etc., and a pretty poor living law for the vast majority that created all the things that the minute minority have.

There was nothing in the address to cause the least alarm for the heirs of the plutocrats who listened to him. Neither was there anything liable to interfere with the loyalty and efficiency of those among his audience who were destined for the career of legal retainers of the barons of plunder.

The Times, approving the address of this expert ante-dater, rebukes him for his grandstand play in the matter of the railroads. The writer of the editorial tells him that holding the views he voiced at Harvard, he should have known "that there are no laws so dead as those which he sought to enforce so strenuously." And then the startling statement is made that so dead is the anti-trust law that more trusts have been organized in a single week of this year of our foolishness "than existed when this law was enacted."

Then, with the solemnity of a Newton announcing the discovery of the law of gravitation, we are told that statute laws become null and void the moment they interfere with economic laws. You poor, belated mental traveler! The swift minds of the world arrived at this intellectual station fifty years ago, and this is one of the many truths those dreaming Socialists, to whom you devote so much of your mentality in spreading misinformation about, have been proclaiming from the street corners for years.

In addition to the cure for mental hysteria we would advise a reading and correspondence course in brain development. You might make some more rediscoveries. Address any Socialist publishing house or the book department of this paper.

* * * * * *

The Society of Ecclesiastical Kilkenny Cats for the Suppression of Socialism is already at it, but, alas, so strong is the force of habit among its members that they have forgotten all about the common enemy and are spitting and scratching at each other. Ireland, of the Roman hierarchy, is going for his fellow members who belong to the Methodist hierarchy. He accuses the Methodists of poaching on preserves sacred to his church for centuries. We are reminded of a Westerner who was in the habit of coming to New York every year to sell mining insecurities. Coming out of a banking house on the lower side of Wall street, he met a friend from his section who was engaged in the same kind of a mission. "See here, Jack," said he, "I'm working this side of the street. You take the other." These prelates want to get together, make a "gentlemen's agreement" and divide the territory to be "worked."

* * * * * *

The Socialists of Milwaukee have denied liquor licenses to over a hundred disorderly resorts that flourished under the "moral" administration that formerly ruled the city. For good measure they also refused a license to two notorious burlesque theaters. You dreaming "undesirables," don't you know you have no right to be moral. Has not the Eminent Everybody, the rediscoverer of the moral law, said so, and would you fly in the face of the American Omnipotent? Two centuries ago Steele, in the Spectator, attacked a radical of his day for leading a moral life. May we expect a similar performance from the One who combines in his person the office of contributing editor and traveling advertising manager for the Outlook?

Fourth of July Meditations

While I am writing these lines fire rockets are shooting off the red, white and blue lights opposite my window in Mount Morris Park. We are celebrating the grand "Fourth of July," the celebrated day that made us free and independent, and before me is a Hawaiian paper, the Hawaiian Star, of June 10, not of the year 1810, nor even of 1898, when, under Queen Liliuokalani, the people of Hawaii rose to shake off the chains of despotic kings and queens, nay, of June 10 in the year of our Capitalists' Lord 1910.

The big one-half-inch head lines announce "Anarchist's Mail Intercepted," "Deporting Agitator Vasilieff Involves Two Continents."

The story under these head lines tells us that Vasilieff, the leader of the Russian laborers lured to the Hawaiian Islands by the sugar planters through the territorial board of immigration, who had been sent to prison on May 4 to serve a sentence of three months under a charge of "vagrancy," is likely to be deported as an anarchist.

"This agitator, Vasilieff, who has done his best to dissatisfy the immigrants from Siberia with conditions here, may possibly develop into an international proposition." I quote from the Hawaiian Star, without changing either the bad grammar or the poor logic. The Star continues: "Vasilieff, though he wilted before Breckons burning examination yesterday, still poses as a martyr and claims that he will be protected. The promise that he will be sent back to Russia hits him hardest. He is evidently afraid. Perhaps he left Russia because he had to. Breckons had Vasilieff before the federal grand jury, and it is the recommendation of that body that he be treated as an anarchist, as a dangerous anarchist, and that he be sent from the country."

