

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

The Call

The Weather.

Partly cloudy, with variable winds and light showers.

400 FEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2203 BEEKMAN.

No. 250.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1910.

NATIONAL EDITION.

Price, Two Cents

REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESSES

Women's Conference, by Overwhelming Vote, Passes Resolution in Favor of Unrestricted Suffrage.

EMERSON OPEN AIR MEETING

Dr. Song Opens Party Congress Amid Strains of Marseilles and Enthusiastic Applause of Vast Audience.

By ROBERT RIVES LA MONTE.

(Special Correspondence.)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 26.—The Second International Conference of Socialist Women met this morning in the Folkart House (property of the Danish Socialists). It was called to order at 9:30 by Comrade Mac, of Copenhagen. There were more than 100 delegates present, sixty coming from outside Denmark, representing sixteen other countries. Three days ago there were only eighty delegates in all.

The opening speech was made by the grand Comrade, Clara Zetkin. She told us that 10,000 organized women in Austria, and 22,000 in Germany were represented in the congress.

There was an unfortunate lack of representation of the Latin countries, the only delegate being from Lisbon. An Italian arrived later.

The following resolution, proposed by Comrade Zetkin, was passed by acclamation:

"The delegates of the Socialist women of sixteen nationalities, who met for their second international conference on August 26, 1910, in Copenhagen, desire to emphasize their deepest indignation at the perfidious crime being perpetrated at the present moment by Russian Czarism against the political liberties of Finland. We Socialist women appreciate most especially the national political liberty enjoyed by the Finns, because, together with it, stands or falls the most democratic form of suffrage in the whole world, a suffrage which, on the basis of our legislative assembly, means equal political rights to all adults, without difference of sex. In the interest of the emancipation of the workers it is most important to secure this form of suffrage, because having been conquered by the laboring masses, led by the Social Democratic party in a hard struggle against the opposing forces—one without the country, the Russian Czarism, the other within, the possessing classes of Finland. In consequence of this fact, such expression of national political liberty must result in special political emancipation of the working class.

The Second International Conference of Socialist Women sends its most hearty greetings and wishes to the Social Democratic party of Finland, which stands in the foremost ranks of the struggle for the protection of the national political rights of their country, a struggle forming but an episode in the history of the Russian revolution, from whose victorious ranks all nationalities enslaved by Czarism will one day receive their national rights."

This unanimous and enthusiastic decision was highly gratifying to the Finnish Socialist women members of parliament who were present.

It was decided to dispense with a general discussion and have all discussions before the conference itself.

The question of establishing an international women's paper was discussed, and it was decided not to take the step at present, but to continue the work of the Gläubiger, and every three months or so get out an international paper of this debate was by the brilliant Russian, Comrade Kollontay, who urged the women in each country to devote themselves to the education of the women of the working class.

During the afternoon session, Comrade Willes Parvanev, a Finnish member of parliament, thanked the conference for the Finnish resolution passed at the morning session.

At the afternoon the question of women's suffrage was reached. There were several resolutions on this subject on the agenda, but they all provided universal unrestricted adult suffrage without regard to sex.

AVIATOR MOISSANT REACHES LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 6.—John B. Moissant, the American aviator who started from Paris on August 16 for a flight to London, and who after crossing the English Channel with his mechanic as a passenger met with several mishaps, finally reached the Crystal Palace at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. After circling the palace he flew off in the direction of Beckenham without alighting.

Moissant left Kensington on the final stage of his journey at 12:55 this afternoon. Strong air currents forced him to descend at Oxford, some two miles away. He went up again later and came on to London. He finally landed without mishap in a field at Beckenham, about eight miles from the city.

Moissant, with his mechanic, Albert Fleux, as a passenger, left Paris August 16 and reached Amiens without mishap the same evening. The next day he left Amiens and crossed the channel with a passenger, thereby making a new record. He was compelled to descend at Tilmanstone, about seventy miles from London, because of high winds. He resumed his journey to London the next day, but was compelled to land at Upchurch, about thirty-five miles from London, on account of the wrecking of his propeller and damage to his planes.

He started again on August 20, but met with another accident after going about five miles and landing at a place between Gillingham and Twydale. He made other attempts to reach London since, but was compelled to descend each time after making very little progress.

HOXSEY HURT AS AEROPLANE FALLS

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 6.—Archie Hoxy, flying in a Wright aeroplane today at the Nebraska state fair grounds in the presence of 7,000 spectators, tumbled with his machine from a height of 150 feet. The aeroplane was badly smashed when it fell on a barn roof, and Hoxy was taken from the wreck senseless from his injuries.

The aviator was hurried in an ambulance to a Lincoln hotel, where physicians said his hurts were not serious, although he is badly bruised. Hoxy had made two successful flights, one attaining a height of nearly a thousand feet. On his third flight the aeroplane hit a twisting air current, which turned the machine topsy-turvy and hurled it earthward.

THE MAYOR GOES SAILING ON SOUND

ST. JAMES, L. I., Sept. 6.—Not a sound broke the stillness at Deep Wells today except the droning of the locusts in the big maples that flank the Mayor's doorestep. It was hot, very hot, and skimmering waves radiated from the dirt roads that lead from St. James to the outside world. After dinner the oil dripping of restlessness seized him. He sent for his limousine and motored over to Fort Jefferson, where he was met by Paul E. De Tere, his former law partner. The Mayor and De Tere went down to the public dock at the foot of the main street and got aboard a launch that took them out to the steam yacht Wild Duck. Mayor Gaynor had a long cruise aboard the Wild Duck last Sunday and he enjoyed it. Today he steamed due east midway between the Connecticut and the Long Island shores, until he felt the lift of the ocean beneath the yacht's bow. Off Orient Point the Wild Duck turned back and churned up the sound again, dropping anchor in Fort Jefferson shortly after 6 o'clock. The limousine was in waiting, so the Mayor reached home in time for dinner.

INDIANA HUNTER KILLS COMPANION

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 6.—Mistaking the bare head of Thomas Holden, aged nineteen, for that of a squirrel, William Bowles, aged thirty-five, fired a heavy charge of shot into Holden's body yesterday, causing his death today. The men had gone hunting near Holden's home, three miles west of the city, but had become separated. Holden climbed a tree to dislodge a squirrel, when Bowles fired the fatal shot. One hundred and ninety shot entered Holden's chest. He clung to a limb until Bowles climbed the tree and carried him to the ground.

WATCH FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL

Its chief contributions will be: "In Re. the United States Supreme Court," by Thomas G. Connolly. "What Is the Matter With America," by E. A. Hendres. "Greeting to the International Congress," by E. Marrott. "The Socialist's Prayer" (poem), by W. E. P. French. "The Church and Socialism," and several contributions.

ZIMMERLIN OF LYONS IN FOR GRAFT GRILL

Investigation Shows How Beet Sugar Agent Manipulated Elections and Got Desired Legislation.

LYONS, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Charles H. Houghteling, sergeant at arms of the senate, visited this village today and subpoenaed Harry F. Zimmerlin to appear before the legislative investigating committee in New York city, on September 14. On the visit to Zimmerlin's residence, the officer was accompanied by former Assemblyman Edson W. Hamm, who appears to be vitally interested in about everything that Zimmerlin is engaged in, so far as politics goes.

The name of Hamm has been brought into considerable prominence in the quiet little investigation which has been going on, founded upon the astounding revelation made by Zimmerlin that he had, while at Albany as legislative agent of the Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Company, some years ago, bribed the deceased Senator John Raines with two payments of \$3,000 each, and the deceased Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett with \$1,500. It would not be at all surprising if, as a result of the examination which has been conducted here, Hamm were to be also called before the joint legislative investigation committee for a grilling.

Hamm has been for many years a close bosom friend of Zimmerlin. They were cheek by jowl, and closely interested in all of the various campaigns in which each were interested, and were closely identified with each other, here and at Albany, during the years that Hamm was assemblyman from Wayne county, and Zimmerlin was legislative agent of the Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Company.

Attorney Edson W. Hamm was elected to the assembly from Wayne county in the fall election of 1905, and represented the county four successive terms. Prior to that time he and the law firm of Hamm & Knapp, to which he belonged, had been the attorneys first of the Empire State Sugar Corporation until it became bankrupt, then of the Empire Beet Sugar Refining Company, its successor, and of the Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Company, the now bankrupt company. Prior to going to the assembly for a number of years, Hamm had visited Albany in the interests of the sugar company in company with Zimmerlin.

Hamm Sugar Candidate.

When the facts of the candidacy of Hamm was announced he was heralded as the candidate of the Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Company. In his political scrap he had the undivided support of the company, voted its employees in a body at caucuses, and was credited with having the financial backing of the company. In his campaigns, he often made the remark that he "had the beet sugar people back of him. Carry over \$5,000 at his command to carry caucuses with, and was out to win."

In his later campaigns he also claimed to have the support of the Osteopaths. Finally seeing the figures shown on the books of the Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Company of moneys paid to Zimmerlin, which the latter swore were paid to the deceased Senator Raines, and the deceased Assemblyman Burnett, it is plain that it was a most unusual time for such payments to be made as bribes, or put it as Zimmerlin now explains it, as "retainers."

But upon looking up the records, it appears that the disbursements were made to Zimmerlin at the time when he and Hamm were riding the county day and night in autos and carriages, putting up caucuses getting out voters for Hamm, and getting delegates to support Hamm for member of the assembly. That he was the admitted and espoused candidate of the Lyons Beet Sugar Company will not be denied.

How the same Works.

The Wayne Democratic Press, owned and edited by William Van Camp, a brother-in-law of Hamm, tried to rob Senator Raines of the honor of getting the last beet sugar bounty through claiming the credit should go to Hamm. And the Lyons Republican editorially referred to Assemblyman Hamm as that "beet sugar bounty cured Hamm." It passed without comment or resentment.

Upon the death of Supreme Court Justice James W. Dunwell when County Judge, Nelson Sawyer was designated to the Supreme Court bench by Governor Hughes to fill the vacancy, a vacancy in the office of Wayne county judge and surrogate existed. Among the candidates were Clyde W. Knapp, the law partner of Assemblyman Hamm. The latter opposed his partner tooth and nail, be-

(Continued on Page 2.)

MORE POINTLESS CONGESTION TALK

City Commission Discusses Labor and Wages and Finally Discovers Mediation and Arbitration As Remedy.

The injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Goff against the Cloak Makers' Union is not popular even with the ruling class. It is too sweeping to suit even them. The ruling class, that is, the more level headed among them, are as anxious to repeal the injunction as are the working people themselves.

This became evident yesterday, when the committee on labor and wages of the New York city commission on congestion of population met at the City Hall to "discuss" the Goff injunction.

The commission on congestion is more or less of a political affair. It was appointed by Mayor Gaynor. A number of aldermen are on the commission. It could not be expected to say anything definite and clear cut against Judge Goff's decision, and it did not. But the feeling among nearly all of them was that the injunction went too far, and if left alone for future operation, it will do more harm than good, and will make the rift between labor and capital so wide that even the Civic Federation will have to admit that the interests of capital and labor are not "identical" and cannot be "harmonized."

Labor Must Elect Its Own Judges.

The only strong expression on the injunction came from a labor man, who was there at the request of the commission to give his views, that is, the views of labor, on the injunction. The labor man present was J. P. Coughlin, machinist, from Brooklyn. Coughlin dismissed the injunction topic, with the rather sharp remark that "the decision of Justice Goff will rectify itself when labor will elect a judge who is not a corporation lawyer."

The commission then went on with its "discussion" and found a panacea for the troublesome labor difficulties in the suggestion for the appointment of a municipal commission of mediation and arbitration.

Miss Helen Marot, of the Women's Trade Union League, who was there at the invitation of the commission, said that no harm can come from such a mediation commission—but no good either—until such a commission gains the confidence of the working people by some of its accomplishments, by its actions.

To the suggestion of a Call reporter after the conference that there is already a state board of mediation and arbitration, and that has failed to accomplish anything in the cloak strike or in any other strike, a representative of the commission replied that the municipal commission planned at yesterday's meeting might prove more effective.

Goff's Injunction Not Liked.

The discussion of the Goff injunction made it known beyond a doubt that the ruling class finds the injunction somewhat too rich for daily consumption in labor matters. The injunction deprives the workers of the right of free speech and free assembly the minute they take steps to make their strike effective. It shuts off the safety valve, which might result in an explosion. In other words, the commission fears that if workers will be forbidden to strike legally they will strike in spite of the law.

Among the other things discussed by the committee on labor and wages of the commission on congestion was the question of how to make the average wage of the worker, which has not been raised with any too great frequency, cover the cost of living which has risen by leaps and bounds in the last few years. The commission also discussed the tenement problem. It was pointed out that it was impossible to get any sort of a three-room flat fit to live in on the East Side for less than \$18. Now for a man whose average wage is \$12 a week this is a rather high rent to pay.

A member of the commission, who looked as though he does all his transportation by automobile suggested that the workers move away to the suburbs, where rent is cheaper. But it was pointed out that this is hardly possible, as it would consume three hours of the worker's time in going and coming from work. In addition to ten, and here and there twelve hours' work a day, it would mean that the man would be away from home fifteen hours a day, and would only have nine hours to sleep, eat and play with his children, and read a newspaper, which is hardly enough any way you figure it.

Winds Up Newsboys.

Not having been able to reach any definite conclusions to any of the problems, which it is so anxious to

500 EAST SIDE TINSMITHS STRIKE

Bosses Refuse to Grant Demands of Union, United Hebrew Trades Sanctions Them, Men Walk Out.

