

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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STRIKERS AND POLICE IN PITCHED BATTLE; BULLETS AND STONES FLY

LEBANON HOSPITAL NURSE ACCUSED OF ROBBING UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT

Five Italians Seriously Injured and Two Officers Hurt.

Request for Police Protection Brings on Open War in Strike at Clinton, Mass.—Strike Has Been on Since July 27—Men Want Nine-Hour Day and \$1.75 a Day Wages.

CLINTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—At a battle between the police and men on strike in J. W. Bishop & Co.'s contract at the Higley Carpet Company plant this morning, revolvers were used by both sides.

Five Italians are known to have been seriously injured. Two of the police officers were put out of the fight by being struck by stones.

The injured officers are James T. Fox, a regular, struck on the side of the head by a stone; Thomas J. Whalen, a special officer, bones of right wrist fractured by a stone.

The five Italians who were shot were taken by their friends to the office of Dr. P. A. E. Grady on School street, where their injuries were treated. Several were taken to the Clinton Hospital. The injuries were mostly in their legs and arms.

At 8:30, as a result of a request made by J. W. Bishop & Co. that they be given protection in putting men to work on the contract, Chief of Police Thomas Murphy, acting under instructions of the Board of Selectmen, proceeded at Police Headquarters to request police protection.

The strikers numbering 150 had gathered about the grounds. They greeted the officers with jeers. About forty Italians gathered about their United States flag and their placard, on which was printed "Clinton strike, nine-hour day and \$1.75," which have been planted in the hillside above the

contract since the strike was inaugurated Monday, July 27.

After a brief conference between Chief Murphy and the Selectmen, orders were issued to clear the lot. Some of the officers drove the men before the minto Union street and the larger number turned upon the strikers on the hillside. They climbed up the hill as the strikers rallied about their flag and placard.

The two forces came together as the Italians pulled up their flag and waved it. Slowly the strikers welded, but only a short distance. Then they picked up stones and began throwing them at the officers. The police were ordered to draw their revolvers and begin firing.

There were about twenty officers pitted against fully forty of the strikers. The officers were all armed, and the strikers had two revolvers and a quantity of stones. The police advanced as they fired and the Italians, dodging about the corporation houses on Pleasant street, kept up a continuous fusillade as the officers sent the bullets at them.

Finally the police reached Pleasant street and taking position behind trees, continued firing into a crowd of strikers who had gathered at the foot of Burditt street scarcely 100 feet away. One Italian yelled that he was hit. His countrymen redoubled their yell and the storm of stones grew thicker.

Then the fire of the police was checked. Many of the men had only the cartridges which their revolvers contained when they left police headquarters. The strikers took new courage and with a yell charged.

By this time the ammunition of the police was about exhausted, and noting that their fire was lessening, the strikers rallied. They drove the officers from the sheltering houses and through an alleyway into Union street.

Then the strikers turned their attention to the contractor's office. They broke the windows and doors and finally drove the town fathers and the Chief of Police, who were stationed there, into the crowd of on-lookers in Union street.

to do with hurrying him to his grave. Even the satisfaction experienced in seeing himself and his comrades vindicated, both by the court and by public opinion, was not enough to cause more than a temporary revival of the vital forces weakened by close confinement in the Idaho bastille, and the only rest looked forward to by this unwavering champion of labor's rights was that of the tomb, where even "undesirable citizens" are safe from the shafts of executive malice.

TWO GREEN GOODS MEN CAPTURED

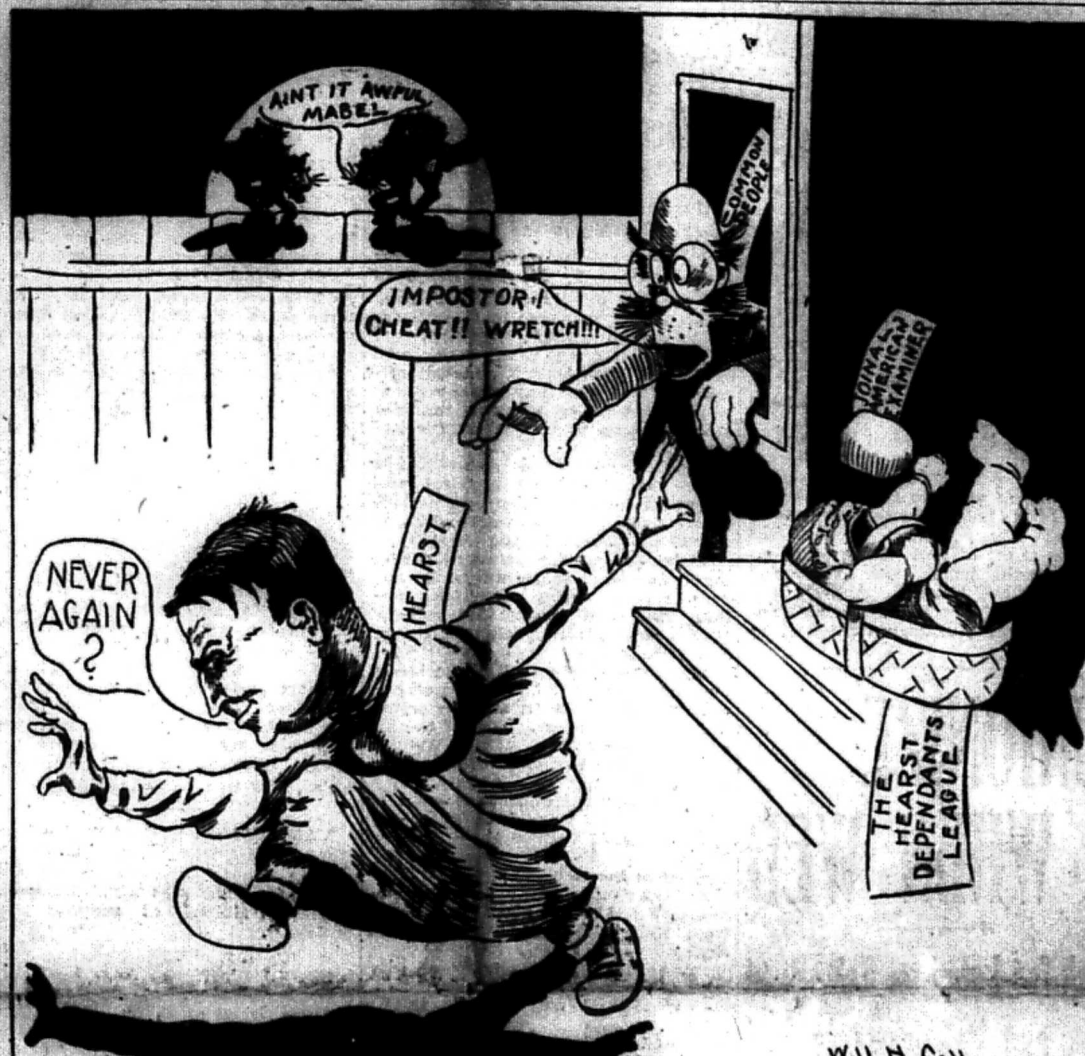
Under the instructions of Chief Inspector Mayer, of the New York Post-office, Detective Gegan arrested yesterday afternoon two old-time green goods men, who the detectives assert are members of the Gondolf gang that got away with a good part of the \$600,000 stolen from the vaults of the New Britain (Conn.) Savings Bank by William Walker, the bank cashier, now serving a twenty-year sentence for the crime. When brought to Police Headquarters last night the men said they were James McVicar, of 274 Macdougall street, Brooklyn, and Charles T. Forbes, of the Hotel Grenoble, at Seventh avenue and Fifty-sixth street, Manhattan.

W. F. of M. Leader Passes Away in Denver.

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Although only an active miner for a few years, Pettibone had taken part in the councils of the W. F. of M. for many years previous to the famous Meyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, and for that reason was a special object of persecution by the Mine Owners' Association. Naturally of a delicate constitution and debilitated by the insidious disease that was undermining his vitality Pettibone was in no condition to withstand the shock of being ruthlessly torn from his family by the uniformed band of kidnappers, and it is generally believed that the treatment had much

HIGH WATER. Sandy Hook—12:05 a. m. Jamaica Bay—1:00 a. m. Governor's Island—12:31 a. m. Hell Gate—2:27 a. m. Williams Point—3:13 a. m. 4:50 p. m. New London—1:35 a. m. 2:18 a. m.



A QUESTION OF PARENTAGE

GEORGE A. PETTIBONE DIES FROM OPERATION

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night being dismissed, charged with insubordination. There is no doubt that the dismissal is due in a great measure to prejudice on the part of the division superintendent at Buffalo, and he stated the case to the general superintendent in such a way as to obtain his approval. The general superintendent refused to change the penalty imposed, claiming that it was the right of the company to enforce discipline, and we want everybody to understand that the right to discipline the switchmen justly is never questioned by the Switchmen's Union; but they claim that the punishment imposed in this case is too severe for the alleged offense, as the men were given no credit whatever for working that night and sending fast freight, after which they notified the yardmaster that if he did not get an additional man as a substitute for the one who was absent, they would be obliged to go home. The yard master failed to do this and the crew went home, the next in "making up" manifest freight. What the committee desire now is a meeting with President Truesdale, because they believe that they can produce the facts in an unprejudiced manner, thus convincing him that discrimination was used against the men, and he might be induced to change the sentence. The spirit of fairness shown by the switchmen's committee is shown by the fact that notwithstanding that 89 per cent of the men employed on the system voted for a strike, they are adopting every possible measure that will result in an amicable conclusion. Mr. Truesdale will not humiliate himself in the least by meeting a committee of his employees, and that is all they ask and will leave it to the public to judge whether he is acting arbitrarily or not. F. F. HAWLEY, President of Switchmen's Union.

THE CALL HELPS UNION TO GET RID OF SPY

Fred Coombs Leaves Brooklyn Under Cloud. Seeing His Name in The Call's List of Spies, Shoe Cutters' Union Accuse Him—When Urged to Clear Himself, He Disappears—Brockton Union Await His Return.

The Call's recent expose of spies in labor unions has helped one organization to rid itself of these vermin who for money betray their fellow workers. In the initial number of these articles there appeared in the list of spies: "538 J. B. W. Fred Coombs, 25 North Elm street, Brockton, Mass., shoe cutter."

About two weeks ago, Mr. Dennis A. Duhig, business agent of the Shoe Cutters' Union of Brooklyn, came to the office of The Call and said that Fred Coombs, formerly of Brockton, was a member of his union and was working in a Brooklyn shoe factory. He asked if Mr. George H. Gordon, managing editor of The Call, if he could furnish further proof that Coombs was a spy.

