

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

The Call

The Weather.

Party cloudy; probable showers.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2308 BEEKMAN.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

SOCIALIST PARTY SCORES VICTORY

P.'s Delegates Allowed But One Vote at Congress--War Question Is Debated.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—The International Socialist Congress today closed down the Socialist Labor party's claims to equal representation with the Socialist party in America. This action was taken after a long and exciting debate. Daniel De Leon, of New York, who represented the Socialist party, insisted that it was entitled to cast the same number of votes as the rival Socialist body, which has eight delegates, but Morris Hillquit, of New York, the Socialist party leader, gained the day, and the congress ruled that the Socialist Labor party was entitled to but one vote.

The committee on disarmament and international arbitration recommended that an incessant agitation in behalf of the cause be kept up and urged action to this end by the parliaments of the world.

The committee appointed a subcommittee to take up the details of the subject.

Hillquit, representing America, introduced a resolution calling for the abolition of all military budgets and proposing that all disputes be arbitrated in order that war may be avoided.

It is rumored that this resolution will be adopted by the full congress when it meets tomorrow.

At tonight's meeting there was a heated dispute between the Austrian and Bohemian delegates caused by the Bohemian-Socialists having started national trade union literature in their own language.

Senator Berger, of Milwaukee, opened the Bohemian.

The congress approved local papers and literature in the various languages, but declared that the national unions must be united, otherwise there would be forty national unions in each industrial branch, which would be impossible in America.

A motion against the Bohemians was adopted, asserting that they must belong to the Austrian organization.

A sensational letter from M. Briand, the French prime minister, has been received by the convention, declaring that he is still a Socialist despite the fact that he favored important military expenses.

The letter concluded with a request for sympathy from M. Briand's Socialist Comrades of all countries, participating in the congress.

Some members of the International Socialist Congress are inclined to consider the letter a fake.

The convention before it closes will pass a resolution, it is said, condemning the Kaiser's "divine right" speech at Koenigsberg.

A secret conference of the Socialist delegates who are members of various parliaments discussed gradual disarmament by annual reductions of the proportional strength of each nation.

The British delegates were of the opinion that the Liberal government would favor such a plan.

The Germans said it was impracticable at present in Germany, but they were convinced that the next elections for members of the Reichstag would increase the Socialist strength so enormously that they would be able to compel the government to consider the question.

All the other delegates agreed with this idea, except the Russians, who declared that the same could not be introduced to agree to disarmament.

WHO ALDRICH'S SUCCESSOR WILL BE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30.—Samuel P. Colt, who is said to be the Republican party candidate for Governor of Rhode Island to succeed Senator W. Aldrich, is of the million-dollar class. In his early career he practiced law, and for three years he was the attorney general of Rhode Island.

In 1889 he reorganized the National Life Insurance Company, now known as the Prudential, since which time he has accumulated as many as a million dollars.

NOT A GOOD RISK

SAY INSURANCE CO.

SOCIALISTS RATIFY ON EAST SIDE TONIGHT

According to all indications the meeting to ratify the candidacy of Meyer London for Congress from the 9th Congressional district, which will be held this evening at Grand Theater, Grand and Chrystie streets, will be an extremely enthusiastic and well attended affair.

Meyer London, whose name is on the lips of every working man on the East Side now because of his able handling of the cloak makers' strike and the devotion and self-sacrifice which he has shown in the two months since the strike is on.

Among the speakers who will tell the audience why Meyer London should be sent to Congress will be Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for governor; Alexander Irvine and M. Zemetkin. Dr. Abraham Caspe will preside.

The ratification meeting is arranged by the Meyer London Workers' Circle Campaign Club.

WILL WRITE A BOOK ABOUT BUTCHER DIAZ

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Declaring that he is writing a book "which will overthrow the Diaz government in Mexico," Senor Juan Pedro Didapp, until recently Mexican consul at Norfolk, Va., today announced that he is the manager of a campaign to make General Bernardo Reyes president of Mexico. Didapp is in seclusion here, but talked freely.

"Diaz has throttled my beloved Mexico for thirty-five years," he said, "and now I will show him to the civilized world for what he is—how a man who came into power through oppression and cruelty has held his power through excesses of the same barbarism."

Didapp said he once owned a newspaper in Mexico and criticized Diaz, whereupon he was given the privilege of going to Spain as a consul or going to jail. Later he was transferred to Norfolk, and recently was recalled "for the convenience of the government."

"Diaz would kill me if I went back to Mexico," he said, "but we will show him he cannot destroy our country."

THIS BUNCH WILL HELP DIAZ EXULT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The commission named by Congress to represent this government at the centennial celebration to be held in Mexico City next month will depart tomorrow. The party will be made up as follows:

Sensors Overman, of North Carolina; Guggenheim, of Colorado; Crawford, of South Dakota; Representatives Foster, of Vermont; Slayden, of Texas; Denby, of Michigan; Judge James W. Gerard, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; General Harrison Gary Otis, of California, and Charles Alexander-Rook, of Pennsylvania.

Ex-Governor Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, will go as personal representative of the President; Representative William H. Howard, who was a member of the commission, asked to be relieved of the assignment. The vacancy was filled by the designation of Representative Slayden.

Shipping has been seriously interfered with, owing to a large number of seamen joining the strike.

The dockmen and carters walked out in sympathy with the striking miners.

Thought unpopular with the workers of the country at large, the demand for a general strike in behalf of the miners is strong in the north. Labor leaders there are working to bring about another call for a general strike, in spite of the annulling of the first order, which was to go into effect August 27.

SEIDEL MAY STOP MILWAUKEE BOXING

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 30.—Mayor Seidel may interfere with prize fighting in Milwaukee and stop further battles, even of the ten-round variety, which have been held here since the special law was passed by the last legislature legalizing no-decision, no-purse, ten-round affairs.

He has announced that he will investigate the proposed fight between White and Conley, scheduled for Friday night, and while he did not say he would stop it, he gave the promoters to understand that he would stop further fights if this proved to be as the church people have represented to him.

Two men and a woman called at the hospital yesterday and asked permission to see the girl. They were told that her condition made it impossible to grant the request. The callers declined to leave their names. They said they had been making the rounds of the hospitals looking for a friend who was missing.

Flower Hospital does not have often so interesting a patient as this young woman. Her hair is light brown, and her complexion is rather dark. Her eyes are blue, and her features are very regular. The face is pretty, with a pleasing expression. She is of medium height, about 5 feet 5 inches, and weighs, perhaps, 130 pounds. Her hands and nails show evidences of constant care, and the quality of her clothing is excellent. She wore, when taken to the hospital from the Hotel Astor, an evening dress of light blue silk, over which was thrown a white silk opera cape. Her stockings were black silk, and her slippers were black suede. The dress bore the mark, "Heatherington, London."

Three letters, which were found pinned in the bosom of her dress, indicated that she had been in New York two years, and that she had grown tired of struggling to make a living as a writer. In these letters she complained of "the insincerity and sordidness and disillusionment of life;" and that "it is really deplorable that a girl cannot get along honorably in New York." She wrote that she might have succeeded had she "conceded to the wishes of men—cultured, yes, usually moneyed, yes, but never moral." Death, she concluded, was preferable to such things.

It seemed probable that she had made an attempt to earn a living by writing. Several pages of manuscript verse entitled "Thealls" were found in her pocket. In one of her letters she said she had been at work on a book which it would take a year to finish. On one piece of manuscript she carried she had written "This is my pet story. I want it buried with me."

PREFERRED DEATH TO DEGRADATION

Young Woman Who Tried to Die in Hotel Tells of Struggles in Letters—Hides Identity.

The girl who tried to kill herself in the Hotel Astor late on Monday night went to the operating table in Flower Hospital late yesterday afternoon, resolutely concealing her identity.

"I want to die," she said, to the doctors. "I want my condition to be serious. I won't tell you who I am or where I came from. My people shall never know."

"Will you tell us your name?" "Oh, yes, I'll give you a name," said the girl. "Alice Cole."

But she smiled queerly when she gave the name and the doctors are rather inclined to think that it isn't the right one.

At 3:30 p.m. the surgeons administered ether to her and began the operation. They found that the bullet had entered her left breast, a little below the heart, and that it had penetrated the left lung and punctured the tip of the large intestine. It is buried in the muscles of the back and the surgeons did not, of course, make an effort to remove it. The bullet had struck a corset stay of steel and had been deflected, otherwise the girl would have been successful at once in her attempt to end her life. She stood the shock of the operation very well, Dr. Hughes said last night, but she hasn't an even chance to get well.

