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# The Call

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400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3000 BUSHMAN.

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## SPEECH AFFLICTED, COULDN'T GET WORK

### Attempted His Life in Subway, Rescued and Pleads to Magistrate.

Because of an impediment in his speech which prevented him from obtaining employment by reason of the fact that it irate to him, Herman Lukowsky, 26 years of age, living at 89 Monroe street, attempted to end his life by throwing himself in the path of a swiftly moving subway train at Grand Central Station. A crowd of passengers were standing on the platform, among them many women who became hysterical. The man was grabbed by several men and arrested.

He was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate McQuade in the Jefferson Market Court. He produced a written statement, fearing that the magistrate would also become as impatient as had the hundreds of bosses whom he had approached. He was held in \$500 bail for a further hearing. In his pocket was a letter from J. L. of 493 Broadway, certifying that Lukowsky had been in his employ for two years as a shipping clerk, was honest, trustworthy, willing and capable.

Lukowsky's statement follows: "Your Honor—No doubt you will be surprised to have a case like mine before you, but I could not help doing what I did, in my circumstances that drove me to it. I've been suffering for the past few years from nervousness, which interferes with my speech sometimes. Through this condition I am handicapped in life. My mother says that I am lazy. It grieves me very much to listen to it all, because it is not true. She don't understand my condition. I would like to work very much, but I can't find anything to do. I would know that your Honor has time to listen to me I would explain my case in full, so I hope your Honor will understand me in this explanation. All I want is a chance to work. Physically I am right, but it is my fault in speaking that has made me a failure, therefore, I hope your Honor will give me a chance to start life anew. I realize what I have done, and am very sorry for it. So, hoping your Honor will try and do something for me, I am, very truly yours, "HERMAN LUKOWSKY."

## BALTIMORE'S ELITE RUSH WATER CANS

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—A line of porcelain, laden with water bottles, jugs and just ordinary cans, stretched away from the fashionable Belvedere Hotel today and caused something of a sensation in the exclusive residential section in North Charles street. The reason soon became evident through the appearance of the uniformed porter, who proceeded to turn on the water from a temporary spigot just east of the main entrance and to fill the numerous bottles, cans and jugs. This unusual Sunday scene was one of the many unusual features marking Baltimore's water famine, which has been the case for the last two weeks. So dirty did the water become that nobody would drink it. Wells and springs all around the city have been pressed into service, while water companies have done a great business selling fluid. The Belvedere Hotel has its own private artesian well, and the management made arrangements today to distribute the excess water free of charge to all who came for it.

## ATTACKS BOOK ON TOM L. JOHNSON

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 6.—A book by Care Lorenz on "Tom L. Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland," is under the fire of the American Economic League, a singular organization, which declares Lorenz's book is full of misinformation. A statement issued by the league says: "The author has been unfortunate enough to derive much of his alleged information from unreliable sources. This is evident from the number of errors, apparently made in good faith, which any one with a personal knowledge of the facts will know to be incorrect. The book suffers further from the evident fact that the author is unable or unwilling to understand the influence which led Johnson to devote so much of his life to trying to make the world a better place in which to live."

## SOMNAMBULIST HURT; SHE FALLS THIRTY FEET

Mrs. Elizabeth Kaplan, 48 years old, of 201 Hewes street, Williamsburg, walked in her sleep yesterday, opened the door of the dumbwaiter shaft on the third floor of her home and stepped into space. She dropped thirty feet to the basement. She received a severe scalp wound, a fracture of the left leg and internal injuries. The woman's screams aroused the other tenants in the house. They opened hall doors, but could not trace the cries until Mrs. Kaplan's son told them that she had fallen down the dumbwaiter shaft. She was carried to her rooms and Dr. Albert came from the Williamsburg Hospital. He took her to the institution.

## GOOD STORY FOR AUGUST.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 6.—Andrew Ford, who said he lived in Springfield, was found early today almost frozen to death. He was beating his way home on a freight train, and fell into an ice car at New York, but was unable to get out. He was discovered here and taken from the car unconscious from cold, and was revived.

## PASTOR APOLOGIZES TO PEOPLE; BOTH WEEP

PASSAIC, N. J., Aug. 6.—The Rev. Arie J. Vandenhuevel, of the North Side Christian Reformed Church, today made a public apology before his congregation for acting unwisely in making an affidavit in the divorce suit brought by Harry Rettama, a member of his congregation. The apology was the result of an order from the Hudson Classis of the Reformed Church which took up the matter at its annual session in Paterson last week. Nearly 500 members were present at the service conducted by the Rev. K. Vanzoor, of Paterson, who preached on the evils of allowing social scandals to so involve the members as to almost cause the disruption of the church. Following the sermon Vandenhuevel made his apology, tears rolling down his cheeks admitting he had acted with indiscretion when he made the affidavit giving out a statement which had been made before him by Mrs. Rettama supposedly in confidence. Many in the congregation wept with the pastor.

## JOYFUL DOCKERS IN GREAT PARADE

London Workers March 35,000 Strong to Celebrate Increase Awarded to Them. LONDON, Aug. 6.—A great labor demonstration took place here today, when 35,000 of the striking London dock laborers marched all the way from South London to the Trafalgar Square, where at a mass meeting they received the first official news of the arbitrator's award, which is hailed as a victory for the men. Alfred Rolitt, the arbitrator, unanimously agreed upon by both sides, gave the workers increases, varying from 4 to 6 cents an hour, according to the grades of work, the best paid being raised to 25 cents. The cheering that followed the announcement was deafening, and thirty bands which accompanied the parade began playing simultaneously. The large number of mounted police, who had escorted the parade, were expecting trouble, had nothing to do.

## FIGHT OVER TOLSTOY'S PAPERS AND PROPERTY

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The dispute between Tolstoy's widow and daughter over the possession of manuscripts of the dead author which were in the possession of the Moscow Historical Museum, has begun to simmer. The papers were entrusted to Tolstoy's daughter Alexandra as his testamentary literary executrix, and neither the museum authorities nor the courts will recall them. His widow, Countess Sofia, now declares that she will personally exercise a widow's privilege of petitioning the Czar to order her husband's papers to be given over to her. Meanwhile some government officials have arrived at Yasanya Polyana. Primarily they will have to employ guardians to prevent the place from deteriorating. It is not certain whether the property will be made into a show place, but public opinion would prefer that the State should step in rather than that the estate should become dilapidated through family differences.

## MEXICAN MINERS' STRIKE IS STILL ON

MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 6.—The strike of 11,000 miners in El Oro district is still unsettled. The chief grievance of the strikers is that they were so poorly paid that they had to live on tortillas while the foreigners in the camp ate white bread. Several political prisoners in the penitentiary at Chihuahua went on a strike when they were pardoned, refusing to leave the prison unless liberty was given to the other prisoners.

## EXPECTING STRIKE, R. R. ERECTS STOCKADE

SAN JOSE, Cal., Aug. 6.—Coincident with its refusal to grant demands for higher wages and shorter hours to the machinists in its employ, the Southern Pacific has begun the erection of a stockade surrounding its machine shops and round house in this city. Employees of the road here hourly await news of a strike.

## HE'D RUN FOR PRESIDENT.

General Trevino "Colts" to Be Mexico's Executive. MONTEREY, Mexico, Aug. 6.—Gen. Geronimo Trevino, former commander of this military zone, is willing to run for President. He is in the hands of his friends. In an authorized interview today he said: "I have frequently said that I was not a candidate for any office, but at the same time I will say that I fully recognize grave conditions that exist in the country of the nation being every loyal son of the nation being ready and willing to serve her in any capacity for which he may be elected. "If I was called upon by the people in a serious way to be a candidate for the Presidency or Vice Presidency I would accept the candidacy and would render the same loyal service in either of these positions that I have always rendered to the government in the past."

## TOY MAKERS OUT.

NUREMBERG, Bavaria, Aug. 6.—A general strike of the makers of lead toys was declared yesterday.

## HOUSE AND SENATE MAY IGNORE TAFT

### Each Body Will Try to Pass Tariff Bills Over President's Veto.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The consideration of the cotton bill in the Senate and the prospects that the Democrats in the House will try to pass the wool bill and the farmers' free list bill over the President's veto, in the almost certain contingency that he does veto them, are the factors that are likely to work the delay in adjournment. The House, it is conceded, will be able to pass the bills over the President's veto. The Senate will then be put to the test and an effort will be made in that body to follow the House action and override the Presidential veto. It is expected on Capitol Hill that President Taft, in his veto message, will point out the inconsistencies of the insurgents with such vigor that it may call for extended reply from them, and the move in the Senate to pass the bills over the President's veto will therefore lead to more or less debate and necessary delay.

The situation is a very complicated one. Added to the other complications, will be the difficulty of maintaining a quorum, especially in the Senate. It is certain that most of the "regular" Republicans would go away and remain away if they did not stand in fear of a combination between Democrats and insurgents that might be successful in passing one or more of the tariff bills over the President's veto in the absence of a large number of "regular" Republicans and a failure to arrange paries.

## WOMAN CHARGED ARMY OFFICER WITH FRAUD

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 6.—Military circles at the Fort Benjamin Harrison Post, near this city, are greatly interested in steps that were taken a few days ago to bring about a compromise of the suit filed by Lieutenant Reed against the wife of Captain Eames, and some surprise has been manifested that nothing has come of the negotiations. Lieutenant Reed sued for \$10,000 damages, charging that Mrs. Eames had virtually accused him at a reception in her home of having virtually appropriated money belonging to the government to his own use. It is said that Captain Eames, soon after the suit was filed, intimated that Mrs. Eames was willing to make a retraction, in the light of further information after the alleged slanderous words were uttered, and that he was told by a representative of Lieutenant Reed that there was no disposition to insist upon a money consideration if a settlement wholly exonerating Reed could be made. It was understood from this that Reed would regard a retraction and apology sufficient.

## NAB SOCIETY BELLE FOR ROBBING HOSTESS

PITTSBURG, Aug. 6.—As she stepped jauntily off a train at the Union Station last night, Miss Elitha Hall, a pretty social belle of Uniontown, Pa., was informed by Detective Robert Patten that she was under arrest. Her arrest had been caused by a telegraphic description sent from East Liverpool, Ohio, by Mrs. Bertha Groll, a wealthy social leader in Ohio's pottery city, who charged that her beautiful guest had taken a diamond locket, gold bracelet, a wedding ring and a diamond ring. A noteworthy thing about the telegraphic description is the fact that Mrs. Groll cited Miss Hall as very pretty and smartly dressed. The sleuth eyed the detaining passengers carefully, but he could have "made" his quarry in Africa on the description sent by the victim.