Mr. Gordon advised Mr. Duhig that he go straight to Coombs and compel him to reply to the charge of The Call. If Coombs denied that he was a spy, he should sue The Call for damages and Mr. Gordon for criminal libel. Mr. Duhig followed Mr. Gordon's advice and on the morning of July 29 saw Coombs and put the alternatives up to him. He also told Coombs that the union would pay all legal expenses involved in the libel suits. Coombs, of course, denied that he was a spy and promised to meet Mr. Duhig the next day at 1 P. M. to start the suits, claiming that he wanted some time to first consult an attorney. Coombs Disappears. This was the last seen or heard of him. It was learned afterwards that he immediately went to the factory where he was employed, secured his pay, and left for the West. Coombs is described as being five feet six inches in height, fair to sandy com-

NOW IT'S IN BOSTON

Tea Party Spirit Still Alive There. Correspondence to The Call.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—With their battle cry, "On to the Common!" ringing hoarsely from their throats, and with determination written on every face, hundreds of Lettish men and women—young, old and middle aged—marched in the broiling sun through the streets of Roxbury and Boston to the Common Sunday afternoon, determined that that sacred ground at least they should be allowed to air their grievances, every hall in Roxbury having been refused them by the police.

Scheduled to begin at 3 o'clock, in Putnam Hall, 1165 Washington street, Roxbury, 500 of the Lettish people, most of them members of the Lettish Workmen's Society, waited for their big mass meeting of protest against wholesale police-searching of their houses and causeless arrest of members of their race, to begin. Three o'clock struck. There was a general movement to the doors of Putnam Hall. Then it was seen that for every ten Letts there was one policeman. But what was the surprise of the throng when they found the doors shut against them. That they had paid for the hall, that they had every right at least to enter, made no difference.

Nearby, a few blocks down, is Koesuth Hall. Several of the Letts present had cards of membership, entitling them to admission. They went into the hall. But the policemen, impassable, stood like a wall in the doorway, with their arms folded across their breasts and refused to admit the crowd. Then they marched on to the Common. Scarcely had the throng spread themselves over the Common when a sergeant approached John Klawa, the secretary of the Lettish society and informed him that the Letts would not be allowed to hold any meeting. Seeing that the Letts themselves would not be permitted to speak, Squire E. Putner, of Somerville, secretary of the Massachusetts Socialist party, mounted the stand and said: "These Letts are mostly Socialists; I am a Socialist; I will speak for them," and made a stirring appeal for free speech. The Lettish Workmen's Society of Boston sent Gov. Guild a set of resolutions protesting against the persecution of the police.

Woman Finds Ring Gone When Restored to Senses.

Other Jewelry Is Still Missing—Nurse Denies Any Knowledge of Disappearance of Trinkets—Woman Dropped Unconscious While Running for Trolley.

Chatta Cameron, a pretty nineteen-year-old nurse in the Lebanon Hospital, at Westchester and Caudwell avenues, the Bronx, was arrested to-day, charged with stealing a \$400 diamond ring from an unconscious patient in the emergency ward of the hospital. According to Capt. Price, of the Bronx Detective Bureau, she gave information to the police as to where the ring could be found. Other jewelry which the patient had on is missing, however, and the police are making a thorough investigation of the affair. The nurse who is under arrest has been taken to Police Headquarters. The complainant against her is Miss May Kilfoil, of 155 East 143d street. Last night she and her sister started out for a trolley ride to get the cool evening air. Miss Kilfoil had on a long gold chain, a watch, a brooch, several smaller rings and the ring which held the big diamond. They had crossed the Park avenue bridge at 16th street, and were running to catch a Kingsbridge trolley car when Miss Kilfoil suddenly dropped unconscious, apparently overcome by the heat.

A crowd immediately gathered about her, and as the ambulance was some time in coming they loosened her dress at her throat and administered some restoratives. One of the women in the crowd took off the girl's watch and chain and handed it to her sister. As soon as the ambulance arrived Miss Kilfoil was put into it and sent to the hospital. Her sister followed her there as soon as she could. According to the story which she told Capt. Price, she

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D. L. & W. SWITCHMEN PRESENT THEIR SIDE

Hawley Shows Justice of Union's Requests. Only Ask Full Crews and Just Treatment—Believes the Men Can Convince Truesdale That Discrimination Was Shown—Are Delaying Strike, Although 80 Per Cent Favor It.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 4.—When President Hawley of the Switchmen's Union was asked to state the exact causes of the dispute between his union and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad to-day he gave out the following signed statement: The following is the cause of the attitude of the switchmen on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western: On May 10, 1908, a man technically known as foreman of the switch engines at Buffalo was dismissed, charged with unsatisfactory services in the face of the fact that every one that worked with him, including the yard master, claimed that he was an excellent workman.

On June 11, 1908, three men were dismissed at Port Morris charged with sleeping on duty. These men were sleeping during what is termed the supper hour, the time being their own, and it is the practice throughout the country for the yard master to call the crews when the hour has expired. July 1, two men were dismissed at Buffalo for refusing to work under increased dangers by virtue of the full complement of switchmen not being supplied on the engine. In this particular case, let it first be understood that three men compose a crew of each engine in the Buffalo yard, with three exceptions, and this crew was not one of the exceptions.

One member of the crew was incapacitated for work by sickness, and the other two worked from 7 P. M. until 8:25 P. M. in order to assist in making up what is known as manifest

NEILL AND KNAPP TO AID SWITCHMEN. Commissioner of Labor Charles F. Neill and Chairman Martin Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission will use their efforts to induce President Truesdale of the Lackawanna Railroad to give the switchmen a chance to present their case. Grand Master Hawley received a message to this effect from Mr. Neill shortly before midnight last night. This meant that there will be fresh developments in the situation in a few days.

LABOR IN WARM FIGHT

Bryan Endorsement Stirs Up Ithaca Central Body.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The action of the Central Labor Union representing the trade unions of this city in pledging support to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor at last night's meeting threatens to disrupt unionism in this city. The delegates were mostly Democratic and Bryan sympathizers and they controlled the action of the meeting throughout. A Bryan delegate moved to support Gompers in all of his political recommendations, and he was supported by many speakers, all Bryan men. The resolution was carried, as was another which provides that a banner with the inscription, "We Support Gompers," should be carried at the head of the Labor Day parade. The anti-Gompers faction, however, was content to call attention to the constitutional provision against taking part in a political dispute and succeeded in preventing an endorsement of Bryan. Although there are 700 union men in this city, labor leaders themselves admit that the action of the union body is no means binding on the mass of union voters, and they admit that they cannot deliver the union men to Bryan.

AUTO FALL KILLS FIVE

Brakes Fail to Work and Car Goes Over Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Five persons were killed and two were injured today near Burlingame, a fashionable suburb, when a huge automobile, occupied by five women and two children, plunged down a steep embankment as the result of the snapping of the brakes.

The dead are Mrs. Thomas A. McCormick, Miss Clara McCormick, aged 8, Robert T. O'Brien, son of Mrs. Ira G. O'Brien, Ira G. O'Brien, Jr., aged 3 years, and Mrs. Ira G. O'Brien.

The injured are Mrs. McCauley, both arms broken, and Miss Ethel McCormick, shoulders sprained.

Coming down a steep grade near Crystal Lake, Miss Ethel McCormick, who was at the wheel, tried to check the speed of the car by applying the foot-brake. It failed to hold the automobile, which was rapidly gaining a dangerous headway down the hill, and Mrs. McCormick hastily threw on the emergency brakes. They stopped almost instantly. Fearing that she could not guide the huge car safely to the bottom of the grade on account of the sharp turns in the road, the young woman endeavored to steer it against the high bank on the right, believing that the friction on the wheels would bring it to a stop. The front wheel, however, struck a large rock, scurried sharply to the left, and the next moment the car plunged down the steep embankment, striking thirty-five feet below against a large tree. So terrific was the force with which the automobile struck the tree that the occupants were shot out of the car as from a catapult, landing on another road twenty feet below.

Mrs. McCormick, her daughter, Clara, and infant son of Mrs. O'Brien struck on their heads and were instantly killed. Mrs. Ira O'Brien and her three-year-old son, Ira, died three hours later in the Red Cross Hospital at San Mateo.

WEIMER LOOKING FOR TROUBLE, FINDS IT

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Jake Weimer, the Giant pitcher, who stubbornly refuses to join McGraw, pitched a semi-professional game for the West Ends of this city, against the Logan Squares yesterday. Weimer, it will be remembered, reverted to New York with Dave Brain in lieu of Bob Spade, secured by McGraw on waiver. Weimer declined to report to the Giants, however, unless extra financial inducements were forthcoming.

Weimer was pounded all over the lot for thirteen hits and as many runs by the Logan Squares in yesterday's battle against Jimmy Callahan's forces, but Jake has, by the violation of his contract, not himself in order to be blacklisted. Flaying in company that is considered "lowdown" by the powers of baseball law and order, has left Weimer open to severe discipline. The Commission plainly stated last spring, when Mike Donlin and Jake Stahl were forgiven with light fines, that they would be about all.

If you want to reach the people that buy, advertise in The Evening Call.

VEGETABLE SILK

What is it? A new material for hosiery and underwear. THE CALL SUSTAINING FUND DEPARTMENT has secured the local agency. Send your orders. ALL PROFITS TO THE CALL. Men's, Women's and Children's Hosiery, 50c. Place your first order to help the Fund. You will place your second because you like the goods. For description of full line of hosiery and underwear, send for catalog. Address:

ANNA A. MALEY, General Collector, The Call Sustaining Fund, 6 Park Place, New York City.

ROOSEVELT IS TWISTED

Declares Loeb and Wright Lied in Cadet Case.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 4.—Startled by the criticism that has been showered upon him at his reinstatement of the eight cadets, President Roosevelt has issued a statement to the effect that he never reinstated them, that they are not reinstated and that Secretary Wright, by inference, is a liar and so is Secretary Loeb. The statement, however, is so plainly a cowardly backing down, a submission to the indignation that was aroused by the act, that it deceived no one. In reinstating the men, after he had approved the report of dismissal, the President bowed humbly to the vote-getting powers the boys were able to invoke. In yielding to the storm of public disapproval, he humbles himself to this new danger of losing votes to even the extent of assailing the Secretary of War and of his own secretary.

The statement was given out this afternoon by Assistant Secretary Foster, Loeb being away on his vacation. In part it is as follows:

"No action whatever has been taken by the President in the cases of the cadets, the statements that they were originally ordered dismissed and that they had been ordered kept, being equally erroneous.

The Secretary notified the President that he would like to discuss the matter with the President in person, but no final decision was reached.

"The President has not yet heard finally from the Secretary."