Flower Hospital does not have often so interesting a patient as this young woman. Her hair is light brown, and her complexion is rather dark. Her eyes are blue, and her features are very regular. The face is pretty, with a pleasing expression. She is of medium height, about 5 feet 5 inches, and weighs, perhaps, 130 pounds. Her hands and nails show evidences of constant care, and the quality of her clothing is excellent. She wore, when taken to the hospital from the Hotel Astor, an evening dress of light blue silk, over which was thrown a white silk opera cape. Her stockings were black silk, and her slippers were black suede. The dress bore the mark, "Heatherington, London."

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The letters were written to her mother, to a sister, to a friend. She did not address any of these by name and she did not sign her name. After the letter to her sister she had written a name which looked like "Norah," but the word had been blotted over and scratched out. She wrote this for her mother:

"Never reproach yourself for what I am about to do. You have been an angel of love to me and I regret that I cause you this trouble. The force of fate has proven too strong for me to cope with, and it has driven me against the wall, and being defenseless, I resort to this cowardly (?) act. They, too, I have the insincerity, sordidness and disillusionment of life. That is all I have met with face to face for the last two years. And now I seek the unknown. I can hear, you say, dear, 'it is very wrong for one to take one's life, whatever the motive be.' It is really deplorable that a girl cannot get along honorably in New York. In some things I might have succeeded had I conformed to the wishes of men—cultured, yes, usually moneyed, yes, but never moral. I could never submit to such things. Death is preferable."

To her friend she wrote that love had nothing to do with her act. It was just failure.

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WOODRUFF DENIES HE CHEATED STATE

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Timothy L. Woodruff, who was a member of the state land purchasing board while he was lieutenant governor, voluntarily appeared today before Commissioners Austin and Clark, who are inquiring into the state's Adirondack land purchases for the past dozen years.

"There have been imputations," said Woodruff, "concerning the manner in which I acquired my Camp Kill Kare property. When we bought the Durant property, of which my camp was a part, Durant refused to sell it to the state, because it might cheapen his private preserves on Sagamore Lake and on Mohegan Lake, where he had invested several hundred thousand dollars. He was willing to sell my camp property, which was unimproved, for a private camp and after Durant's position had been taken unalterably, I saw no reason why I should not buy Camp Kill Kare for \$12 an acre, which was the price Durant himself asked, the state having paid \$7 an acre for the other Durant lands."

In response to questions from Clark Woodruff admitted that while a member of the state land purchasing board he had caused \$1,500 to be paid to Welling Kenwell, who ran a twenty-room boarding house on state land eleven miles from Woodruff's camp. He also admitted that a state protector had then been installed in the Kenwell house and a telephone line constructed between there and the Woodruff camp at state expense.

The injunction is one of several issued at instance of firms who alleged that the striking metal workers were interfering with their business by attempting to persuade workmen to join the strikers. They were directed at the metal trades council and individual members of that organization.

This is the case mentioned in The Call some time ago in which the strikers stated that it was their intention to go to jail and demand jury trials in the case of every man arrested for violating the injunction issued, depriving them of their right to picket. After a number had been arrested, the court got alarmed, realizing that the taxpayers would kick at the expense of the large number of trials that would ensue, and as a result they have dropped the prosecution, thus giving a complete victory to the strikers.

DE VEAUX AIDS THEATRICAL BOSS

Representative of United Hebrew Trades Make This Charge Against Him.

During the past two years the theatrical managers have tried to break up the theatrical unions and this year an attempt on the part of one manager is being made to destroy the unions. This time it is Kessler, Young & Willner, owners of the Lyric Theater in Brooklyn, who are trying to disrupt the theatrical unions. Kessler held five conferences with the representatives of the United Hebrew Trades, the central body of all Hebrew unions, and Hugh Frayne, the organizer of the American Federation of Labor, but no agreement was reached and Kessler is now trying to run the theater with scabs, it was said by a union delegate yesterday.

It is also said that Harry DeVeaux, of the Actors' National Protective Union, is backing Kessler in his fight against the Choristers, Musicians, Theatrical Tailors and Dressers' Union and the Ushers' and Billposters' unions. The reason DeVeaux is taking a hand in the fight, it is said, is because the choristers refused to accept a wage reduction last spring and ignored his orders to work for the wages offered by the theatrical managers.

When the Choristers' Union refused to accept the order of DeVeaux their charter was revoked and they were expelled from his organization. It was said last night that DeVeaux is trying to organize an opposition union of choristers.

The only union men who are working are the actors who are affiliated with DeVeaux's organization and Musicians' Union. While one body of members of the Musicians' Union is on strike the other members of the same organization are taking their places and are working there as union men. The main fight is for recognition of the unions and the granting of the wage scale demanded by the men and women playing at the theater.

Kessler opened the theater last Friday night and played five performances, but it is said that the house was empty. The district where the theater is located is populated by workmen who are refusing to patronize a theater run by union smashing managers.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS CONDEMN KAISER

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—Forty Social-Democratic meetings were held in various parts of the capital tonight, at which resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Kaiser for his "divine right" speech, and demanding that the Reichstag forthwith strengthen the safeguards of the constitution.

TROOPS GUARD JAIL TO PROTECT NEGROES

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 30.—With two companies of militia and many deputy sheriffs guarding the county jail containing John Wayne and Charles Clyburn, two alleged negro murderers, besides many members of a mob which attempted to storm the jail and lynch the negroes, Huntington is under martial law today. Because of many fights between whites and blacks the authorities fear a general race riot may break out.

A mob of 3,000 last night went to the jail, but through the stubborn resistance of the deputy sheriffs and the police force, the rioters were dispersed after fifty had been arrested.

A special grand jury will convene, probably tomorrow, and indict the arrested rioters.

WANT CANALS OPEN IN TIME OF WAR

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The interparliamentary peace conference today unanimously adopted a resolution submitted by Herr Paehncke, of Germany, in favor of keeping all straits and oceanic canals open to the world's commerce in time of war as well as in time of peace.

Mr. Keiffer, of the United States, urged the neutralization of the Panama canal. He said: "It ought to be made a sacred example of peace, where no fortifications, threatening guns, army battalions, battle flags or other evidences of war will be ever seen."

Mr. Keiffer foreshadowed as possible sequences of the neutralization of the canal the neutralization of the high seas and the prevention of war everywhere.

BEAT INJUNCTION IN LOS ANGELES

Court Got Scared When the Strikers Showed Willingness to Go to Jail Rather Than Submit.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 30.—As the jury disagreed for the third time in the picketing cases, city prosecutors today showed a disposition to drop the cases against the other men arrested, thus indicating the union men have won a victory. Following yesterday's failure to get a verdict in the case of George Hart, who was arrested at the Baker Iron works, the case against James A. Gray was practically dismissed today by being "carried over."

The veniremen were dismissed, and the case set aside. Court employees state that they do not think any of the twenty-nine prisoners in jail on picketing charges will be tried.

Attorneys from San Francisco appeared for the union labor organization today and began in earnest to fight on injunction, forbidding picketing. Issued several weeks ago by Judge Bordwell. Louis Carlson appeared in court in order to show cause why he should not be cited for contempt for failure to observe terms of repealing order. The San Francisco lawyers sought to prove Judge Bordwell exceeded his jurisdiction. An adjournment was taken to permit submission of further authorities.

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CLOAK STRIKERS TO FIGHT INJUNCTION

NO POSTPONEMENT IN SKENE TRIAL

Justice Coman Denies Jerome's Motion for Delay in Case—Russell May Never Testify.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Justice Henry B. Coman, of the Supreme Court, today denied the motion of William T. Jerome for a postponement of the indictment against Frederick Skene, the ex-state engineer, and John F. Russell, of Mount Vernon, on a charge of grand larceny, first degree. It was alleged that a good-roads bid of the Russell Contracting Company in Nassau county had been raised \$9,000 in Skene's administration in 1907 and 1908.

After several technical objections had been read by Jerome, the work of selecting a jury was begun; but, of six taxmen examined up to the noon recess, none was accepted.

Justice Coman heard testimony bearing on the condition of Russell, who is confined in the Rivercrest Sanitarium at Astoria, Long Island. Jerome contended that in the absence of Russell, a co-defendant, it was unfair to take up the joint indictment against Skene and Russell.

Dr. Sampson, acting medical superintendent of the institution, described Russell's condition as paralytic, and said that at times he lost self-control and was unable to talk coherently. He believed that he would never be able to give a coherent narrative of past events.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, of New York, was of the opinion that Russell could give a coherent statement on any topic with which he was familiar.

Justice Coman concluded that it was doubtful whether Russell's testimony could ever be taken, and denied Jerome's motion.