Is it hard to surmise who constituted that grand jury? Can there be any doubt as to the inspiration from the decision of the federal grand jury and the article in the Star.

Follow the Star:

"That he is to be deported as an anarchist seems certain, for United States District Attorney Breckons is in correspondence with United States Attorney General Wickersham in the matter and the Department of Justice is likely to communicate with the Russian government advising deportation."

"Whatever the method, Breckons has for some time been proving himself a terror to evil doers, nearly always 'getting his man,'" continues the Star. The "whatever method" is rather significant.

For the "method" in this instance of prosecuting Visilieff is nothing short of the system so well known in the practice of the "Third Department" of the Russian police, that of intercepting letters by ransacking the mail in the postoffice.

It appears that two letters from New York, of which one is from Ivan Okuntzoff, the editor of the Russian Voice (Russky Golos) and the other from A. Stocklitzky, the former secretary of the conference, which is now known as the Hawaiian Labor Defense Conference, both of which are the most innocent communications, as they appear in the Star, had been in some mysterious way obtained by the district attorney before reaching Vasilieff, and when Vasilieff asked Breckons "where he got the letters, the latter replied that it was none of his (Vasilieff's) business." Stocklizky is asking Vasilieff to send to the conference copies of the contracts made by the agents of the planters with the Siberian laborers and other documents referring to their importation to the islands. He further informs Vasilieff that the conference is trying its utmost to render the Russian laborers in Hawaii moral and financal aid.

The editor's (Okuntzoff) letter, under date of May 11, 1910, quoted in the Star, is as folliws:

"My Dear Russian Friends—I will do everything in my power. Your matter is already in Washingtin in the hands of the Attorney General. They have already commenced an investigation of the plantation owners. The English newspapers are already publishing articles about your life. Write everything fully. I want to publish it. I am entirely at your disposal in this matter We have already called meetings of our people in New York to discuss the matter. I wrote about you to Russia. Stand pat. We will start in to secure money for you and you will soon commence to receive it. If you know some Socialist go to him with a request that he may find you a lawyer who will act without charge.

"With sincere regards, I am yours.
"IVAN OKUNTZOFF."

Upon these innocent documents, abstracted from the mail, is based the trumped up charge of "anarchy" against Vasilieff.

Says the Star: "While Vasilieff's actions since arrival here have been anarchistic (sic!), there is notihing in the letters received to prove him an anarchist, unless through the inference that he must be an anarchist if his correspondents are anarchists. But letters or no letters, Vasilieff is a dangerous man, and perhaps crazy."

Thus spoke Zum Austin!

Simultaneously with this clipping from the Star comes Vasilieff's own letter to the Editor of the Russky Golos, Mr. Ivan Okuntzoff:

"Dear Comrade Okuntzoff: Pardon my writing in pencil on this small parcel of paper. I write from prison. I am glad that I can write even in this manner. The strictness with which we imprisoned Russians here are treated as simply incredible. I shall not undertake to give you the details of what is going on here. I will merely inform you of what is most important at this moment—the most serious. The details will be narrated to you by the bearer of these lines, who will most likely see you personally very soon.

"What is going on here, I really do not understand. It seems to be second Turkey or Russia. Can you imagine such a surprise? Your letter addressed to me as well as the letter of the Secretary Stocklitzky have in some way been intercepted from the postoffice without my knowledge, were opened and presented to the 'jury.' By whom was this 'operation' performed remains for me an unsolved secret.

"On the 8th of June I was called before the jury. I was asked to read these letters. I read and the interpreter translated same. When the reading was over, I was asked several, indeed ridiculous, questions, as for instance, 'What is Socialism?' Then the jury retired I was left with the president (reference is evidently made to the District Attorney), two interpreters and some unknown to me Hawaiians, called in by the president immediately after the retirement of the jury.