GERMAN BOSSES TRY TO DESTROY UNION

STETTIN, Aug. 4.—The lockout of 3,000 shipbuilders, which is in effect at the Vulcan Shipbuilding Yard here, threatens to spread throughout all Germany. The trouble had its origin in the refusal of the men to accept the terms of their employers relative to the payment of overtime rates, and in their objection to working extra hours in the completion of contracts. The employers insisted upon the men working overtime in the hope of thus causing trouble, and disrupting the union. The construction of several warships has been delayed by reason of the lockout.

The local Ironmasters' Association decided to reduce the output of all their furnaces 60 per cent., beginning next Saturday, in order to coerce the men. Should this measure not succeed, it is the intention of the Ironmasters to propose that the German National Federation of Metal Workers close down all their works throughout the empire.

YESTERDAY'S ACCIDENTS ON THE WATER.

Helmuth Engfer, four years old, who lived at 230th street and Broadway, was drowned last yesterday in Spuyten Duyvil Creek. The boy fell overboard and was swept away by the current. A policeman rowed out in a boat and brought the body in.

In Cromwell Creek, in the Bronx, William Thompson, four years old, lost his life at about the same time. The body was recovered also, by John Plessee, of 220 East 151st street, and removed to the home of the boy's parents, at 315 East 151st street.

REWARD OFFERED FOR CAPTURE OF NIGHT RIDERS.

FANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 4.—Gov. Wilson has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of the leader and chief officer and the officers next in authority to him of the Night Riders in the Hopkinsville raid, the Princeton raid, and the Russellville raid.

NO GENERAL STRIKE

Parisian Workmen Show Lack of Solidarity.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The twenty-four hour general strike in Paris, which was called by the General Federation of Labor as a protest against the killing of strikers at Vignaux last week, was not as extensive as the leaders had planned. The infantry and troopers who were massed at central points in the city found nothing to do, as everything was orderly.

The employees in many of the trades called out absolutely refused to join the movement, the principal success of which was found in the tying up of the newspapers, such journals as Gil Blas, the Siecle, the radical Petit Republicain, and the Libre Parole failing to appear.

It was declared indeed that the strikers were centering their efforts on the newspapers and electricians, hoping thereby to incommode the public. The bakers and gas men reported for work as usual. The subway trains ran on time and the life of the city was apparently normal.

The afternoon passed off without incident, the only feature being the marching of a few groups of strikers to the Place Republicque to sing revolutionary airs.

The only lively incident happened at 6:30 P. M. while the singing paraders in the Place Republicque were passing a cafe. These paraders answered the request of the police that they disperse by hurling tables, chairs, siphons, and glasses at the officers. A big squad arrived on the double quick to reinforce the police and troopers. A lively skirmish ensued. Several manifestants and a number of policemen were hurt by the missiles.

UNIONIZE WHEN WED

Ask for Label on Hall, Band and Refreshments.

The members of the East Side branch of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Association met last night and issued an appeal to the young men and women who intend to get married. The appeal in substance reads:

- "Please see that you arrange for a union hall.
- "Union beer.
- "Union label bread.
- "Union cigars.
- "And for a union brass band."
- "There will be more than a thousand weddings on the East Side during the next three months," said the walking delegate, "and if our appeal is heeded the non-union halls will have to go out of business."
- "We expect the men and women who are members of organized labor to heed our request, which will make everything unionized, including the bride and bridegroom."

AT THE PARKSIDE TENT.

The following is to-day's program at the Parkside Tent, C. S. F., Sea Breeze avenue, near Parkway Station, Brighton Beach: 4 P. M., lecture by the Rev. Geo. Fraser Miller, rector St. Augustine's Church, P. E., Brooklyn; 5:20 P. M., lecture, Joe Wright; 7:30 P. M., lecture, the Rev. John D. Long, D. D.; 9 P. M., lecture, Dr. Long.

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION TURNS BACK HUMAN TIDE.

The bad industrial conditions prevailing in this country since last October are strikingly reflected in the statistics of immigration and emigration. During the first seven months of 1907 the number of immigrants to the United States was 859,300, and the number of emigrants from these shores 208,216—leaving a net immigration of 650,984. During the first seven months of the present year 210,300 persons came to the United States and 422,132 went away—a net emigration of 211,832.

PHILADELPHIANS AHEAD OF IRISH CRICKETERS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4.—Yesterday in the first innings of the cricket match between Ireland and Philadelphia, Ireland was all out with 86 runs, while the Philadelphians scored 171. This morning's play was resumed. Ireland scored 15 for three wickets.

NO OLYMPIAD TEAM EXPLOITATION FOR HUGHES

Although President Roosevelt is not willing to lose the chance of exploiting the Olympiad team on its return, Governor Hughes declines to be present. He will send Adjutant-General Nelson M. Henry to welcome the team on Friday on behalf of the State. The big splurge over the team happens on August 29. Five hundred "prominent" politicians, including Roosevelt, will be at the City Hall to welcome the team on the day of its reception.

SHOT DEAD BY SLEUTH

Struggle Ends in Killing When Thief Is Caught.

Hugo Sherman, aged 24 years, a baker, was shot in the head and instantly killed early today. The shooting was done by Sheriff Kelly, 29 years old, a deputy sheriff employed by an agency managed by C. B. Terry of 256 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

The shooting took place in the room of Leopold Weininger, No. 445 Atlantic avenue. The slain man was a resident of the same house, living on the floor below that on which Weininger had his room.

Kelly is under arrest and is locked up in the Adams street station, but the police say that if the story he tells proves to be true, they expect that he will be discharged by the Coroner.

Weininger is a bartender. Three times, during as many weeks, he had been robbed, losing something less than \$20 each time. The robbery always took place at night, after he had gone to bed.

Weininger employed Kelly to locate and arrest the thief. Kelly worked several nights without any one trying to enter the room. Early today, while he was hiding back of Weininger's door, the bartender being asleep, he saw the door open quietly and a man clad in light underwear entered. As soon as he was inside the room Kelly grappled with him. Weininger heard the scuffle and awoke, but took no part in the struggle.

Suddenly there was a flash, and Sherman fell to the floor. The bullet from Kelly's pistol had entered his skull above the right eye.

Dr. Adkins of the Long Island City Hospital, after a brief examination, said that death had been instantaneous.

"I had no intention of shooting," Kelly said. "I had the revolver in my hand, my desire being to capture him without receiving or giving any injury. I do not remember pressing the trigger. It went off and I knew that I had wounded him mortally, for he stopped his struggles instantly and fell to the floor."

In Sherman's room a number of pawn tickets were found. Little was known about him except that he is a baker. He had done no work for about four months.

TO FIGHT THE ALDRICH-VREELAND BILL.

There is to be a national organized movement to educate people as to their interests and rights in the matter of bank credits, said Representative Fowler at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. "Farmers, manufacturers, merchants and the business interests of the country in general are just beginning to realize that there is absolutely no difference between a deposit subject to check and a banknote, and that both should be based upon the consumable commodities of the country, which are simply the farmer's, merchant's and manufacturer's own productions. The banknote, like the check, should be protected by an adequate gold reserve, into which both are convertible."

Referring to Senator Aldrich's statement last Friday, that the law was sufficiently complete to need only slight improvements, he said: "This statement on the part of Senator Aldrich of his predetermined purpose to fasten this inquiry upon the commerce of the United States should arouse every laborer, farmer, or producer of any sort to the danger of the situation. In the thousands on thousands of communications received by the Banking and Currency Committee in the last session of Congress, including the resolutions of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, leading newspapers and recognized economists, not a score of men were found who did not condemn the Aldrich bill."

HIS ADVANCES SPURNED.



Captain Ricornus: "Excuse me, but won't you have a bit of this delicious verahoe?"
Miss Nannie Gost: "No, thank you! I never chew gum."

ENTIRE TOWN WIPED OUT

Northwestern Canada Is Scourged by Fire.

ERNIE, B. C., Aug. 4.—Latest estimates of the loss of life in the forest fires which are still raging in the Crow's Nest region place the dead at 125 persons and the financial loss at \$5,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 is in Fernie.

From 5,000 to 7,000 men, women and children, driven from the flameswept region in the Crow's Nest territory, are encamped in Cranbrook and the surrounding hills.

The situation to-night at Michel is critical. Numerous fires started in that town were only put out by the most heroic exertions. Fires are raging on all sides, and it only remains for high winds to arise for the destruction to continue.

The great wave of fire is still rolling eastward through the forest, following the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In some places its path is but a mile wide, in others three miles. Nothing can stop it, apparently, till rain falls, and that may be days or weeks.

The town of Hosmer, between Fernie and Michel, was in great danger, but the main part of the town was saved and will probably escape unless a strong wind arises.

Sixty-four women at Camp No. 2 of the Elk River Lumber Company are missing. Many harrowing tales are told. One woman of West Fernie had just emerged from her home, which was on fire. She dropped dead of heart disease. The neighbors buried her in her garden and then ran for their lives. In another part of the city an aged woman, an invalid, was carried a short distance, but the heat became too great. She begged to be left to her fate, and her relatives, who were helping her, wrapped her in wet blankets and fled toward the hills. She was burned to death.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 4.—Vancouver has awakened to a full sense of the situation around Fernie and \$5,000 for relief was wired yesterday and a trainload of supplies goes to-day.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 4.—Relief from Spokane was the first to reach the fire region of Fernie. More than 2,000 persons are being cared for at Cranbrook, and the first car sent out by Spokane citizens arrived there yesterday.

At a mass meeting of citizens \$15,000 was subscribed in half an hour. For the present supplies will be sent to Cranbrook for distribution. At that place are gathered women and children who will have to be cared for during the next ten days. Other cities of the Northwest are sending aid, and the famine situation is rapidly growing better.

Fires Rage in Montana.

HELENA, Aug. 4.—The forest fire which is raging in the Helena reserve, two miles south of Elliston, is still unchecked despite the force of forty men who have been at work since Friday in an effort to prevent its spread.

Word was received to-day from Supervisor Dwight Bushnell that it will be impossible to control the fire until the wind dies down.

Campaign Committee Meeting.

The campaign committee of the Ninth Congressional District will hold an important meeting to-night at 175 East Broadway. The candidates for Congress and for the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Assembly districts will be present. Members of the committee are urged to be present at 8 P. M.

INFANT MORTALITY ON THE DECREASE.

The efforts of the conference for the summer care of babies is causing a decrease in the mortality among infants in this city. During the week ending August 1 there were 394 fewer deaths, children and adults, than during the corresponding period last year. In Brooklyn alone 91 babies died, as compared with 151 infants in the same week in 1907. In the greater city the decrease of deaths among babies under 5 years of age was 292 for the week.

GOFF ARRAIGNS NATURALIZATION GRAFT

In a scathing arraignment of the steers and runners who, in collusion with the clerks of the Supreme Court, make a living out of the timid applicants for naturalization papers, Justice Goff, in Special Term, Part II, of the Supreme Court, said yesterday that the business should be taken out of the hands of the State Courts entirely and turned over to the Federal Courts. To this end he will confer with the judges of the Appellate Division after the summer recess.