SOLDIER, MURDERER OF COMRADES, CAUGHT

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Private Perry McGee, of troop L, 10th United States cavalry, who shot and killed Private Turner, of company B, 24th regiment, and Corporal Jones, of company C, of the 24th, at Great Bend, near Waterbury, last night, was captured at Boonville, twenty-five miles north of here, this morning, and in a running fight with civil officers was shot so seriously that he will undoubtedly die. He and his victims were negroes.

Boonville received word to look out for the fugitive from the military authorities at Pine Camp early this morning, and when the 8 o'clock train drew in Deputy Sheriff Wetmore and Constable Studor sped McGee on the bunions. The soldier started up the tracks on a run, the officers following. Two residents of the village tried to stop him, but McGee drew his big cavalry pistol and stood them off.

Others joined in the chase and McGee was cornered between the canal and a knitting mill after running several hundred yards. Pressed closely by the crowd he jumped into the water, and standing waist deep turned the revolver on his pursuers. Studor told him to surrender. McGee shot at him. Studor returned the fire and then Walter Rinkle came up with a rifle. Both Rinkle and Studor fired at the same time, and the negro dropped with two bullet holes in his back. Physicians say he cannot live.

WHAT! MUST POLICE! FORCE BE WATCHED?

New York city evidently has a force of men who can be turned into an effective secret police force when occasion arises. Every few years the idea of a regular secret service has been advocated by one police reformer or another, but invariably such proposals have been blocked. General Theodore A. Bingham's plan was the latest of the sort to be sidetracked. It remained for Acting Mayor Mitchell, in his Coney Island investigation of the last few days, to show that the city's executive could organize on short notice a secret force, capable of spying upon the Police Department's incompetents.

Vested in the office of the commissioner of accounts, which he himself formerly held, was found to be legal authority for acting as a check upon all the other departments of the municipal government. Mitchell caused the accounts inspectors to visit Coney Island and discover what was wrong. The police, never suspecting they were watched, continued to let the resort keepers go their own way.

LABOR DAY ISSUE

The edition of The Call for Labor Day, September 5, will be specially intended for progressive minded labor men. It contains a number of articles on the leading trade unions and the work they will do.

Orders for copies, (50 cents a hundred) should be sent to the office.

Advertising columns should make particular efforts to attract attention for the month. An exceptionally large issue will be published.

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SCAFFOLD FALLS; 16 BADLY HURT

Painters Meet With Serious Accident in New Pennsy Station—Six Taken to Hospital.

Without an instant's warning a big scaffold in the new Pennsylvania station at 32d street and Eighth avenue crashed thirty feet to the tracks below at 7:30 yesterday morning injuring sixteen painters who had just started to work. Six of the men were so seriously injured that they had to be taken to hospitals. Ten others were taken to their homes after their injuries had been dressed. Four ambulances were summoned and the surgeons had their hands full for more than an hour attending to the injured.

For several weeks an army of men have been busily engaged in the painting of the interior of the new station, preparatory to its opening on September 5. The scaffold on which the injured men were working, painting a portion of the ceiling of the underground trainshed, was located over track 15, on platform 4.

When the men quit work Monday night everything was all right, but during the night several repair trains were run in and out of the station and it is thought that one of these trains hit one of the supports of the scaffold, knocking it out of place. The train crew failed to notice what had happened, it is believed, and hence failed to report the accident.

Weight of Men Tips Scaffold.

The painters themselves also failed to notice anything wrong with the scaffold when they appeared to go to work yesterday morning. They climbed unsuspectingly onto the scaffold. When the twentieth man clambered up the ladder and stepped aboard the scaffold it lurched to one side, tipped up and threw the whole crew thirty feet to the tracks. The men were thrown into a squirming heap, piled four and five deep.

Other workmen witnessed the accident and officials in the station were quickly notified. Bellevue and New York hospitals were telephoned and asked to send ambulances. The police could find no one on whom blame for the accident could be placed so no arrests were made.

The list of seriously injured follows:

AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL:

John Breling, of 176 Prospect street, Long Island City, both angles broken.

William Hill, of 251 Prospect street, Long Island City, kneecap broken.

AT NEW YORK HOSPITAL:

Charles Hobart, of 1102 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, ribs broken.

Allan McNeill, of 14 Broadway, Flushing, right leg broken, back strained.

John Sheet, of 5106 Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, pelvis probably broken.

Otto Wetsoid, of 2150 Steinway avenue, Astoria, ribs broken.

The other workmen, who were taken to their homes, were suffering from severe bruises, strains and cuts.

FIVE PLASTERERS HURT, TWO OF THEM SERIOUSLY

The plasterers were hurled under falling roof beams, plaster and wood-work yesterday in a building in course of erection at 255, 260 and 262 Bush-

FURNITURE FOR SALE

Sale of FACTORY SAMPLES FURNITURE FROM MAKER TO USER.

BRASS BED \$10 SPECIAL THIS WEEK. Value \$27.50 Buy from Maker, Save Dealer's Profit.

\$40 PARLOR SUIT \$20 This Year Only. CHESTER SAMPLE FURNITURE CO., 120 and 122 East 6th St., near 34 Ave.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST, 61 Second Ave., between 2d and 4th Sts. Reasonable and reliable, see about my work. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Tel. 260 Central.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST, Special Liberal Prices for Comrades, 125 E. 84th St., Tel. 3967-Lenox, 477 Boulevard, Peckaway Beach.

DR. P. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist, 150 Broome Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. A. GORDON Surgeon Dentist, 485 E. 175d St., Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

THE DAY AND NIGHT DENTIST, Dr. Maxwell H. Lanes, 35 Second Ave., Cor. 6th St., 25 B'way St., Cor. Christie St. High Class Dentistry at the lowest prices. Sets of Teeth \$5 up.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST, 122 Pitkin Ave., corner Hopkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST, 201 E. 10th St., Cor. 2d Ave., N. Y.

wick avenue, Brooklyn. Two of the men, Antonio Quinero, forty years old, of 206 Meserole avenue, and Peter Mannan, forty-two years old, of 229 Johnson avenue, were seriously hurt. Quinero sustaining cuts about the head and a broken right arm. The others went to their homes, and the two mentioned were attended by Ambulance Surgeons Campbell and Knite and taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. The building was being remodeled from a garage into a moving picture house under the direction of C. H. Mayes, of Freeport, L. I., and while the plasterers were at work this morning one of the beams of the temporary roof gave way and carried with it the rest of the beams and the wood-work and plaster, burying the workmen under the debris. Mayes was arrested, charged with criminal negligence. When arraigned before Magistrate O'Reilly in the Manhattan Avenue Court this morning, Mayes was immediately discharged, as there was not, in the magistrate's opinion, evidence enough to hold him.

RAILROAD WORKER

GROUND TO PIECES

A worker on the Long Island railroad was literally ground to pieces by a fast motor train at noon within 500 feet of the fatal Springfield crossing in Jamaica. It was just a week ago yesterday that a freight train backed into an automobile at that crossing and caused the death of four of its occupants.

The laborer was Michael Jacquin, thirty-five years old, of 32 Dubross avenue. He was walking on the tracks, when he heard an eastbound motor train approaching. He stepped on the westbound track to get out of the way, and as he did a motor train came tearing along at a speed of forty miles an hour and crushed him to bits. Only a part of the head and body could furnish any evidence that it was a human being that had been killed. The body was taken to Shea's morgue, in Jamaica.

LIVE WIRE INSTANTLY

KILLS R. R. TOWERMAN

Louis Schweitzer, fifty-two years old, of 1720 Third avenue, was instantly killed while at work in tower F of the Pennsylvania railroad yards at Sunnyside, Queens. He came into contact with a wire containing 2,200 volts. His son, Louis, who was also at work in the tower, was one of those to go to the rescue of his father. He and other men and a surgeon from St. John's Hospital worked steadily for an hour trying to revive the shocked man without success.

SEAMAN'S LEG BROKEN.

Emil Ben Haje, thirty years old, a sailor employed on board the steamer Kabinga, was struck by a stanchion iron, which was being lowered to the deck of the vessel yesterday morning, and received a compound fracture of the right leg. He was treated by Dr. Jackson, of the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn.

SETS HIGH PRICE ON SANTA FE SYSTEM

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—It would cost \$579,000,000 to reproduce the Santa Fe system, according to the testimony of President E. P. Ripley, who was again in the witness chair when the Interstate commerce commission rate hearing was resumed here.

The hearing is to determine the justice of the freight rate advance which the railroads have scheduled for November 1.

Ripley added that approximately \$45,000,000 of the investment is represented by franchisees.