"'Well, Vasilieff, do you intend to keep up your fight with us?' the president asked me. I responded that I did not know what fight he had reference to, but that I and the Russian laborers were merely seeking justice. 'Well, then,' answered this wise head of the president, 'go on with your fight, but you may know, that strong as you may be, we are still stronger.' This said, he immediately dictated a telegram, the contents of which he made known to me, to the following effect: 'From the two letters addressed to Vasilieff and obtained by him, he considered me a Socialist-anarchist, and that in his opinion it was necessary to enter into communication with the Russian government, also with Japan, as Vasilieff was taken from Kobe, Japan.'

"What was the reason that prompted him to make the contents of this telegram known to me, I really cannot guess. I believe—though I shall not insist upon it—his intention was to terrorize me.

"All of this has been made known to all the Russians here, as well as to the Socialist Local of Honolulu.

"I ask you to take some steps to prevent my deportation. With hearty greetings.

"Respectfully yours,
"A. VASILIEFF.

"P. S.—I was sentenced to three months prison as a 'vagrant' on May 4."

The above letter is the first one that has reached this city since April last, some having been brought over by a friend to San Francisco, whence it was mailed. All previous communications having been intercepted evidently by the hirelings of the planters or by the territorial officials.

Free, independent citizens! Do you realize that all this is going on on our territory. Are those fire-rockets and Fourth of July orations we have just listened to a farce on our "freedom?" Has the "Declaration of Independence" been written merely to give Johnson and Jeffries an opportunity to gather fools and gold on the glorious "Fourth?"

Will at least the class-conscious workingmen awaken from their lethargy and defend the true patriotism and love for the principles of true freedom and independence? Will you, readers, defend the inalienable rights of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, bequeathed to us by the "Declaration of Independence!"

Has not the time arrived when "in the course of human events," at New Castle, on the Hawaiian Islands and right here, now, it has become incumbent upon us to proclaim our rights to a government "by the people and for the people," instead of "by the planters for the planters."

Let the Union Square Demonstration called by the "Hawaiian Labor Defense Conference," for July 8, be an answer of the class-conscious workingmen and liberty-loving citizens of New York.

NICHOLAS ALEINIKOFF.

New York, July 4, 1910.

In Boston Streets

On a Washington street corner, where a clamorous line of newsboys jostled toward a distribution of papers from a huge bundle at the curb, I shall remember longest how a Jewish lad with curly hair and glowing brown eyes has his ruddy cheek pressed harshly against the shoulder of the boy in front, in this warring epitome of the whole competitive struggle.

In dingy "Pie Alley" near by, a group of boys with papers under their arms take turns flinging "pennies" hard against a wall to see how near they can come to others already fallen; one player after he has thrown makes a quick sideloping gesture, as if snapping his fingers, in involuntary impulse to aid the winning flight of his coin.

When the coppers lie close a boy measures the distance between them on the muddy pavement, with brown fingers, sharp as pliant compasses. Other players toss handfuls of coins straight into the air, making little fountains, that reflect dull glints of the light that filters down between the looming brick walls.

Now the wild clanging of a car gong calls one's attention back to the turbulent thoroughfare, where a motorman signals warning to an express wagon thundering out of a side street; imperturbable and masterful is the driver's control of his horses, as he reins them back and their hoofs slide forward on the steel frogs of the car tracks like braked wheels.

Involuntarily the watcher's lips say "I love him!"—at sight of the serene young Jehu, with his blue eyes and crisp blond mustache, where, perched on his high seat in checked overall suit with scarlet badged cap, he carries off the narrow escape from collision as jauntily as a housesmith riveting a girder at the twentieth story.

In the midst of the somberly-garbed sidewalk throngs, the appearance of two Chinese officials in courtly attire is impressive as the sudden alighting among monotonous swarms of sparrows of rose-breasted grosbeaks, in dignified aloofness and placid disregard of attention paid their opulent hued plumage.