SOCIALIST WOMEN OF YONKERS HEARD

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Miss Rose Schneiderman held a good outdoor meeting here last Saturday night under the auspices of the Socialist Women's League. She urged economic organization for women, and her remarks were well received by the big audience present.

Miss Butcher will address next Saturday's meeting and comrades are urged to bring their wives and friends.

PATERSON PUTS ITS TICKET IN THE FIELD.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Socialist party here has nominated Frederick Keller, David S. Webster, Charles Korshet, Walter Banfield and Frank Hubschmitt for the Assembly, and Solomon Menaker for Coroner.

Trial readers NOW mean PERMANENT readers later on. This is a great opportunity to get your friends to reading The Call. When their Trial Subscriptions expire, they will be eager to renew at the regular rates.

HAT MAKING AND RESHAPING SHOP.

WALKER, 406 Eighth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

WALKER, 406 Eighth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.

THEATRE BENEFIT FOR THE CALL SUSTAINING FUND.

"The Traveling Salesman"

LIBERTY THEATRE

W. 42nd Street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

By special arrangement THE CALL SUSTAINING FUND will receive ONE-HALF of the PROCEEDS from seats for "The Traveling Salesman" SOLD THROUGH THE CALL SUSTAINING FUND for all performances (except Aug. 14) during the thirty days from Monday, Aug. 10, to Saturday, Sept. 14.

All of the 50c, 75c and \$1 seats for the OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, AUG. 10, have been reserved for THE CALL SUSTAINING FUND, and tickets for these seats are on sale at the office of

THE EVENING CALL, 6 PARK PLACE.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Tickets also on sale at Socialist Party headquarters, 329 E. 34th St.; the New York Volksmeeting office, 15 Spruce St.; the Jewish Daily Forward office, 175 E. Broadway; West Side Headquarters, 535 Eighth Ave.; Harlem Socialist Headquarters, 250 W. 125th St.; Rand School, 112 E. 19th St.; Labor Lyceum, 395 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

NOTE—The Call Sustaining Fund gets no benefit from seats sold for "The Traveling Salesman," at the box office of the Liberty Theatre. Buy tickets at places named above.

GET YOUR SEATS AT ONCE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21 IS THE DATE OF THE GREAT LABOR AND SOCIALIST DAY

LUNA PARK, Coney Island.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

To introduce the Evening Call to new readers Special Trial Subscriptions Rates have been made as follows:

Three Months, 50c in clubs of FIVE.

One Month, 15c in clubs of TEN.

Trial readers NOW mean PERMANENT readers later on. This is a great opportunity to get your friends to reading The Call. When their Trial Subscriptions expire, they will be eager to renew at the regular rates.

Special Rates Do Not Apply to New York County.

Subscription blanks and books sent on application. Address all communications to

Subscription Department

THE EVENING CALL

6 Park Place, New York City

W. L. DOUGLAS CO. DENOUNCED BY LABOR

President Boot & Shoe Union Points Out Shrewd Tactics.

Transfer System is a Means of Reducing Wages Without Notice—Union Stands by Arbitration but Declines to Terminate Contract When It Expires.

The dispute between the W. L. Douglas Company and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union resulted in a very enthusiastic mass meeting at Brockton, Mass., in which it was decided not to submit to the alleged violations of the contract on the part of the company and to terminate the agreement on the date of expiration, November 1.

Workmen Resent Move.

A great deal of resentment was shown by the head of the firm, W. L. Douglas, personally, who poses as a friend to labor, because of his method of going around the contract in an effort to reduce wages. On January 2, 1908, the Douglas Company notified the twelve local unions in Brockton, representing the different departments of the factory, that trade conditions required them to make certain lines of \$3.50 shoes at a reduction from previous prices and that, in order to meet the requirements of this portion of their trade, they would transfer certain lines of \$3.50 shoes beginning with twenty-five cases from the No. 1 factory and have them made in the No. 2 factory with the same grade of labor as applied to their shoes retailing at \$2.50 and \$3 per pair.

The company set up the claim that they had a right to make this transfer but the council and the general officers objected to this interpretation of the contract and this transfer and insisted that the company should pay the same wages on all \$3.50 shoes, whether made in the No. 1 or No. 2 factory. The company disputed this contention and the question went to the State Board of Arbitration for a decision.

Notice to Terminate Contract.

The decision was accepted and the union, in loyalty to the contract, abided by the verdict, but they then gave notice to the W. L. Douglas Company that the contract will terminate on November 1, in addressing the workers Tobin said:

Wages Changed Without Notice.

"Now, what has been the attitude of the Douglas Company during all this time? Wages were changed in the edgeworking department and in innumerable instances in the stitching department where girls were transferred from day work to piece work and piece work to day work, and changes in wages took place without the formality of a notice to the union, as required by the contract.

Tramp's wages were changed without notice; edgeworkers in the No. 2 factory, who had a case pending before the State Board of Arbitration, were entirely deprived of their rights by having the work in controversy before the State Board removed from them and in their place a different grade of shoes was introduced and the new edgeworkers on the work so transferred were obliged to accept reduced wages without any notice whatsoever.

"As further evidence of bad faith upon the part of the company, a painter of the large factory and insert number and on the No. 2 factory was inserted No. 2 and No. 3. This juggling with numbers and changing wages is an evidence of bad faith which we offer as a justification of our position and in commendation of the acts of the employees against whom no such similar charges can be successfully made.

Tries to Confuse Issue.

"The desire to confuse the issues between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union which are now pending before the State Board of Arbitration is so evident that, acting as we always have done, with a sincere desire to promote arbitration as a means of insuring industrial peace, we are going to show you that the Douglas Company and not the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, is responsible for the present situation."

CHICAGO GERMAN SOCIALIST WEEKLY INCREASES SIZE.

An examination of the current number of "Neues Leben," the official German organ of the Socialist party of Illinois, reveals the fact that instead of a small four-page paper it is now a large, progress-looking publication of twelve pages, and an editorial announces the intention of the publishers to keep it up to the new standard. This is an interesting indication of the growing popularity of the Socialist press among the German-speaking people of the Middle West.

YOUNG HARLEM SOCIALISTS WILL MEET TO-NIGHT.

A club for young Socialists has been organized in Harlem. The first meeting will be held Tuesday night at the headquarters of the Twenty-sixth St. Club, 54 West 124th street. Boys and girls living in the district are invited.

CLERGYMAN CONVERTED

Phila. Minister Joins Party and Preaches Socialism.

Special to The Call.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—The Quaker city has a Socialist clergyman in the person of the Rev. Henry Frank, of the Church of the Advent, on York avenue. Immediately upon his arrival from Chicago about five months ago, the Rev. Frank declared himself to be a Socialist and a member of the Socialist party.

His idea is to make of his church a strong Socialist center, that it may become a powerful factor in promulgating Socialism in Philadelphia and vicinity. As a starter, he inaugurated an open forum and invited speakers to address meetings, which were held in the lecture room of the church. After the meetings the audience was given a chance to ask questions of the speaker and to discuss the subject in hand.

These meetings will be resumed in September, and speakers have already been invited to address them on the different phases of Socialism and other topics of vital interest and importance.

POLICE RIOT VICTIMS SUCCEEDED

The New York Branch of the Free Speech Defense Committee reports the receipt of contributions amounting to \$410.50, and an expenditure of \$203.75 in aiding the victims of the recent police-made riots in Philadelphia.

The committee thanks all contributors and will use the balance on hand in supporting the families of the Philadelphia victims who are in the penitentiary.

SOCIALISTS OF KINGS AND QUEENS COUNTIES!

Do you want to increase the circulation of The Call in your counties?

If you do, send us the names and addresses of friends whom you consider progressive and who are apt to subscribe to The Call.

We are going to make a thorough canvass of Kings and Queens counties for subscribers, and we want material to start with. If you can furnish us with a membership list of any progressive organization, so much the better.

Comrade P. Vlag has been given charge of the canvassing in Kings and Queens. He will work under the direction of the Subscription Department of The Call. All those who wish to act as canvassers, either as volunteers or on commission, should communicate direct with the Subscription Department and their names will be turned over to Comrade Vlag.

Brooklyn readers of The Call can have their papers delivered through the mails by 5 or 6 o'clock on the day of issue. Help us pile up a big list of subscribers in your county.

AT THE FRONT DOOR.



Captain—Well, what do you want?
Tramp—Captain, believe me, I'm no ordinary beggar. I was at the front.
Captain—Really?
Tramp—Yes, sir; but I couldn't make anybody hear, so I came round to the back.

TROOPS CALLED OUT TO ENFORCE SUNDAY LAW.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Following his declaration that he would send the National Guard into St. Louis county to enforce the Sunday liquor laws and to preserve order, Gov. Falk last night issued orders to Brig.-Gen. H. C. Clark, commandant of the National Guard of Missouri, to assemble the First Regiment in St. Louis county next Saturday and Sunday.

CAMP MEETING AT OLD ORCHARD

Correspondence to The Call.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Aug. 4.—The Christian Socialist Fellowship will hold a conference at Old Orchard Camp-ground, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 11 and 12.

They extend a cordial invitation to everyone, without respect to creed, race, sex or color to attend the meetings and share in the privileges of the conference.

Among those who will be present as speakers and leaders of the conference are the Rev. John D. Long, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., general secretary of the Christian Socialist Fellowship; Curtis A. Ferry, of Portland, Me., nominee of the Socialist party for Governor of Maine; the Rev. Elliot White, of Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. Willis Cooke, of Wakefield, Mass., district secretary of Christian Socialist Fellowship for Massachusetts, and the Rev. Orville J. Guphill, of Bath, district secretary for Maine.

It is impossible to announce the program in detail at this time, but it is announced that the discussions will be lively and the addresses able. The mornings of the conference will be devoted to informal discussions of vital questions under the leadership of Drs. Long and Cooke. The afternoons and evenings will be given over to addresses and further discussion. An effort will be made to make the conference informal and free and questioning will be encouraged.

SHIPPERS GET WISE TO WAGE BRIBE.

The various railroad presidents and vice-presidents who are taking an active interest in the movement to increase the freight rates have received hundreds of letters in the last few weeks from leading manufacturers and other large shippers, pledging their support in the proposed movement to increase the rates on class freights. Many of these writers say that the shippers can well afford to pay the slight increase proposed by the railroads, and that if the increase will be as larger than has been announced by railroad men, no hardship will be felt by those upon whom the burden of the higher rate will fall, otherwise known as the common people.