## KIDNAPPING FOLLOWS THREATS OF DEATH

The people living around Pacific street, near Stone avenue, East New York, were much excited last night over the disappearance of two-year-old Catharine Santangelo, of 195 Stone avenue, whose father, Charles Santangelo, is a baker. The baker says that he has recently received demands for money. Many things would happen unless he paid over \$1,000. The threats were made in letters marked as usual with death heads, cross bones and ink dripping daggers. He says that threats made against his life a year ago caused him to move from the neighborhood of Johnson and Montrose avenues, Williamsburg, to East New York in an effort to throw off his annoyers. Florence Nolle, of 190 Stone avenue, a playmate of little Catharine and two years older, says that she and Catharine were playing on the sidewalk with a kitten when a big man came along, picked up the child and walked away with her.

## LATEST IN INJUNCTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Because his prayers for rain during the recent dry spell were followed by such a copious and prolonged downpour that their cotton crop was damaged, neighbors of the Rev. Dr. Moore, a Methodist preacher at Florence, S. C., threatened to sue out an injunction restraining him from offering such prayers in the future.

## TO START AT ONCE TO FORTIFY CANAL

### Size and Number of Guns Will Be Decided Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The work of fortifying the Panama Canal is now attracting the attention of the military authorities. Since the return of the Canal Defense Board, of which Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, is president, the sites for the fortification and land defenses have been approved and authority has been granted for the preliminary work to begin at once. As a result of the present visit of the Defense Board to the canal for a second and more thorough inspection as to the location of sites and to make an estimate of cost for the project, a decision has been reached and approved by the War Department for the entire operations to be carried out by the Isthmian Canal Commission and the big force of men employed on the work of constructing the great interoceanic waterway across the isthmus, Colonel Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Canal, has been added to the membership of the Canal Defense Board, and he has been authorized to assume charge of all operations, upon instructions issued by General Wood.

## Leveling to Begin.

Since the sites for the fortification have been definitely decided upon by the Canal Commission has promptly begun the leveling of the sites. The work of leveling the sites will begin tomorrow. Six sites have been selected, four at the Pacific entrance, all on islands at the entrance to the canal, and two on the points opposite Cristobal and Colon, at the Atlantic entrance. One feature of the fortification problem yet remains to be solved, however. This is the question of the number and caliber of guns. Nothing less than 12-inch caliber will be used, however, and this size will be confined to the mortars. The disappearing guns will be either of the new type of 14-inch gun, which was recently adopted by the army, and there is a strong probability that this size of 16-inch caliber weapons larger than any now in use anywhere. This question will be determined largely by the estimates that are now being prepared, which are to be based on a maximum of \$12,000,000 for the entire fortification and defense project. It is expected that the question of the size and number of guns will be determined within the next week.

General Wood regards the matter of placing the construction entirely in the hands of the Canal Commission as most important. This, it has been decided, is the most efficient and economic means of doing the work. "At the same time it will doubtless prove the most expeditious. The commission is already on the ground, equipped with a big force of well trained men of several years' experience in a gigantic engineering project. By putting the work under the commission it will be possible to keep the entire work on the canal zone.

## To Observe Ceremony.

"The economic feature will be a highly important one. Instead of sending out a new corps of army engineers—this branch of the service is already hard pressed with no one really to spare for new projects and of effecting a new organization with new pay rolls—the whole affair can easily be handled by the commission on the spot. "It may be that some of the men will be taken off the canal during a temporary lull in a certain kind of work and after working for a while on the defense operation will be returned to the canal. This will save the carrying of a large force of men on the canal pay roll when they are not needed or else the discharge of good men temporarily who may not easily be brought back when needed. The investment on the steam shovels and other machinery will be charged up to the fortifications accounts during the time they are loaned for that use."

In this way it is thought that comparatively few additional engineer officers and laborers will have to be sent down for the fortification project. It is estimated that the operations on the two projects will so dovetail together that they can be completed almost at the same time. January 1, 1915, has been set as the date for the official opening of the canal, but Colonel Goethals has assured the defense board that he will be able to complete anywhere from sixteen to eighteen or twenty months earlier.

## LETTER CARRIER DROWNED.

Lost Life in Going to Rescue of Married Couple. SPRING LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 6.—John Silvers, a letter carrier employed at the Lakewood postoffice, was drowned in the surf here this morning. He had swam to the assistance of a Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy, of New York, who had gone beyond their depth, but was caught in a sea pane and dragged out to sea. His body was not recovered. A number of summer residents who were on the beach threw off part of their clothing and rushed in and saved the McCarthys.

## KAISER TO REVIEW WARSHIPS.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—It is announced that on September 5, at Kiel, the Kaiser will review the greatest army of German vessels of war ever assembled. The fleet will comprise 146 vessels of all classes, and the number of men in their crews will approximate 25,000.

## ENGLISH UNIONS READY FOR CONGRESS

### Among Measures for Workers Is One to Abolish Standing Army.

(By United Press.) NEWCASTLE, Aug. 6.—When the English Trade Union Congress opens its forty-fourth annual session here September 4, several important resolutions will immediately be submitted for the delegates' approval. On the entire list, the resolution which promises to provoke the warmest controversy will be introduced by the London Glassblowers' Society, which wishes the congress to declare a regular standing army a menace to popular liberty and to recommend as a substitute, a real citizen army, free from military law during time of peace, officered through election from the rank and file and to be used for defensive purposes only. The National Association of Prudential Assurance Agents will ask the congress to call upon the government for the appointment of a preliminary commission to take steps toward the nationalization of industrial insurance.

The Brass Workers and Metal Mechanics want a law prohibiting employers from dismissing employees solely because they belong to unions. The Miners' Federation wants it made illegal for unskilled laborers to work in mines and the Colliery Engineers seek an eight-hour day for all members of their union. The Dock Laborers' union, that, under Lloyd George's proposed unemployment and invalidity insurance law, workmen are required to pay too large a proportion of the premiums. The Shop Assistants' Union demands legal abolition of the widely prevalent system in England of requiring clerks and salesmen to live on their working premises at a price for board and lodging arbitrarily fixed by their employers.

It is not certain by whom the resolutions will be presented, but there is sure to be strong efforts made to denounce the present English jury system. The Dock Laborers' union, that, under Lloyd George's proposed unemployment and invalidity insurance law, workmen are required to pay too large a proportion of the premiums. The Shop Assistants' Union demands legal abolition of the widely prevalent system in England of requiring clerks and salesmen to live on their working premises at a price for board and lodging arbitrarily fixed by their employers.

## THROUGH CHEERS AS MAN IS RESCUED

### Atlantic City Frolickers Witness Daring Feat by Guards Who Save Would-Be Sport.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 6.—Guards Miller and Delaney conducted a daring rescue this afternoon, saving Julius Cohen, an Ocean City visitor, from the rough sea over a square from shore off South Carolina avenue while a big throng thrilled by their bravery applauded from the beach and boardwalk. After Miller had dived twice and finally secured Cohen they made a record trip back to shore, where Cohen lay unconscious for an hour before he responded to treatment.

Cohen chugged around the island from Ocean City in his motor boat and came in close to take on a couple of friends who were bathing. Then he started out toward the end of the ocean pier. He wore a bathing suit under his yachting togs and thought it a good joke to give bathers a sensation by jumping over without divesting himself of his outer garments.

He lunched overboard. The friends in the boat thought they would give him a surprise and started the craft out to sea. Cohen started swimming after them. They soon outdistanced the swimmer, who became exhausted and called for help. Miller and Delaney responded. Because of the rough sea they had difficulty in launching their boat and were twice upset before getting through the break. Cohen had disappeared before the guards were half way to him, but Miller's daring dives were his salvation. Limp and unconscious, he was pulled into the boat and taken ashore.

## JAIL RUSSIAN ARMY OFFICERS FOR GRAFT

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 6.—The draft trials in Moscow resulting from the army clothing scandals have ended in the conviction of fifty-three of the sixty-one accused. Three generals and eight colonels are among those sentenced for extortion and bribe taking. The sentences run from three years to one year in the criminal convict battalion of the army. Thus the ex-generals will have the experience of shoveling sand and wheeling stones under the wardship of private soldiers.

## NOKOMIS BODIES FOUND.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—The bodies of two members of the crew of the Boston schooner Nokomis, which was wrecked in the storm of a week ago, were picked up and brought to Boston today. One was that of Capt. Jack Little. It was found floating southwest of No Man's Land. The second body was picked up off Block Island. The body is that of a young man, smooth face, slick black hair and about five feet tall.

## BR'KLYN TROLLEY CO. MAKES WEAK SHOWING

### Hardly 150 Real Passengers During Day, Most Riders Being Hired Thugs Who Beat Innocent Persons.

## STRONG ARMERS PROVOKE TROUBLE

### Battles Continue Nearly All Day, Many People Badly Hurt---Company Still Obstinate---DeKalb Avenue Men May Yet Quit.

The strike of the men on the Smith Street, Franklin Avenue and Hamilton Ferry lines of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, which began early Saturday morning, was marked yesterday by the monstrous brutality of the "strong arm" men, who constituted the bulk of the "passengers" carried by the few cars that attempted to run. The first car left the barns at Smith and 9th streets yesterday morning at 10:35. No other car had left the barns since 4:15 Saturday afternoon. Traffic ceased at 9:30 o'clock last night.

During the course of the day the police and strong arm men showed their revolvers freely, and on one or two occasions the latter fired at strike sympathizers. Half a dozen times the crowd was provoked almost to frenzy by the threats of these men to shoot. During the course of the day many strike sympathizers and a few strikers were arrested. Several policemen were hurt, and a score or more scabs struck by rocks or beaten up more or less severely by the immense crowds that lined Coney Island avenue, the scene of the greatest activity.

The cars carried during the day perhaps 150 bona fide passengers, and many of these, among them women and children, were injured during the many scuffles that arose. A Call reporter spoke to many of the passengers and learned that fully half of them were not aware that a strike was on, and had no idea of the danger they were running. The company had given them no notice of the state of war, and none had been given them by the scab conductors.

That the company hoped to prevent demonstrations by having women and children, ignorant of their danger, as passengers, was evident from the first. This callous ruse did not, however, attain its end.

Wreck Rage on Boys. A special pastime of the strong arm men was the beating up of small boys. A score of them, all under 16, were clubbed and knocked about by these men, some of the boys being certainly not more than 11 or 12.