Each Oriental wears a round black cap surmounted by a scarlet tuft in the center; one is clad in a sleeveless jacket of quilted maroon felt, over a tunic of dark blue silk; the other in a coat of figured lilac damask and trousers of turquoise felt corded with black scrolls above the ankles, and both are shod with white-soled shoes.

The face of one markedly suggests an Indian chief's in its swarthy ruggedness; the other's is doll-like with smooth-lidded eyes that look as if they opened and shut mechanically as he stood up or lay down, and all the street seems to render them gratitude for their illumination of its occidental twilight with such pomp of color from the lands of the sunrising.

Beyond the "Old South" Church the cars are halted now in a long blockade, and the Summer street corner is congested with a dense crowd, through which an ambulance cleaves its way with importunate bell, and waits while a squad of policemen lift from a shop doorway the form of one of their fellows on a litter.

He was just now caught and crushed between cars as he stood at his station on the crossing to guide the traffic and pilot women and children, and he lies now face downward, motionless and strangely "huddled," and with uniform marred with dust of the street, as he is laid in the ambulance.

The great throng is silent and plainly feels the pathos and dignity of this soldierly falling at the post of danger, and the brass buttons take a heroic luster.

After the ambulance hurries away the policeman who takes the place of the missing one at the crossing buckles his gloves on grimly in the shadow of the street's continual menace of tragedy.

The crowd disperses again into the loud channels of the city's life, and as the observer is swept on with the swift current he is not ashamed to own that his face is pale and his lips more tensely set with this fresh revelation of the mingling terror and splendor of the world's uncompromising reality.

New York State Ticket.

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

Letters to the Editor.

A STATEMENT CHALLENGED.

Editor of The Call:

In your issue of this morning, July 4th, there appears a special article from the pen of Theo. Rothstein entitled, "The British Labor Party," in which he repeats a statement which I happen to know is a falsehood.

He charges Mr. Snowden with using the following words: "Mr. Asquith is the most honest statesman of modern times." I charge your correspondent to state at his earliest convenience the time and place where Mr. Snowden made the above statement.

As a constant reader of The Call I may state I am almost disgusted at what appears to be nothing more or less than wilful misrepresentation of your correspondents who write your various so-called special articles on the British Labor Party. Trusting you will use a little more judgment in appointing your special correspondents in future, I am respectfully yours.

ALEX DREYFUS.

Paterson, July 4.

AGAINST CALLING NAMES.

Editor of The Call:

William J. Robinson, in his letter headed "Don't Call Hard Names," printed in The Call of June 14, struck it just right. We spend altogether too much time abusing our opponents, both those within and those without the Socialist movement.

In the same issue containing Mr. Robinson's letter is an article by Frank Bohn on "Roosevelt's Romanes Lecture," which is an example, though not nearly as glaring a one as many, of the faults I have just mentioned.

Bohn calls Roosevelt "a mountebank," "an ignoramus," "a conceited ass," etc. Perhaps he is all that and more, but what good does it do us to loudly and aggressively make the assertion? We, an admirer of Teddy, and there are many such, sees Socialist papers call his idol hard names, as most of them do, naturally he doesn't feel very kind toward Socialism, and I, for one, don't blame him. Start an argument with a man and begin by cussing what he is defending and see how quickly you convert him to your way of thinking.

If the space used in heaping invectives on Roosevelt were used in clearly and truthfully showing the futility of his "policies" and in proving by his record (without getting hysterical) his hostility to the working class, and his disregard of real democracy, it would do much more good, and we could accomplish a great deal more in dispelling the Roosevelt obsession.

In conclusion, let me say that I think that J. William Lloyd's article on Theodore Roosevelt in The Call of June 26 probably gives a very true estimate of the man and withal it is very fair and free from indiscriminate invective.

OLIVER E. CARRUTH.

Tarrytown, N. Y., June 29, 1910.