The principal protests against the new rate have come from the Manufacturers' Association of New York and the Manufacturers' Association of Illinois, whose headquarters are in Chicago. These two organizations are also preparing statistics and arguments to be presented to the Arbitration Committee. Each association will be represented at the meeting by their secretaries and a delegation of leading members.

The payrolls of the road show that it cost the road for labor last year just \$23,291,000 more than it would have cost for a similar number of men ten years before.

This has been brought about, says Mr. Brown, by the increase in the wage scale during that period. The railroad employees are getting more for their services than they ever received before, particularly the presidents and other officials. The wage increases were made because the cost of living has advanced considerably during the last ten years and the railroad managers thought it right and just that their employees receive more than they received when the cost of living was at a minimum.

NEWARK UNIONISTS ELECT OFFICERS

Special to The Call.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 4.—At the last meeting of the Essex Trades Council the following officers were elected: president, George Leary, of Buffers and Polishers' Union No. 44; vice-president, Joseph Sonnabend, of Machinists' Union No. 340; corresponding secretary, Henry F. Hilfers, of Cigar Makers' Union No. 135; financial secretary, Maurice Welch, of Electrical Workers' No. 52; treasurer, John Callanan, of Hatters' Union No. 14; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Sullivan, of Hatters' Union No. 14.

Frank Freeman, of Buffers' and Polishers' No. 44; Adam Zuzl, of Beer Drivers' No. 148, and William Brennan, of Stationary Firemen No. 55, were chosen as trustees, and Emil Wagner, of Brewers' Union No. 2; Henry Hebel, of Steam Engineers' No. 68, and Thomas W. Fiers, of Heavy Leather Workers' No. 106, were named as auditors. After a lively contest Frank Freeman, of Buffers' and Polishers' No. 44, was elected delegate to the State Federation of Labor convention.

HUMMEL JOINS BALD HEAD ROW IN PARIS.

Dr. Philipp Matz, the Blackwell's Island doctor who treated Abe Hummel in the workhouse, arrived yesterday aboard the Holland-America steamship Rotterdam. He said that Abe had recovered his nerve, was growing a mustache and was a first fighter at every new play in Paris. He was also conspicuous as a boulevard stroller.

PLUTE PRINCESS GOES BACK TO CLASS.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—According to the Tageblatt the yearning of Mme. Toselli, formerly Crown Princess Louise of Saxony, for a divorce from her musician husband has materialized. The ex-Princess has entered suit at Heidelberg on the ground of her unrequitable dislike for Toselli and his inferior education.

MANY MILLS CLOSED

Paper Mill Workers Will Not Accept Wage Cut.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 4.—As a result of a strike order more than 2,300 employees of the International Paper Company yesterday walked out of paper mills in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York.

The mill at Livermore Falls, Me., was closed by the action of the 500 employees in complying with the strike order of President J. F. Carey of the International Brotherhood of Paper and Pulp Makers.

The 900 employees of the International Paper Company mill in the mill at Rumford, Me., did not report for duty as usual, and the mill is idle.

With the exception of a small force of men engaged in making repairs on one mill, all five of the paper and pulp mills at Franklin, N. H., are closed by the strike of the employees. The men who remained at work are said to be members of the Sulphite and Paper Workers' Union, a rival organization.

Because of lack of water no attempt was made to operate the plant at Belknap Falls. It was believed that if the company decided to reopen the mills an attempt might be made Wednesday. The employees of the mill say that they will strike rather than submit to a wage reduction.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Four mills of the International Paper Company here are shut down, and 400 papermakers are out of work for the time being at least. Saturday a strike was ordered by President Carey, but before it was officially declared the trust closed down five mills in this vicinity, under pretext of overproduction.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The Niagara Falls plant of the International Paper Company is idle to-day, the result of a strike ordered by the Paper Makers' Union. About 200 men are out.

General Manager Whitcomb of the International Paper Company, said yesterday:

"Last month the company found it advisable to economize, in order to meet conditions in the industry brought about by the general business depression. Among their lines of economy was a reorganization in the wage scale of salaried employees, including Superintendents, agents, foremen, and office employees. It so happened that a few foremen belonged to the Paper Makers' Union. The salaries of these foremen were for the time being reduced approximately 7 per cent., this reduction being the only change that has become effective."

"The papermakers' organization made an issue of this comparatively slight reduction, and on Saturday night their officers took steps to put a strike into effect on Monday morning, unless the old wages were restored. It is doubtful if the men yet know why they have been ordered out."

"The company has a manufactured surplus of paper that will amply protect all of its customers."

YOUTH IS KILLED BY FALL FROM ROOF.

Joseph Stewart, 17 years old, who lives at 413 East Seventy-ninth street, fell from the roof of that house early to-day and died, shortly afterward from his injuries.

Stewart was on the roof with two friends watching the flight of a number of carrier pigeons which were being dispatched from an adjacent roof. He lost his balance and fell down the shaft that separated 413 East Seventy-ninth street from the adjoining house.

"He was carried to his home and died before the arrival of a physician."

Our Daily Puzzle.



The laundress rubs the clothes out clean, And then what happens them? Guess both and you have one word, Guess badly and you're a gem.
ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
(On his left side looking from top.)

LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER MAY BE DROWNED

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 4.—Samuel Rowlands, keeper of the Cold Spring lighthouse, is missing and is supposed to have been drowned on his return from the motor boat races at Huntington. Rowlands took a party of friends over to see the races and left them at Lloyds Neck while he started back in his motor skiff to light his light, as his wife is away visiting relatives in Connecticut.

Members of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club here later noticed that the light was not lighted and sent over to the lighthouse to investigate. They failed to find any one around, but on their way back they picked up the motor boat belonging to Rowlands out in the harbor. Rowlands' coat was in the boat and the motor was stopped. The yacht club people called up the executive officers and notified them to communicate with Washington.

MAKE MEN TAKE OATH

Union Men Forced to Renounce Organization.

Special to The Call.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 4.—The most determined and systematic fight ever made against organized labor on the great lakes is now being waged under cover of the "open shop" policy declared by the Lake Carriers' Association last winter.

The latest move in the attempt to kill the unions is "requesting" all stewards, seamen, firemen and others to make an affidavit renouncing all allegiance to their unions, swearing it is their intention not to join any and taking an oath not to join in any strike. Men who make the affidavit are given employment. Those who refuse find no work on the vessels on which the affidavits are demanded.

This move has caused a big row in the Lake Carriers' Association most of the independent owners being opposed to it.

At present the affidavit is being used on the vessels of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, a subsidiary organization of the steel trust, and on most of the vessels carrying iron ore from the steel trust's mines. Many of the independent boat owners do not ask that the oath be taken, but so great is the number of boats on which it is required that it may be said to be in effect generally.

The affidavit is as follows, the state and county being changed when the occasion requires:

State of Ohio, County of Cuyahoga, ss:

John Doe, being first duly sworn, deposes and says as follows:

I hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all labor unions, particularly the stewards, seamen, firemen and others, and I declare it my intention not to join either as long as I follow sailing for a living.

I am, therefore, at the present time a non-union man, and, if I can get a position on a lake vessel, in the event of any strike of any description involving the union, I will stay by the ship and faithfully perform my duties as such employee as long as satisfactory to the officers of such ship.

JOHN DOE.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 190____, Notary Public.

SPECIAL CLUBBING OFFER.
Chicago Daily Socialist, 1 year, \$2.00
The Evening Call, 1 year, 2.00
\$4.00
You may have both papers for \$3.00 by sending your order to The Call, 6 Park Place. No subscriptions taken for Manhattan or Bronx.

HENRY GREEN, UP-TO-DATE
Hatter and Men's Furnisher.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND STRAW HATS AT REDUCED PRICES.
H. GREEN
151 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

TO READERS OF THE CALL.
To tell a merchant that you patronize him BECAUSE HE ADVERTISES IN THE CALL does the latter more good than the effort of a salaried advertisement solicitor. By doing it you are HANDING US MONEY. Keep this in mind.

Brooklyn Readers of The Evening Call
CAN HAVE THEIR PAPERS DELIVERED THROUGH THE MAILS BY FIVE OR SIX O'CLOCK ON THE DAY OF ISSUE.
ONE YEAR, \$3.00
SIX MONTHS, \$1.50
THREE MONTHS,75
ONE MONTH,25
Subscribe Now!

UNION MEN, ATTENTION
CLARENCE S. **DARROW**
LABOR DAY
Grand Central Palace
DETAILS NEXT WEEK

"WHO IS GOING TO ANSWER THIS MAN?"
The editorial bearing this title which appeared in The Call of Saturday, July 25, has awakened such widespread comment and occasioned such a demand for that issue that we have decided to publish the editorial in leaflet form.
An editorial in the Evening Journal asked a question. The Call answered it—in the only way it could logically be answered. The result was a clear, forceful and illuminating dissection of the Unemployed situation—THE MOST ACUTE SOCIAL PROBLEM CONFRONTING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Everybody is interested in the Unemployed question, because EVERYBODY IS AFFECTED BY IT. In that question is involved the whole issue of SOCIALISM versus CAPITALISM.
The Call editorial makes this so clear that no one can fail to understand it. ITS ARGUMENT IS IRREFUTABLE—ITS APPEAL IRRESISTIBLE.
This leaflet should be circulated by the million. It will convince because its presentation of facts cannot be escaped from. Nothing better could be circulated on behalf of the cause of Socialism in this momentous campaign year.
Sent Postpaid to any Address for
\$1.50 for 1,000
\$7.00 for 5,000
\$4.50 for 3,000
\$12.00 for 10,000
NOTE CHANGE OF PRICES.
ORDER AT ONCE FROM
THE EVENING CALL,
SIX PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.
To whom all remittances should be made payable

BUSINESS CHATS

WITH OUR READERS

NO. 2. EMPTY SPACE WORTH NOTHING

BUT USED BY AN ADVERTISER—THAT'S DIFFERENT

That would mean more money for the call. That would mean more publicity and larger trade to the man who announces his business, trade, service, etc., in the white space.

Many a prosperous business has been built up by advertising on a small scale. If your merchant tells you that he "does not advertise," point out to him the advantages of using The Call—its big circulation among working people, who are large consumers; the way every copy is read and circulated; how Call readers patronize their advertisers, and how reasonable the rates are.

We know that The Call is a first-class advertising medium. But our advertisers have got to be shown. Therefore, give them the preference and tell them why you do so.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY RATE

For August and September.

An advertisement the same size as the above blank space:

1 Line \$1.00

2 Lines 2.00

3 Lines 3.50

5 Lines (1 mo.) 12.00

Unpublished advertising (no display) 5 cents per line for each insertion.

Send all information and orders to Advertising Department, the Evening Call, 6 Park Place, New York.