He said that in 1910 the road would pay \$2,000,000 more for labor than the previous year.

"Out of each dollar received by the road about 70 per cent goes back to the general public in one way or another," said he.

SCHEINTERS MUST GO BACK TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Scheinter family, which has made such a persistent fight against deportation and enlisted in its behalf many New Yorkers, will have to go back to Russia. The mother and her three children, now detained on Ellis Island, after a nine months residence in New York and Philadelphia, have been ordered deported on the ground that they are likely to become public charges.

Simon Scheinter, the twelve-year-old son, was the cause of the mother's detention. Her husband deserted her soon after landing and went back to Russia. Simon was sent to school and proved very dull. Surgeons of the immigration service declared he was an imbecile.

SMALLEST BABY DIES.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 30.—Margaret Paine, the twenty-eight-month baby born to Mr. and Mrs. James Paine, of Meadville, four weeks ago, is dead. The child had gained but one ounce in weight in three weeks.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at 111 E. L. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 208 East Broadway, Tel. 2355 Orchard. No other branches.

I. M. Kurtz, Glasses, \$1 & up. Expert Optician, 1023 Broadway, Brooklyn.

\$1 GLASSES \$1 FOR Two Eyes Examined and treated by DR. L. E. KRAMES, from the Peoples Opt. Co., 20 Grand St.



The sacred right of private property came up for lengthy consideration in Yorkville Court yesterday, two cases of which deserve special attention. One was a taxicab dispute over 40 cents; the other dispute was over some jewelry, demanded by a jilted woman from her ex-fiance.

It took a half day for a chauffeur, a wealthy merchant, one policeman, two lawyers, and a full half hour of the magistrate's and court attendants' time, to straighten out the taxicab case. On examination it was discovered that the real difference was reduced from 40 to 10 cents. But the rich merchant, having reasons to uphold the sacred right of private property, carried the case to justice, as a matter of "principle," and enlisted her help in the effort to protect it. Here are the facts:

B. Weinberg, a guest of a Broadway hotel, had hired a taxicab the previous night, and ordered that he be taken to East 31st street. James Montgomery, of the French-American Taxi Company, was the driver, and when he reached Weinberg's destination the taximeter registered 40 cents. Weinberg took out a two-dollar bill, handed it to Montgomery, and waited for the change.

The driver gave him back a dollar bill. "Some more, please," ordered Weinberg.

The driver put 20 more cents in his hands. "Some more, please," demanded Weinberg, pointing to the meter on which the number "40" twinkled feebly in the light of a nearby lamp. Here the driver told Weinberg that the meter must be wrong, because he knew that the distance was greater than the registration showed. Weinberg said that he believed the meter more than he did the driver, and proceeded to call him names. After he had exhausted all the uncomplimentary adjectives at his disposal, he turned to a negro, who had been watching the dispute, and asked him to get an officer. The driver, the irate merchant, and the officer then rode to the nearest station house, and a formal complaint of larceny was made against Montgomery.

In his defense the driver said that he knew the distance was more than the register showed, and he figured that 80 cents was the proper price to be charged.

Magistrate O'Connor then recited to the driver the ordinance, and told him what he should have done. Here is the law:

"If any one refuses payment the driver should take him to the station house and then charge him with hav-

ing obtained a ride without intent to pay. If the man is a free holder, or possesses any other property he may be allowed to depart on the promise that he will appear in court. If he has no property, then he should be brought before a magistrate and charged with the same offense."

"Because you did not do as the law requires, I will hold you for trial in \$100 bail," said the magistrate.

The chauffeur put up \$100 in cash.

The second case had more "sentiment" in it.

Mrs. Julius Diferri, who owns a barber shop in the "bear" and "bull" district at 60 Wall street, and who lives at 103 1/2 Street, Jamaica, L. I., charged Frank Mastereggello, until recently a widower with five children, a stationary fireman by trade, who lives at 214 East 77th street, with larceny on the ground that he had refused to return jewelry belonging to her amounting to \$500. Frederick Goldsmith was the attorney for the lady, and Assemblyman Myron Sultzberger for the man.

The testimony brought out the following facts:

It was not so very long ago when, to use a common expression, the fireman was sweet on the lady barber. In fact, they agreed to get married.

One of the many things that the lovers told each other during the amorous period was also the information that the lady had some jewelry in some pawn shop at 125th street. The fireman redeemed this, and in accordance with the testimony of the lady, said: "You will be my wife any how; take them now, darling, etc."

The lady was supposed to have answered: "You are to be my husband, any how, so you keep them for me, dearest, etc."

So the firm kept the jewelry until something happened between the two and he married another woman.

"Where is my jewelry?" asked the ex-lady.

"It's here," said the ex-dearest, "but I want the money I advanced." The legal talent then came to help untangle matters. Said attorney for the lady:

"Your honor, the fact shows that the jewelry belongs to my client, he refuses to return it, therefore he is guilty of larceny."

Said the attorney for the man: "My client does not wish to hold the jewelry if the money is returned, therefore he is not guilty of larceny."

Magistrate O'Connor wrinkled up his forehead and thought for a minute, then said:

"I have a solution of the problem. Pawn the jewelry for whatever money you advanced and return the ticket to the lady."

"But what about my pillows?" asked the woman.

"Here they are," said the man. "I brought them with me."

And he handed her two large pillows and the affair between the two came to an end.

ACID WOMAN THROWS BURNS TEN MINERS

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 30.—Ten men were burned by carbolic acid today when Miss Barbara Walton, of Plymouth, near here, made an effort to destroy the features of Thomas Price, a handsome young mine worker, of whom she was jealous because he had, after paying attention to her, transferred his affections to another girl. Price was on the cage at the Dodson mine, about to be lowered to his work, and nine other men were with him, when Miss Walton, who had been hiding behind some timber, darted forward with a large bottle of carbolic acid in her hand.

She threw the contents at Price, and he and the other men, crowded in the center of the cage and kept in by the closed gates, could not escape. Price threw up his arm and partly shielded his face, but the acid burned his forehead and his lips and neck, as well as his arm. John Urganis, who was behind him, was struck in the eyes, and his sight will probably be destroyed. John Walko, Michael Yakonis and Frank Smith were also severely burned on the head and hands, and the five others escaped with slight burns.

The girl got away, but was later captured and held for a hearing. Price and Yakonis were taken to the hospital.

COXEY IN TROUBLE FOR TRESPASSING

MASSILLON, Ohio, Aug. 30.—"General" Jacob S. Coxe, who in 1894 led the army of "Common Wealers" from this city to Washington, was yesterday bound over to the Probate Court in the sum of \$200 for trespassing on the lands of Thomas Welsh, a neighbor, whose land abutted that on which were Coxe's quarries.

TO IMPROVE PARK.

Stover to Build Playgrounds in John Jay Park.

Park Commissioner Stover announced yesterday that contracts had been let for improving John Jay Park and the upper part of the Boulevard. John Jay Park lies between 75th and 78th streets along the East river. It has been unimproved and the boys have used it for a ball ground. There are now to be an athletic field, a playground and the other usual park features. The cost of improvement will be \$52,000.

Broadway is to be improved from 110th to 122d streets. The central grass plots will be made over with new soil, trees are to be planted and an iron railing erected around each block. The work will cost \$50,000.

EARTH SHOCK IN N. Y.

Ground Trembles in Part of the State. Dishes Rattled.

NEWPORT, N. H., Aug. 30.—An earth shock caused considerable excitement in this section of New Hampshire this forenoon, but did no damage. In this town residents felt a distinct trembling of the earth and dishes rattled on the shelves of houses. The shock came at about 9:20 a.m. and lasted for three seconds. It was accompanied by a loud noise resembling thunder. The whole region about Lake Sunapee was shaken.

WON'T RELEASE MRS. ADRIANCE'S GOODS

Until Wealthy Smuggler Tells Where Entire \$125,000 Worth of Goods Seized Were Purchased.

It was said yesterday that Mrs. L. Reynolds Adriance, the Poughkeepsie society woman who is under \$7,500 bail to answer charges of smuggling before the federal grand jury, will probably be required to prove the purchase place of the entire \$125,000 collection of goods which she brought back with her from Europe on Sunday, instead of merely the \$15,000 lot of jewels which were seized at the pier and on which the charge of smuggling was based.

The property was held by the pier agents, on Sunday night, as a security for Mrs. Adriance's appearance before the District Attorney Monday, but after thinking the matter over Special Treasury Agent Wall yesterday decided not to release the goods until Mrs. Adriance has shown conclusively just where she purchased every article. The jewel collection was sent to the appraiser's store and will figure as evidence in the trial of the smuggling charge.