As a result of the refusal of the tinware manufacturers to recognize the union and grant all the other demands served upon them several days ago 500 assorted tinware workers yesterday laid down their tools and walked out on strike. Nine shops were tied up by the walkout. There are still two shops working, but it is expected that they will also walk out today.

The demands which the bosses refused to grant and which are the cause of the strike are: Recognition of the union; that fifty hours shall constitute a week's work, instead of the fifty-eight and a half hours the men work at present; an increase in wages of 10 per cent, and that the men be paid time and one-half for overtime; that the 1st of May be set aside as a holiday, and that nobody be punished for refusing to work on that day, and that the minimum wage be \$8 per week.

Although the bosses refused to grant the demands several days ago, four of them applied for settlement yesterday, but they were told that they will be notified when the committee is ready to sign agreements with them. The employers are also organized into an association, but it was said that there was a break in the bosses' ranks yesterday, as some of them are anxious to come to terms with the union.

Strike On, Red Flag Out!

The union maintains headquarters at 36 Pitt street, where the strikers held meetings yesterday. It is the custom of the East Side unions to announce that they are on strike by hanging out a red flag in front of their headquarters, and the tinmiths strike committee yesterday afternoon also announced that they had declared war on their bosses by hanging out a big red banner in front of the hall. The flag attracted crowds of East Side workers and the strike of the tinmiths was the talk of the day.

An old man, who said he was a clothing presser, said that it is the tinmiths turn, and that the workers will now have to help them win the strike. "Through our aid," he said with great pride, "the cloak makers won their strike, and now, brothers, we will have to see to it that the tinmiths return to work victorious."

The first organization to take up the fight of the tinmiths is the United Hebrew Trades. At the meeting of that body on Monday night the strike was sanctioned, and a committee elected to assist the tinmiths to carry on the fight.

Joseph Bobb, one of the vice presidents of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, is acting on the settlement committee, and is also taking charge of the strike. The strike is being conducted by a committee of fifteen. When seen by a Call reporter, Jacob Tyransky, secretary of the union, said that he expects a speedy victory. The season is beginning now, and the trade is well organized, and scabs are not to be had to make the orders. The men are firm and confident of victory.

BANDITS INVADE AND ROB DANCING SCHOOL

Dancing Master John J. Barson was standing at the door of his dance hall at 113 West 22d street on the fourth floor yesterday morning, when five men tumbled upstairs and brushed by without presenting Wickets. Patrick Leonard, doorman, grabbed one of them. The five promptly drew blackjacks and reduced Leonard to submission.

Sixty couples were gyrating about the floor when the music suddenly stopped. The intruders drove every one into a corner, blackjacking several young men who offered resistance.

One of the gang kept the dancers in the corner while the others kicked in the door of Barson's office and got about \$25 that was in the cashbox. The robbers then beat a retreat in good order. Leonard was taken to the New York Hospital to have his scalp sewed up. Barson was also battered but would not go to the hospital.

Police Mayor Gaynor's commission on congestion and population adjourned until next Monday, when it will hold another meeting and discuss some more.

"Now what can you say definitely about or against the Goff injunction?" several members of the commission were asked by a Call reporter after the meeting was over.

MAGISTRATE HIGGINBOTHAM HELD ON GIRL'S CHARGE OF ASSAULT

RUSSELL SPEAKS IN WILLIAMSBURG

Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for governor, will speak at the ratification and mass meeting, arranged by the Twenty-first Assembly District Socialist Club of Brooklyn, tonight at 8 o'clock in Liederkranz Hall, Manhattan avenue, corner of Mezerole street.

RAID CONEY RESORTS AT END OF SEASON

Inspector Russell and his fifteen sleuths from Headquarters at Manhattan began early yesterday morning to bring in the harvest of owners of questionable resorts at Coney Island, for which they have been preparing for the last two weeks. This morning William Emory, manager of the Arlington Hotel, on Henderson's walk, near the Bowers, was held by Magistrate Voohees in the Coney Island Court in \$1,000 bail for a hearing on September 14. He was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Inspector Russell and Detectives Reilly and Donnelly, who have made several visits to the hotel and saw enough to get warrants for the manager, charging him with running a house of ill-fame.

La Belle Frieda, a fortune teller next door, was also pulled in, charged with being an agent for the hotel. She is said to have told people who wanted their fortunes told that the next door was a good place to visit for certain purposes. She was also held this morning.

Ida Brennan, who runs a cigar store at Railroad avenue and West 14th street, was also arrested, charged with keeping a bad place, and held for examination.

KILLS WIFE, WOUNDS HIMSELF, IS DYING

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 6.—Suzilla Toth, of Elmroadville, is believed to be dying at the Somerset Hospital here with a bullet wound over his heart, and his wife lies dead on the Dunster farm near Bernardville as a result of the murder and attempted suicide on the part of Toth this morning. Mrs. Toth quarreled with her husband before she left her home to work for Mrs. Mary Hageman, who occupied the Dunster house.

THOUGHT BAG OF CEMENT HIT HIM

Philip Bernstein, boss of a job of elevator installation in the Fourth National Bank building, 25 Nassau street, was struck by a bag of cement that fell on him as he was working at the bottom of the shaft yesterday. He cautioned the men above to be careful and went on with his work.

A few minutes later, Bernstein, stooping over to adjust some wires, felt the breath knocked out of him a second time. "Hey, you!" he cried to the men above, picking himself up. "You want to kill me? Be more careful with those cement bags."

"This ain't no cement bag; it's me," spoke a voice beside him, and he turned and found he had been suddenly joined by Louis Oberg, one of the workmen. Oberg had fallen through the second floor and landed on Bernstein's back. His head was scratched a little and he went to his home, 651 Bergen street, Brooklyn.

Bernstein sent to a drug store for some liniment to put on his back and remained in the job.

FOUND "PROBETIT"

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Vice-President Sherman returned home today from his western tour. He declined to talk politics and said only: "I was very cordially received everywhere. I found abundant evidence of prosperity and had a very delightful time."

Notorious Brooklyn Dispenser of Injustice Now Involved in New Unsavory Scandal.

PRIEST SUPPORTS HER STORY

Young Working Woman Says She Was Abused in Magistrate's Private Office; Arrest Follows.

Readers of The Call will doubtless remember to have seen the name of E. Gaston Higginbotham, a city magistrate of Brooklyn, who since he succeeded the bench in 1901, has been accused of nearly everything from drunkenness to theft, and whose conduct has been an unending stench.

The magistrate now faces a still more serious charge. He is accused by a young working girl of trying to rape her in his private office.

Following her account of what happened to her when she went to see the magistrate bearing a letter from a priest, Higginbotham was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Adams street court on a charge of indecent assault.

The young woman is Miss Mary Hickey, nineteen years old, living with her aunt at 99 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. The priest who caused an investigation of her story and who has long known her, declares that her character has always been exemplary. Part of the details of her statement are unprintable.

Miss Hickey is employed by the Faber-Eberhard Pencil Company, of Greenpoint avenue. Her father is dead and her mother means little to her.

The Young Woman's Story.

Her sworn statement is as follows: "Mary Hickey, being duly sworn, deposes and says: 'I reside at No. 99 Bedford avenue, in the borough of Brooklyn, city of New York, with Mrs. Galloway, who is my aunt.

"For some time I have been endeavoring to have my mother placed in the House of the Good Shepherd, on account of her wayward and intemperate habits. My father is dead and I know that my mother had no permanent home and was not leading a proper life. I consulted with Father T. A. Nummy, who is the pastor of the Blessed Sacrament Church, situated on Euclid avenue and Fulton street, this borough. He prepared a letter for me to Magistrate E. G. Higginbotham, which he asked me to present to him. I went to Judge Higginbotham's court on September 3 and presented the letter to him in his office at 11 o'clock in the morning. After reading over the letter, Judge Higginbotham said: 'This is a letter from a priest and must be seen to at once.' And he then ordered a court officer to go out and get my mother. Judge Higginbotham then told me to be there in his office the following morning before nine o'clock. I called on September 5 at his office, and soon after my mother arrived. We waited for two hours outside the judge's office before he reached there. During that time my mother kept nagging me and abused me so that I was very much excited. Finally the judge arrived at about 11:30 o'clock, and he asked myself and my mother to come inside his office, saying that he would attend to the matter.

"As we were walking in he put his hands on my shoulders, as well as my mother's shoulders, and he said to my mother, 'Don't you know this is no way for you to be acting? Why don't you try and be good?' I got dizzy owing to the manner in which my mother had been speaking to me, and Judge Higginbotham pulled me over to a chair and asked me to sit down. He then pushed my mother outside of his private office. He then came back to me and told me to lie down on the couch, and I said, 'No, I am very hysterical and I would like to get home, but Judge Higginbotham insisted on my lying on the couch, and said to me, 'Go ahead, lie down, and I'll be to you.' I then sat down on the couch and Judge Higginbotham sat down alongside of me on the sofa.

"Then Judge Higginbotham arose and went out, and I thought he would probably make arrangements to send my mother away. He then came back and again sat down beside me on the couch, and I said, 'Where is my mother?' Judge Higginbotham answered that he had sent her away, and asked, 'Where did you send her?' He said, 'I sent her home with a priest.'"

The witness here relates the alleged improper advances made by

Higginbotham, and goes on as follows: "I then told the judge that I couldn't be losing more time over this case, because I am a working girl, to which he said, 'I will pay you for all the time that you lose.' I then answered, 'What about my mother? I am very anxious to know about the matter.'"

"I then left him and went to Father Nummey, and told him all that happened between Judge Higginbotham and myself as I have told it in this affidavit. Through the efforts of Father Nummey, Probation Officer Patrick Mallon, of the St. Vincent du Paul Society brought me to the office of the chief city magistrate to make this affidavit against Judge Higginbotham."

"Wherefore, I, the deponent, accuse said Magistrate E. J. Higginbotham of the crime of assault, and pray that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law."

"MARY HICKEY." "Sworn to before me, this 3d day of September, 1910, Otto Kempner, chief city magistrate, Second division, city of New York."

Affidavit of Father Nummey. The following supplementary affidavit was also sworn to by Father Nummey: "State of New York, City of New York, Boro of Brooklyn, ss: "Thomas A. Nummey, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I am the acting pastor of the Blessed Sacrament Church, located at Fulton street and Euclid avenue, in this boro, and have been in that parish for two years last past. For six years prior thereto I was connected with the St. Vincent du Paul Church, situate on North 6th street, in this boro, and during that time I can vouch for her character as being a very exemplary young woman."

On August 31, 1910, the said Mary Hickey called to see me and complained of the intemperate habits of her mother, which I personally knew to be true. I thereupon wrote a letter of recommendation and sent her to Magistrate Higginbotham, requesting him to hear her complaint and to do what he could in the matter, stating that I knew the said Mary Hickey to be reliable, trustworthy and deserving of whatever assistance he might be able to give her. She returned to me on Friday afternoon, September 2, 1910, and told me that she had been to see Judge Higginbotham and that he did not treat her in a very nice way. I then questioned her, with the result that she accused him of an attempt to assault her. I immediately turned the case over to Patrick Mallon, the representative of the St. Vincent du Paul Society."

"THOMAS A. NUMMEY." "Sworn to before me this 5th day of September, 1910." "OTTO KEMPNER, Chief City Magistrate, Second Division."

Higginbotham Jaunt. Higginbotham took his arrest very jauntily, and maintained an air of great confidence. He declared it was all a plot inspired by his political enemies, and that he had never even seen the girl. Chief Magistrate Kempner very reluctantly issued a warrant for the arrest and set the hearing for September 8, releasing the magistrate on parole.

His Obedient Career. Higginbotham's career has been one long train of scandals and bad smells. The Call has repeatedly called attention to the sheer indecency of allowing him to remain on the bench. In response, Higginbotham has denounced The Call in open court and applied to it various and sundry epithets.

Even among his friends, Higginbotham, or "Higgy," as he is called, is regarded as a joke. But the power of his office has been a serious matter to the men and women of the working class who have been arraigned before him.

Some months ago this paper called attention to the brutal sentences meted out by him to the sugar and cordage strikers and his railroad of them to jail on the flimsiest evidence and after farcical hearings. His bad temper, following periods of debauchery, makes him a fearful object to the bewildered foreigners arraigned before him. His treatment of them has been a shameful thing in any community claiming to be civilized.

This is not the first time Higginbotham has acted like a beast in the presence of working girls. As recently as June 10 The Call told how this man, steered by cops, paraded Brooklyn's North Side and "kidded" young girls on strike against the notorious cordage trust. He was drunk at the time. Also, The Call has told of his treatment of the striking molders, the terminal workers, and the bakers.

"Higgy" finally became so frightened over The Call's exposures of his behavior that he feared to lose the working class vote. He suddenly became the greatest friend labor ever had. He fiddled around with the sugar strike awhile, but none of the workers took him seriously, and his loud talk of what he was going to do for them came to nothing.

a Kings county Assistant District Attorney, R. H. Elder, that Higginbotham had taken \$500 cash bail from her and kept it.

Elder and his assistants forced Higginbotham's desk immediately afterward, and found a \$500 bill.

Withheld Sister's Money. He was also sued by his sister last November for \$200, which Surrogate Ketcham had decided was due her from their mother's estate.

Once, too, he allowed a check for \$2,700 to go unpaid, and Justice Jaycox ordered the resale of the property the magistrate had purchased with the money.

In August, 1908, Higginbotham struck a witness who appeared before him, knockin the man down.

But to set down this man's whole record would take more space than this paper cares to waste on him. It now remains to see what will come of this latest charge against this dispenser of justice, this representative of law, whom the working class is taught to look up to with reverence and awe.