The company, meantime, has stirred up trouble for itself among the men on the DeKalb avenue line, which it also operates, and the men on which, organized as a local of the Knights of Labor, had signed the old agreement for 23 cents an hour on July 1. For this reason they had not come out.

Late on Saturday night, however, twenty-five of the men on this line were ordered by the company to operate at cars running to Coney Island. This they refused to do, as it would be scabbing on the men on strike, and the whole twenty-five men were instantly dismissed. Until an early hour on Sunday morning the DeKalb avenue men were considering the advisability of breaking their agreement and striking with their fellow workers. The conclusion reached at the meeting was that they "ought to stand by their agreement," and did not, therefore, call the strike. May Yet Come Out.

P. J. Shea, who has the strike in hand, is still hopeful of the men coming out. They are in entire sympathy with the strike. A Call reporter asked at the car barns early yesterday morning what the company intended to do in reference to running cars. They had issued a statement that cars would be run at 6:30 a. m., but none had left the barns when information was asked for. The strong-arm man on guard at the door of the office refused admittance to all comers. At first he said he knew nothing of the company's plan, and on being pressed went to ask Superintendent Sullivan. He returned with the answer that the superintendent would make no statement and give no information. Later on the cause for the delay transpired. Late on Saturday night the first hatch of scabs had raised trouble. They were regarded by the company as a bum crowd, anyway, and arrangements were reported made with the Farley agency that enabled the company to clear their first scab out.

They then had about 100 men sent from Philadelphia, who arrived early on Sunday morning. When they arrived at the barn, however, they expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the \$2.50 a day and refused to work with an Italian restaurant owner about the food that was being served.

plied them. They then went on strike, demanding \$3 a day and better food. It was this little trouble that delayed the running of the cars. Strong Arm Squad Makes Row. About the time these scabs from Philadelphia were coming in, a squad of strong arm men left the barns. They were followed by a hoisting, jeering crowd of sympathizers of the strikers, and at Court street there was a big fight, as a consequence of which seven men were arrested and taken to the Fifth avenue police station, where they are awaiting trial. Seeing that nothing was doing at Smith street, a Call reporter went to the De Kalb avenue car barns at Culvert avenue. The copy of The Call he was reading caught the eye of the conductor, who opened up a talk. The conductor said he and all the other men on the line were wishing they were with the fellows to help out in the fight, but they could not do that many of the men on strike had been with the Coney Island men for twenty and thirty days, while one of them had been with the De Kalb men had struck in 1898 and the men now on strike had not joined them. That, however, said the conductor, would not prevent the De Kalb men going out with them. Nothing further being available at Smith street at 10:15, and found everything as quiet as a funeral. No car had started, and no one knew when the first one would come out. There were a strong force of police around, every corner having a group of them, reinforced by plain clothes men, while up and down the street paraded to troop of mounted men. Finally, at 10:35, the first car ran past union headquarters, Third avenue and 9th street. It carried no passengers, except a couple of strong-arm men, and passed unmolested on its way to Coney Island, which it reached without more trouble than a running fire of jeers and hoots.

Waldo as a Guard. The second car left at 11:10, preceded by a buggy carrying Police Inspector Rhineland Waldo and Inspector Dooley. No notice was taken of this second car, or of another that came along ten minutes later. The third car was boarded by a Call reporter. The great crowds along the route, plain clothes and jeered and hooted. As the car came to Prospect Park West several stones greeted it, one of the windows being broken. Nothing further transpired until 15th street and Coney Island avenue was reached, when more stray missiles struck the car. Beyond this little moment happened until the car entered the final run to the island. Just as it reached the Padula Restaurant some stones struck it. Two girls leaped from the gruffly moving car, and one of them, Virginia Spelling, 11 West 9th street, was found to have fainted when she was poked up. She had sustained a severe cut on the eyebrow, and several severe lacerations on her legs and arms. Her sister, Janet, who left the car with her, escaped more lightly. The car finished its run without more excitement, and The Call reporter transferred to the car that was waiting to make the return trip. The passengers consisted of four strong-arm men and five other men, who were bona fide travelers. Fifteen minutes after leaving the island two men got on the car. They were informed by the chief of the strong-arm men that while he was on the car they were to keep quiet. Several rocks struck the car meantime, and when a few blocks from Coney Island, a scab on her legs and arms. Her sister, Janet, who left the car with her, escaped more lightly. The car finished its run without more excitement, and The Call reporter transferred to the car that was waiting to make the return trip. The passengers consisted of four strong-arm men and five other men, who were bona fide travelers. Fifteen minutes after leaving the island two men got on the car. 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RICH MEN HOLD MANY IN PEONAGE

U. S. Officials Ready to Prosecute on Affidavits of Slaves.

(By Laffan News Bureau.) NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—White women, to the number probably of a score; negro women, and men of both sexes, are held in bondage in the turpentine camps of Mississippi, according to charges made here. The women are subjected to the most conscienceless treatment, it is alleged, and many of them have been prisoners for years. Involved in the scandal are men with big business connections and prominent in the social world.

With the issuing of affidavits by United States Commissioner A. H. Brown, one of the most gigantic cases of peonage in the history of the South is said to have been unearthed.

Through the work of a special agent of the Bureau of Information of the Department of Justice, who was sent to New Orleans for the express purpose, and with the assistance of the United States District Attorney here, Charlton R. Beattie, and his assistants, the peonage case is said to have been worked up.

The affair is being cloaked with so much mystery it is impossible to give details, but it is hinted the peons may number over a hundred. The women, as well as the men, are forced to work in the turpentine stills.

The local District Attorney's office and other officials connected with the affair, have made every effort to keep it secret.

It is said that affidavits will have to be executed in Jackson, Miss., tomorrow, and that it probably will be Tuesday before arrests are made. Among those said to be involved in the case are a number of persons closely related to some of the leading families of Mississippi. One alleged principal is acquainted all over the South and has business connections in Chicago and St. Louis.

PENNSY R. R. PLUTE'S SUBWAY VIEWS

Vice President Rea Is Angry Because There's No Seventh Avenue Line to Pass New Terminal.

Samuel Rea, vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, made public yesterday his views upon the efficiency and economy of the subway plan adopted by the Board of Estimate on July 31. The burden of Rea's remarks are centered on his dissatisfaction that the subway plans do not include a Seventh avenue subway passing the new Pennsylvania Railroad terminal. That road made every effort to have this line included in the plans.

Rea says: "Primarily has the city the basis for such a tremendous expenditure—\$160,000,000 to probably \$200,000,000—and yet meet its other needs without imposing an unusual tax burden on its property holders and those who rent or occupy the same?"

"Is there any real present necessity for all the subway lines proposed, and can the same be profitably operated? The estimates already made of the revenues and expenses of the new subway system have performed a distinct service by pointing out the long term of years before the proposed subway system will be free from operating losses, but they have not so clearly indicated when, in addition to these losses, the accumulated interest charges on the capital invested will be met; nor have they definitely shown the accumulated burden which the taxpayers and other citizens must pay for at least a period of thirty or more years."

"Can the city's credit be used and should it be used to guarantee either the Interborough or the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, or any other operator against subway losses, or make a preferential payment to them out of public operations at the expense of the citizens?"

"Can the citizens, under present rapid transit conditions, wait for at least five years without any relief?"

"Can it be regarded as a final settlement of the situation to offer the proposed operator the cream of the short distance Broadway-59th street travel and not insist that in fairness it assume the operation of the much needed West Side Seventh avenue subway?"

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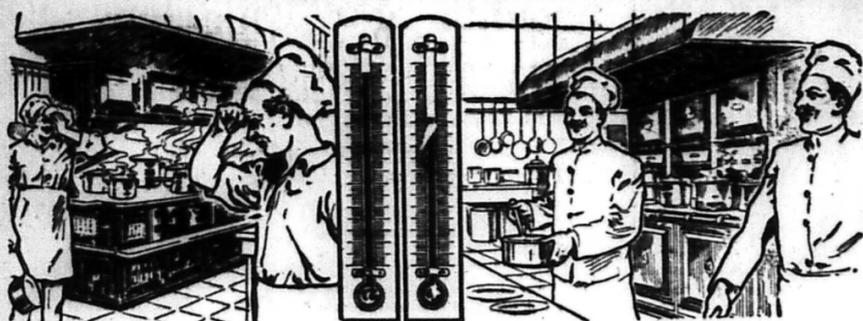
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The Thermometer Tells the Story.

WHETHER it is in the kitchen of the home, hotel, restaurant or club, the mercury in the thermometer may be relied upon to register the degrees of your comfort or discomfort. There are many degrees of difference between the atmospheres in kitchens where gas is used and those where other fuels are used. You turn on the gas when you want to use it for cooking and turn it off when you have finished. No heat at other times. Good work cannot be done in vitiated, super-heated air. Have one of our experts call on you.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York. GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

ALL NATIONS ARE BUILDING ARMAMENTS

England Leads in Collecting Dreadnoughts Loaded With Guns.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Exactly 109 Dreadnoughts have now either been built, being built, or have been ordered for the world's navies. Thirteen nations contribute toward the total. The powers' respective showings are as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Nation, Completed, Launched, In Progress. Includes Great Britain, Germany, United States, Brazil, Japan, Italy, Austria, Russia, France, Spain, Argentina, Chile, Turkey.

The first Dreadnought was begun by England in 1905. The largest and most powerful yet completed is the German Thüringen, displacing 22,800 tons and armed with twelve 12.2-inch, fourteen 5.9-inch and fourteen 3.4-inch guns. The most costly are the Russian vessels. It was originally estimated that they would cost \$10,360,000 apiece.

Twelve-inch guns are still the standard for the main batteries, but in the newer English and Japanese ships 13.5-inch are being mounted. Chile has adopted the same caliber. Germany started with 11-inch, and has worked up to 12.2-inch, and will put 14-inch in later vessels. The same caliber has been adopted in the United States for ships of last year's and subsequent programs. The system of placing three guns in a turret has been adopted by Italy, Austria and Russia, and will also be adopted in this year's American craft.

"LOVE WAVES" A CURE FOR "LOST" COUPLES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—"Every little love wave has a meaning all its own." This is the latest version of a popular song as advocated by Judge William DeLacy, of the local Juvenile Court, who also has charge of trying to make recalcitrant husbands go back home to their wives and help support them as they should.