SOCIALISTS INCREASE

11 New Charters Granted in the West.

Special to The Call. CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—While an increase of 2,628 in the vote of either the old or new parties means no more than the falling off of that number, that number of new members added to the Socialist party during July is highly significant. It not only means so many fixed votes but means that many new propagandists and that many more contributors to the financial support and correspondingly so much more activity in the work.

The receipts of the National Office for dues stamps for the month of February, 1908, was \$2,178.55. That sum exceeded all previous records by \$292.55. The receipts for dues for the month of July, just closed, was \$2,219.45. July therefore tops the high water mark by the sum of \$121.90, representing an increased membership of 2,628, and a total of 42,269 good standing members.

A state charter has been granted to Nevada, a state organization having been formed at the recent convention at Sparks. A referendum is being conducted by the National Office for the election of state officers for New Mexico, a state organization having been formed in the recent convention at Willard.

Charters have been granted to Idaho in unorganized states, since last report, as follows: Valentine, Neb., 5 members; O'Neill, Neb., 2 members; Fulton, Ga., 7 members; Elgin, Neb., 5 members; Gering, Neb., 10 members; Alma, Neb., 12 members; Aurora, N. C., 5 members; Norfolk, Neb., 7 members; Papp, Neb., 14 members; Clayton, N. M., 7 members; Alinsworth, Neb., 8 members.

As the organizational work is being pushed with great activity, there is every reason to believe that the membership will soon touch the 5,000 mark.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT. The Christian Socialist, 3623 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill., is unique among Socialist papers. Thoroughly class-conscious and revolutionary, it is also religious and is making great inroads into the church. Costly wide-awake socialism and Socialist sympathizer needs it to live up with the times. Fifty cents per year, three months for the trial. Send to THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST and The Daily Call will be sent to any address in the United States (except Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs, New York City) for \$2.00.

Socialist Notes.

To-night's Meetings.

1st A. D.—N. W. cor. Leroy and Hudson streets. Speakers: Jack Britt, Gearty, Thomas Potter.

5th A. D.—N. E. cor. Christie and Livingston streets. Speakers: J. Havedon, Warren Atkinson.

21st A. D.—S. E. cor. 125th street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Speakers: A. B. De Mill, J. C. Frost.

23d A. D.—S. W. cor. 146th street and Amsterdam Avenue. Speakers: M. Price, John Schubert.

5th A. D.—N. E. cor. 106th street and Lexington Avenue. Speakers: Mrs. Luella R. Kreibell, Peter E. Burrows.

7th A. D.—S. W. cor. Thirty-ninth street and Broadway. Speaker: Sol. Feldman.

15th A. D.—S. E. cor. Tremont and Webster avenues. Speakers: Louis Haume, Fred Paulitsch.

Jewish Meetings. 4th A. D.—N. W. cor. Delancey and Lewis streets. Speakers: L. Davidson, Louis Slotkin.

8th A. D.—N. E. cor. Broome and Norfolk streets. Speakers: Miss Pauline Newman, Leo Wax.

BROOKLYN. 3d D.—N. W. cor. Court and President streets. Speakers: F. L. Laekemacher, E. Bescroft.

7th A. D.—S. W. cor. 22d street and Fourth Avenue. Speakers: L. Davidson, W. W. Passage.

9th A. D.—N. E. cor. Third Avenue and 53d street. Speakers: V. Harrington, James Cullen.

14th A. D.—S. W. cor. Manhattan Avenue and India Street. Speaker: Joe Wright.

18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Prospect Place and Bedford Avenue. Speakers: Mr. and Mrs. Frazer.

21st A. D.—Broadway and Seigel Street. Speakers: J. T. Hill, M. Abramson.

Industrial Notes.

"Big Six" to Parade.

At the last meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 it was decided to turn out in the Labor Day parade. A committee of five was appointed to make arrangements.

Walters Endorse The Call. Walters' Union, Branch "A" of Local 8, at its last meeting unanimously endorsed The Call as a newspaper that truly represents the interests of workmen and working-women.

Pie Bakers Picnic. The United Pie Bakers will hold its twenty-second annual picnic on Saturday, August 8, at Grauer's Ridge-wood Coliseum, Cypress Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue, Evergreen, L. I.

Important Meeting of Hotel and Restaurant Workers. Hotel and Restaurant Workers Local 136, J. W. W., will hold an important meeting Tuesday evening at 60 Cooper Square.

Hebrew Trades Picnic. The United Hebrew Trades will hold its picnic on Saturday, August 8, at Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I.

Industrial Workers' Meeting. The I. W. W. Propaganda League will hold an open air meeting Tuesday evening at Clarkson and Hudson streets.

Automobile out in Greenwich, Conn., ran amuck and landed in a laundry. From the odors that surround them and the general character of their occupants, we should judge that no better destination could be achieved.

HELP WANTED—MALE. ORGANIZER WANTED.—Westchester County Committee invites applications for position of Special Organizer from Sept. 1 to election day.

LAUNDRIES. COMMONWEALTH HAND LAUNDRY. 140 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Speaking of good Pianos see the popular O. W. WURTZ PIANOS, 1512 Third Ave., near 86th St.

STATIONERS. Socialist motto envelopes, 25 for 15c postpaid. Address: Wheat, 204 W. 114th St.

PROGRESSIVE BOOK STORE, 233 East 84th Street. Stationery For Organizations Supplied on Order.

Conference of the Labor Temple SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1908. PICNIC SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL, TO BE HELD

SULZER'S WEST CHESTER PARK. Kindly assisted by Workingmen's Singing Societies, Turn Verein, "Vorwärts," New York Free German School, Yorkville Socialist Band.

BARBECUE. PRIZE BOWLING. GAMES FOR CHILDREN. Amusements of all kinds. Tickets, 10c. At Gate, 15c.

GETTING INSPIRATION. At Hammerstein's Roof Garden and Victoria Theatre, Gertrude Hoffman in Maud Allan's classic "A Vision of Salome" will continue as the headline.

HALLS.

Notice to Unions and Progressive Organizations.

NEW TECTONIA HALL AND ANNEX, COR. HARRISON AVE., PARTLT. T. AND GERRY STS., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A. ROSENBERG, Prop. Tel. 1453 Williamsburg.

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Strictly Union Hall. FOR Calls, Receptions, Weddings, Banquets, Entertainments, Conventions, Etc. Also Lodge Rooms.

THE THEATRES

In the Arena for July William Maily presents a most thoughtful and entertaining criticism of the serious plays performed in New York during the season just passed.

La Sylphé began her second week at Keith & Proctor's Fifth Avenue yesterday to a house which tested the capacity of the theatre.

Dallas Welford, that very clever English comedian, and his company, were seen in a comedy sketch entitled "A Wet Night".

Alfred E. Aarons and John P. Slocum, under whose direction Margaret Wycherly is to play for the next five years, announce that they have obtained the rights to a new four-act drama by Stanislaus Stange and Bayard Veiller.

With a typical American drummer as the central figure, James Forbes's new comedy "The Traveling Salesman" will open the Henry B. Harris season at the Liberty Theatre on August 10.

At Hammerstein's Roof Garden and Victoria Theatre, Gertrude Hoffman in Maud Allan's classic "A Vision of Salome" will continue as the headline.

Eva Tanquay in her own version of "The Vision of Salome" heads the bill at the Alhambra. Others are Edward Blondy in "The Lost Boy" the Avini Comedy Four, Foster and Foster, Bedoni and Arthur and Elsie Harvey and the Field Boys.

James Thornton, the well-known monologist, headed yesterday's bill at Keith & Proctor's 125th Street Theatre. The 4 Huntings were seen in a clever singing and dancing act.

At Brighton Beach, which has just ended its successful carnival, the leading features are the Thompson scenic railway, described as the longest in the world; Bilyck's trained seals; Uncle Dan Boyington and his Wild West Show, the Electric City, Ah Foon and "The Ragged Edge."

Do you wish to make Irishmen Socialists? Then Give Them THE HARP. Let Irishmen speak to Irishmen through its columns and you will see their prejudices melt away.

HARLEM SOCIALISTS ARE AMUSED

Saturday evening the Socialist party held a very interesting open-air meeting at 106th street and Madison Avenue.

When the chairman introduced the speaker, William Karlin, someone passed the word that the Republican Assemblyman of the district was present and, by a series of rapid-fire insinuations and questions as to what the Republican party in general and the Assemblyman in particular had done for the workers, Karlin succeeded in enlarging the crowd and also in luring Straus to ask a few questions.

The Assemblyman was cheered on in order to smother the Socialist speaker. He asked several questions, and then he met his Waterloo. "From question number one it was apparent that his schooling had been cut short at an early age, but when he concluded the delivery of the fourth, it was evident that the crowd considered him something of a joke."

Here follow Mr. Straus's questions: "Do you think I am an honest man?" To which the speaker replied that he did not know, nor did he care.

"What would you expect the Republican party to do, and what would the Socialist party do?" Karlin replied that he did not expect the Republican party to do anything; that its record in the past was proof of this, and that on the other hand the Socialist party's record is evidence enough that it deals with the problems of industrial life, and not with political graft.

"Would you regard it as being in keeping with the dignity of office to speak to a street corner audience?" This was the climax. The crowd answered the question for the speaker with hoots and jeers.

"I am a man to call upon doctors and medical students; steady or as a side line. Satter, 135 Grand St.

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LIBERTY THEATRE. 42d St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves. Management: Henry B. Harris. Opens August 10th. "THE TRAVELING SALESMAN," By James Forbes.

PUBLICATIONS. Books of MARXIAN SOCIALISM. It is a waste of time to read or to circulate books that give confused ideas of socialism, so that the reader is obliged later to unlearn much of what he has learned.

Charles H. Kerr & Company 153 East Kinzie Street, Chicago.

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I WANT YOU TO KNOW ABOUT AN invention which I have made and which is worth millions. Send me six cents and I will tell you about it. A. G. Baker, Albion, Mich.

BARBERS. COMRADES! COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSCHIN'S Union Barber Shop (in the basement), 84 E. Fourth street, near 2d ave. Call always on hand.

INSURANCE. If you want to secure any form of Life Insurance, write or consult Comrade J. A. WEIL, 89 HUNROD ST., BROOKLYN.

HELP WANTED—MALE. WANTED—Men for farm work. Come between 1 and 3 P. M., with grip and clothes. J. E. How, 20 Duane St.

SITUATIONS WANTED. Salesman—Young man (21) having few years' experience as salesman, traveling and in store, desires position at anything; references. Walter Guttman, 153 West 119th St.

Painter and paperhanger, reliable, sober mechanic, with large family, would like to get work on estate or as janitor, or would take flat in exchange for good work. Address: B. V. E., Box 101, The Call.

Young man, 20, wishes position at anything; four years' experience as machinist; first-class on sewing machines; understands electrical work; best of references. H. Moeser, 242 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn.