The remainder of the goods will be looked over by Deputy Surveyor of the Port Smyth, in a special hearing next Wednesday.

Mrs. Adriance is among the best known women in society in Poughkeepsie.

Eden Court, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adriance, is one of the most luxurious homes in the city and one of several residences owned by various members of the family. It is in Academy street, and during every social season it is the mecca for society people. Music, art and philanthropy find patronage at Eden Court. Mrs. Adriance is noted for the style of her gowns and beauty of her jewels.

Mr. Adriance has for years been among the leading men there. The Adriance Memorial Library, in Market street, is the gift to the city of the Adriance family.

I. Reynolds Adriance is the son of

the late John P. Adriance, founder of the Adriance, Platt & Co. Buckeye machine industry. Mrs. Adriance is the daughter of the late Henry L. Campbell, of Union Vale, Dutchess county, who died in 1894, leaving a modest fortune to his two daughters. Miss Adriance was recently introduced to society and is one of the beautiful girls of the city.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Rates for the Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday. \$9; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 409 Pearl street, New York.

MANHATTAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Sam W. Egan, 125 Nassau St. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 212 E. 6th St.

ROOTS AND SHOES. Harlem Shoe Co., 1402 3d Ave., cor. 105th St. Eagle Shoe Store, 645 Broadway Ave. J. S. Kahn, 1559 Ave. A, bet. 123d and 124th Sts.

CLOTHING AND HATS. Richards Co., 31 E. 2d St. & 6th Ave. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS. LEVY BROS., UNION CLOTHIERS, 65 CANAL ST.

DEPARTMENT STORES. Frank's, 109th St. and Columbus Ave. J. E. Seiler, Inc., 81-83 Third Ave. Frank's, 109th St. and Avenue A.

DRUGGISTS. G. Oberdorfer, 200 6th Ave. Also 107th St. & 6th Ave. DENTISTS. Dr. S. Berlin, 112 E. 108th St. Dr. J. S. Lee, 1115 Madison Ave. Dr. J. K. Smith, 111 E. 108th St.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS. L. E. Gilman, 44 Manhattan, cor. Amsterdam Av. FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS. L. Goldberg, 171 E. Broadway, Fifth Ave. Cor. 111th St.

FINE PROVISIONS. G. Schindler, 1752 Second Ave., near 92d St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Royal Furniture Co., 210 E. 34 Ave.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS. M. & A. Katz, 115 Delancey St. J. Rosenfeld, 210 E. 34 Ave., bet. 11th & 12th Sts. Shapiro & Thomas, Grand, near Clinton St. Green & Galt, 22 E. 12th St. Tisch & Altus, 22 E. 12th St. & 4th St.

HATS. H. Silverstein, 22 Delancey St. CALLAHAN, 227 West 11th St. 140 Broadway, bet. 2d & 3d Ave., cor. 104th St. Berlin Union Hats, 21 E. 104th St.

INSURANCE. H. M. Friedman, Fire, Life, etc., 25 Broad St. LUNCH ROOMS. William G. Barber, 97 3d Ave. LAW BLANKS AND TYPEWRITING SUPPLIES. Excelsior Stationery, 115 Nassau St.

MEETING HALLS. Labor Temple, 200 West 42d St. Labor Lyceum, 200 West 42d St. Arlington, 15-25 St. Marks Pl. Clinton Hall, 141-4 Clinton St.

MEN'S HATS. McANN'S HATS are always the best and cheapest. 25 Broadway. MERCHANT TAILORS. Robinson & Feller, 140 East 124th St. Weiss & Feller, 27 1/2 St. Marks Pl.

OPTICIANS. B. L. Becker, 208 E. Broadway. Dr. J. E. Kramer, 144 Madison Ave. Dr. H. S. Kramer, 144 Madison Ave. PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES. J. M. Haber, 120 West St.

PAINTS. Geo. J. Saper, 151 William St. Co-operative Store, 115 Broome St. Lippitt & Co., 115 Broome St. PHOTOGRAPHY. L. Rosenfeld, 22 Grand St. Cor. Nassau St.

PIANOS. O. W. Wuerst, 1212 Third Ave. RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. 25 Broome St. 2075 Seventh Ave. 250 Fulton St. 150 & 477 Third St. 27 Broadway St. 100 East 25d St. 615 Sixth Ave.

RESTAURANTS AND HALLS. Grand Hotel, 116 Grand Ave., cor. 50th St. Grand Hotel Restaurant, 116 Grand Ave. Grand Hotel Restaurant, 116 Grand Ave. RESTAURANTS AND HALLS. Grand Hotel, 116 Grand Ave., cor. 50th St. Grand Hotel Restaurant, 116 Grand Ave. Grand Hotel Restaurant, 116 Grand Ave.

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RAIL FOR MRS. McKENNA.

Chicago Woman Charged With Smuggling Is Released.

Mrs. Mayme McKenna, who gave her address as 3522 Michigan avenue, Chicago, when she was arrested last Saturday on the charge of smuggling in Paris gowns and other articles of wearing apparel valued at \$1,600, was released in \$5,000 bail by United States Commissioner H. H. Chock. The Illinois Surety Company furnished the bond.

Mrs. McKenna appeared before the commissioner at his office, 27 William street, with her John J. Rooney, her counsel, and two men. Mrs. McKenna came from Europe on Saturday on the Mauretania. Her examination before the commissioner is set down for September 8.

FIRST TRAIN GOES UNDER EAST RIVER

A ten-year-old project was made fact yesterday with the dispatch of the first official train from the Pennsylvania terminal at Seventh avenue and 32d street through the East river tunnel to Long Island City. Three minutes is to be the schedule time, and yesterday's experimental run, while it consumed an extra minute or two, proved that not more will be required when the equipment has limbered up a bit and the men are more familiar with the run.

The ride was taken by most of the officers of the Pennsylvania and Long Island railroads. Nothing occurred to mar the trip and the comment heard afterward was enthusiastic. There appears to be no doubt that when the new system is opened, on Thursday, September 8, the public will enter upon its new transit privileges with equal satisfaction.

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Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser. READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory

UNION LABEL PRINTERS. Louis J. Seltman, 48 Grand St. SURGEON DENTISTS. Dr. Isidor Berman, 429 State St. SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES AND KODAKS. S. D. M. Motor Cycle, etc., 71 Times, 270 Atlantic Ave. TEA. White Rose Ceylon Tea, At Tea Room. UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER. F. E. Spaulding, 150 Atlantic Ave.

MASSACHUSETTS ADVERTISERS DIRECTORY. Patronize The Call Advertiser. Show Them Call "Ad." Pay. Use Your Purchasers' Card.

BARBERS' SUPPLIES—RAZORS—REPAIRING. C. F. Clump, 141 Portland St., Boston.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston. Herman Brand, 1215 Washington St. CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. O'Brien & Anderson, 3 School St., Boston.

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. E. Harves, 1047 Washington St.; 94 D'Arce St. UNION MADE AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Roxbury. W. Dean & Co., 1119 Columbus Ave.

UNION MADE

MOVING TO UNIFY ENGLISH MOVEMENT

Democrats for Closer Union of Nations—Fewer Delegates to International Congress.

English, writing to the Chicago Socialist from London, says that he hopes for the unification of the Socialist forces in Great Britain.

Although the delegates in the United States are elected by a national referendum and get their credentials from the national organization of the party, in England any local party may send a delegate.

Number of new branches and affiliated bodies: 1907, 57; 1908, 46; 1909, 34. Paying membership: 1907, 14,500; 1908, 16,000; 1909, 17,000; nominal membership, several thousand more.

As regards municipal and other local elections, the contests in 1907 were won by 66,493 votes, with a gain of 24 seats and a loss of 9, those in 1908, 71,125 votes, with a gain of 14 and a loss of 16 seats; and those in 1909, 71,121 votes, with a gain of 18 and a loss of 4 seats.

The usual work of Socialist propaganda and organization has been steadily carried on. Among special activities may be mentioned the conference of Socialist bodies and trade unions on electoral reforms in 1908, and a similar conference on the question of the food supply of the United Kingdom in 1909.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 200 3d Ave. Cor. 54th & 55th Sts.

W. WUERTZ PIANOS. 100 W. 11th St. (Manhattan) 100 W. 11th St. (Manhattan) 100 W. 11th St. (Manhattan)

"YELLOW PERIL" IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The "yellow peril" in public schools, which agitated California and other sections of the country two years ago, and the general proposition to throw the Chicago public schools open to adult aliens, came up at a meeting of the school management committee of the Chicago board of education yesterday.