There have been many theories advocated for the cure of the divorce evil, but it remained for Judge DeLacy to urge the "love wave" method. By then, according to DeLacy, a man can win back the lost love of his wife and a wife can force her spouse to care for and love her even in the face of numerous and even more attractive "affinities."

"Use a little mental suggestion on your wife if you want to win her back after she has ceased to love you," is the theory of the judge, recently expounded during the course of a non-support case in which the husband claimed that his wife had stopped loving him. "Be kind to her and keep constantly before her mind your desire for her love of you. Every time you talk to her, think of this and tell her several times each day that she loves you. Love her so much yourself that she feels the waves of love coming back through the air. These methods will bring you back the love which was once yours and you will be happy."

It is on record that the "love waves" worked in this particular case, so, in the future, they will probably be an established part of the prescription department of Judge DeLacy's court.

AMSTERDAM CLERKS OFTEN LOSE LUNCH

LONDON, Aug. 6.—An investigation was recently made into the hours of labor and working conditions of clerks in business and professional offices in Amsterdam. The investigation covered 120 offices, representing all kinds of employment, in which 1,824 clerks are engaged. Of these 61 are under 15 years of age, 334 between 15 and 20, and 1,829 over 20. The females number 219, of whom 4 are under 15 years of age, 65 between 15 and 20, and 150 above 20 years.

There is no uniformity in working time in the various offices. The hours in the forwarding business are particularly long. There is usually a nominal limit to office working hours but none in practice. The clerk's actual working time depends upon the amount of business on hand, and he must labor beyond the nominal closing hour without additional pay. There is often no opportunity to go out for the midday lunch, so that it must be taken in the office if at all. It is also found that there is some Sunday work and no Saturday half holiday except in banks and stock brokers' offices, and it is particularly deplored that little time for study is given to the younger clerks.

"LET THEM DIE LIKE SWINE IN A BOG"

Turkish Commander Tried to Exterminate Entire Albanian Population.

CETTINJE, Aug. 6.—Gen. Torgut Pasha, who has been relieved as commander of the Turkish troops in the field against the Albanians, was not trying to put down the insurrection, according to the Montenegrin army officers who have personally investigated conditions on the Turkish side of the frontier, but to exterminate the entire Albanian Catholic population. He is said to believe that these people will never remain permanently peaceable under Turkish rule and to consider that Turkey will be better off if they are completely wiped out. Ibrahim Efendi Kijori, a high Turkish official at Scutari, is quoted as saying openly that the plan is to "let them die like swine in a bog."

The rebellion this year followed a Turkish attempt to force Turkish customs and sentiment upon the Albanians, to crush them under an unbearable load of taxation and to draft the young men, as soldiers, to the most distant parts of the empire. When Torgut took the field he fell first upon the warlike Malisiori, in the north, killed as many as possible and drove about 100,000 men, women and children across the frontier into Montenegro.

Then he drew a strong cordon of troops along the frontier to keep them there. Next he forced the Shala and Slaku clansmen, at that time peaceable, farther to the southward from the hills into their villages and cut their food supply, notifying them that there would be no more for them until they surrendered their weapons.

Knowing that this was intended as a mere preliminary to their slaughter, the tribesmen refused and are being rapidly starved out. In fact, the attack which the Shala people were recently reported to have made upon the Turks at Traboina was nothing but a desperate attempt to break through the Turkish cordon into Montenegro after food for their starving wives and children. Of these tribesmen there are about 8,000.

Against the clans whose custom it is to spend the summer in the hills and the winters, where grazing for their flocks is better, in the Bregmatia, or marshy bottomlands, another policy was adopted. On their recent descent into the Bregmatia last autumn, Turkish soldiers awaited them at the Drin Bridge and enforced a payment of 16 cents per head for the passage of each sheep—worth about \$2.70—as well as the surrender of all weapons.

Having them disarmed and practically helpless, it was quite safe for Torgut to refuse them, at the beginning of the summer, permission to return to the hills. Malaria is raging violently among them, their flocks are perishing from the foul water of the now stagnant marshes, and between sickness and starvation, these clans, too, numbering about 16,000, seem certain to disappear shortly.

REAL ESTATE MEN FROM U. S. HIT CUBA

Americans Now Hold 35 Per Cent of Total Foreign Capital There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—American capital is increasing in Cuba, according to Consular reports. About two years ago a few Americans bought over 400 acres of land adjacent to the City of Cienfuegos in Cuba at what was considered at that time a high price. Local real estate men, merchants and financiers shook their heads and predicted dismal failure, stating that in their opinion it would take twenty years to sell 200 lots in Cienfuegos.

However, the purchasers proceeded to divide the tract in city blocks and more than 1,500 lots, and offered them for sale at reasonable prices as compared with other city property. Over 1,000 lots were sold at the end of last March, and a city stands now where on their first visit the purchasers bought what looked to them like a "slightly rolling prairie farm."

Notwithstanding this highly beneficial result of their investment these Americans are looked upon here as benefactors of the poor, for they enabled them to buy building lots at uniform and reasonable prices and gave them liberal terms, something new here, thus assisting them to escape paying high rent for the uncomfortable houses or rooms in which they were compelled to live.

There is over \$100,000,000 of American capital in Cuba, about 35 per cent of the total foreign capital invested. Some has been imprudently invested, but an investigation will show that the country is not responsible, and that at least the same caution is required as in investments in the United States. Last year the Cuban Government established a bureau of information under the guidance of an American who has resided in Cuba many years, and has a wide acquaintance with the island. The number of vessels entering the port of Cienfuegos during 1910 was 305, 260 steam and 45 sailing vessels. Of the total only 8 steamships and 14 sailing vessels were American.

VACUUM CLEANER WILL ABSORB CATS' FLEAS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Is your dog covered with fleas? Does the family cat sit around all day making futile and ineffectual stabs with its hind legs at inaccessible places on its anatomy in an effort to catch elusive fleas? Do the other four-legged animals that belong to the family also give evidence of being inhabited by the biting parasites? Then use a vacuum cleaner.

All the dog soap and cat soap on the market is worthless when compared to the common or garden variety of vacuum cleaner, according to a statement of C. Barnwell Robinson, dean of the United States College of Veterinary Surgery of this city.

The other day while a vacuum cleaner was being used to withdraw the surplus dirt from the floor of the animal hospital, one of the attendants playfully ran the nozzle over the cat's back. At first the feline resented the attack, but, upon second thought, she stayed, and the operation was renewed. It was found that a large number of fleas that had found a resting place in its fur had been killed by the application of the cleaner. From that time on, Dr. Robinson asserts that the cat voluntarily backs up to the cleaner to receive her daily dry bath.

Dr. Robinson has found that the vacuum apparatus is a great success as a flea exterminator and he intends to spread the news broadcast so that all other animals' owners—as well as the animals themselves—may profit by the accidental discovery.

GENERAL ASSAULT ON LABOR OF FRANCE

Fight Growing Steadily Hotter With Reactionists of the Republic.

By LOUIS H. WETMORE. (Correspondence to The Call.)

LONDON, July 23.—The Parisian police are still carrying out their maneuvers to obtain evidence against the leaders of the General Federation of Labor and other labor agitators. The day before yesterday the residences of many of the labor leaders were searched, this being the next step after the examination of the Bourse du Travail's offices the other day.

The Bourse du Travail is the chief office of the C. G. T.

The reactionary powers in office are evidently bent on the complete destruction of the Federation of Labor. Arrests of labor leaders are imminent, while Gustave Herve, the famous Socialist and anti-militarist, the editor of the revolutionary Guerre Sociale, whose imprisonment has so far been more or less tentative, has now been transferred from the Sante Prison in Paris, to a country jail, where the authorities consider his capacity for mischief will be greatly diminished.

The reason the authorities give for his transference is, that he recently wrote an article in his paper warning the new Prime Minister, Caillaux, of the fate of the Russian de Plehve. "This kind of writing must be stopped," so says Reaction. And so Herve will probably no longer be allowed to edit his paper from his prison cell.

Jaures Leaving Town. Meanwhile Jaures has decided to spend the summer outside of France. Things are getting too hot there! Accordingly, he has accepted an invitation to lecture in South America (following in the footsteps of Clemenceau). The Times this morning announces that he has already departed.

Before I tell what steps the Federation of Labor has taken to counteract the activity of the police, I must narrate a little incident that will give the readers of The Call some idea of the extent that the new French Ministry has allied itself with reactionary capitalism.

The systematic character of the new policy of reaction is clearly shown in the fact that the Minister of Marine has refused leave of absence to a man who is working in the government yard at Toulon, and who desired to go as a delegate to a labor congress in Berlin. Also, it may not be out of place to state here that over ninety arrests have taken place since last October on the charge of "sabotage," and that since the same date over 3,000 great or small acts of "sabotage" have been committed. Recently there has been much tampering with the railway signals by the "saboteurs."

The employees of the East Railway Company have just put on record the fact that they are against this destructive method of agitation. I spoke above of certain steps that the Federation of Labor had taken to protect itself against the activity of the police. The most important of these is the formation of a secret detective force that will watch the State police and inform the members of the Federation of Labor what plots are being hatched against them. By means of this secret force the Federation of Labor is able to discover the intentions of the government before it acts and, at the same time, discover the government spies within its own ranks. Of these there are many.

Only the other day the officials of the Federation of Labor were able to announce that they had discovered a new spy. This was a man, Metivier by name, who has the name in the federation, as being one of its most ardent supporters. He has been extremely active in (seemingly) aiding the revolutionists and has been a member of some ten different labor organizations. He has served a couple of terms in prison for his activity and for "his insults to the army." And now it seems that he is a spy!

It has been proved that in 1908 he went to M. Clemenceau, one of the bitterest opponents that French labor has ever had, and arranged to provide him and his successors with full news of the C. G. T.'s activity in return for \$50 a month.

This Judas has now disappeared from view. Doubtless he is living comfortably somewhere, on the rewards paid him for betraying his class. He is the third spy that has been discovered by the Federation of Labor's secret police force during the last few months.

LEMON GROWERS SCARED. LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6.—Members of the California Citizens' Union and many Democrats of the State are bombarding Champ Clark and Oscar Underwood with telegrams, protesting against the removal of the tariff on lemons as contemplated by the House amendment to the farmers' free list. Fifty per cent of the lemons used in America are grown in California, where there are about 28,000 acres of bearing groves, representing \$150,000,000 in investments.

BARGEMAN LOSES LIFE. Francis Fresca, a bargeman, living at 67 Varick street, was drowned off Pier 32, North River, yesterday morning. He was making the barge he worked on fast to her dock when the rope broke, pitching him into the river. His body was recovered.