Nothing will, probably.

COMPERS RAPS JUDGES IN LABOR DAY SPEECH

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 6.—Speaking to a crowd of laboring men at a park here yesterday Samuel Compers, president of the American Federation of Labor, attacked the courts of the country as being far removed from the people and opposed to labor. After touching on the case wherein himself, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison received jail sentences, and other cases where fines were assessed against labor men, Mr. Compers said: "It is all done in the hope of crushing the spirit of labor. All these decisions we have handed down to us are the devices of men so far removed from the great movement of the masses, that they do not understand. I cannot accuse any man on the bench of having evil motives. But as for the men occupying the positions of the great judiciary of our country, the higher up they are the further they are removed from the people."

A. F. OF L. PLANS TO BEAT DALZELL

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 6.—A meeting to devise means of defeating Representative John Dalzell for re-election was held here today. Among those present were Secretary Frank L. Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor; Thomas Flinn, local organizer of the federation; President W. D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Employees; Dr. Robert J. Black and James A. Wakefield, the Democratic nominee. It has been proposed that Wakefield retire and Black become an independent nominee with the former's support. Some such arrangement may be perfected.

POGROMS MEANS TO DEFEAT REVOLUTION

Czarism Slaughters Wholesale to Defeat Demand for Democracy. ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—The responsibility for pogroms, or massacres of Jews, has been laid at the door of the Russian government by one of the pillars of the Russian autocracy. Dr. Dubrowin, ex-president of the Russian People's Union, who has of late obtained for himself a reputation as a "reactionary radical," in a book entitled "Whither Do the Usurpers of the Russian People's Union Lead Us?" frankly tells how the pogroms were instituted by the government as a measure against the revolutionary demands of the people. In his book Dubrowin shows that the massacres upon Jews were only a link in a chain of "measures" adopted by the government to thwart popular demand for a constitution. Not only does the author lay the responsibility for the massacres at the door of the Russian government, but he practically traces it to the chamber of the Czar himself. He describes the deep interest with which the government followed the "union" of those brave Russian souls who came to the assistance of the tottering throne by killing thousands of innocent people, and by stupefying Russia and the entire world with a carnival of crime in order to belittle for a time at least the interest in popular government.

WOMAN TESTIFIES IN SKENE TRIAL

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Emily N. Plack, of New York, secretary and treasurer of the Russell Contracting Company, which was awarded a good roads contract that now forms the basis of an indictment against former State Engineer and Surveyor Skene, testified today when the trial was resumed. She declared that the original bid of the company which, it is claimed, was raised \$9,000, was \$61,133. Jerome objected to this statement on the ground that the state had not shown that the bid was ever submitted or taken to Albany by Russell. Her testimony was allowed to stand. John J. Allen, a former clerk under Skene, concluded his testimony today with the statement that he was dismissed from office on account of "his devotion" to Skene's predecessor. On cross-examination the witness said he was glad "he wasn't in the same box with Skene and O'Neil." The question of issuing a warrant for the arrest of the state's main witness, Charles J. O'Neil, for perjury, is still under consideration.

FREE SIXTY SOCIALIST BOOKS. By Rosa, London, Marx, Bakunin, Brown, and other socialist writers. In two sizes, 16 pages each. It will tell you all you need to know about the Socialist movement. Write for them to the Socialist Book Store, 207 South 9th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEBATE

SUBJECT: "Socialism vs. Single Tax"

Speakers for Socialism: EDWIN JAMES ROSS, BERTRAND WELLS

Speakers for Single Tax: WM. JAMES BLECH, I. E. SOLOW

CHAIRMAN, HON. JOHN J. MURPHY, Tenement House Commissioner.

Wednesday, Sept. 7, at 7:45 P.M.

TERRACE LYCEUM HALL, 206 East Broadway

PROFIT TO BE DIVIDED BETWEEN N. Y. CALL AND SINGLE TAX REVIEW. Tickets, 10 Cents

CRIMINALS' OFFSPRING A EUROPEAN PROBLEM

French and Italian Officials Troubled As to Disposition of Children Born on Penal Islands.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—What to do with the children of criminals is the latest question which vexes the mind of French and Italian statesmen and parliamentarians. The children of criminals under discussion are not the children criminals leave behind when they are arrested, but the children criminals have after they have been tried and exiled. For both France and Italy have a peculiar system of dealing with criminals. They exile them to certain islands reserved for these purposes. Once on these islands the criminals are practically "set free." They are made to work a certain number of hours a day—generally, long hours. After that the prisoners can go and come as they please. The governments of France and Italy go even further in their "liberality" to prisoners. They permit them to marry on these islands. They generally marry either the women prisoners, who are with them on the same island, or some of the negro women. It is the children that spring from such marriages that now vex the French and Italian statesmen. These children, born and raised among criminals, are naturally far from being reformed. Yet they are not criminals after all. They have committed no crimes. And legally they have a perfect right to demand of the government that they be allowed to live in France or Italy and be taken away from the infernos, which the islands, where the prisoners are kept, are.

Escape Impossible. Infernos the islands are in more than one way. They are generally in the tropical regions and the heat is unbearable. In addition to that there are all sorts of crocodiles and snakes on land and all sorts of sea monsters near the shore to make life hazardous. To effect an escape from such an island is impossible, as only government ships approach it. Should a man pass not far from the shore, and should a prisoner try to reach the ship by swimming, some distance through the water he would be sure to meet with death from the sea monsters always swimming about the shore in search of food. The problem of taking care of the children of these criminals is becoming more and more vexing just for these reasons. The children are beginning to learn that while their parents must spend the remainder of their days on these islands, they (the children) have a right to escape from these infernos. The children of the criminals have not yet had the means of voicing their demands for being taken away from these islands, but there are significant rumblings in the air, and it is believed that before long the French and Italian governments will be forced to make provisions for these children who are held prisoners without having committed any crime.

SPAIN DOESN'T TELL WHAT VATICAN SAID

MADRID, Sept. 6.—The impartial today states that the government's reserve regarding the last note received from the Vatican is due to the protest contained therein against the government's publication of the Vatican's previous communication.

WILL PERSIA BE ANY BETTER OFF?

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 6.—Advices from Teheran say that the parliamentary committee has proposed the appointment of Americans as financial advisers to Persia, to replace the Swiss, who are subject to French and German influence.

ENGLAND OBJECTS. Foreign Office Will Protest Against Textile Circular.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The British Foreign Office today instructed Ambassador Bryce, at Washington, to make a formal protest to the American State Department against certain conditions imposed upon English export textile firms in the circular recently sent to its consuls here and on the Continent; and to endeavor to have what are regarded as the most objectionable of the regulations modified.

SOLDIERS ROB AND ALMOST KILL MAN

Victim Had Shown Them Roll, They Took Him in an Automobile, and Got Away.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Breathless and shaking with excitement, Henry Koch, of Mount Vernon, a chauffeur, employed by the William W. Swan Taxicab Company, of New Rochelle, hurried into Nw Rochelle police headquarters at 1 o'clock this morning, and told Sergeant Ernest Eals that a man had been killed in his taxicab and thrown into the road, and he had been compelled to drive several soldiers he had in the cab, back to the garage and promise, under threats, never to reveal what had happened.

He said the soldiers had paid for the taxi with a \$100 bill. Later in the morning Detective Joseph Fanelli found a man with battered face, shirt covered with blood, and his clothes torn and covered with mud, waiting for the Fort Slocum boat at the government dock at New Rochelle. The man said he was Jerry Murphy, of Jersey City Heights, and had been beaten and robbed by soldiers. He declared he was going to Fort Slocum to "settle with the soldiers," and get his money back.

Murphy told the officer that he had won \$1,000 in a game at Coney Island on Monday, and had come to New Rochelle to celebrate. He said he met Henry A. Cuff, a soldier stationed at Fort Slocum, who was an old friend, and that Cuff had introduced him to two soldiers, who were with him. They went to the Lafayette Hotel, where they had several drinks.

Murphy displayed "Green." Murphy said he had shown them his roll of money, and told them how he had won it. A taxicab ride was suggested, and the four started down the Boston Post road toward New York city. When near Four Corners Williamsbridge he said the soldiers attacked him and beat him until he was unconscious.

The next he knew, he said, was when his senses returned. He was lying in the road alone and his money gone. He walked painfully to New Rochelle. Detective Fanelli accompanied the man to Fort Slocum, and there Murphy pointed out two soldiers who, he declared, were the men who had attacked and robbed him. The soldiers are known as Hans Witzel and Phillip Casano. Hidden in Witzel's locker was found \$154.90, which Witzel said, Murphy had given him to keep for fear of losing it. Cuff was arrested in New Rochelle. He said that Witzel and the other soldier had robbed Murphy, and that he did not interfere, because he was afraid. He admitted having received \$25 as his share of the robbery. Witzel and Casano are held by the military authorities in the event of the New York police demanding them.

ARREST 60 SUSPECTS IN RUGOLINO MURDER

ROME, Sept. 6.—The police to Pellarò, Calabria, have arrested several emigrants who recently returned from the United States on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Giuseppe Rugolino, the forest guard, his wife and six children. Sixty suspects in all have been arrested in connection with the tragedy, but it is likely that they will soon be released with the exception of two, Giuseppe Latera and Giovanni Pavoze, who recently returned to Italy from America, where they were acquainted with Rugolino.

The police have cabled to America asking for information of Rugolino's life in that country. Rugolino on his return to Pellarò confided to some of his friends that he had trouble with the Black Hand in the United States because he refused to pay \$100 blackmail. The police suspect that Rugolino was a member of the Black Hand and turned traitor, hence his murder.

KILLS SELF AND BABY. Discouraged by Poverty and Sickness, Mother Commits Horrible Deed.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 6.—Discouraged by poverty and sickness, Mrs. William Zimma, aged 40, married and the mother of seven children, drank carbolic acid at 7 this morning in her home, 54 Suggett's lane. The mother was dead when the ambulance arrived. The baby lived to reach Bridgeport Hospital, but breathed his last in a few minutes afterward. The Zimmas are Bohemians.

ZIMMERLIN OF LYONS IN FOR GRAFT GRILL

(Continued from Page 1.)

cause it would dissolve the partnership, and if the judgeship went to Knapp, it would not look well for Hamm to go back to the assembly. The heavy financial interests of the Lyons Beet Sugar Company bucked Judge Knapp but a compromise was effected, Judge Knapp landing and Hamm returning to the assembly, but the law firm was dissolved. So strained were the relations between the partners that a dissolution was planned in any event. Looking back over the records, it is startling to see that the amounts paid Zimmerlin, according to the books of the Lyons Beet Sugar Refining Company were the largest at the time when Assemblyman Hamm was being cornered the worst, and was working the hardest with Zimmerlin in the work of cornering the delegates and carrying the caucus.

"Sugar" Wins Contest. Both were working against the organization tooth and nail. The payment of \$174 on June 24, 1905, is an instance. At that time Hamm was making a great fight to get the delegates against Perry Frindle, of Huron, to get to the assembly for the first time. The friends of Supreme Court Justice Dunwell did not favor his candidacy. But the "sugar interests" put it up strong, and Hamm landed. It was during that campaign that more money was used by Hamm than in any campaign since. So on down through the account each disbursement of size was made to Zimmerlin at the time when the funds were most needed to advance Hamm's interests. The inference seems to be from the testimony of Zimmerlin that he advanced his expense money for the Albany campaign, and was afterwards reimbursed by the sugar company.

Those acquainted with Harry F. Zimmerlin and his finances know better. Mr. Zimmerlin has been on the ragged edge of the cloud financially for years past. He is not and has never been a man of means. He has been financially embarrassed for years. Friends who loaned him money while he was at Albany still carry his notes on hand. Mr. Zimmerlin is a married man about fifty-five years of age and has a family. He started out as a bookkeeper in the hardware store of the late Samuel C. Redgrave, from there went to the Lyons National Bank as a bookkeeper, then went on the road selling hardware, and in 1885 was put by his father, the late Frank C. Zimmerlin, who served a term as postmaster here, into the hardware business with a younger brother, Charles G. Zimmerlin, as Zimmerlin Bros.

Career of Zimmerlin. It is understood that the interest of Harry F. Zimmerlin in this firm is very slight, of anything. When the noted Orlando F. Thomas struck Lyons with his canal boat load of junk, which eventually evolved into the Manhattan Silver Plate Company, which formed the nucleus of the International Silver Company in later days, Mr. Thomas was attracted to Mr. Zimmerlin, and when Mr. Thomas made his initial bow to the financial world as a banker, starting the Bank of Wayne, he put Harry F. Zimmerlin in as cashier. He left the bank when Mr. Thomas left it. Orlando Franklin Thomas will be remembered by New Yorkers. He was a target for cartoonists not so very long ago. He was one of those high finance fellows. Mr. Zimmerlin was one of his understudies. Later on, by the assistance of the late Supreme Court Justice Dunwell, Congressman Sereeno E. Payne and the organization Republicans of Wayne county, Mr. Zimmerlin was appointed postmaster here.

He served one term and wanted another. He had no help from Senator Raines in landing the plum the first time. He did not need it. When the death of Justice Dunwell occurred Mr. Zimmerlin lost his pull. So did

some others. But he wanted a second term as postmaster and, he would have heaven and earth to get it. He had gotten it through Senator Raines. At that time if he had anything on Senator Raines he could have pulled the string and landed the post office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The decision of the international tribunal at The Hague in the North Atlantic fisheries case will be rendered, according to advices received at the State Department today, by September 12. The decision in the now famous case between the greatest of the world's powers will be announced in the presence of the agents of the two governments, Chandler Anderson, agent of the United States, and some of the American counsel, is now at The Hague. The argument in the case, which is the most prominent of those yet submitted to the tribunal, and which occupied several weeks, was completed only a few days ago. Senator Root, who arrived in New York today, was senior counsel for the United States. The issue affects the entire fishing industry of the North Atlantic coast of the United States extending upon Gloucester.