The issue came up in open session, but immediately was laid over for action in executive session. A half-hour discussion brought no decision, and the question will be put up to the entire board of education tomorrow.

Recently the police of Budapest in Hungary arrested a man named John Korad, to whom was shown Kollath's photograph. He identified it as the picture of a man living in New York.

Resolved, at the regular meeting of Branch 24, Workmen's Circle, that it is the sense of the members of this branch that it approve of the work done by the Co-operative League.

Resolved, that above resolution be sent to the press for publication and that our sister branches be urged to do likewise.

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REMOVAL NOTICE. Dr. S. Ingerman and Dr. Anna Ingerman have moved to 1843 Madison avenue, between 120th and 121st streets. Telephone call, 4265 Harlem.

ARRESTED TREASURER OF HUNGARIAN TOWN

United States Commissioner Alexander issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of George Kollath, alias Ernest Kern, on the complaint of Alexander von Nuber, the Austro-Hungarian consul general in this city.

Kollath is wanted in Austria for the embezzlement of 30,000 kronen in cash and 23,000 kronen in securities from the village treasury of Erzebetfalva in Hungary.

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SHIPPING NEWS. To Arrive. TODAY. Bluecher, Southampton, Aug. 22. Curlytha, Nipe, about Aug. 26. Elidi, Galveston, Aug. 25. Gallicia, Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 10. Koenig Albert, Gibraltar, Aug. 22. Magdalena, Kingston, Aug. 27. Pannonia, Gibraltar, Aug. 21. TOMORROW. African Prince, at Boston, Aug. 16. Lusitania, Queenstown, Aug. 28. Mendosa, Genoa, Aug. 16. Oregon, Jamaica, Aug. 27. Prince di Piemonte, Ponta Delgada, Aug. 25. San Paulo, Para, Aug. 21. Proteus, New Orleans, Aug. 27. Trent, at Bermuda, Aug. 29. Verona, Naples, Aug. 20. Vincenzo di Giorgio, Jamaica, Aug. 27. To Sail. TODAY. Colorado, Galveston, 1 p.m. Comanche, Jacksonville, 1 p.m. Granada, Grenada, 12 m. Hamilton, Norfolk, 3 p.m. Lampasa, Tampa, 1 p.m. Martha Washington, Azores, 1 p.m. Mauretania, Liverpool, 9 a.m. Pennsylvania, Hamburg, 3 p.m. Teutonic, Southampton, 3 p.m. TOMORROW. Allemania, Havt, 1 p.m. Campania, Naples, 11 a.m. City of St. Louis, Savannah, 3 p.m. Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, 10 a.m. Ikaria, Montevideo, 12 m. La Lorraine, Havre, 10 a.m. Monroe, Norfolk, 3 p.m. Monterey, Havana, 12 m. Oscar II, Copenhagen, 2 p.m. Santa Maria, Jamaica, 12 m.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT. Branch 2—Eldridge and Grand streets. Ab. Chess and William Karlin.

Branch 3—Northwest corner of 115th street and Lenox avenue. Alexander Rosen and August Claessens.

Branch 7—Northwest corner of 124th street and Madison avenue. Edward Dutton, in English; R. Kortelainen, in Finnish, and K. G. K. Pettersen, in Swedish.

Branch 9—169th street and Clinton avenue (McKinley Square). William Dietrich and August Claessens.

Branch 5—148th street and Willis avenue. Louis a Baum and Alexander Rosen.

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Branch 9—169th street and Clinton avenue (McKinley Square). William Dietrich and August Claessens.

Branch 5—148th street and Willis avenue. Louis a Baum and Alexander Rosen.

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HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WEEKLY. Elora (Forward), the official organ of the Hungarian Socialist Federation of America, will issue a special edition on September 10, 1910, to celebrate the fifth anniversary of its existence.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. Branch No. 2, Arthur St., of Brooklyn meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

THE NEW YORK CALL

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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MAYOR SEIDEL'S DECLINATION.

The refusal of Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee to serve on a Roosevelt reception committee will be hailed with joy by every Socialist in the land.

Mayor Seidel gave as his reason for refusing to serve on the reception committee Roosevelt's "unscholarly and unfair position" toward the Socialist movement.

Mayor Seidel might have given a good many other reasons, every one of them equally cogent.

It is manifestly impossible for a Socialist mayor to do honor to the man who publicly pronounced a sentence of guilty upon three labor leaders against whom the mine owners had trumped up a charge of murder of which they were subsequently acquitted.

It is equally manifest that a Socialist mayor cannot join in doing honor to the man who stands for the oppression of the weak nations by the strong. Imperialism is a deadly foe of Socialism.

And in general, Roosevelt has always and invariably shown himself to be on the side of the strong against the weak. A man of this type should on no account be honored by Socialists.

It is to be hoped that not only Mayor Seidel, but also every Socialist in Milwaukee will give Roosevelt the cold shoulder and stay away from all the gatherings at which he is to appear. Let the Socialists of Milwaukee follow the example set by the Socialists of Berlin, in which city the people were conspicuous by their absence from every affair in which Roosevelt figured, so that all the world knew that he was the Kaiser's guest, and not the people's.

JUDGE GOFF'S INJUNCTION.

The injunction issued by Justice Goff against the cloak makers must be resisted in every possible way. It must not be permitted to stand as the law of this state, and thus to become the law of the land. It aims at robbing the workers of their most fundamental right, the right to strike work whenever and wherever and for whatever reasons they choose to do so. The loss of this right would reduce labor to a condition of undisguised chattel slavery.

Even conservative organs are amazed at the audacity of the judge who issued that injunction. Read the following from the New York Evening Post:

Justice Goff's injunction against the striking cloak makers is startlingly sweeping in its terms. In effect, it prohibits concerted action of any kind by the strikers, other than that of assembling in public. It prohibits picketing, even when peacefully carried on, a right thoroughly recognized in the English courts, and, the general impression runs, in our own courts as well. During the recent strike of the women shirtwaist strikers, this principle was tested with apparent thoroughness. Justice Goff's decision embodies rather strange law, and certainly very poor policy. One need not be a sympathizer with trade union policy as it reveals itself today in order to see that the latest injunction, if generally upheld, would seriously cripple such defensive powers as legitimately belong to organized labor.

Justice Goff has pronounced the purpose of the cloak makers' strike, the unionizing of the shops, to be contrary to public policy. It is his outrageous injunction that is contrary to public policy. It should be resisted at all hazards.

THE SUPREME POLITICAL ISSUE.

The criticism leveled by Roosevelt against the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Knight Sugar Trust case and in the New York Bakeries case are an additional proof of the widespread discontent with the reactionary character of our courts, state as well as federal. A man so eager for popularity as Roosevelt is would not have taken so decided a stand against these and similar decisions if he did not know that the great majority of the people were with him.

This attack of Roosevelt on the Supreme Court shows, further, that we Socialists have been lamentably timid where we should have been boldly leading and pointing the way to those more backward.

In a sort of haphazard way we have been criticising and exposing whatever reactionary or anti-labor decisions have come under our notice. But of a systematic agitation against the courts we have not made even a beginning.

We ought to be in possession of a complete record of all reactionary and anti-labor decisions. We should have published leaflets, pamphlets, and books on this subject. And we should have been conducting an intense campaign of education in support of the demand that the courts be no longer permitted to exercise an overlordship over this nation and to be the final arbiters of its destinies.

Only our national organization can do this work effectively. Nor is it yet too late for our party to place itself in the vanguard of the American democracy.

The fight against the arrogated power of the courts to nullify the will of the people is bound to become the overshadowing political issue of America, the issue that will sum up and around which will gather all other issues.

ANOTHER LESSON.

But there is also another lesson that we Socialists should not disdain to learn from Roosevelt's speeches in Denver. And that lesson is that in our agitation for an effective system of labor legislation we should insist on the imperative and unavoidable need for such legislation on a national scale.

In fact, we need not have waited for a Roosevelt to teach us this lesson. We should have learned it from the entire past history of this country. We should have learned it from a comparison of the history of the Democratic and Republican parties. For the Democratic party condemned itself to impotence and sterility by its adherence to the doctrine of states' rights, while the Republican party accomplished great tasks by developing the functions and powers of the national government.

We shall never have an effective system of labor legislation until it is nationalized in its scope. Nor shall we ever have one unless the courts are relegated to their proper sphere. These two issues—a restriction of the powers of the courts and a comprehensive national system of labor legislation—go hand in hand. And the fight for these two great objects may yet become the most powerful instrument for welding the working class of this country into a matchless army of emancipation.

THE STATE AND THE PARTY

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The Socialists of America have before them many interesting problems—problems that Socialists of no other country have had to meet.