Table with 3 columns: National League, American League, and individual team statistics (Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston).

SPORTS

CUBS AGAIN FALL

Brooklyn's Big Bats Drive Cole From Mount and Chicago Takes Another Tumble.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Heavy hitting by the Dodgers again laid the Cubs low today before a crowd of 25,000. Cole was succeeded by Reulbach in the sixth, and Toney finished the game.

This makes three out of four for the Dodgers, and the Cubs now lead the Pirates by but half a game.

Among those present were the New York Giants, Manager McGraw and his men occupying boxes. The Giants won a three game series with the Cubs tomorrow and they enjoyed the trouncing of their bitter rivals. Cole lasted five rounds. The Dodgers accumulated a total of twelve hits, getting ten of them while the King was on the mound. Tooley, Wheat, and Hummel were the sluggers. Tooley got three hits, one of them a triple. Wheat also acquired three safe ones, one of his being for two bases.

Hummel drove out a triple and a double. Barger worked for the Dodgers and held the Cubs safe all the way. Their sole run was scored on Schulte's home run drive over the right field fence. This gave him fifteen home runs this season and he is now leading the National League in that respect. The score:

Score table for Cubs vs Dodgers. Columns: Chicago, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Includes Sheekard, Schulte, Archer, H. Zimmerman, Doyle, Shean, Seiler, Hoffman, Cole, Reulbach, Toney, Graham.

Totals..... 33 1 7 27 19

Brooklyn..... AB. R. H. O. A. E.

Score table for Brooklyn vs Cubs. Columns: Brooklyn, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Includes Tooley, Daubert, Wheat, Hummel, Davidson, Coulson, E. Zimmerman, Vergen, Barger.

Totals..... 35 6 11 27 10

\*\*Batted for Cole in sixth.

\*\*Batted for Reulbach in eighth.

Brooklyn..... 3 0 1 2 0 0 0-6

Chicago..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1

OTHER GAMES.

At St. Louis—First game: R. H. E.

Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 4

St. Louis..... 1 0 4 2 0 1 1 0-0 12 0

Second game:

Boston..... 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0-5 5 0

St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0-1 4 3

At Cincinnati:

Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 1-7 12 1

Philadelphia 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 0-6 13 1

Second game—R. H. E.

Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-1 9 2

Cincinnati..... 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0-3 5 2

FLYNN READY FOR BARRY.

Tony Ross, of Pittsburg, who recently forced Joe Jeannette to extend himself to escape defeat, has been secured by the Twentieth Century Athletic Club to meet the winner of the ten-round contest between "Porky" Flynn and Jim Barry, which will be staged tomorrow night in the St. Nicholas Rink, 66th street and Broadway. Barry has been in strict training at Sheephead Bay under the mentorship of Tom Sharkey. Flynn has also trained faithfully for the fray with Sam Langford, and his manager, Joe Woodman, asserts that he will have no excuses this time to offer if he suffers defeat on this occasion. Barry, adds Woodman, and he knows Barry like a book, which will greatly aid "Porky," who thinks well of Sam's advice. Barry will be attended in his corner by Billy Papke, who is a great friend of the Westerner.

BASEBALL CHAT.

Secretary Barnard of the Cleveland Club says Harry Davis hasn't signed any kind of a paper whatever to manage the Naps next season.

George Moriarty is too busy trying to help the Tigers win the pennant just now to write any songs, but expects to resurrect the muse as soon as the season is over.

Joe Jackson is not only a hard hitter and fast man, but a quick thinker on the ball field.

Pitcher Krapp of the Cleveland's watches the bases sharply and is quick as a flash at fielding ground balls.

Cy Young hasn't pitched a game against the Highlanders this year.

The Giants and Pirates have met in four series this year, and in every one Barry adds Woodman, and he knows Barry like a book, which will greatly aid "Porky," who thinks well of Sam's advice. Barry will be attended in his corner by Billy Papke, who is a great friend of the Westerner.

DETROIT IN NEW YORK: Chicago in Philadelphia; St. Louis in Washington; Cleveland in Boston.

NEW YORK IN CHICAGO: Brooklyn in St. Louis; Philadelphia in Pittsburg; Boston in Cincinnati.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. Won. Lost. Pct. Chicago..... 57 26 .615

CLUBS WAITING ON BOXING COMMISSION

It is now conceded that Charles J. Harvey will be appointed secretary of the State Boxing Commission, which will be organized this week. Bartow S. Weeks is expected to make a formal statement as to whether he will accept the appointment as chairman or not. If Weeks accepts the new law will be strictly enforced without further delay, and clubs applying for licenses will be promptly dealt with.

Those in close touch with the situation believe that the commission will not permit referees to give decisions for no other reason than with a decision there will be no increase in betting, which under present conditions is strictly private, and is also conducted on a small scale. Among boxing fans there is a wide difference of opinion on this point, those favoring decisions asserting that if they are honestly rendered there can be no harm.

It has been suggested that the referees and timekeepers should be licensed by the commission, but the new law does not provide for such action. If club officials are convicted of dishonesty the remedy is a forfeiture of the club's license, so that club promoters will be compelled to see that the men who preside over bouts conduct themselves in the proper manner.

The commission has the power to put boxing on a high plane and the members of it have always championed clean methods. As the national commission rules baseball so this State commission can govern boxing, with the result that the confidence of the public will be increased and objectionable features will be eliminated. If there are promoters who will be watching it is said that they will receive licenses with a fair warning that if they fail to live up to the requirements they will be ruled out of the game for good. Persons disciplined in this manner can appeal to the courts.

LONG ACRE BOUTS.

Fast Preliminaries and Quickly Ended Finals Fill the Evening.

The Long Acre presented an interesting and sometimes amusing bill for the benefit of its members Saturday night. In the final battle Tommy Strout was pitted against Bobby Moore for ten rounds, but matters were quickly ended after Strout landed a hard right on the jaw, followed up with a left to the body, which sent Moore to the canvas for the full count. Moore showed gameness, but could not stand the pounding he received.

Simon Gregory and Joe Holladay met in the semi-final contest and were scheduled to go six rounds, but after the latter received several blows on the jaw and body he was all in and fell to the canvas, where he looked for a soft spot and took the full count. Before the referee counted him out he was sent to the mat seven times but managed to regain his feet, and gameness was the only thing that saved him from going out early in the game.

All of the preliminaries were good, in which Eddie Malroy and Kid Farmer went three rounds to a draw; Mike Ryan won from Kid Freeman; Joe Spaler defeated Eddie Hollan; Mike Torrey had no trouble in winning from Kid Winter; Young Lorie beat Young Hyland; Kid Rose won over Battling Allen; Jack Beau lost to Jack Tate, and Kid Tricks went three rounds with Battling Sam to a draw.

TINKER REINSTATED.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Joe Tinker was reinstated prior to the game with Brooklyn today. Manager Chance and the great shortstop held a lengthy interview in President Murphy's office. When the door opened both men were shaking hands. This came the announcement, President Murphy making it. "Tinker has been reinstated," he said. "His line has been removed and he will be in the game tomorrow against New York." "We came to an understanding," said Chance.

SPORTING TALK.

A rival American Association manager attempts to disclose the secret of Pitcher O'Toole's effectiveness with the statement that he mixes up a spit ball with a fast shoot, always giving the impression that he is using the wet fling. But the discoverer of O'Toole's secret doesn't say when it is possible to distinguish between the two deliveries.

The American Association man have resumed their expansion talk and their agents say that union connections are making the National Commission next month the circuit will be expanded to embrace these cities: Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Louisville and Columbus.

One Round Hogan is here. He is now under the management of Gil Beag, president of the Madison Athletic Club, and will remain in the East indefinitely. Hogan says he did not train properly for his scrap with Weigant, and also insists that the low weight he had to make greatly weakened him. He is ready to meet all comers at 135 pounds and hopes that K. O. Brown will take him on that limit. Brown probably will meet Fighting Dick Hyland at the Twentieth Century Athletic Club before he tackles Hogan, and after the latter he will mingle with Abe Attell. The little Dutchman expects to clean up \$20,000 or more before New Year's, leaving a bout with Weigant out of his calculations.

Tom Kennedy, the former amateur, has been urged by his friends to keep on fighting in spite of his defeat by Falser. So he has decided to train for a month or more for the purpose of taking off some of the rust from which he has suffered. It is said that Kennedy is a man who has not been himself at his friends believe he will win Falser or any other white horse, inasmuch as it is conceded that the former amateur possesses unusual science for a man of his size and experience.

THE SHOE HAT.

104 E. Houston Street, N. Y.



SOCIALISTS MAKING GOOD IN BUTTE, MONT.

Reducing City's Expenses. Victory Was Result of Agitation.

By A. G. EDMUNDS, (Correspondence to The Call.)

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 4.—The Socialist victory last spring was no means the result of the sudden rising of public indignation in revolt against...

After the fall election, which showed a surprising increase in the Socialist vote, the time seemed ripe for the launching of a Socialist paper...

It was evident at once that the paper had appeared at the psychological moment. The people received it gladly and watched for the succeeding copies eagerly.

It was purely a literature campaign, there being only three meetings held during the entire time.

It accomplished its purposes, for the working class vote was practically unanimous for the Socialist party.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TODAY.

Branch 4—15th street and Eighth avenue, H. H. Layburn and I. Phillips.

Branch 9—Northwest corner 169th street and Clinton avenue, J. C. Frost.

Branch 5—At the regular meeting of Branch 5 tonight interesting plans of the Executive Committee will be laid before the branch.

Branch 10 will hold a discussion meeting on the subject, "Does Socialism Conflict With Religion?" tonight at 8 o'clock.

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should send delegates to this conference, which is organized by the Socialist party, the Central Federated Union, the Building Trades Council of New York, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, United Hebrew Trades, Bronx Labor Council, and all bona fide labor organizations in the city.

FLORIDA. Another Socialist daily will soon be issued. The Beacon at Tampa, Fla., has proven such a great success that it will be turned into a daily next October.

TENNESSEE. Colly, Rutout and Sambat, Grumbach spoke in the name of the German Reading Club, his words being acclaimed by cheers for the German party.

MINNESOTA. The Chief of Police of Minneapolis has awakened to the fact that he cannot bluff the Socialists. Since he has been in office a campaign of persecution against Socialist street speakers has been carried on.

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NORWAY. A great lockout is going on in Norway. It at first affected the workers in the sawmills and joiners, in the celluloid and paper factories—altogether 96 firms, with about 16,000 workers.