DIRT CAR KILLS WORKER. Nicola Carlocoma, a laborer, was instantly killed by a dirt car that rolled down a ten-foot embankment of an excavation on Fordham road near the Harlem River yesterday. Four men who were with him were also injured.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 4



EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME.

Don't pay retail prices. Buy of the manufacturer and save the dealer's profit. The advertiser is selling brand new styles, finished merchandise and the practical knowledge that you BUY OF THE MAKERS. To convince you, we offer this elegant genuine 2-inch post bed, worth \$14.00, at our wholesale factory price, \$7.50. The Big "C" Furniture Works, E. Greenberger & Co., Owners, 203-205 E. 76th St. Just a step from the Third Avenue Station, New York. Open Daily to 6 P.M. Monday and Saturday Till 10 P.M.

WILL GIVE DECISION IN FISHERIES CASE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The decision of the international tribunal at The Hague in the North Atlantic fisheries case will be rendered, according to advices received at the State Department today, by September 12. The decision in the now famous case between the greatest of the world's powers will be announced in the presence of the agents of the two governments, Chandler Anderson, agent of the United States, and some of the American counsel, is now at The Hague. The argument in the case, which is the most prominent of those yet submitted to the tribunal, and which occupied several weeks, was completed only a few days ago. Senator Root, who arrived in New York today, was senior counsel for the United States. The issue affects the entire fishing industry of the North Atlantic coast of the United States extending upon Gloucester.

DIRT CAR KILLS WORKER. Nicola Carlocoma, a laborer, was instantly killed by a dirt car that rolled down a ten-foot embankment of an excavation on Fordham road near the Harlem River yesterday. Four men who were with him were also injured.

Nicola Carlocoma, a laborer, was instantly killed by a dirt car that rolled down a ten-foot embankment of an excavation on Fordham road near the Harlem River yesterday. Four men who were with him were also injured.

THE COMING NATION

Is the New Eight Page Weekly Published at Girard, Kansas, by J. A. Wayland and Fred D. Warren, and Edited by A. M. Simons and Charles Edward Russell.

A paper that will tell of the things that are doing and being done in the world of industry, labor and politics. Printed on good paper, with a wealth of illustrations and written by the best writers obtainable, it will be a publication that will fill a hitherto vacant place in Socialist literature.

The editorial page will be written by Charles Edward Russell, and will be the strongest editorial page in any American publication.

The best cartoons, the brightest humor, the strongest short stories, the most complete foreign news, the latest items of interest in the field of science and invention. These are some of the things this new paper will furnish.

A sample copy, which will be sent for the asking, is the only thing that will give you an idea of THE COMING NATION.

For one dollar it will be sent for a whole year.

Address THE COMING NATION, Girard, Kansas.

BOYS AND GIRLS WANTED to join the Socialist Scouts and sell THE COMING NATION and APPEAL TO REASON. More than 400 in the United States, Canada and England already enrolled in this work. Any boy or girl can make pocket money and carry on agitation in this way. SPECIAL PRIZES FOR THOSE WHO HUSTLE. FREE BUNDLE to any boy or girl who addresses, "Scout Dept." Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kansas.

POISON IN BODY OF CRIPPEN'S WIFE

Amount of Hyoscine Was Found in Corpse—Discovery May Result in Doctor's Conviction.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The sensation of the Police Court hearing today in the case of Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen and Ethel Le Neve in connection with the murder of Belle Elmore, the wife of the man, was increased by the announcement that a deadly poison—hyoscine—had been detected in the remains of the dead woman. If this statement of the prosecution can be made good it ends all chance of a technical defense being made by Crippen on the theory that he killed his wife in the course of a quarrel and cut up her body in panic. In fact, the discovery of the poison may be regarded as making the conviction of Crippen of wilful murder and his execution foregone conclusions.

On the other hand, the day was favorable to the woman prisoner. At the very opening of the proceedings it was formally announced that the murder charge against her would be dropped. She is still held, however, as an accessory after the fact, and at the close of today's hearing the magistrate refused to accept bail for her. Humphreys dwelt particularly on the fact that Ethel Le Neve at the end of last January felt her position as Crippen's mistress acutely and was experiencing considerable jealousy of Mrs. Crippen. She was known to have said that it was very painful for her when she saw Crippen going about or leaving the office with his wife.

The prosecutor laid stress on the fact that the name on the pajamas found after the flight of Crippen and the girl was "Jones Bros." The trousers portion of the suit, of which the jacket was used to bury the body in, was found in a box where other pajamas were kept.

Crippen followed Mr. Humphreys' statement closely and with perfect composure. Even the fresh story of the human remains found, including the discovery of eight inches of human hair, which counsel submitted, was tolerably good evidence that it was the hair of a female, and testimony in regard to the presence of hyoscine in the remains left him immobile.

But it was not so with Ethel Le Neve. She was apparently very nervous. She fidgeted with her veil and moved her gloved hands constantly over her coat. Her general restlessness betrayed the tension under which she was laboring during the hour and twenty minutes the prosecutor was speaking.

SHEPARD APPROVES OF LABOR'S STAND

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 6.—Edward M. Shepard, New York's great Wall Street lawyer, addressed a monstrosity meeting of labor men in this city. During his remarks he went so far as to claim that the government of the United States, to be successful, must itself be practically a form of trades union. Shepard referred to the present ideals and forms of modern civilization, both in the United States and in Europe, were due to a large part to the labor unions. "Beyond doubt," he said, "the situation has changed. That a chief magistracy of the state, so cautious and undoubtedly so devoted to the traditions of our Anglo-Saxon law as Governor Hughes should have approved at the last sessions of the legislature acts directly recognizing the responsible interest of employes in manufacturing businesses; that he should have signed the bill making businesses of that character to so large an extent, compulsorily responsible for injuries to operatives; that the ancient doctrine of the responsibility of a manufacturing operative for the negligence of his fellow servant should in large part have been abolished by the approval of that governor; and still more important, that the action of the governor in that respect should on the whole represent the sober judgment of the masses of the people of the state of all callings, was itself a signal proof of the progress which has been made by these organizations of labor."

TO PREVENT FIRES IN ADIRONDACKS

ALBANY, Sept. 6.—The Brooklyn Copperage Company was summoned before the Public Service Commission today to show cause why an order should not be issued requiring the company to use oil as fuel for its locomotives operating through the Adirondack forest preserve, the proceeding being the first to be brought under the new law authorizing the commission to order private persons and corporations, as well as railroads to use safeguards for the prevention of forest fires in the Adirondack preserve. The Brooklyn Copperage Company asserts that the law is unconstitutional. Another hearing on the matter is to be had at Tupper Lake October 13.

TO PROBE LORIMER'S ELECTION SEPT. 20

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The committee from the United States senate, appointed to investigate the election of Senator William Lorimer, will begin its work in Chicago September 20. The body, which is a subcommittee of the senate's committee on elections, will inquire into the charges of bribery and other irregularities in the election of Lorimer. On its report is expected to depend whether the Illinois man retains his seat in the upper house of Congress.

REPORTS INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESSES

(Continued from Page 1.)

cently in the English parliament, and said it would merely increase the power of the capitalist class. After women got the vote, they would have to be taught how to use it. Education would be needed. In Colorado women divide on class lines. The working women can unite on the basis of class, not sex. The Socialist women of America put class above sex, and stand squarely on the class struggle, she declared.

Comrade Zetkin gave a very spirited German translation of this speech, and it was warmly applauded.

Dr. Phillips, of England, then rose to a point of information and demanded which of the various resolutions was under discussion.

It was voted to discuss the entire question, and then vote on each resolution in order.

Mrs. Gustafson, editor of a Swedish Socialist paper at Stockholm, then spoke. She said the Liberals in Sweden were willing to give women votes on the same terms as men, but this should be opposed by Socialists and working women, as it meant a property qualification.

Kata Dahlstrom, of Sweden, a well known author, and one of Sweden's most popular orators, spoke strongly on the utter folly of trusting bourgeois women as allies. They had had bitter experience in Sweden. The bourgeois women always betrayed the workers. She urged Socialists to accept nothing less than full direct unrestricted adult suffrage.

Fabian Defends Limitations. Miss Murby, of London, a Fabian, then spoke. She herself supports adult suffrage, but defended those who would accept less, and said English women knew English conditions better than continental women possibly could.

She was a most pleasing speaker, with a charming personality, but she attempted a very difficult role.

Our grand Comrade, Dora Montefiore, then spoke, strongly opposing compromise, the curse of British Socialism.

The conference then adjourned till tomorrow morning, which I see by my watch has been here for more than an hour.

Public Meeting.

This evening the women held a grand public demonstration in the Grandriche Hus, Studie etrade, near the splendid new city hall. The auditorium reminded one of Cooper Union, but the pillars were finely carved stone.

There was an enthusiastic audience of over 4,000. The meeting was presided over by Socialist Alderwoman Henrietta Crone, who possessed a splendid carrying voice and a fine figure beautifully gowned.

There were fifteen ten-minute speeches from representatives from all over the world. The speeches were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Among the speakers were Comrades Zetkin and Threr, of Germany; Montefiore, MacDonald and Despard, of England; Popp, of Vienna; Mrs. Gustafson, of Sweden; the brilliant and beautiful Comrade Kollentay, of Russia, who aroused the wildest enthusiasm; Comrade Frimleind, who championed the cause of the oppressed Russian Jews; May Wood Simons, of Chicago; that fine old Bohemian veteran Comrade, Nach Raral, of Prague, and the Italian Comrade, who had just arrived, whose name I could not ascertain. It sounded like Ballabaunof.

She spoke with infinite pathos of the poor Italian working women, whose tragic patience makes them ignore all the just claims of their bodies in order to gain the scantiest food for their stomachs. Her's was undoubtedly the most eloquent speech of the evening.

The last speaker was Comrade Mrs. Mac, of Copenhagen, who thanked the speakers from abroad in the name of the Socialist women of Denmark.

Comrade Simon's speech was warmly received, and was a credit to American Socialism and the women of America.

She referred especially to the fact of the class character of our Constitution, which, she said, was designed from the beginning as an instrument of subjugation, and she also spoke of the usurpations of the judiciary, and said our presidents are chosen by the capitalist class for us. These things have made the American workers slaves. But while the Russian slave knows he is a slave, the American slave has delusions of freedom. He is more helpless and hopeless, because he does not realize his own condition.

She closed with a very eloquent peroration, referring to the millions of women and children who rely for inspiration on those in attendance in this congress.

The speech was warmly received, and we Americans all felt proud of May Wood Simons.

International Bureau Meets.

The International Socialist Bureau met this morning in the Odd Fellows' Hall, America being represented by Daniel De Leon, of the S. L. P., and Morris Hillquit and Victor Berger, of the Socialist party.

The most conspicuous absences were Bebel, of Germany, and Hyndman, of England. Bebel hopes to be strong enough to participate in the coming congress of the German Social Democracy, and while he will be greatly missed here, Germany will be well represented without him, as Kautsky, Ledebour and many other well known

Comrades from Germany are on the ground.

It may be just as well that Hyndman's health prevented his attendance, as his recent letter to a Tory paper advocating a loan of \$500,000,000 to be expended in increasing the British navy has aroused the liveliest resentment.

Among the notable figures at the opening of the bureau were Dr. Adler, of Austria, and Jules Guesde, Jean Jaures and Edward Vaillant, of France. Keir Hardie was not present, as the delegation from the British Labor party did not arrive till 5 this afternoon. They were accompanied by our Comrades, Hunter and Haywood.

Nearly the whole of today's session of the bureau was spent in deciding on the chairmanship of the congress. The committee has reported in favor of having the chairmen from the Scandinavian countries. But Comrade Branting, of Sweden, opposed this, and suggested as a substitute that one chairman should come, say, from Austria, and one from Belgium, and that three Scandinavian countries be honored by having a vice chairman from each, with possibly a fourth from Finland.

This was opposed by Dr. Adler in a very witty speech, and after further discussion, the original plan was adopted, that is to say, the chairmen will be Scandinavians. The bureau will meet again tomorrow morning.

For Unlimited Suffrage.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 28.—At the woman's conference yesterday, after protracted debate, the German resolutions on woman suffrage reaffirming the Stuttgart position in favor of unrestricted equal adult suffrage, and condemning as treason to the principle of political equality of the sexes the support of limited franchise bills, giving the vote to property-owning women only, were passed by an almost unanimous vote, the English advocates of independent suffrage mustering only ten votes, two of which came from Americans holding credentials from the Fabian Society of London.

Another blow to the British Moderates was the passage of the Danish resolution that Socialists should oppose legislation forbidding night work by women only, and demanding the prohibition of night work by either men or women.

Social Protection of Motherhood.

After it had been voted to close the debate on the resolution declaring it the "duty of the community to maintain the child-bearing women" (no mention of marriage is made, you will observe), the more moderate English sisters fought hard to have the debate reopened. It was finally decided to allow one English, one Swedish, and one Finnish speaker five minutes.

Dr. Phillips, representing the moderate English (who had supported limited franchise), walked up prepared to speak, but was stopped by the chairman, Clara Zetkin, who told her Comrade Montefiore was the next English name on the list of speakers. Comrade Montefiore took the floor, and explained that purposely she and Comrade Hicks, in drafting the resolution, had made no distinction between legitimate and illegitimate births.