No other country, for instance, has so many elective offices, therefore all the energy and money of the party can be easily centered upon the most favorable points.

In few other countries is there a national election, and therefore the fight elsewhere centers upon the election of members to the lower house of the legislature.

It is also true that in no other country do Socialists have the opportunity of so easily capturing a sovereign state.

Indeed the political problems presented to the Socialists of other countries are simple compared with those presented to the Socialists of America. Several Western states might be captured by Socialism within a very few years if we worked with unity, with energy and with wisdom.

Idaho, Nevada, Montana and Oklahoma are all states peculiarly open to Socialist propaganda.

In all these states we have already obtained a very creditable Socialist vote amounting approximately to 10 per cent of the total vote.

If we could win these states we should have not only several representatives, but several senators as well, and when these states were in our hands we should have the opportunity of carrying out Socialist policies in a way not dreamed of by our Comrades of Europe.

And we should not overlook the fact that the capture of several state governments is not far distant.

The voters of the working class outnumber all other voters in many states, and in these Western states especially they are skilled, well organized, intelligent men.

The great mass of workers in the mining camps are already consciously or unconsciously Socialist.

They are revolutionary in their outlook, and the only thing that has prevented Socialists from making more rapid headway among them has been the fact that Socialism has not yet been grossly misunderstood and has not yet built up a powerful and influential movement.

The propaganda has to a large extent depended upon local men and upon local means.

The workers of these states are isolated and few of them have even heard of the working class parties that now exist elsewhere in the world.

They have not learned by their own experience or by the experience of

their Comrades abroad the great power that lies in organized political action. Indeed where the movement is strong in these Western states, it is due perhaps more to a native revolutionary feeling than to any intelligent realization of what Socialism has done or can do for the working class.

The possibilities for Socialism, therefore, in several Western states are very great.

With about 10 per cent of the vote already Socialist, and additional 25 per cent might be sufficient with three parties in the field to gain control of a state.

Now these facts should be given serious consideration by the Socialist party of America.

By collective effort the Socialists of America could carry on an intense propaganda in certain Western states that might accomplish great things.

In Nevada, for instance, the population is small and by national effort every workingman in that state could be sent a Socialist paper.

By national effort every mining camp in that state could have for a time the services of an able, efficient speaker and organizer.

By devoting our energy and best ability to intensive cultivation, one or more of these Western states could be made a Socialist experiment station.

Of course, this is not going to be as easy as it seems, but even this is possible nowhere else in the world.

Highly centralized government must be centralized as a whole. To capture a city or a principality or a department means nothing.

The workers in France might control every town in France without materially benefiting the workers.

But with us a state is almost supreme. It has a sovereign government protected by federal and state constitutions that define its powers.

The state controls its own militia, its police, its executives, its legislature, its courts. It makes its own laws and executes those laws.

It even makes its own constitution that grants powers to the courts, to the executive and the law making body.

The figures for the last election show that in Idaho the Democrats polled 36,000 votes, the Republicans 52,000 votes, and the Socialists 6,000 votes.

In Nevada the Democrats polled 11,000 votes, the Republicans 10,000 votes and the Socialists 2,000 votes.

With 8,000 votes in Nevada the Socialists might control that state.

With 8,000 votes in one congressional district in Milwaukee the Socialists cannot elect a congressman.

With 8,000 votes in Nevada the Socialists can control the state, its legislature, its courts, its militia, its police, its representative and its senators.

CLEAR-SIGHTED CAVOUR

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

Italy recently celebrated the centenary of the birth of Cavour, the famous prime minister, who was the instrument of history in uniting the dismembered Italian nation.

A correspondent of the Vienna Arbeiterzeitung takes pains to shed some light on views held by Cavour, but now conveniently ignored by the pygmy statesmen of the bourgeoisie who have stepped in the statesman's shoes.

In regard to the policy to be pursued in church affairs, Cavour stood, not only for absolute freedom of conscience and religious cults, but he also emphatically denied the right of the church to give religious instruction in public schools. And yet, even at present, Catholic priests are permitted to teach the catechism in the Italian elementary schools if the parents so desire. Cavour's idea was that only the church of the respective religious communities was the place for religious instruction.

In regard to questions of internal policy Cavour favored conciliatory measures. He was an outspoken believer in the methods of the "mailed fist." On his deathbed he uttered the famous sentence: "Any jackass can rule with martial law."

To him the historic mission of his class was by no means merely the conquest of power and wealth. As a pronounced liberal of the old school he could not recognize "the right to work." But he recognized the right upon the means of existence "that cannot be denied to any living human being." It seemed to him the duty of society to secure the means of existence to everybody. In the parliament

of Piedmont he brought about the passage of a system of old age and invalidity insurance. United Italy forgot to follow that policy. Only in 1897 it adopted a measure far less progressive than Cavour's was.

Cavour was an advocate of obligatory workmen's insurance. He introduced that plan in the Italian merchant service, forcing the ship owners to contribute to the cost. The Italy of today has obligatory workmen's insurance only for accident cases.

Considering the period in which he lived, Cavour held rather advanced views on the labor question. He stated plainly that "political equality cannot do away with the inequality of social condition. Therefore, there remains only one way to prevent Socialism: The upper classes must devote themselves to the welfare of the lower, for otherwise social war is inevitable." When the bakers of Turin went out on strike, Cavour consented to act as arbitrator. But he died before he was able to officiate.

This man, who had done so much for political liberty and Italian unity, held that the antagonism between capital and labor was far more momentous than the struggle between nations.

The Italian bourgeoisie has not followed in Cavour's footsteps. It has adopted a policy that leads to decay, unless the rejuvenating forces of the Italian proletariat blaze out a new pathway.

But Italy's workers are awakening. The nation that gave birth to Dante, Savonarola, Cola Rienzi, Bruno, Garibaldi, Mazzini, and many others, will neither decay nor die.

SOCIALISM AND WAR

By JOHN M. WORK.

In a recent editorial you quote Victor L. Berger's interview about the Socialists preventing war, and you say the Socialist theory on the subject is very logical, only they have no base for their fulcrum.

Don't you worry about the base for our fulcrum.

When Norway declared herself independent of Sweden, the capitalists of Sweden wanted by force of arms to compel Norway to come back into the alliance, because the two nations combined could exercise more power in foreign affairs; that is, in the gaining and retaining of foreign markets and opportunities for investment.

But vast numbers of the workmen of Sweden are Socialists. They declared that they would refuse to fight against their brother workmen in Norway just to help the capitalists of the two countries. And you know the capitalists never fight battles themselves. They always stay at home and rake in the shekels, while the workmen shed each other's blood. So, when the workmen refused to kill each other, the war project was abandoned. This is one case where the Socialists have already prevented a bloody war.

How is that for a base for our fulcrum, Mr. Editor?

When Germany and France were about to rush to arms over Morocco,

the German and French Socialists realized that it was merely a squabble between the capitalists of the two countries over their investments and markets in Morocco. They therefore declared that the workmen of the two countries had no quarrel with each other and would not shoot each other. And the war was called off. That is another case where the Socialists have already prevented a bloody war.

Again, I say, how is that for a base for our fulcrum, Mr. Editor?

When there is any occasion to fight for freedom, we Socialists will be in the vanguard.

But nearly all modern wars are fought simply for the purpose of gaining and retaining foreign markets and opportunities for investment. In other words, they are fought for the benefit of the capitalists.

We Socialists will prevent such wars while we are in a minority whenever we can, as we did in the two cases above cited.

And when we get a majority, we will prevent war altogether.

True patriotism takes in the whole world. A man whose patriotism stops with the boundaries of his own country is only an embryo patriot. He is undeveloped.

We love our country. But we also love the whole human race.—Des Moines Daily Register and Leader.

"Combien J'ai Douce Souvenance."

By GEORGE ALAN ENGLAND.

(From the French of Chateaubriand.)
Oh, sweet, how sweet old memories be
Of one most lovely place, to me—
My birthplace! Sister, fair those days
And free!
Oh, France, be thou my love, my praise
Always!

Our mother—hath they memory
down?
Beside our humble chimney stone
Pressed us against her heart, whilst
you,
Dear one,
And I her white hair kissed anew,
We two,
Sweet little sister, dost recall
The stream that bathed the castle
wall?
The old round tower whence came
always
The call
Of bells to banish night away
At day?

Dost thou recall the lake—how still—
Where swallows skimmed at their
sweet will?
The reeds, swayed by the gentle air
Until
The sun set on the waters there,
So fair?

Oh, who will give me my Helene?
My mountains, my great oak again?
Their memory brings with all my days
Fresh pain;
My land shall be my love, my praise
Always.