PRUSSIAN POLAND. A Polish club at Gembits intended to give a Polish drama, "Ewa Mikowska." The police forbade the representation of the piece on the ground that its contents were calculated to arouse Polish national consciousness.

IOWA. A full municipal ticket will be put in the field by the Socialists of Clinton at the next election. The local has increased from five to seventy-five during the past year despite the fact that over half the members have been out of work for a considerable length of time.

OHIO. The official count shows that the new State Executive Committee will consist of J. H. Henderson, Columbus; Ruthenberg, Cleveland; Denison, New Philadelphia; Prevey, Akron; McCarty, Coshocton; Johnson, Piqua, and Bates, of Toledo.

AL T. Wilson, a well known railway switchman of Massillon, has been nominated for Mayor by the Socialist party and there is a pretty good chance that he will come close to winning. Nick Weitch, the popular cigar maker, has been named for constitutional convention, along with

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SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regatta, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Colly, Rutout and Sambat, Grumbach spoke in the name of the German Reading Club, his words being acclaimed by cheers for the German party. A resolution was carried protesting emphatically against the Moroccan adventure, and promising to abide by the decision of the Stuttgart international congress to resist war by every possible means.

Louis Cohn has just died at Breslau, nearly 90 years of age. He fought on the barricades in the revolution of 1849, and later, when he found that the bourgeoisie were losing the democratic idea more and more, he convened a meeting of Breslau workmen, where Julius Kracker, the deputy for Breslau, spoke, also, eventually joined our party.

A great demonstration was organized recently by the Social Democrats of Budapest against the bill dealing with military service, and to demand universal suffrage. The procession started from the Reform Club, and marched down the Andrassy street in ever increasing numbers.

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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 Display.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in finding new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. ANSTERHAM AVE., 1524 (near 160th St.)—5 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; \$22-25.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 222 ST. 135 E.—4 large rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent \$25. Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn. 177th ST., 134 E.—Cozy, elegant three room, bath; steam heat; hot water; \$14-15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Manhattan. 16th ST., 95 E.—Large, light rooms, bath, steam heat; hot water; \$12-13.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Manhattan. 17th ST., 145 E.—Large and small rooms; central; \$10-12.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Manhattan. 12th ST., 435 W.—Hall rooms, \$12, \$10, \$8, \$6, \$4, \$3, \$2.

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DR. A. CARR. URGENT DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 183 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN. SURGEON DENTIST. 22 East 109th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 340-1 Harlem.

Dr. Ph. Lewin. Surgeon Dentist. 330 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St. Bronx.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY. MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants. 101 Bleecker St., 150 & 157 Nassau St., 101 South Ave., 106 E. 54th St., 107 South Ave., 108 E. 54th St., 109 South Ave., 110 South Ave., 111 South Ave., 112 South Ave., 113 South Ave., 114 South Ave., 115 South Ave., 116 South Ave., 117 South Ave., 118 South Ave., 119 South Ave., 120 South Ave., 121 South Ave., 122 South Ave., 123 South Ave., 124 South Ave., 125 South Ave., 126 South Ave., 127 South Ave., 128 South Ave., 129 South Ave., 130 South Ave., 131 South Ave., 132 South Ave., 133 South Ave., 134 South Ave., 135 South Ave., 136 South Ave., 137 South Ave., 138 South Ave., 139 South Ave., 140 South Ave., 141 South Ave., 142 South Ave., 143 South Ave., 144 South Ave., 145 South Ave., 146 South Ave., 147 South Ave., 148 South Ave., 149 South Ave., 150 South Ave., 151 South Ave., 152 South Ave., 153 South Ave., 154 South Ave., 155 South Ave., 156 South Ave., 157 South Ave., 158 South Ave., 159 South Ave., 160 South Ave., 161 South Ave., 162 South Ave., 163 South Ave., 164 South Ave., 165 South Ave., 166 South Ave., 167 South Ave., 168 South Ave., 169 South Ave., 170 South Ave., 171 South Ave., 172 South Ave., 173 South Ave., 174 South Ave., 175 South Ave., 176 South Ave., 177 South Ave., 178 South Ave., 179 South Ave., 180 South Ave., 181 South Ave., 182 South Ave., 183 South Ave., 184 South Ave., 185 South Ave., 186 South Ave., 187 South Ave., 188 South Ave., 189 South Ave., 190 South Ave., 191 South Ave., 192 South Ave., 193 South Ave., 194 South Ave., 195 South Ave., 196 South Ave., 197 South Ave., 198 South Ave., 199 South Ave., 200 South Ave., 201 South Ave., 202 South Ave., 203 South Ave., 204 South Ave., 205 South Ave., 206 South Ave., 207 South Ave., 208 South Ave., 209 South Ave., 210 South Ave., 211 South Ave., 212 South Ave., 213 South Ave., 214 South Ave., 215 South Ave., 216 South Ave., 217 South Ave., 218 South Ave., 219 South Ave., 220 South Ave., 221 South Ave., 222 South Ave., 223 South

# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3393-3394, Beckman.

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| For One Month       | .10    | Issue Only | 3 Cts.  | Issue Only | 3 Cts.  |

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VOL. 4. MONDAY, AUGUST 7. No. 219.

## THE HELPLESS MILLIONS

We formerly prided ourselves on being a democratic, self-sufficing people, perfectly able to take care of our own affairs and meet all emergencies. We put an end to kingcraft and of the king's pretense of a divine right to rule us. For we could rule ourselves and run our own business for our own benefit.

But we have gradually outgrown these superb and manly ideas, and we have now the spectacle of that leading American, Theodore Roosevelt, announcing that we are an incompetent, helpless, stupid, craven mass of people incapable of understanding what is good for us or of doing what is of benefit.

Every American who believes that the mass of the people are working upward to greater intelligence and to a wider understanding of right government cannot be otherwise than either depressed or angered at Roosevelt's declaration that the welfare of this country rests in the hands of two or three persons. In 1907 we would have plunged to the demeriton bowwows had he not rushed in, raised aloft a warning right hand and bade the panic cease. With a ready and equally potent left hand he gave to that other strong man, J. Pierpont Morgan, permission profitably to violate the law.

Mr. Roosevelt not only unhesitatingly said the American people are a crowd of helpless imbeciles as regards their own affairs, but they are also a crowd of brainless dupes in their estimation of their protectors and leaders, the few fit and strong men left in this vast land.

"The so-called Morgan interests," he said, "were the only interests which retained a full hold on the confidence of the people of New York, not only the business people, but the immense mass of men and women who owned small investments or had small savings in the banks and trust companies."

All confidence lost except confidence in Morgan! There was none left in themselves!

According to all capitalist standards these business men and even the small investors, in diminishing degree, should have been the brains of the country, for they assuredly are the beneficiaries of the work done in this country.

From the labor of the working class they receive profits, and from their investments they receive dividends. Yet when a great emergency arose, when these men were confronted with black ruin, did they rise up to protect themselves? Did they heroically defend their interests?

No, because they were incapable of doing so. They were like a flock of sheep surrounded by a pack of wolves. They, however, set up such an intolerable bleating that those two heroic shepherds and custodians of the national flock, J. Pierpont Morgan and Theodore Roosevelt, rushed to the rescue.

It is a striking picture, graphically drawn. Somehow or other, it does not present the American people in a favorable light, nor does it increase the trust in Mr. Morgan. He may have been willing to "rescue" the nation. But he did not do it until he got his price. What the price was only those who were "assisted" during the panic can say. Most of them are silent, doubtlessly because they fear they will be "assisted" still further.

But one point in the matter is quite plain. The specific thing now under investigation, the purchase of Tennessee Coal and Iron by the United States Steel Corporation, reveals one highly interesting fact; the Steel Trust, at its own price, added Tennessee Coal and Iron to its assets and Mr. Roosevelt helped the good work along.

Those who owned, or thought they owned, the smaller company were not pleased then, nor have they grown happier as time has passed. On the contrary, they seem more than ever of the conviction that they were the victims of a gigantic holdup.

Mr. Roosevelt is still vehement in his protestations of righteousness. If he still thinks he is right, then it is evident that increase of years has not brought him increase of wisdom. He must be actually blind to the true significance of the raid of 1907 and what it indicated.

The banking operations for some time previous had been of the usual kind, and industrial ventures were neither better nor worse. But any jar received by the props of capitalism reveals the thorough rottenness of the whole structure. One concern after another went toppling over, because all of them are riddled with decay. The stopping of the panic and the "restoration of public confidence" were accomplished by some of the less rotten concerns bolstering themselves up by taking over the wealth of the weaker concerns.

Although the panic happened four years ago the effects of it are felt yet. There may be people who still believe Morgan and Roosevelt were superhuman beings who graciously came to the aid of stricken mankind. But the number is steadily becoming smaller, for the number of Socialists is steadily growing greater.

To the Socialist the panic of 1907 was an economic phenomenon inseparable from capitalism, and indicative of the vicious weakness of the capitalist system. A panic intensifies the misery of the poor, and it forces into the ranks of the poor many of these who believed themselves safe because they had investments and deposits in trusts and banks. When the panic is over, or for a while becomes less intense, it will always be found that the control of wealth has passed to fewer hands than before the panic began.

How true that was of the last panic is shown by the fact that Mr. Morgan's "rescuing ability," great as it was in 1907, is still greater in 1911.

There is another thing, and that is, the Socialists do not take such a gloomy view of the abject helplessness of the people of this nation as Mr. Roosevelt does. They do not believe that the American people are so little lacking in sense and strength of character that they have to turn over to a commission consisting of himself and Mr. Morgan the complete conduct of their affairs.

On the contrary, they believe that the basis of the trouble is that "strong" men have been permitted to run things that are of general concern, and that the cure for the evils resulting therefrom is for the whole people to take charge of their own business.

Kings of finance are as dangerous as kings by divine right.

## THE CAR STRIKE

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, owing to the systematic underpaying, overworking and ill treatment of its men, has forced them into a strike. This traction company is of the same variety as the other divisions of the traction trust which has New York at its mercy. The treatment it accords its men it accords the public also.

Yet the city authorities have turned over to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company the construction of new subway lines. In Brooklyn the B. R. T. is hated as thoroughly as the Interborough is hated in Manhattan, and with as good cause.

A strike on either or both of these systems is a matter of the utmost certainty within a short time, because conditions there are no better than they are on the line where the strike now exists.

Instead of having turned the construction of the new lines over to these same pirates the city had an opportunity to build the lines itself and operate them for the benefit of the traveling public.