The English moderates, who had been holding a hasty consultation, here walked out of the conference, accompanied by their American allies. It was a dramatic scene, and emphasized the indisputably revolutionary tone of the woman's conference.

The International.

This morning the opening of the international was most inspiring. The huge hall was jammed, and the singing of the "Marseillaise" and "L'Internationale" aroused the wildest enthusiasm.

Eugene Pottier, the composer of "L'Internationale," was in the gallery, and received a tremendous ovation.

Dr. Bang welcomed the delegates, and Comrade Vanderveide replied on behalf of the bureau.

This afternoon there is a procession and outdoor demonstration in a park, with speeches by many prominent delegates.

Will tell you of it later.

SPECIAL NEXT SUNDAY.

In "What is the Matter with America?" E. A. H. Endres has gathered within a few columns a quantity of vital and entertaining information of the kind all Socialists should be familiar with. It will appear in next Sunday's Call, and is sure to inspire comment among thoughtful readers.

MRS. VON CLAUSSEN FAILS TO KNOCK BANKER OUT

The first thing Mrs. Ida von Clausen did after breakfast yesterday was to notify a half a dozen eager newspapers that if they'd send men around to 53 Cedar street, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, they would be spectators of very interesting proceedings.

The second thing she did was to deck herself out in the stunningest thing in the way of a purple gown that has been seen on this side in a long time, and with a dozen journalists at her skirts the third thing she did was to go down to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company and try to knock out Calvert Brewer, the first vice president, with one fist while she gave the conje to Carl Rasmus, the second vice president, with the other.

Vice President Brewer, of the Mortgage and Trust Company, says that Mrs. von Clausen tried, but failed to lay hands upon him. He says there was no actual assault upon any bank official because she was seized by attendants before she had a chance.

What Mrs. von Clausen wanted, according to the bankers, was an alleged \$300 bit of interest in the Mortgage and Trust Company which would accrue to her in the course of time, but not yet, on account of her grandfather's estate.

Mrs. von Clausen started across the office on a run, with a bound she was at the side of Brewer. Brewer ducked, and as he did so the irate woman swung on Rasmus. He went down, but he said afterward that she had not hit him, he having slipped on the floor.

Joseph Adams, treasurer, and Frank Parsons, secretary of the trust company, came up behind Mrs. von Clausen just as she was about to send a third uppercut to the devoted jaw of the rising second vice president.

They imprisoned her hands behind her and lugged her bodily and very screamingly out to the lobby of the bank.

NEWARK TAILORS WIN FIRST DAY

Of the 400 odd tailors, composing Garment Workers' Union, Local No. 24, who went on strike yesterday at Newark, returned to work before noon, following the signed promise of six of the leading tailoring houses to give the men the requested 10 per cent increase on certain kinds of piece work.

A committee of the Garment Workers' Union is sitting at the union's headquarters, 107 Broome street, receiving the master tailors who wish to "talk things over."

The strike follows the expiration last Friday of the annual agreement drawn up between the tailors and their bosses, arranging the scale of prices. A revised agreement, calling for a 10 per cent raise on certain kinds of work was drawn up and the tailoring houses informed that unless the new raise was agreed to the men would not go to work today. The raises asked follow: On operators' wage, for pair of trousers, from 30 to 35 cents; on pressers' wage, 18 to 22 cents; on coats, which vary in cost of making, an average raise of 25 cents.

Abraham Stiglitz, president of the union, gave the names of the following shops as having acceded to the new agreement: Jay Brothers, Vogel Brothers, Model Tailoring Company, Wasserman's tailoring shop, R. Seligman and S. Shore.

Thirty shops in all are affected by the strike.

STREET CAR COMPANY KICKS OUT UNIONISTS

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Columbus railway and light officials today felt so sure that they had broken the back of the street car strike, that, although an appointment had been made, they refused to receive a committee of ten, representing local trades unionists, who called in the hope of effecting the settlement. The delegation was met on the stairway leading to the office of the general manager and rebuffed by Manager Stewart's bodyguard. They were asked to leave the building.

The committee made a report at a mass meeting of unionists called for tonight. It was declared that a sympathetic strike of all unionists in the city would be called.

AGE 98, ATTENDS FUNERAL OF SON, 72

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 6.—William T. Osborn, of this city, recently celebrated the ninety-eighth anniversary of his birth and is credited with being the oldest man in this section of the country. A few days ago his oldest son, Joseph P. Osborn, was taken sick and died at the age of seventy-two years.

Although Mr. Osborn has passed through a long siege of sickness the past summer that it was feared would end his career, when news of the death of his son came he hired a coach and went to Gardinertown, about six miles, to attend the funeral.

The outcome of the trip was looked for with much anxiety by his friends, but he came out of it all right, and today was on the street as usual.

INDICTED UNDER WRITE SLAVE ACT

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—Two indictments were returned today by the federal grand jury in the white slave cases, the first to be returned under the Mann act.

They are against Mrs. Nettie Jenkins, of Houghton, Mich., who, until her arrest a short time ago with a party of eight girls she was taking into Michigan, posed as a respectable member of society, and Ethel Culver, who is charged with aiding Mrs. Jenkins in the unlawful traffic.

TO BREAK UP CAR BARN GANG.

Police Commissioner Hints That Some Heads May Be Cracked.

Police Commissioner Baker in an interview yesterday announced his intention of "going after" the car barn gang, which has sent six policemen to the hospital in the last six months. Commissioner Baker is not willing to make public his plan of procedure, but he intimated that the police were going to get orders to use their clubs freely when making arrests in that section.

The commissioner denied that Mayor Gaynor's action concerning police clubbing had scared the policemen to the point of giving the roadies the chance they wanted. He said that the Mayor's attitude on that matter had been misinterpreted by policemen who thought they were not allowed to protect themselves.

On one occasion when the gang had beaten and stoned a policeman until he had to be removed to a hospital, without any of their number being arrested, they became so bold that they posted a notice through the neighborhood, marking out a dead line for the police.

Only as late as Sunday a policeman was struck by a piece of iron and beaten so badly that he is still in the hospital.

SHERRY ACCUSED OF ATTEMPTED SMUGGLING

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of attempted smuggling, Louis Sherry, the famous New York restaurant proprietor, entered a plea of not guilty. He will be given a hearing on September 11.

It is alleged that dutiable goods to the amount of \$850 were found in his trunks when he arrived from Europe a few days ago.

CLOAK MANUFACTURER SUES BOSSES' ASS'N

An echo of the cloak makers' strike was heard before Justice Bijur in the Supreme Court yesterday.

William H. Daidow, a manufacturer of cloaks and suits, of 19 West 23d street, made application to continue an injunction against Max Schwartz, treasurer of the Cloak Makers' Protective Association, from interfering with Daidow's standing as a member of that organization.

Daidow was a member of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association up to within a few weeks ago. Then, it is said, he signed the union agreement and the bosses' organization expelled him. He then sued the Cloak Manufacturers' Protective Association for \$100,000 damages, alleging that the executive committee of the cloak bosses' association injured his business to that extent by expelling him and by a threat made to send letters to the trade saying that he was expelled from the organization.

Daidow asks to be reinstated.

5,000 MORE MEN TO BE ADDED TO ARMY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Though President Taft's policy of retrenchment is to be followed more effectively than ever, the standing army will be recruited up to its authorized strength of 87,000 men, according to an announcement made by Major General Wood, chief of staff, when he returned to Washington today after a trip to Beverly, where he conferred with the President.

The army now consists of 82,000 men, and the 5,000 additional troops will soon be recruited under the plans of the chief of staff.

Plans for the fortification of the Panama canal are now before the President for his approval, and it is believed that he will give them his O. K. The fortifications will be constructed by the canal authorities, who have charge of the zone, in order to avoid any conflict of authority. The work will be done by the canal engineers and laborers, using machinery that is now on the scene.

CHILE'S VICE PRESIDENT DIES.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 5.—Vice President Pernudaa, who has been acting as chief executive since the death of President Pedro Monet, in Bremen, on August 16, died today.

GRAND ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE PARADE AND PICNIC OF THE United Brewery Workers, Locals 24 and 69 Of Brooklyn Boro, N. Y. TO BE HELD AT John H. Gerkan's Ridgewood Grove and Coliseum Cypress Ave., near Myrtle Ave., Evergreen, L. I. On THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1910, 1 P. M. Music by Professor A. Schneider. Grand Vaudeville, Moving Pictures, and other Entertainments. TICKETS, 25 CENTS A PERSON Parade starts 10 a.m., from Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

A WORD OF HOPE

By WARD SAVAGE

Dear Comrade: Do you feel blue and discouraged with the prospects of the working class in America?

Does your enthusiasm ever lag, your energy seem gone; has your youthful ambition for social justice diminished? Do you ever see spots of defeat for Socialism before your eyes? In fact, do you ever feel frazzled, run down, worn out at the edges, sore and disgusted with the whole evolutionary process? If you do, better communicate with us at once, stating your symptoms. You are in bad need of a good tonic for your tired nerves. If you allow this to continue, you will soon develop a case of pessimism—or grouch—which is highly detrimental to socialistic growth. Better cheer up and get a good tonic, today. Have you ever heard of HOPE? If not, we wish to say that HOPE is the quintessence of cheerfulness and good humor, with a liberal dash of Socialist logic to give it a pleasant taste. It is put up in monthly packages of sixteen large illustrated pages, and sells for ten cents a package, or one year's treatment for one dollar. One dose is guaranteed to remove the worst case of blues and pessimism that ever found root in the mind of a down-trodden wage slave. A trial treatment will arouse a new interest in life that will make the most delinquent party member jump up and crack his heels at the prospect of attending the regular meeting of the local.

WARNING TO CAPITALISTS! DON'T TAKE HOPE—It's Dangerous!

We cannot furnish HOPE to Capitalists. If you are a Capitalist don't send for it. It won't agree with you and might have fatal results. HOPE is for WORKERS ONLY.

HOPE'S INGREDIENTS. HOPE is composed only of the best jokes, hopeful pictures and cartoons that are to be found in the world. No pampering-of-the-rich, poking-fun-at-the-poor rotgut is allowed in this stimulating tonic.

LOOK FOR THE BRIGHT COLORED COVER. DON'T BE DECEIVED BY CHEAP IMITATIONS. REMEMBER THE PRICE, \$1 per year, six months 50c, three months' trial 25c.

HOW TO GET IT: The New York Call and Hope

To encourage our hustlers to go after new subscribers for The Call, we will give a year's subscription to Hope free with every new six months' subscription to The Daily Call, or with every six yearly subscription to The Sunday Call. Send in your order now.

THE NEW YORK CALL, 409 Pearl Street, New York City

UNION LABEL GOODS. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 50-52 THIRD AVE. (BETW. ST.) N. Y. TEL: 686 BURLINGTON. The 600th Day of The Call and Our 40

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS. 1518 2D AVE. NEAR 57TH ST. (MANHATTAN) 1700 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN. (OVER BOWLING)

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 FOREST STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

TAFT PLEASSED BY RECEPTION IN WEST

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Held way back to Beverly from the 1,469-mile trip from St. Paul, President Taft was well pleased with the way he had been received by the conservation congress and by the people who flocked down to the little and to the big railroad stations to see him pass. The conservation speech, his friends told him, was one of the best he had ever made, and one that will impress the country. There was just one cloud to mar his otherwise perfect day. At Chicago Mr. Taft heard that Solicitor General Lloyd W. Bowers was desperately ill in Boston. The information distressed the President greatly and he told some friends that he considered Mr. Bowers one of the very best lawyers in the country. At Toledo reassuring news came in answer to Mr. Taft's telegraphic inquiries, and he heard that Mr. Bowers was better. The President is due in Beverly late tomorrow afternoon.

DENIES HE MARRIED.

But Court Will Say How Much Alimony Oram Is to Pay.

WHARTON, N. J., Sept. 6.—One more week is to be allowed to Thomas Williams Oram to make a sworn statement as to his income with a view to determining the amount of alimony he is to pay to Mrs. Jane Trachs-Oram-Oram and Jane Trachs, then a school teacher, were clandestinely married in December, 1895. Oram gave his name at the time as Thomas Williams. He never would acknowledge his marriage publicly and once denied in court that he was a married man.

The vice chancellor decided that the marriage was a fact, but left open the matter of alimony.

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP. Borax Iodine & Bran. ACTS LIKE MAGIC FOR Weary Feet.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 1499 2d Ave. Bet. 94th & 95th St.

AMUSEMENTS. N. Y. HIPPODROME. Daily Mat. 2:30 to 6:15. Evng. 8:15 to 11:15. SPECTACLE-CIRCUS-BALLET.

RESTAURANTS. LITTLE HUNGARY. 27 E. Houston St. Street Wagon; Hungarian Table d'hôte; every evening concert; gypsy band and dances.

UNION LABELS. The store is a true forerunner of the new era. It is the only store that carries the product in such a large quantity. Therefore, always look for the Label.

Bread bearing this label is made in the U.S.A. Made in U.S.A. Buy this bread.

STATE GRAFT PROBE COMMENCES TODAY

Chairman Merritt of Committee Announces That Relations Between Law Makers and Brokers Comes First.

MISTAKEN FOR BURGLAR, KILLED IN HER HOME

Because Kurt Welfslog, a nineteen-year-old youth with little nerve, was made the trigger of a burglar trap in Paul Geis' apartments at 430 East 118th street, on Monday night, Geis' wife, Louise, was killed by a pistol bullet in the early hours of yesterday morning, and Geis, with his daughter, Louise, escaped death by a hair's breadth.