A Note in Payment.

By SHAEMAS O'SHEEL.

(To R. P. S. and J. G. P. S., Caritas Island.)

Dear gentle lord and lady of this house,
Unequalled regents of this magic isle,
I, from your kindly and inspiring care
A little while departing, leave these
words—
My only wealth, words, words, but
coined I hope
Of Love's own gold in Beauty's ancient
mint—
To pay you for the pleasures, and the
gifts
Of living thought you heaped me with,
and pay
For what you yet will give me, when
again
The granite of your island holds me
safe
Amid a sea of wonder and of peace;
For I will have the cedars' whispering
call
In my heart's hearing while I tread
the streets
Of worry and uncertainty, and yearn
Back to the cedars and to you; and
yearning,
After a little while shall come again
Upon a way made sweet by your for-
given
And gracious welcome: I shall come,
and love
The waves, the isle, the cedars old—
and you!

Letters to the Editor.

THE DRUG CLERKS.

Editor of The Call:
A recent letter of a "Drug Clerk" that has recently appeared in The Call, permits me to say that some drug clerks have realized already the necessity of an organization and have formed one under the name of the Drug Clerks' Brotherhood. We are having now a hard task to perform in organizing the drug clerks, but we hope that it will not take long before the drug clerk comes to his own. We have good indication for it.

But it has been our unfortunate experience to see that it was the Socialist drug clerks that left us in the midst of our activity, dogmatically asserting that industrial conditions are not ripe yet for the drug clerks to organize.

As if the chains of slavery are not sufficiently tight around the drug clerk! As if the hours are not sufficiently long and the wages are not sufficiently low as to open the drug clerks' eyes and convince him that he must organize in order to free himself from this slavery and to do away with the many wrongs to which he must submit now.

Will anybody tell me, then, what other industrial conditions are necessary in order to arouse drug clerks?

And what are the Socialist drug clerks doing, anyhow? Yours for freedom.

ANOTHER DRUG CLERK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1910.
P. S.—If anybody wants information about the organization kindly communicate with D. Litwin, secretary, 650 East 9th street, New York.

"SCIENTIFIC" TARIFF REVISION.

Editor of The Call:
Numerous and devious are the ways of amusing the people while picking their pockets, but Mr. Taft's scheme of scheduled revision by advice of a tariff commission "takes the cake."

Suppose a schedule is recommended to Congress for revision; it would not only be easy to debate it for a whole session, but it is the inevitable policy of the capitalists to do it.

It would take twenty-five years, say, and then the tariff commission would have to make new recommendations regarding schedules acted upon, and so on, ad infinitum.

I have heard of a baby being kept busy and quiet by having its hands smeared with molasses, and a supply of feathers to pick from hand to hand, but this tariff schedule commission trick has our voting babies sized up for fair. In an old drama is represented a creditor calling upon an impecunious nobleman to collect his bill. "Aw," says the debtor, "what's your name?" "Thomas Simpkins, my lord." "Aw, well, I am paying my debts alphabetically, and it will be a long time before I reach your name. I am only down to D."

Are the schedules to be revised alphabetically?
G. W. HOFFING,
Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 27, 1910.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

NEW JERSEY SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange.

CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

VERMONT SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE WHITE MAN'S ROAD.

The white man's road is hard to follow:
Our feet are bruised and bleeding, but
who shall heed our cries?
The white man's code—what has it been
but hollow?
No ears have caught our pleading—
unheard the red man dies.

The white man's creed is lost in white
man's winning;
Our faith is slowly flagging—no door
shall let us in—
None sees our need, though fast our
ranks are thinning—
The weary feet are lugging that wear
the moccasins.

The white man's word—what has it been
but broken?
Our lodge fires low are burning—
without the air a cold;
And thus, unheard, with sorrows deep,
unspoken,
All hopeless are we turning—we who
were kings of old.
—Arthur Chapman, in Denver Re-
publican.

A SOCIALIST'S PROTEST.

The following letter to the New York World is reprinted by request: To the Editor of The World:

It was bound to come. Those who know as much about Socialism as Bill Devery does about the fourth dimension are shaking their heads wisely at the mention of the latest horror and discoursing learnedly and significantly on the new world menace—the wild-eyed, dissolute disturbers of economic peace and political harmony.

Yes, Gallagher is one of our most illustrious Socialists. The heart of every true economic and social reformer beat wildly with joy when the brave, serviceable act of genius was performed. Every Socialist worthy of the name takes a vow that he will kill during his lifetime three men conspicuous for their efficiency in public service, their high ideals and their character of loving husband and father. This is one of the precepts of Karl Marx, a Chinese plutocrat, who, when not destroying life and property, beat his illiterate wife and taught Socialism to Bismarck's cook. After killing three men he must burn up a kindergarten, and if enough children perish in the flames the faithful is then ready to follow the advice of Spinoza and Bellamy and mail to the President's aide-de-camp a package of butterine labeled "Fresh Elgin Creamery." As our beloved Mayor said to the ministers, will you let these facts sink into your nut? It is time Socialism were discussed intelligently.

While I am displaying my erudition I should like to refresh your readers with more information: Theodore Roosevelt was educated at the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. Nero taught Sunday school in a Jewish synagogue. Theodore Kraemer wrote Theocrisis "Pastorals" and Laura Jean Libbey is the author of Epicurian philosophy. Schopenhauer is the father and Sappho the mother of Christian Science. Anthony Comstock, not Flaubert, inspired Guy de Maupassant. Jim Jeffries is a disciple of Socrates, who was sporting editor of the Athens Police Gazette.

I know lots of other things, but I want my facts on Socialism digested before I wise-up your readers on other matters.
LAWRENCE J. ANHALT,
New York, Aug. 11.

HIS BLACK EYE.

How He Got It and the Worst That Was Yes to Come.

"Gracious! That's a peach of a black eye. Where did you get it?" "Got it on the left side of my nose. Where did you think I got it—over the ankle bone?" "Don't get heated. How did it all happen?" "That's different. It was all a piece of my confounded luck. I was up on

the Blue Cliff road looking at a piece of real estate when along came coatless and bareheaded fellow running for dear life, with a lot of pursuing pursuers stretching in a long line behind him. I joined in the chase. Being fresh, I rapidly overhauled fugitive. I had nearly collared when a big ruffian grabbed me and profanely told me to clear out. I spoke rudely to him and he ran, and he suddenly reached a flat like a ham and knocked me into a ditch. And what do you suppose it all was?" "Give it up."

"It was a rehearsal for a motion picture film, and now my portrait will go all over the country and be seen in thousands of theaters as a broken and battered butter-in who got what was coming to him!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE MAKER.
"James A. Patten has a flat in Chicago," said a New York man. "I dined with him there one night last month."

"After dinner I admired a statue in the drawing room."

"Splendid statue, that," said a man. "What it made out of—brass or copper?"

"I made it out of cotton," said the man.—Tribune.

"Why are you talking about a flat to Europe? It would cost you to band a thousand dollars or more."

"Quite so. I expect to compose on a \$60 hat."—Louisville Courier Journal.

A querulous critic writes me: you will turn to the seventeenth and eighteenth volumes of the Complete Works of Hamilton Wright Mabie. By Jacob Rile, what is this you are talking about? He puts us in the position of the Irishman who was asked by a genteel party to direct to the Fifth Presbyterian Church. "The Fifth, is it?" said Pat. "Cripes, I don't even know where the Fifth is."—The Papyrus.

"Uncle John," said little Emily, you know that a baby that was on elephant's milk gained two pounds in a week?"

"Nonsense! Impossible!" exclaimed Uncle John. "Whose baby was it?" "It was the elephant's baby," replied little Emily.—Woman's Journal.

"I met Dunkey today for the first time in years. He hasn't changed much."

"Oh, he hasn't changed at all. He doesn't seem to realize it."

"How do you mean?" "Oh, he's forever talking about what a fool he used to be."—Chicago Tribune.

The Spaniard who took three shots at the ex-prime minister probably didn't realize how much smaller a man is after going out of office. Dallas News.

A homing pigeon has established a record flight of 1,000 miles in 20 days. The feat was accomplished without breaking a propeller blade.—ledo Blade.

"And after we cast our bread upon the waters, what do we have then?" asked the Sunday school teacher. "Mush!" piped the little lad with freckles on his nose.—Chicago News.

The President and the Colonel on the friendliest of terms, no doubt, but they manage to conceal the fact with admirable skill.—Newark News.

Old Gentleman (to waiter): you tell me if my wife is here? Waiter—Yes, sir, eighth hat left.—Flying Dutchman.