Druggist, Junior, 7 years experience, first-class prescriptionist, wishes position not afraid of work, willing to work for any salary, best reference. Address: H. Cooper, 153 Allen St.

Young man, party member, wants work of any kind; handy man; good driver. Address: HANDY, Care Evening Call.

Boy 17, wants position at anything; can draw. Apply Max Franklin, 94 Ludlow Street, New York City.

Young man, 19, wishes position at anything; can furnish very best of references. S. care The Call.

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BAKERS. Manhattan. A. Jacobs 1624 3d Ave., near 95th St.

CIGARS. Manhattan. Johns & Brunhober, 1904 Ave. A, bet. 84th & 85th St. Carl Stauze 304 E. 64th St.

CLOTHING. Manhattan. Blum & Co. 117 Canal St. Richards Co. 423 9th Ave.

HALLS. Manhattan. Frank Souhrada 322 E. 78d St.

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BARBERS. Manhattan. R. Schramm (German-American), Third Ave., bet. 77th & 78th St. Chas. F. Kreisel 403 East 78d St.

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DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST, 22 East 108th St., New York.

DR. CHARLES CHESS, Surgeon Dentist, 33 Avenue C, New York City.

DR. ELIZABETH S. HORWITZ, DENTIST, 1420 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 110th St. NEW YORK.

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Dr. L. LEVITT, Surgeon Dentist, 66-68 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone 897-J Williamsburg.

Dr. JACOB F. LIEF, Dental Surgeon, 99 McKibben St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Furnished room, light, bath; reasonable rent. 9 W. 127th. L. Lipshitz.

Making A Fireman

BY J. M. BROWN JR



Headquarters

Single Stick Exercise

By J. M. BROWN, JR.

Engage in a discussion with the average New Yorker upon acts of heroism and he will at once exclaim: "Harvey. Why, man, the real heroes of New York, who fight fires in this city, and there is not a man in the department who would not perform some signal act of bravery in which hair-breadth escapes and rescues were were he called upon to do so, or given the opportunity to volunteer his services for such work. There are not a hundred men in the local department who, at one time or another, have not performed some feat entitling him to a Carnegie medal."

"dog," "cat" and "rat" correctly, providing his district leader smiles favorably upon him, which in reality means that he either is, or will become a useful member of the Tammany Hall organization, is reasonably sure of some day swinging a club and commanding the loitering classes to "move or." But to become a fireman is an altogether different proposition. Applicants for the vacancies occurring in this department are subjected to a physical examination second to none in this country. To begin with the applicant must be one of exemplary habits. His past life is looked into with a scrutiny that is microscopic in detail. This is to insure the examiners that he is sound in health, wind and limb, and in case of an emergency would not wilt. A craven has no place here. He is put through a series of measurements that are as thorough and complete as those applied to suspected criminals under the Bertillon system. His muscular development must be unquestioned, while his heart action is one of the chief essentials to his application being favorably passed upon.



Fighting the Fire

Following their physical and moral examinations, are turned over to Battalion Chief George F. Farrell, who in the past four years has molded from the raw recruits entrusted to his tutelage 1,400 brave and fearless firemen, scores of whose names have repeatedly adorned the department's roll of honor, a much coveted goal in the department. The School for Firemen is located on East Sixty-seventh street and there the recruits are put through a course of training that only the most fearless and hearty can withstand. These men gather in class every day and are instructed in all the chief essentials of successful fire fighting.

To successfully perform this feat only men of prodigious strength and unquestioned nerve are employed. One false "catch" would result in failure, and, perhaps, death for all concerned, rescuers as well as those waiting to be rescued. Not so many months ago at a tenement house fire a young woman who had escaped from the burning building took refuge on a nearby roof. Before her plight was discovered the house on which she stood was a seething mass of flames and it was impossible to reach her by like ladders. Five firemen, two of them recent graduates from the School for Firemen, formed from the School a human chain after ordering the girl, by means of a megaphone, to stand as near to the edge of the roof as possible. Slowly the human rope began to swing until it had acquired sufficient momentum to swing the fifth or lowest man to within grasping distance of the girl. As he seized her and she swung clear of the roof on which she had been standing, she lost consciousness and, with her dead weight added to the already heavy load, the pendulum was given another swing and the girl was landed in

safety to another roof. Meanwhile the strain on the fifth man had been so great that he lost consciousness and dropped a distance of ninety-five feet into the fiery furnace raging below, and only the metal accoutrements of his uniform were found when the ruins were searched for his charred body.



Manning the Life Net

forces are sheltered in 338 fire houses. The fire department property is worth \$6,837,525. The 1,500 horses owned by the department are valued at \$450,000. They are usually young and are selected for their intelligence. The prices average \$300 for each animal. The fire forces are organized and distributed like a great army. There are 54 engine and 35 hook and ladder companies in Manhattan and the Bronx; 71 engines, 25 hook and ladder and six hose companies in Brooklyn and Queens, and eight engine and hose companies and five hook and ladder companies in Richmond.

There are distributed throughout Greater New York three fire divisions, divided into 60 battalions. There is an average of six companies to a battalion and three battalions to a division. New York is so much more congested than Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston that it would be difficult to compare the effectiveness of the fire forces in the four cities, except in a general way. Greater New York, for instance, has more than twice as many inhabitants as Chicago; nearly three times as many as Philadelphia, and nearly seven times as many as Boston. The fire area of Chicago is 191,000

acres, that of Philadelphia 82,800 acres and that of Boston 27,520 acres. The fire area of Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Long Island City, not including the outlying sections, is 95,120 acres. These figures suggest the degree of congestion in the several cities.

New York, with her 4,157 firemen and officers, has one man to every 1,021 persons in the city. The Chicago force comprises 1,324 men, or one to every 1,121 inhabitants. Of the four cities Philadelphia has the smallest fire force in proportion to her population. Her 935 firemen represent one to every 1,483 inhabitants. The population Boston has for an efficient fire department is sustained in this particular. With 887 men to a population of 285,300, the proportion is one fireman to every 321 persons in the city.

Some idea of the work New York firemen are called upon to do may be had when it is recalled that 5,479 fires were fought in Greater New York in the year 1907, or a daily average of 34. Fire losses in New York last year reached the grand total of \$6,748,488, an appreciable increase over the year 1906, but not in excess of the proportionate increase in population.

RECREATION.

Kind Old Lady (to motorman)—I suppose, young man, that you do get time for some recreation during the day?
Motorman—Oh, certainly, ma'am. For instance, tonight I leave off at 12:15, and I get all the rest of the evening to myself.

THIS WAS REAL TACT.

"I—er—wish to look at some false hair," said the embarrassed young woman.
"Very well, miss," rejoined the diplomatic salesman. "What shade does your friend wish?"—London Opinion.

A ROMANCE SCATTERED.

She—Mollie admits that she is terribly disappointed in her husband.
He—How is that?
She—She married him to reform him, and now she finds he doesn't need it.—Pick-Me-Up.

CRIPPLE CREEK STRIKE HEROINE IN THIS CITY

Mrs. Emma J. Langdon, who won a national reputation in the Cripple Creek strike, by editing and getting out the Victor Daily Record, after the editor, staff, compositors and pressmen had been unlawfully jailed by the Colorado militia, is in this city.

Mrs. Langdon has the honor of being the only woman that is an honorary member of the Western Federation of Miners. In fact, she and the late George A. Pettibone were the only persons who ever received such recognition from the W. F. of M.

She is also the recipient of a gold medal, presented to her by the citizens of Teller County, Colo., which contains the inscription "To Mrs. Emma J. Langdon—for her bravery in defeating military suppression of the press on September 29, 1903."

The editor, his night staff and mechanical force of the Victor Record were jailed by order of General Sherman Bell, because the Record had an editorial protesting against the militia entering the homes of peaceable citizens at night and dragging the members of the family off to jail. The raid on the Record office was made at midnight in the hopes that they could be suppressed. Mrs. Langdon, a day machine operator on the paper at the time, was summoned by the editor's wife. She braved the militia

and by almost superhuman effort succeeded in getting out the Record next morning, with a scare head of "Somewhat Disfigured, But Still in the Ring."

Afterwards she toured Colorado in behalf of the striking miners, doing great work in the cause. She wrote a history of the strike, entitled "The Cripple Creek Strike."

She also recently completed another work which is entitled "Labor's Greatest Conflicts." This book is a complete history of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case and also contains the history of strikes since the beginning of history. A feature of the book is the history of the printers' unions from 1795 to the present International Typographical Union, written to the date of April 1, 1908.

Mrs. Langdon is traveling across the country, appearing before labor organizations to promote the sale of her books. Being a member of the Denver Typographical Union, she visits preferably printers' organizations. Last Sunday she was given an ovation at the meeting of "Big Six."

She is leaving for Washington today and from there will attend the convention of I. T. U. at Boston, which will be held next week. Mrs. Langdon carries credentials from about half a dozen leading labor organizations of the West.



MRS. EMMA F. LANGDON.

The Changing Style.



The big hat bow has come again, and has fair to be a popular trimming for midsummer, traveling and runabout wear. Such hats, and the newest are of linen rajah, usually have brims which turn becomingly away from the face at one point while shading it at another. The huge bow is made up of four to eight wide, long loops, with a cross-piece centre. A great deal of taffetas and satin one-tone sash ribbon is employed, but so also are figured ribbons in cretonne and pompadour effects, as well as the plaids and borders. The bow is sometimes made of narrow ribbon, broadly edged with such soft fancy silk as the scrolled and coin-spotted foulard used on the latest Gage models.

WORKMEN AND THE COST OF ACCIDENTS.

There has been a most alarming increase of accidents during recent years. According to statistics compiled by the Chicago Tribune the number of persons killed because of automobile accidents alone during 1907 was 327, as compared with 200 in 1906. During the year 1907 851 persons were injured, as against 851 during the preceding year. The cost of accidents to workmen thus becomes a vital matter. In this connection the statistics printed in The Saturday Evening Post take on more than passing interest. The journal in question states that workmen's compensation laws, embodying the principle that the laborer should be indemnified for injuries received in the course of his employment, have been enacted in twenty-two foreign countries. Continuing, the Post says:

"In every case these laws fix the compensation to be paid, which, except in Sweden, is based upon the wages of the injured person. Compensation consists of medical and surgical treatment, periodical payments for temporary disability, and pensions, or lump-sum payments, for total disability or death. Nearly all the laws are framed particularly to avoid legal proceedings, so that the injured man gets his indemnity much as one ordinarily collects an insurance claim."

"Even Russian law provides that, in case of death, funeral expenses shall be paid and dependent heirs shall receive a pension not exceeding two-thirds the annual wages of deceased. In case of total disability, the same pension is paid. For

temporary disability compensation consists of one-half the victim's wages, paid from the day of the accident until full recovery. A disputed case may be carried into court, but is not chargeable with court costs, and attorney's fees are fixed by law.