THIS GIRL BABY IS A HEAVYWEIGHT

FRANKLIN, Pa., Sept. 6.—A girl baby, so big that she will probably get a place in the medical history of the world, was born on Saturday to Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. McGinty, of this place.

EX-CUSTOMS WEAIGERS IN GRAFT TRIAL TODAY

George E. Bedell, a former clerk under James F. Vall when the latter was head of the weighing division in the Custom House; Charles H. Wardell and Charles D. Drew, both of whom were formerly assistant customs weighers, will be brought to trial today before Judge Martin in the United States Circuit Court.

BRAVE WOMAN SAVES CHILD FOR MOTHER

That Margaret Wilson, fourteen months old, is in the arms of her mother, Mrs. William B. Wilson, of 152 East 103d street, yesterday, is due to the persistent bravery of a woman friend.

GAYNOR TALKED OF FOR GOVERNOR

Chances Are, However, That Mayor Will Not Run, But, Will Fill Present Office Full Term.

According to one of the men who are expected to dominate the Democratic convention, at Rochester, there has been very little change in the attitude of the party leaders toward the possible nomination of Mayor William J. Gaynor for governor.

TO MERGE WESTERN LIGHTING COMPANIES

It was officially stated today that the Cities Service Company, incorporated a few days ago in Dover, Del., with a capitalization of \$30,000,000, is to be a holding company into which the Denver Gas and Electric Company, the Empire District Electric Company and the Spokane Gas and Fuel companies will be merged.

TWO CHILDREN HURT BY RUNAWAY HORSE

Frightened by a passing vehicle a horse attached to a delivery wagon broke into a run at Pitkin avenue and Cleveland street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

OFFICIALS DENY THAT CITY WATER IS MUDDY

Officials in the Department of Water, Gas and Electricity were inclined yesterday to discount any rumors that may be passing around to the effect that the water supply in Brooklyn and the Bronx is not up to the usual standard.

NEGRO CHOSE DUFFY—LIKED THE NAME

When Daniel Kildare, a negro, was charged with disorderly conduct before Magistrate Kernochan in the West 65th Police Court yesterday, Michael E. Duffy, a white lawyer, appeared for him.

COIN SHARPS MEET IN CONVENTION

The convention of the American Numismatic Association was formally opened yesterday morning in the American Numismatic Society building, at 10th street and Broadway.

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

MEETING MALLS

LABOR TEMPLE

CLINTON HALL

The Weekly Pledge Fund

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES

DR. CANNON Specialist on Diseases of Men

MAD DOG CAUSES PANIC, TWO BITTEN

Policeman Henry Mohrmann, of the Astoria station, and James McHugh, seventeen years old, of 17 Trowbridge street, Astoria, were both badly bitten by a mad dog in Astoria, Monday night, and after local treatment by Astoria physicians began to take the Pasteur treatment in this city yesterday.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive TODAY. American, Antwerp, August 25. El Valle, Galveston, September 1.

BASEBALL SCORES

National League. At New York—R. H. E. Boston..... 000100001—2 6 1

PRINTING

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

MORRISANIA—Sec. C. Holmboe, 400 E. 144th St., New York. M. D. 200 E. 144th St., New York.

MANHATTAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. ROOSTS AND SHOES.

BROOKLYN

ATTORNEY AT LAW. BOOKS AND SHOES. RESTAURANTS AND HALLS.

Call Advertisers' Directory

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months daily and Sunday.

MANHATTAN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. ROOSTS AND SHOES.

BROOKLYN

ATTORNEY AT LAW. BOOKS AND SHOES. RESTAURANTS AND HALLS.

REMOVAL NOTICE

Dr. S. Ingerman and Dr. Anne Ingerman have moved to 1843 Madison avenue, between 126th and 127th streets. Telephone call 4263 Harlem.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

Sale of FACTORY SAMPLES. FURNITURE FROM MAKER TO USER.

MASSACHUSETTS ADVERTISERS DIRECTORY

Barbers' Supplies—Razors—Repairing. Boots and Shoes. Custom Tailors.

NEGRO CHOSE DUFFY—LIKED THE NAME

When Daniel Kildare, a negro, was charged with disorderly conduct before Magistrate Kernochan in the West 65th Police Court yesterday, Michael E. Duffy, a white lawyer, appeared for him.

NEGRO CHOSE DUFFY—LIKED THE NAME

When Daniel Kildare, a negro, was charged with disorderly conduct before Magistrate Kernochan in the West 65th Police Court yesterday, Michael E. Duffy, a white lawyer, appeared for him.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund, including Harry Slavin, John V. Storek, Harry H. Layburn, etc.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST

When you are troubled with your eyes have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at...

DR. L. H. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 100 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard.

PHARMACISTS

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, 1005 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

TRY THEM

Key West Co-operative Cigars, Union Made By Comrades, 5c each, \$2.25 per box of 50.

A. KAUFMAN Pharmacist

Washington Ave. and 167th St., Bronx.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST

81 Second Ave., Between 2d and 4th Sts., Reasonable and reliable; ask about my work, crown and bridge work a specialty, Tel. 509.

THE DAY AND NIGHT DENTIST

Dr. Maxwell H. Lanes, 85 Second Ave., Cor. 5th St., 3d Class Dentistry at the lowest prices.

DR. A. CARR DENTIST

Special Liberal Prices for Comrades, 100 E. 84th St., Tel. 3967-Lenox.

DR. P. D. LEWIN

Surgeon Dentist, 530 Broome Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. A. GORDON Surgeon Dentist

485 E. 174th St., Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

WHY PAY MORE?

For Dental Work if you can obtain the best services at the Lowest Prices.

Crown and Bridge Work \$3.00 ONLY

PARIS DENTAL PARLORS CO., LARGEST DENTAL OFFICES IN THE WORLD.

822 82nd Ave., near 18th St., 80 Delancey St., corner Orchard St., 1815 Madison Ave., corner 118th St., NEW YORK CITY.

715 Broadway, near Flushing Ave., "N" station, BROOKLYN.

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund, including Harry Slavin, John V. Storek, Harry H. Layburn, etc.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST

When you are troubled with your eyes have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at...

DR. L. H. BECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 100 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard.

PHARMACISTS

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, 1005 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

TRY THEM

Key West Co-operative Cigars, Union Made By Comrades, 5c each, \$2.25 per box of 50.

A. KAUFMAN Pharmacist

Washington Ave. and 167th St., Bronx.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST

81 Second Ave., Between 2d and 4th Sts., Reasonable and reliable; ask about my work, crown and bridge work a specialty, Tel. 509.

THE DAY AND NIGHT DENTIST

Dr. Maxwell H. Lanes, 85 Second Ave., Cor. 5th St., 3d Class Dentistry at the lowest prices.

DR. A. CARR DENTIST

Special Liberal Prices for Comrades, 100 E. 84th St., Tel. 3967-Lenox.

DR. P. D. LEWIN

Surgeon Dentist, 530 Broome Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. A. GORDON Surgeon Dentist

485 E. 174th St., Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

WHY PAY MORE?

For Dental Work if you can obtain the best services at the Lowest Prices.

Crown and Bridge Work \$3.00 ONLY

PARIS DENTAL PARLORS CO., LARGEST DENTAL OFFICES IN THE WORLD.

822 82nd Ave., near 18th St., 80 Delancey St., corner Orchard St., 1815 Madison Ave., corner 118th St., NEW YORK CITY.

715 Broadway, near Flushing Ave., "N" station, BROOKLYN.

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—Northwest corner of Division and Grand streets. Edw. Dutton and Henry T. Jones. Rutgers and Monroe streets—Nathan Stupnickel and Max Mysell.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of Madison and Catharine streets. Wm. Diederich and August Claessens. Skemmel and Madison streets—M. Weinstein and Max Mysell.

BROOKLYN. TONIGHT.

Ed A. D.—President and Court trustees. Jean Jacques Coronel. 10th A. D.—Flatbush avenue and State street. William J. F. Hannemann and J. Chant Lips.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

17th A. D.—Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. J. A. Behringer and S. M. White. 23d A. D., Br. 2—Stone and Sutter streets. M. Mannis and D. Oshinsky.

NEWARK, N. J. TONIGHT.

Court and Belmont streets—Sol Fieldman. Broad street, opposite Proctor's—Ella Reeves Bloor.

PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Lawrence and Dauphin streets—M. Wait and Horace Reis. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Frankford avenue and Tioga street—E. H. Davies and Charles W. Ervin. East Girard street and Columbia avenue—Charles Orfe and Ed Moore.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

8th and Spring Garden streets—Joseph Shaplen and M. Wait. 43d street and Lancaster avenue—Edward Kingston and Horace Reis.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

East Plaza, City Hall—John P. Clark and John W. Slayton. Local Rochester, at the last meeting of the executive committee, braced up after its summer rest.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT.

Branch 8—An important meeting of Branch 8 will be held Thursday, September 8, at 3309 Third avenue.

BROOKLYN.

5th A. D. and Branch 1 of 23d A. D.—15 McDougal street. The Socialist School will open the early part of October.

4% OUR THREE POPULAR ACCOUNTS

MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT OF MONEY SAVERS AND NON-SPECULATIVE INVESTORS. We loan exclusively on the security of Monthly Payment First Mortgage.

EAGLE SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 100 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN. 5% INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

sheets you now read. The Call is improving every day.

Comrade Fraser, our candidate for secretary of state, had a fine meeting in the common council chambers September 1. Those that did not hear missed a treat.

BOSTON, MASS.

The recent Massachusetts state conference was attended by 15 delegates. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, Dan A. White, of Brockton; lieutenant governor, Patrick Mahoney, of Boston; for attorney general, John Weaver Sherman, of Boston; for state secretary, Harriet O'Rosay, of Lynn; for auditor, Ambrose Miles, of Lynn; for treasurer, Sylvester J. McBride, of Watertown.

QUEENS.

The Socialist Sunday School of Queens county will reopen on Sunday, September 11, at 10 a.m. Branch Ridgewood, No. 1, will meet tonight. There is business of importance and all members are urged to attend.

PHILADELPHIA.

17th and 20th Wards Branches, attention! The branch will not meet tonight, as Fred Warren, of the Appeal to Reason, will speak at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown streets. The members will be notified of the next meeting in due time.

RUSSELL AT HARLEM FORUM.

As the opening speaker of the Harlem Forum's second lecture season, Charles Edward Russell, famous magazine writer, "muck-raker" and author, and Socialist candidate for governor, was tendered an enthusiastic reception by a "standing room only" audience last Sunday night. His subject, "The Issues of the Campaign," gave scope for a sort of heart to heart talk with his hearers on the significant difference between the attitude of the Socialist party toward the vital problems of today, and the attitude of the Democratic and Republican parties.

BELFAST, MAINE.

John W. Brown spoke in this city Monday night, August 29, on the school house common. Comrade Brown is our candidate for Congress from this the 3d Congressional district, and no one listening to that address could doubt but what the working class would have a loyal and able champion in the speaker. Now then, Comrades, let us up to us to give Comrade Brown a chance by electing him to Congress, perhaps not this year, but two years hence, if we continue the fight from now until that time.

Friday evening, September 2, ex-Governor Joseph Folk, of Missouri, spoke in the Belfast Opera House, music being furnished by the Belfast Band. The speaker admitted there was corruption in both the Democratic and Republican parties, but not so much in the Democratic as in the Republican, therefore vote the Democratic ticket. It reminded one of the storekeeper who put out the following sign: "Don't go elsewhere to be cheated, come in here."

GRAND SALINE, TEXAS.

Our seventh annual Socialist encampment at Grand Saline, Texas, August 15 to 20, inclusive, was pronounced the greatest Socialist meeting ever held south of Chicago by the thousands that attended from the opening day of the big event to the closing speech. On Friday and Saturday before the encampment was to open on the following Monday, campers began to arrive in droves in their covered wagons prepared to camp on the grounds for the full six days of the tremendous celebration that annually assembles at Grand Saline in August for a week of entertaining pleasure and effective propaganda work. Sunday evening and Monday morning the line of incoming prairie schooners became an endless stream of vehicles flowing in from every section of Texas. Some of this immense throng had come as far as 500 miles overland for the encampment, numbers of them lived 200 and 300 miles overland, and there was a vast host that had come from 50 to 150 miles, besides the huge concourse that came out of Vanland and adjoining counties for a radius of fifty miles. A large attendance came from many points by rail, taking advantage of the excursion rates that are on over the railways each year for the occasion. Then, when all the people of Grand Saline and the immediate vicinity turned out in addition to the vast crowds that came from a distance, the grounds were jammed with a great surging sea of humanity anxious to hear the message of economic salvation. In point of interest and attendance this encampment was as large and successful as any of the six gigantic meetings previously held there. The Democrats estimated the attendance at \$6,000 daily for the best days, but it was probably as much as \$3,000 daily on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, which were the three heaviest days. It is certain that the average attendance for the week was not under 5,000 daily.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The Lasalle Maennerchor has volunteered its services at the big Liebkecht meeting in Turn Hall, on September 15. Klein's Band, of Passaic city, will furnish music. All radical German societies are being asked to participate, and it is expected to hold an overflow meeting.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Local Rochester, at the last meeting of the executive committee, braced up after its summer rest. Now that the hot days are drawing to a close, the picnic season over, activity can be looked for from the Comrades. The nomination and campaign committees were elected, and several other matters pertaining to the campaign were taken up. No Comrade should miss the regular quarterly meeting of the local Friday evening, September 9, at headquarters. Every Comrade should attend as business of great importance to each Comrade will be brought up, candidates selected, and many other matters attended to.