But the city government is not in existence for the welfare of the people, but for the purpose of dividing public wealth up among private concerns.

All the discomfort that comes from a strike is a thing that we bring upon ourselves. There is no need of conditions that make a strike imperative, with the suffering it causes the strikers and all others concerned. But there will be strikes and the public will suffer as long as the public permit private traction companies to exploit them.

## OUTLINE FOR A MUNICIPAL RESEARCH BUREAU

By EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE.

Now that the Socialist party is gaining control of city governments in this country, the study of practical municipal problems in a systematic way becomes of prime importance. While it is unfortunately true that but a small proportion of the party members has the time, energy and means to devote to such study, and therefore the preparation and publication of such outlines as herewith presented are more or less futile, there are to be found individuals and locals who will appreciate the value of this research work and will cut it out, preserve it and act upon the suggestions offered. It is said that the great investigations in New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh cost tens of thousands of dollars and consumed the entire time and labors of scores of expert investigators. It is most gratifying to note that the Socialist party has made a beginning in this way in appropriating money toward research expenses. For the most part, however, investigation work must be carried on, if at all, by volunteers, at their own time and expense. The educational value of the work of learning about the political problems of city government is very great and develops well informed citizens and future candidates of weight and influence in the community. There will be a conference of Socialist elected municipal officials at Milwaukee August 12 to discuss these problems, and this conference ought to be well attended and give an impetus to a more efficient Socialist administration.

The following outline has been prepared for use in Connecticut particularly, but it can readily be adapted to other States. The absence of home rule in Connecticut is marked and the special privileges in great. Connecticut has a unique system of town, city and borough governments.

**Materials.**  
State Register and Manual, years 1901-1911, inclusive. Source (Secretary of State).  
Copy of the general statutes of the State, revised to date. (In public library.)  
Ordinances enacted by Board of Aldermen and Board of Councilmen, revised up to date. (City Clerk or public library.)  
Reports of every department and officer in city and town government, years 1901-1911, inclusive.  
Mayors' messages, if possible, for the last ten years.  
Aldermanic-Councilmanic acts concerning public service corporations. (These reports, messages and acts found in reports of the Common Council.)  
Legislative acts authorizing city or town to engage in municipal enterprises, also concerning public service corporations, franchises, terms, etc. (Library. Special acts of Legislature.)  
Bureau of Clippings—Daily clippings from local papers and other exchanges concerning municipal problems.

**References.**  
Secure by purchase or loan from public library books on taxation, public ownership, municipal government, etc. In each branch there are several well known authorities. By all means see that "A City for the People," by Frank Parsons, is available for reference.

Interest some good lawyer friendly to Socialism to refer to on legal aspects of your rights as investigators. Get a taxpayer working with the bureau, as sometimes only a taxpayer, in the presently accepted sense of that term, is admitted to city records you may wish to inspect.

The corresponding secretary should write to these organizations and other, for appropriate material, which may be full of suggestions:  
City Clerk, Milwaukee, Wis.  
City Clerk, New York, N. Y.  
Taxpayers' League, New York, N. Y.

Committee of One Hundred, New York, N. Y.  
Citizens' Union, New York, N. Y.  
Municipal Research Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.  
Council of One Hundred, New Haven, Conn.  
Civil Federation.  
Tell them who and what you are, and what you are trying to do, and they will understand and help.  
Specialize on Taxation, e. g. What is the Soners System? Municipal Ownership; Enforcement of Law; Receipts and Expenditures of City and Town.

The moral problem of your city, vice, crime, etc. Get statistical records, if possible, of charity, police and court departments.

**Suggestive Questions.**  
What are the duties of this, that and the other officer? Is he carrying the intended effect? What are the earnings of this, that and the other public service corporation; its capital stock; its dividends; its bonds; its rates; quality of service, etc.  
Whenever you find the correct answer to a question write it down on note paper for transmission to the proper chart.

How many miles of paved streets? Or sewers, etc.? How much does the city pay for its electric lighting per light, and how much do other cities pay for the same service? How much does it cost cities owning and operating their own plants, etc.?  
Write to the following cities, usually to the Mayor or City Clerk, for information, reports of publicly owned enterprises, for statistics concerning pavements, sewers, street car fares, etc.  
Toledo, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; South Norwalk, Conn.; Wallingford, Conn.; Meriden, Conn.; Norwich, Conn.; Detroit, Mich.; Columbus, Ohio; Winnipeg, Canada; Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Me.

What is the bonded debt of your city? What is the amount of the sinking fund? What proportion of the real value of real estate is taxed? What is the tax rate? What are the duties and powers of the Selectmen? Population by wards? Latest census? Number of homes owned free? Mortgages? Number of families living in rented homes? Compare 1900 and 1910 census figures in these respects. Are the wards equal in population? Are the wards Democratic or Republican? Name each.

**Additional Questions.**  
Who does the buying of supplies for the various city departments? Do two city officials buy the same articles? Is it not possible that on the same day they may pay different prices for the same thing? If so, did the city not lose on the transaction at the higher price, quality being considered?

Advocate a central purchasing agent for the city. What offices and officers around city hall are unnecessary? What offices can be consolidated, and what offices abolished?

What are the wages of the city employees and all city officials? What are the hours of these various officers for city business? Are they at their desks on time?

What are the wages of firemen, policemen, school teachers, etc.? What are the wages of school janitors, etc.? Get them all.

What is the relation of the School Board to the other city bodies? Has the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen control over the School Board? Have the voters of the city anything to say about the money that is spent on the schools?

What commissions has the city? Any paying commission? Any park board? Any board of finance? What are their duties, their salaries, etc.?  
As you think of questions that you never thought of before, write them

down. Below them fill in the answers.  
Don't brag about what your municipal research bureau is going to do or what it has done. Work and keep mum, and don't expect that you are about to uncover the thieves in high places.  
A good mathematician is needed in the bureau to work on the charts, computing per cents, averages, etc.

**Charts.**  
Expensive paper is unnecessary. Substantial wrapping paper that will take ink will suffice. Do not start filling in the charts until you have access to the material wanted, or until the material is ready to be put on the charts. The heads should be strung out in a continued horizontal line. Don't crowd the charts. Don't be afraid of wasting the wrapping paper.

Have the expenditure kept pace with the increase in receipts? Why has the town been raising the grand list and the tax rate, too? Has the increase in population been so great as to warrant the increase? Aren't you stretching that increase in population argument, Mr. Republican or Mr. Democrat, whoever may be in power? Why this sudden or gradual jump in administration expenses?

When the charts are filled out, study them. The facts will jump out at you. Resolve the facts, the per cents, the increases and decreases in your mind. Know your facts well, though, before jumping at conclusions. The increase (sudden increase) in expenditures may have been caused by a new school building, a new fire station, some new fire apparatus, some really worthy improvement. Don't fall into snares that catch the hasty student. Take years if necessary in getting your facts. Spread them among the Comrades so that all will know the inside more than they know at present.

**Concluding Suggestions.**  
Learn, if possible, the wires or pulls in your city politics among the old parties. Who is the big boss and who are his henchmen? What are their connections, open or subterranean, with the public service corporations? Is some public office holder engaged in a private business doing business with the city or town? That is illegal. A member of the Board of Education should not sell himself for the schools, etc. What has the city paid for property it needed and what is it going to pay for the next piece? Was the price paid anywhere near the assessed value of the land? When an estate is probated and inventory is published learn how much real estate the owner paid taxes. There may be something interesting in the figures. You are going to work with the cards stacked against you. It will be their records you will have to inspect, the old parties' secrets you will have to dig up, the big grafter and the private grafter who will try to withhold information. If you learn how your city is conducted and how to conduct it yourself, you will do well. If you show how the people's money is being wasted and misapplied, if you uncover the graft, the greater will be the credit and victory.

**How to Organize the Bureau.**  
Bring the matter up in the local set a time when all those interested can come together, elect a chairman, a recording and corresponding secretary and a statistician in charge of the clipping bureau, study the charter and follow the suggestions in the outline. Divide up the work and let each one specialize according to individual bent. Get in touch with other bureaus of the Socialist party and exchange ideas and suggestions. Bureaus have been organized in Connecticut at Norwich and Wallingford. Many of the foregoing suggestions were made by a prominent Connecticut Comrade, and at the request of the writer were incorporated in the present article.

## SOCIAL SURVEY, CITY OF

| Year. | Population. | Number of Dwellings (Assessors.) | Number of Factories | Number of School Children | Miles of Paved Streets | Miles of Sewers | Number of Policemen (Director.) | Number of Schools (Director.) |
|-------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
|-------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|

| Number of School Teachers (Director.) | Number of City Employees (City Clerk.) | Salaries of Each, Sep. Columns. (City Treasurer.) | Rents | Wages. | Hours in Factories. | Organizations, Social, Political, Labor. |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------|--------|---------------------|--|
|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------|--------|---------------------|--|

Make a special chart for each municipally owned enterprise, its receipts, expenditures, rates, etc. In every case in all charts use figures for several years in succession, if available or advisable.

## CITY OF GENERAL

| Year. | Population. | Per Cent Increase. | Party in Power. | Grand List. (State Manual.) | Tax Rate. | Indebtedness. | Sinking Fund. |
|-------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|
|-------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|

(Whenever possible and advisable, compute percentage of increase or decrease in receipts and expenditures by year.)

## CITY OF RECEIPTS

| Year. | Property Tax. | School Tax. | Personal Tax. | Etc. |
|-------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------|
|-------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------|

## CITY OF EXPENDITURES

| Year. | Salaries. | Public Works. | Schools. | Police. | Fire. | Etc. |
|-------|-----------|---------------|----------|---------|-------|------|
|-------|-----------|---------------|----------|---------|-------|------|

(Have percentage column for increase or decrease beside each item.)

## CHARITIES OF CITY OF

| Year. | Population. | No. Inmates. | Per Cent to Population. | Total Cost. | Cost Per Inmate. |
|-------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|
|-------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|

## SASSY SAYINGS OF AN ORGANIZER

By O. F. BRANSTETTER.