A committee has been elected to wait upon the town board of East Rochester to see if the matter of street speaking cannot be straightened out without going to the courts. If the committee can't succeed, then a test case will be made.

The Socialist School will open the early part of October. The woman Comrades, who have charge of the school, are making great preparations to have a good enrollment when the school opens. All Comrades should render all assistance possible in this new phase of the movement.

The Call representative, Comrade Kirby, says he will be on the job every minute after Labor Day, so if you are not a subscriber to The Call, make it your business to see Comrade Kirby, and become a reader of your own party paper, instead of the capitalist

radical movement as they came along.

forty years; Richey Alexander, encouragement; the enthusiastic and original J. L. Seegins, and D. D. Richardson, the man we want to send to Austin in November.

WHITES KILL FIVE GEORGIA NEGROS

ATHENS, Ga., Sept. 6.—A dispatch from Carlton, as yet unconfirmed, says that five negroes were killed by whites near that town late last night.

It is said that negroes planned to murder the family of J. W. Huff, a planter, and that a daughter of Mr. Huff discovered a negro in her room.

She aroused her father, who killed the negro until neighbors could be summoned by telephone.

This negro confessed that he and four others had planned to rob the house, attack the women, kill the occupants and burn the dwelling.

The dispatch says that the four other negroes, when resisting arrest, were shot down.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

Branch No. 1, Arbelter Bldg. of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Tivoli Hall, 23 E. 12th street, cor. Harrison ave.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE BRANCH 21, meets 21st and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 24, meets 24th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 25, meets 25th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 26, meets 26th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 27, meets 27th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 28, meets 28th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 29, meets 29th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 30, meets 30th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 31, meets 31st and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 32, meets 32nd and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 33, meets 33rd and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 34, meets 34th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 35, meets 35th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 36, meets 36th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 37, meets 37th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 38, meets 38th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 39, meets 39th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 40, meets 40th and 4th streets at 8th street at 422 Wenderow ave. Secretary, P. Lerner, 443 Wenderow ave.; Hospitaler, L. Kosowatz, 455 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. Cohen, 600 E. 173d St.

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, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 390. Headquarters, 10th and Broadway, Room 100. Meetings, 1st and 2nd floors, every 2nd and 4th Monday, 8 p.m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 11, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 12, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 13, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 14, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 15, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 16, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 17, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 18, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 19, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 20, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 21, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 22, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 23, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 24, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 25, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 26, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 27, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 28, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 200 West 12th St., New York City. Officers: Wm. J. O'Connell, President; J. J. O'Connell, Secretary; J. J. O'Connell, Treasurer.

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 2303-3304 Beekman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.			
For One Year	For Six Months	For Three Months	For One Month
\$2.00	\$1.00	.50	.25
In addition to the above rates mail charges here in New York City and the Bronx must be added for a cent a day additional to cover postage.			
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.			

TOL 2. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7. NO. 250.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS.

All accounts agree in representing this year's Labor Day parades, in this city as well as in other cities, as unprecedented in magnitude. They also indicate the rise of a new spirit and a wider outlook in the ranks of organized labor, reflecting the progress that has been made in a year crowded with the most intense manifestations of the class struggle.

In Syracuse the eight-hour day was the demand voiced by the marching hosts.

In Pittsburg a Temple of Labor, a magnificent structure owned by the central labor body of the city, was dedicated to the service of that class which bears upon its shoulders the burden of the world and the hope of humanity. Let us hope that the counsels taken and the measures devised in this Temple of Labor will ever contribute to the cause of Labor's advancement and its ultimate emancipation from capitalist rule.

In San Francisco, the city of so many novel and perplexing contrasts, there was an immense procession of 40,000 workers, including divisions composed exclusively of women. The outpouring of women in so many of this year's Labor Day parades is another new and hopeful feature. Woman, and particularly the working woman, has definitely entered upon the stage of history. Henceforth she will leave in ever growing numbers the seclusion of the home, with its narrow round of routine and dulling monotony, to take her share in the thought, conflicts, and progress of society.

Milwaukee presented the most striking Labor Day parade on the continent. There the hosts of labor marched behind their own chosen official representatives, Mayor Seidel and the other Socialist officials of the city and county. This was the visible and unmistakable expression of the absolute identification in that city of the working class and the Socialist city government.

In this city the parade was the biggest demonstration of organized labor in many years. Both the conservative newspapers and the police agree in describing it as such.

But the parade was noticeable not only for its bigness, but also for its spirit. It was international, including all the varied elements of the working population. It included thousands of women, who had been aroused from age-long indifference and torpor by the famous shirtwaist makers' strike of last winter. It was at the same time the triumphal procession of the victorious cloak makers, whose sturdy spirit of independence, ability to endure hardship and privation, and generally splendid fighting qualities have just been exhibited to the astonished metropolis.

Nor was this great procession entirely devoid of political significance. The banners from which the marching workers proclaimed to all and sundry their contempt for Goff and his infamous injunction assailing the right to strike, were nothing less than a declaration of war to the arrogance and despotism of the judiciary; hence also a declaration of war to the entire capitalist class, which looks to the judiciary as its ever pliant tool, as the central bastion in the fortress of the new feudalism.

Let us hope that the new and progressive spirit that found expression in this year's Labor Day celebrations will also express itself in an emphatic and unmistakable manner on election day.

WE GO OUR OWN WAY.

We are not of those who hastily and thoughtlessly consider the results of any particular election as due exclusively to the methods and tactics adopted by the Socialist party.

We are well aware of the fact that the general social and economic conditions, and particularly the political atmosphere of the day, are the determining factors, and that what the Socialist party does or does not do is only one of these factors.

But this is the only factor over which we have any control. We have no control over the general economic or political situation. But we do have control over our own acts. And if the Socialist party does not perform its work properly we have none but ourselves to blame.

For instance, no one can tell at this moment what the immediate political effect of Roosevelt's attack on the courts is to be, nor of his declaration in favor of national legislation in the interests of labor.

But it is certain that our duty is to agitate for the overthrow of judicial tyranny, and for the establishment of an effective system of national labor legislation, with greater vigor than ever.

If Roosevelt has decided that, for reasons of his own, he ought to advocate these things, that is his concern and not ours.

We stand irrevocably committed to the advancement of the great and abiding interests of the working class, irrespective of whatsoever party or individual is willing to go in the same direction for a greater or shorter distance.

And Roosevelt, we may be sure, will go in this direction only for a short distance. He has learned to know how backward, how inefficient, how negligent, how barbarous our laws for the safeguarding of the most elementary interests of labor are by comparison with the laws of most European countries. And at the most he will concede to us as much as Bismarck was forced to concede to the working class of Germany some twenty-five years ago.

But we shall by no means rest satisfied with what he and his insurgent allies are willing to grant us, any more than the Socialists of Germany were appeased by the concessions extorted from Bismarck. The German Socialists voted against every one of the labor laws proposed and carried through by Bismarck, on the ground that they were a miserably inadequate installment on the vast debt due from the capitalist class to the working class. So, likewise, it will be the duty of the future Socialist delegation in Congress to expose the fraudulent representations and the hollow pretensions of these capitalist labor laws.

But in the meanwhile it is our duty to elaborate a comprehensive program of labor legislation, to do everything in our power to gain for it the most widespread acceptance among the working masses, and to ram it down the throats of the ruling classes, in spite of all the fine-spun "constitutional" objections of their great legal luminaries.

We must go our own way, ever bearing in mind that the working class of America can no more be permanently chained to the triumphal car of a Roosevelt, than the working class of Germany could be chained to the triumphal car of the "man of blood and iron."

State Owned Railways in Belgium.

It is perhaps well known to most Americans that the railway system of Belgium is owned and worked by the state.

It is a well conducted, admirably administered system of transportation, and in many ways a model of what a railway system should be.

One sees frequently in our newspapers advertisements of the state railways of Belgium for the purpose of inducing American tourists to travel in comfort and safety through that country.

Fares on the Belgian railways are remarkably low, and for those who buy yearly tickets the price of travel is almost nothing.

For instance, one can travel thirty-one miles a day and forth, six days a week, for about 40 cents.

Now this remarkably cheap transportation has had its effect on the condition of the Belgian working class.

About one hundred thousand working men travel daily on these state railways, between their tiny fields and houses and their city workshops.

Early in the morning one sees long trains starting from the rural districts in all parts of Belgium to carry the workers into the large towns to work. And from dusk well into the night one sees train after train returning from town to deposit the workmen again near their country homes.

There are cases where workmen go morning and evening as much as thirty miles to work.

The cost is so slight that it means little or nothing for a workman to live at one end of Belgium, and to work from day to day at the other end of Belgium.

Now, curiously enough, these state owned railways are of enormous advantage to the capitalists of Belgium.

Whatever the benefits to the workers may be of cheap transportation, the benefit to the capitalists is far greater.

Cheap transportation enables workmen to move easily from one place to another, and it, therefore, vastly increases the area from which the supply of workers can be drawn.

It not only enables the workers at the extreme ends of a town to compete with each other, it brings into the field of competition all the workers in the outlying districts and even from the neighboring towns twenty to thirty miles distant.

The wages of the working class in Belgium are very low, and perhaps the chief reason for these low wages is the fact that the workers owning their own little homes are brought into competition with the town workmen.

In the country districts the wife and children raise vegetables, chickens and eggs. And when there is a cow and no rent, or very little rent, the man of the family can accept extremely low wages.

And what is the result? Almost every factory in Belgium has an available labor supply that includes practically the entire working class of Belgium.

Nearly every worker in that country can reach any factory in that country and return to his home the same night, and he can do it practically for nothing.

And the result is enormously beneficial to capital. Labor can be quickly distributed to the points where it is most needed.

The entire reserve army of labor, the unemployed, can be drawn at a day's notice to any point where capital needs its services.

The benefits to capital of cheap transportation are enormous. The benefits to labor are questionable.

Certainly there is an advantage in being able to live in the country, but it means a long day.

To own one's own house and fields gives some security against unemployment. Besides the wife and children have field work, instead of factory work. But the town workers must suffer. They are lowered by the competition of the rural workers, and their wives and children must toil to eke out a living.

And there is another disadvantage, and that is the greater difficulty there is in organizing workers who live so widely apart and must rush for trains as soon as the day's work is done.

And the fact is, that the state owned railways of Belgium with their cheap transit explain in part at least why the wages in Belgium are the lowest in Europe and the trade unions are the weakest.

A SOCIALIST AND A PUBLIC GUEST.

An interesting contrast between a Socialist gentleman in office and—ah, no, we'll not adopt Mr. Roosevelt's standards; but all the same, it truly is interesting, the contrast suggested by the letter of Emil Seidel, mayor of Milwaukee, Socialist, which he wrote to the Milwaukee Press Club on the 20th explaining the necessity for his declining to serve on its committee for receiving Theodore Roosevelt. Read the letter, and note the sense of official responsibility even as to social amenities, also its kindly tone, yet with no descent from true personal dignity nor any enmeshed lie above the fraternal obligations of democratic office holding:

"Your valued communication of recent date notifying me of my appointment to the reception committee on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Roosevelt has been received. Let me assure you that the distinction intended by the committee to be conferred upon me by this appointment is appreciated. I regret, however, that in view of the unbecomingly and unfair position Mr. Roosevelt has taken in the discussion of the movement for which I have spent all my spare time and energy, it is impossible for me to accept the intended honor. However, I wish to assure you that as chief executive of this city I extend to your guest the courtesy every man is entitled to in a republic. Hoping it will be possible for me to serve you and our city in any capacity in the future, I remain, yours very truly

"EMIL SEIDEL."

Every fair man of whatever party, if his sense of fairness is more than verbal, will appreciate and commend this letter and respect Mayor Seidel all the more for having written it. Of course, he could not so upon that reception committee without loss of his own self-respect; he being a Socialist, nor without thereby insulting every other self-respecting Socialist; for Mr. Roosevelt has grossly misrepresented Socialists and Socialism, with an swaggering intolerance that would be unpardonable if the misrepresentation were intended and contemptible if they were born of his ignorance. From Mayor Seidel's equals in good feeling and good citizenship, such a letter would bring a response in kind. It is yet to be seen whether Mr. Roosevelt will take advantage of Mayor Seidel's letter to place himself in Mayor Seidel's class in these respects.—The Public.

Letters to the Editor.

A REPLY TO PRESIDENT TOBIN.

Editor of The Call:

I am glad of the opportunity presented by the letter of President Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers to have the facts concerning that organization and its methods placed before the readers of The Call. It is time that these facts should be known outside of the shoe industry itself, in justice to those who demand the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the belief that they are assisting an organization devoted to promoting the welfare of the shoe workers who are its members.

As one who has for years steadily and persistently demanded that the shoe purchaser should bear this union stamp, and have gone, at different times, in many places, to considerable trouble, like many others, to make that demand practicable, I believe I can claim consistently to having some direct interest in the conditions under which the union stamp is utilized, and to be entitled to feel that the purposes for which the union stamp is exploited are being, to some reasonable extent, at least fulfilled.

Since coming on my present visit to Massachusetts, some weeks ago, however, I have learned, first-hand, something of the conditions under which the union stamp is used in this state by the shoe manufacturers under contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and to say that I feel that I have been for a long time the victim of a bunco game is to put it mildly. And I am convinced that, in view of these conditions, to longer support such an organization by demanding its stamp would be countenancing a swindle upon the labor movement and justifying its continuance for the benefit of its promoters.