"Old Taft the Fat won't let us have statehood for Arizona because we adopted a straight Socialist constitution, that's why."  
"Oh, no, Comrade! Call it good or progressive, and the best constitution ever written if you want to, call it Socialist! If you must (although I detect the word on account of the false and misleading way in which it is generally used), but don't call it Socialism, or a Socialist constitution, because it isn't."  
"Say! Have you read our constitution yet? It provides for initiative, referendum and recall, and if that isn't Socialism, then I don't know what it is."  
"Well, I'm very sorry, Comrade, but it is a lead pipe club that you don't know what Socialism is."  
"If the veto power was abolished, lifetime jobs prohibited, practically all appointive positions made elective or placed under an absolutely non-political and effective civil service, and you had universal suffrage, amply protected against

fraud in the casting and counting of ballots, and a practical and effective initiative, referendum and recall, then you would have a very good political democracy, but you would not have Socialism."  
The first fundamental principle of Socialism is the collective ownership of the industries and of the machinery of production in those industries.  
The second is democratic government. But democratic government in a society collectively owning its industries means more than political democracy. It means industrial democracy as well, and that is the real democracy.  
It means that you not only have the right to vote for some fat figurehead as the head of the political government, but that you also have the right to vote for the head of the Steel Trust and all the other industries.  
It gives you the right to vote for the general manager and the superintendent and the foreman on your job.  
It gives you a voice and vote in de-

termining all the rules and regulations governing your industry, such as the hours and conditions of employment, the installation of safety appliances or labor-saving machinery, and the adoption of new methods, systems or devices.  
And, above all, it gives you an equal voice and vote in determining the ownership and distribution of the products in your industry.  
Now, that is a democracy worth having, isn't it? It is the real stuff, and if your constitution has anything like that in it you can call it a Socialist constitution and make no mistake.  
But your constitution has nothing like that in it. It only provides for a few principles of political democracy, and not nearly all of those. Under your political democracy constitution industrial tyranny and despotism will flourish all unobscured.  
Socialism stands for industrial democracy, for the democratic management of the collectively owned and operated in-

## ECONOMIC RECIPES AND OTHER THINGS

(Wall Street Style.)

By W. E. P. FRENCH.

To the gallon of wildcat stock add four barrels of water, agitating constantly. Put in one able-bodied bull, one medium bear (Reading preferred), as many lambs as the market affords (first, skinning them thoroughly), one bunch of long green, one handful of shorts (squeezed), a little thyme, and one life-sized bottle of Hoggett & Steele's extract of Grabbetwall. Stew rapidly, skim the fat, salt to taste, strain with great care, and leave the lambs in the soup. Garnish with noodles, lobsters, chumps, and some average American voters. Serve with hot-air.  
**Stuffed Magnate a la Financiere.**  
Take one self-made man. Remove heart and fill cavity with a gold brick. Eviscerate carefully, leaving gall and spleen untouched, but strenuously eliminate all bowels of mercy and compassion. Open brain and cut out every trace of soul, conscience and unselfishness, as well as all rudiments of patriotism, but be sure not to injure the lobes of egotism, caution, and acquiescence. Next, chop fine one barrel of class legislation, one bale of high protection hay, one bundle of special privileges, one book agent (cheek only), one pachyderm hide, and any franchises you have about the house. Then add (whole) seventeen razor-back hogs, two criminal lawyers, 51 per cent of a Legislature, one lobbyist, a few corrupt judges, as many public servants as are necessary, the brains of several salaried men, and the brains of 'teen thousand wage-workers. Season to taste with the honesty of Barabbas, the veracity of Ananias, the honor of Benedict Arnold, and the loyalty of Judas Iscariot. Stiffen with large campaign funds to both the old parties and the ballots of many million folks. Garnish with bankrupts, paupers, child laborers, lost women, criminals, and suicides. Serve iced. Success sauce. As an appropriate grace, say the following: "God bless the rich and keep 'em from hard labor!"

**AN EPITAPH.**  
Greed was his God,  
But when they laid him underneath the sod,  
Upon his tomb  
The deep-carved virtues crowded were for room.  
**A CONTRAST.**  
See the rich Magnate, whose over-reaching mind  
Takes all in sight and leaves no cent behind.  
The nobler pole-cat, kindly in intent,  
Takes what he needs, but always leaves a scent.  
**CONUNDRUMS.**  
When is a laborer not a lobster? When he votes for Socialism and himself. Why didn't you guess that, only child and twin of a goose?  
When is a farmer not a farmer? When he is a Socialist? That's easy for any one not a farmer.  
Who is the biggest fool? God ever made? The goose-as-lobster-fool, or plain garden-chump, who is afraid to waste his vote, or instead of voting with his friends in the minority, he votes for his enemies in the majority.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE EDDY-YACHT OF HOMER CAYNNE.**  
The Thief Impenitent hath won rebirth,  
Incarnate in you Money-Mucker's birth.  
Unmindful of the Cross's Memory,  
He seeks to steal, in Trust, the whole round Earth.  
A Robber? Nay, too timid he to dare  
The Law that takes the small Thief in his Lair:  
He steals through Statute that his Tools have writ—  
By Grace of Gold, a Christian Millionaire.  
A fell Disease, a Malady of Mind,  
Attacks some weak Wits of our human Kind  
(One Symptom is a Swelling of the Head)—  
Poor Hodge, he hath it—it's—and is blind.  
Look at you Mucker-Magnate with his Wad  
Of Pelf and Private Chapel! Where's his Hed?  
A Plebe that apes a Prince! It is to laugh—  
A Paddy with a Private Wire to God.  
We prate of Mass and Class, Who are the Class?  
The Newrich, self-made (gods be thanked!) and crass?  
Receives, Thieves, gold-jewel-smeared Swine?  
These be not Gentles—lo! the Pot is Brass.  
Who made our Parasite's vast Fortune? We!  
Who overpaid himself in Guerdon? He!  
The Maker and the Taker are not One;  
Most Wealth is Product of Community.  
Wise Saw and Practice say, "Possession's Nine  
Points of the Law." Inheritance, in fine,  
Makes better Owner out of second Thief—  
Receiver is dead Virtue's sole Assign.

**SOCIALISM AS AN IDEAL.**  
The ethical ideals of Socialism have attracted to it generous souls and have entered in its ranks its best adherents. It is these ethical ideals which have inspired the rank and file of the Socialist army with fiery zeal and religious devotion. It may be said, indeed, that nothing in the present age is so likely to awaken the conscience of the ordinary man or woman, or to increase the sense of responsibility, as a thorough course in Socialism. The study of Socialism has proved the turning point in thousands of lives and converted self-seeking men and women into self-sacrificing citizens. The impartial observer can scarcely claim that the Bible suddenly so marked an effect upon the daily habitual life of the average man and woman, who profess to be Christians, as has been the case with the study of Socialism. From its adherence—

**ERRATUM.**  
In the last paragraph but one of my article entitled "Prices and Prosperity" (Tuesday, July 25) a slip of the pen made me say, "purchasing power," instead of "productive power."  
LUCIEN SANIAL.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.**  
Editor of The Call:  
Your answer to Mr. James Doyle is splendid. It strikes the nail on the head. Allow me also to use this occasion to express my delight and thankfulness for your way of conducting your paper. The articles on Historical Materialism are most necessary. The "Grouches' Corner," with Mr. Alex. Harvey in it, is a corner you can't very well pass without notice. The news matter is not what some people like, but then it is their misfortune. The "International Notes" are invigorating.  
I am sure The Call is "on the job" and am proud of it.  
Yours for the revolution,  
J. KIBRICK,  
Binghamton, N. Y.

Editor of The Call:  
In your very good editorial on Wickersham, the name of Kaiser Morgan is given as "John Pierpont." Is not the gentleman's name James P. M.? I may be mistaken, but if not, kindly call the writer's attention to it, so that in future The Call may show greater familiarity with that exalted person's name, and not call him John when it should be "James."  
Yours,  
R. E.

[No, friend R. E., you don't seem to know who 'e are. Perhaps his name should be "James," as you suggest, but it isn't. It happens to be John instead. As an Episcopalian the name was conferred on him in baptism by his godfathers and godmothers, who did promise and vow three things in his name, to wit: That he should renounce the pomps and vanities of this wicked world; second, the lusts of the flesh and the works of the devil; and, third, well, we forget the third thing, but whatever it was he did in anyhow. If you are not satisfied with the baptismal records, look up "Who's Who" and confess your error.—The Call.]

Editor of The Call:  
The letters and answers on the subject of Historic Jimmie Higgins, regarding the question whether a Socialist may or may not belong to a conservative club, appearing recently in The Call, suggested to me a question that I could find no satisfactory answer to.  
Can a man be a member of the Socialist party and be in, or enter the service of the army or navy? If not, then why is it that I know several party members who are members of the United States Army? If it is all right, then I wish to ask whether it is not sheer inconsistency on the part of some of our Socialist speakers and writers against patriotism, militarism and war.  
Hoping that you will answer this in the columns of The Call, as several Comrades are deeply interested in this question, I remain,  
Yours for enlightenment,  
MAX SHEROWER, JR.,  
111 West 137th Street.

[We refer you to the national and State constitution (New York) Socialist party for the information requested. Turn to the section devoted to membership and you will see what qualifications are needed on the part of the applicant. These, and these only, can be considered, unless objections are specially brought against accepting the candidate. In the latter case, in this State, it requires a majority of two-thirds of the voting members present to secure the admission of the candidate. An objection of any nature can be made and submitted, the party always reserving the right to reject applicants for any reason they may think appropriate.  
If there is nothing said in the constitution about an applicant being ineligible to membership because he may be in, or enter, the military or naval service, then such applicant is eligible unless special objections be brought against his admission. And these in turn will be dealt with as above stated.  
Whether such applicants should be constitutionally disqualified from membership rests with the membership itself. If the majority think of you do an amendment to the constitution can be obtained which will bar them. If this has not been done, it is legally follows that the majority on the whole believe they are eligible. In short, the majority of the membership has full power to decide on all qualifications for admission into the party, and can admit or reject as they see fit. They can also rescind any rule on this subject that they have made and introduce new ones or modify old ones. The matter is completely in the hands of the majority.  
As for "inconsistency" in such matters, it cannot be wholly avoided. We are living under a system which itself is a living mass of inconsistencies and contradictions. It is just as much an "inconsistency" to admit a member of the employing class into the Socialist party as it is a soldier or man-of-war sailor, but the employe is not barred, and very few would suggest that he be, though his class is the principal object of our opposition. The best the Socialist party can do is to be as consistent as possible, always recognizing that absolute consistency is not possible.

But, as we said, it lies wholly with the majority of the party membership. If you object to employe soldiers or fighting sailors, or, for that matter, any other occupational group whatever, joining the Socialist party, all you have to do is to convince the majority of the membership that you are right and the thing will be done.—Ed. The Call.]

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