Further, the operations of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, as matters of common knowledge in the shoe-making centers of this state, are of a character that make that organization, not the progressive, aggressive, change-class organization that is generally thought to be, but merely an instrument of the shoe manufacturers in the promotion of peaceful and profitable exploitation of the shoe workers of the country.

This is a strong statement to make, but it is made only after personal investigation and interrogation among the rank and file of the shoe workers in several cities, and whatever I write here in this connection stands, no matter what may be said hereafter to the contrary.

Now, as to President Tobin's letter: The article from Brockton in The Call of August 13 was not "a fabrication from beginning to end," because I wrote it and I know. And Mr. Tobin's own letter gives proof of that. My dispatch said that the Stitches' Union of that city resented the action of the state board of arbitration in ordering a reduction in wages in Douglas' factory and placed the blame on F. E. Studley, the business agent of the local union, which forthwith suspended him. This action met with the disapproval of National President Tobin, who ordered Studley reinstated on the ground that his suspension was unconstitutional. The Stitches' Union failed to reinstate Studley, and President Tobin's action in revoking the charter and demanding its return followed as a consequence.

Tobin's letter says the same thing, only in a different way, that is all. He says the union's charter was revoked because it suspended Studley without giving him a fair hearing "under our constitution." So, if I fabricated, Tobin does, too.

But this is not the main question. This difference in statement of a certain fact. Nor whether the Stitches' Union of Brockton had, or has, 4,000 or 3,500, or "less than 3,000 members." It actually has, or had, as Tobin pleases, something like 2,800 members, and the large figure was used at the time in other press reports. This is merely a detail of no consequence. What is of consequence, however, is Brockton, what caused the disaffection in the Stitches' Union, and the actual meaning of Tobin's term, "readjustment of wages"—a smooth-sounding term, much in use among manufacturers when a slash in wages is about to be made.

Therein is where he and I differ. What he calls "readjustment of wages" I call plainly "reduction in wages"—for that is what readjustment meant for the shoe workers of Brockton, and "readjustment" with a vengeance, as we shall see presently. And this particular case is but illustrative of others that have gone before, and more that will likely come after.

I shall state the facts as simply as possible. The Douglas company had made a new agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and moved its plant back to Brockton, the firm asked for a "readjustment" of the price lists, or wage scales. The matter went to the state board of arbitration. That was last March. The decision of the board was rendered a few weeks ago. Under it the stitches, with others, suffered a reduction in wages of at least 20 per cent. The decisions of the state board, in such cases, are retroactive, and take effect from the date the request for "readjustment" is made. As a result of the decision in the Douglas case, the workers affected have to pay to the old rate and the new rate, so that, at the present time, there is being deducted from each envelope each week 10 per cent of that week's wages, and this will continue until the amount due the firm is paid back. This means that sums as high as \$2 a week are returned by some workers to the employers each weekly pay day. Is it any wonder that there is dissatisfaction with such a "readjustment"?

Studley's part in the whole affair is curious. Part of his duties as business agent of the Stitches' Union was to represent the union before the state board of arbitration when price lists were being considered. When he appeared in this particular case, in answer to a question from a member of the board, as to whether he had any objection to the settlement of prices

as handed in by Douglas, he replied, "Personally, none; but officially, I cannot say anything, as my hands are tied." Why he should have said this is not clear, since he was then before the board as official representative of the union, and not in a personal capacity at all. It was through this statement, mainly, that the board ordered the reduction.

When called on to explain his statement by the union, Studley denied at first having made it, but being afterwards confronted with the records of the State Board of Arbitration, he admitted it. The union then suspended him as its representative before the state board, although he was to continue his other duties as agent, pending an investigation. During the following two weeks Studley did not perform any of his duties, though still drawing pay from the union, which thereupon appointed Miss Nellie Small to act as agent in his place. Meanwhile, President Tobin ordered Studley's reinstatement, without consulting the union as to the status of affairs, and on the union's refusal to do this Tobin ordered the charter revoked on the very day when the committee of the union entrusted with the investigation of Studley was to meet that evening. This left the union "up in the air." A mass meeting was held to consider the situation on Monday, August 15. The meeting was largely attended. A committee was then appointed to go to the general office of the Boot and Shoe Workers and demand the return of the charter. The committee reported to another mass meeting on Monday, August 22.

I was present at the meeting. I heard the stenographic report of the conference between the union's committee and the committee of the general executive board, and I noted the evasion by Tobin and his colleagues of the real issue and their serious technicality (viz., that the union's committee was not a legal one, because it had been appointed at a mass meeting); and I heard also the expressions of disgust from the men and women who attended that meeting at the way in which they were being juggled with by the officials who were supported by their 25 cents a week dues, reduction or no reduction. That meeting was a small one, principally because, by some curious happening, the decision of the committee of the general executive board appeared in the Brockton evening papers ahead of the meeting, before the union's committee had a chance to report, thereby anticipating the purpose of the meeting, and since the union's committee has declared they did not give the decision to the papers, there was only one other place it could have come from, i. e., the general office.

The meat of the whole controversy is this: The shoe workers of Brockton, although well organized, are having their wages reduced, while other trades in the vicinity are receiving advances in wages. And these reductions—or "readjustments"—rather—are coming about through the fact that, under the contract between the manufacturers and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the former are protected in their demands upon the workers, even though the workers may wish otherwise.

And it is foolish for Mr. Tobin to say that there is no dissatisfaction with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and that "it is not apparent on all sides that there is such dissatisfaction, when evidence contrary to that statement is easily accessible. I spent all of four days in Brockton during the past month. I talked with shoe workers wherever I could get them to talk to me, in their homes, in restaurants, on street cars, in the street, with people who did not know me personally. I heard nothing but expressions of disgust and discouragement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, while President Tobin's name was a subject for only another sneering ridicule.

Then why, will be asked, do the shoe workers remain in that organization? The one answer is: Because they have to hold their jobs. So long as they work for a union stamp factory they must belong to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. This, of course, to follow the principle of the closed shop, would be all right in its way, were it not for two things, and these are the things that have caused most of the trouble in recent years in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

In the first place, the national officers of the union have been following the practice of signing contracts with the manufacturers before the price lists, or wage scales, are decided upon. In numerous cases the workers in the factories affected by the contracts have never been consulted beforehand as to the wages they shall receive, and in order to get the contract signed and the manufacturer given the right to use the union stamp. The questions of wages, conditions, etc., are an after consideration—something very much after. In most cases the workers do not know that negotiations over a contract are going on until it is signed and they are then informed that they are members of the union and must pay dues.

This sort of thing seems incredible, but it is true, nevertheless. It was so in the case of Cushman & Hebert's shop here in Haverhill, which moved here from Lynn early this year. The shop was organized before the contract was signed and the workers of most departments in the United Shoe Workers of America. On reaching Haverhill the firm made a contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers and became entitled to use the union stamp. Three months later the price lists were drawn up, and submitted to the firm and then to the State Board of Arbitration.

In the meanwhile, the employees were getting lower wages than the firm had paid in Lynn. Of course, the State Board may decide upon a better scale; and in that event, the employees would be entitled to arrears in wages, but then again it may not so decide, as the Brockton case shows. But can any one imagine the printers or cigar makers or any other union granting the use of the label under such conditions?

What follows naturally upon this policy is this: When price lists are submitted to the manufacturer, after the union contract is made, and the manufacturers refuse to accept them, the price lists then go to the State Board of Arbitration and representatives of the union and the manufacturers appear before it. If the State Board should decide against the workers, the latter must accept the decision, for there is a clause in the union contract which guarantees the manufacturers' protection against strikes, the union pledging itself to fill the places of those who may protest and strike against conditions which they may consider unfair and unjust.

These two features, so foreign to the spirit as well as to the practice of democracy in the labor movement, have required automatic power on the part of the national officers of the union to strike the contract, for my reasons, but I always acknowledged the fact in the pulpits by raising the fingers at the beginning and two at the end of the borrowed sermon, thus in-

dicating that it is quoted.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Oh, the Gaekwar of Baroda. Has a white and gold pagoda with a royal purple top; And at all the ceremonies—All the real ones and the phoosies—They tote him in a litter till his highness bids 'em stop.

Oh, the Gaekwar of Baroda. Takes his tonic and his soda From jeweled glasses that would bring the ransom of a crown. Ah, it's fine to be a Hindu When so many things you kin do— But as for that Baroda job, the Gaekwar holds it down.—W. R. Rose, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A reproof tactfully conveyed was suggested when Lord Kitchener visited an out-of-the-way district in India, where a new fort had been erected. He was astonished to find that it was commanded by a hill close by. "I congratulate you, colonel," said Kitchener to the officer who had selected the site. "It's a capital fort. And how soon do you begin to remove the hill?"

A fashionable photographer, however, has undoubtedly achieved the pinnacle of tactful achievement. A woman with a decided squint came to him for a photograph.

"Will you permit me," he asked promptly, "to take your portrait in profile? There is a certain thing about one of your eyes which is an asset in art as it is fascinating in nature."—Youth's Companion.

Two Englishmen were resting at the Red Horn Inn at Stafford-on-Avon. One of them discovered a print picturing a low tumbling horse in a harness which was printed "The House in Which Shakespeare Was Born." Turning to his friend in mild surprise he pointed to the print. His friend exhibited equal surprise and called a waiter, who assured them of the accuracy of the inscription.

"Pon my word," said the observing Englishman, shaking his head dubiously, "I thought he was born in a manger!"—Success Magazine.

One day a Scotch and English boy who were fighting, were separated by their respective mothers, with the outcry, the Scotch boy, though the smaller, being far the more pugilistic. "What gaird ye fight a wee laddie like that for?" said the mother as she wiped the blood from his nose. "And I'll fight him again," said the boy, "if the says Scotsmen wear kilts because their feet are the big to get into trousers!"—Argosy.

"The most amusing story of an American in France that I ever heard," said a recently appointed attaché to the French Embassy, "is this: 'A well known French actor became involved in a discussion with an American, grew heated, drew his cane from his pocket, threw it on the table with a tragic air, and stalked out.' 'The American regarded the actor for some moments, then took out a fountain pen, wrote 'Admit boys' above the engraved line, and went to the theater.'—Brooklyn Life.

Theatrical Manager—(whose name is a failure)—They might at least have laughed as they did at Hamlet.—Fliegende Blätter.

(After Tompkins.) Half a league, half a league! Half a league! Nonsense! 'The Light Brigade' are all in league! 'The Gas Office Robbers!' 'Forward the light brigade! Charge for the gas,' they said. And it was no light charge they made! 'The Gas Office Robbers!'

'Forward the light brigade!' There was a man dismayed, When a bill already paid Showed some one had blundered! There's not to reason why, There's but to make reply, 'Pay your bill or no supply.' In awful accents thundered.

Flash their cut-off eyes on high, 'Quartermaster!' victims cry. 'A quartermaster?' 'No,' they reply. 'The Gas Office Robbers.' 'This here meter that you've got, Ain't no quartermaster in the job. You pay for gas whether you use it or not.' 'The Gas Office Robbers!'—A. R. Kennedy, in McDonough.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST 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 HILL, 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.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

ters the Boot and Shoe Workers is practically without membership, why Brockton is seething with discontent, and why the new organization of the United Shoe Workers, by gaining its membership and influence. It also explains why the number of independent organizations of shoe workers—that is, those not affiliated with any national organization, and having purely local existence—reaches an astonishing figure, testifying to the demoralization existing among them. It explains, too, why the Boot and Shoe Workers Union has failed to unify the shoe workers into one organization, and why it never will, so long as it is conducted as at present.

Finally, Mr. Tobin's remark that "unless your paper desires to make the same mistake as heretofore made by every organ of the Socialist party, of representing friendship to trade unionism while practicing hostility, etc.," comes with exceeding poor grace from the chief official of an organization which has received the party press, has given the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, as well as other labor organizations. That remark is a gratuitous insult, but not a surprising one, to the Party call, which, with the other Socialist party papers, has made financial sacrifices, time and time again for the labor unions of this country. The Call will undoubtedly continue to do so, in pursuance of the aims of the working class movement, to which it is pledged. But in doing so, it must also, in order to be true to its high mission, tell the truth, when occasion requires, about the maladministration of the labor unions, when such exists, for only in that way can it justify itself to its constituency.

And those of us who believe in the working class movement, who do what we can to assist labor unions in that movement by demanding the union stamp upon the articles we purchase, have the right, and it is our duty, to demand and exact from those who ask our support that they act in conformity with the underlying and accepted principles of the labor movement and in good faith with us.

WILLIAM MAILLY,
Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 19, 1910.

Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

OF HUMBLE THINGS.

By W. R. Van Treck.

My heart is light and gladly sings

Of gentle joy today,

Of old delight in humble things,

Of beauty, by the way.

The south wind's humming ceaselessly,

The yellow butterfly,

The glad green grass, the leafy tree,

The brown bee passing by.

The sun-sweet dandelion race,

The little flames of spring—

Laugh up into my wind-worn face,

And all my cares take wing.

A little nest in yonder bush,

And bluebird's first spring-song,

And sun-splashed life goes rapturously

Up hill path along.

My heart is glad; of greater bliss

Not any man may boast;

The little and the humble things

Delight my heart the most.

A FRIEND OF THE CAUSE.

By mistake a farmer had got aboard

A car reserved for a party of college

graduates who were returning to their

alma mater for some special event.

There was a large quantity of refresh-

ments on the car, and the farmer was

allowed to join the others. Finally

some one asked him: "Are you an

alumnus?"

"No," said the farmer earnestly;

"but I believe in it."—Lippincott's.

DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Sandy McPherson, in a moment of

abandonment, put half a crown in the

collection, but half a crown in mistake

for a penny, and has since expended