"Nowhere are the compensation nearly so large as those often awarded by American juries; but American juries know that, at best, the victims get only a moiety of the award. With essential justice, they assess not only the injury but all costs and delays upon the employer. Employers complain of excessive verdicts and 'contingent-fee' lawyers. They can avoid both evils by agreeing to an honest scheme for compensating injured workmen."—The Independent.

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VISITORS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO CALL.

The new bulletin will be out about September 1. For printed matter and other information address
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Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

THERE IS A HOOK INSIDE THIS BAIT.
Receiver Whitridge has paused long enough from his arduous task of demoralizing the trolley service and cutting off transfer privileges to work out a scheme of insurance and pensions for the employees of the various traction lines which he controls. Each employee will be asked to contribute fifty cents a month out of his meager pay. If fifty per cent. of the men join, the company will at the end of each month pay in half as much as the men have given; if seventy-five per cent. of the men join, the company will give three-quarters as much as the men do; and if at least eighty per cent. of the men come in, the company's contribution will just equal theirs. The fund thus established will be used, first, to pay men at the rate of \$1.50 a day when they are sick; second, to provide for a payment to the family of any member dying in the company's service; third, to establish a pension fund. The fund will be held and controlled by a board of seven directors, four of whom will be named by the company and three by the men.

Perhaps some of the traction employees will be fooled by this announcement into believing that the receiver and the bondholders whom he represents are really and sincerely interested in their welfare. The bait may tempt them, and they may not be wary enough to look for the hook that it conceals.

Pension and benefit systems paid for in greater part out of the men's wages and administered by the employers are among the favorite means by which astute capitalists control their workingmen and paralyze in advance any attempts at organization for the protection of wages and conditions of employment.

Receiver Whitridge counts that every man who comes into his paternalistic insurance and pension association will be under his thumb from that time on. The man who for a long time has been giving up half a dollar a month to the fund and who knows that the company can at any time discharge him and so deprive him of any hope to benefit by it in time of need, will, Mr. Whitridge figures, be very slow to identify himself with any independent organization of the men which would in the slightest degree antagonize the company's interests. The company will thus always have its "safe" men in the ranks of its employees to help it in gradually piling more work on their shoulders and, when a good occasion offers itself, to cut down their wages.

The apparent generosity of the company in offering to contribute to the fund half or three-quarters as much as the men pay is entirely illusory. Not only is it a good investment, in view of the control which it will give the company over the employees' actions. Even without taking that into account, it is a good stroke of finance. The fund will be controlled by a board the majority of whose members are officers of the company and the rest employees under the company's direct influence. Needless to say, it will be invested in such a way as to be at the company's disposal in any financial operations it may have on hand. It will simply add so much to the available capital of the company, without costing the stockholders and bondholders a red cent. Moreover, the disbursements from this fund will be entirely at the will of the company. If ever the company finds that the payments for sick and death benefits and pensions are getting a little heavier than suits its purposes, all it has to do is to find pretexts for discharging a lot of the older employees who are members of the association and who are most likely to fall sick or die or to pass the age limit and become pensionable. The company of course gives no man a guarantee of continued employment. It simply invites each of them to lead it fifty cents a month on the chance that it may choose to keep him on the rolls and to give him some relief, absolutely at its own interest or whim, in case of sickness or old age.

If traction workers of New York take this bait, they will deserve the laugh in which Mr. Whitridge and Messrs. Belmont and Ryan will certainly indulge at their expense behind their backs. If the workingmen exercise ordinary common sense they will give Mr. Whitridge's little scheme the go-by and will vote for the establishment of a system of government workingmen's insurance, to be administered by their own chosen agents and without any possibility of discrimination, such as the Socialist party advocates.

Considering how much Mr. Hearst loves the working people—we know he does, for Mr. Brisbane says so in the copyrighted Hearst editorials—we would have expected that Mr. Hearst's copyrighted Dependence party would have given at least one of the two places on its tickets to a workingman. But not so. The workingmen are good enough to buy his paper and give him their votes—if they are also foolish enough to do so. But for his candidates—the finest types of HIS people, to use his own phrase—he must have a man who has prospered at letting other people work for him in the oil industry and a man who has made a good thing out of writing editorials urging white men to shoot and hang and burn "niggers."

Talk of law and order! What prettier example of the anarchy of capitalist mismanagement could there be than that attempt of the receivers of the New York City Railway Company to cripple the service of the Fifty-ninth Street Crosstown Line by tearing out the feed wire. These receivers, be it understood, are officers of the court and supposedly agents of the public. And yet their conduct is such as to necessitate the calling out of the police reserves to prevent them from precipitating a riot in their attempt to destroy property and interrupt traffic for the sake of dividends for their real masters, the big stockholders of the Traction Trust. Of course it would be very wrong to feel contempt for a court that sanctions such doings.

By Our Amateurs.

LABOR ASKS LEMON #1.



LEMON 2



LABOR PLEASED



A WORLD'S CRISIS IS UPON US.

By LUELLA R. KREHBIEL.

A world's crisis is upon us. There are but a few of the people who realize this crisis and fewer yet are mentally and morally prepared to meet it.

Man has at last become sufficiently analytical in his reasoning to discover that it is not "God's decree," but a matter of unequal economic support that produces the unequal social classes. Economic or material conditions affect the man just as they do the horse. The horse that is overworked and underfed becomes a pitiable object to behold, while the horse that is well fed, well coached and given just enough exercise is a beautiful, active creature.

The laboring man is overworked and underfed until his body becomes exhausted and then his exhausted body exhausts his mind. He is paid such a miserable wage that he must buy coarse food and coarse clothes and live in a crude environment and his face and manners soon take on the crudeness of his life. His exhausted, body exhausts his mind; his small wage makes it impossible for him to buy intellectual opportunities; and he is forced to become a deficient member of society.

Where a man is limited to poverty he is robbed of his manhood and his life, and hence it logically follows that a man has as much right to a just economic support as he has to life itself. A life deprived of its rights becomes a torture instead of a joy and the man exists in an enslaved state of mind who would not give his life for the rights of his life.

Everything in life is dependent upon economic support. But we find that a universal industrial condition is developing that makes this economic support more uncertain than ever before in the history of the world.

Heretofore when our Eastern civilizations have become oppressive, the oppressed people have pushed westward, taken up new lands, and built new homes. To-day, for the first time in history, the free land is all taken. The population is increasing but the land is not. On the one hand, we have millions who do not own a foot of land, while on the other hand we have men who control thousands and millions of acres.

How many of our people realize the extremity and the seriousness of this land situation and the pressing need of a new land system or adjustment. The law of supply and demand no longer works in our markets.

To-day our industries have become so concentrated that a handful of men control all the necessities of our lives. They can set their own prices on these necessities and we have to pay them, no matter how exorbitant. The men who control what we eat and wear control our lives. Is it not folly to talk of freedom under such a condition? To-day, for the first time in history, a

handful of men control all the tools of production. The laboring man cannot go to work until the machine owner says he may. He must take whatever wage the machine owner will give him and then after he has worked all day he must turn around and pay the machine owner whatever he demands for the product. It is a crime to talk of freedom and prosperity to the laboring man as long as another man controls his job and the products of his labor.

And we have at last come to the end of the profit system. In the staple industries of this country the average laboring man produces about ten dollars' worth of wealth per day. He is paid an average wage of two dollars a day. With this small wage he can buy back such a small part of what he produces that a surplus soon accumulates.

Our manufacturers have been carrying this surplus across the seas, disposing of it in foreign markets and getting large profits on the things for which American laboring men were suffering. All of our late wars have been fought in a contention over markets. But at last these less progressive nations are waking up and are producing for themselves. They care not whether America is ever heard from or not.

There is little foreign demand for our goods, and our laboring men with their small wage can buy back so little of what they produce that our markets are glutted, business is at a standstill and a panic is upon us.

Our industrial conditions are altogether different from what they were 50 years ago, and we are facing a state of affairs that must be radically adjusted or it will produce universal, militant revolution. The hungry man does not reason, and the numbers of the unemployed are increasing.

Yes, we have come to the end of the profit system and we shall have to learn how to produce and distribute life's necessities without having anyone skin a profit.

Yes, we are facing an industrial crisis to-day that decrees the fate of all modern civilizations. We are suffering today because of an unorganized competitive condition of industry. We are suffering the curse of private ownership and manipulation. We have reached a climax where we can no longer float like driftwood without disaster.

We have come to a point where the intellectual forces of the race must be asserted sufficiently to get this great process of producing and distributing life's necessities organized on a scientific basis. We have come to a point where the masses must awaken and stand for their rights.

Is justice unpractical, impossible? Then what can we say of American intellect and ingenuity? Is justice impractical, impossible? Then man is a failure and God inhuman!

SOCIALISTS AS REFORMERS.

By S. PESKIN.

It is generally supposed that Socialism is diametrically opposed to reform. From one standpoint it is true. Taking private ownership of all the means of production as the basis of the present system of society, it is undoubtedly true that the Socialists strive to do away with this basis, while the reformers in their efforts to modify so this city. It is true that the reformer is patible with the existence of the present system of private ownership.

But because of this difference we Socialists are also the best reformers, a fact unfortunately very often overlooked. One example will clearly illustrate this point.

We know how much time, energy and labor has been spent to carry through the present so-called tenement-house reform. But how little it has accomplished is also known to every one familiar with the real housing condition of the workingmen of this city. It is true that the reformer has given more windows and more light, but for each additional window a great deal of space has been taken away, besides the fact that each ad-

ditional ray of sunlight spells so much more hard earned money for rent.

As a result the poorest of the poor have benefited nothing by this reform, for they continue to live in the old, "dark holes," and pay higher rents than before. The fruits of the reform are enjoyed only by the better paid workingmen and by the lower middle class; and even they lose at least as much as they get, for, as I have remarked, what they gained in light they have lost in space and in money for rent.

One need not search very deeply to discover why this reform has turned out to be a failure. This is due to the fact that the whole affair has been engineered by the so-called reformers, and to them the interests of the "poor honest landlords" are at least as dear as the hygienic and sanitary requirements of the poor tenants.

The reformer is perfectly willing to "do something for the poor," but he never forgets the landlord, who is, in his opinion, just as much entitled to a "decent profit" on his real estate investment as the program is entitled to sunlight. He will, therefore, be cautious in his reforms, and never push

"A NOVICE TRAMP."

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The evening paper says a young lad was killed while riding through a tunnel on the top of a boxcar. The headlines called him "A Novice Tramp."

His name was Murphy. He was an ironworker and had traveled all through the West looking for work. He had met with no success, and hearing of some proposed skyscrapers in New York he endeavored to beat his way to this city.

What volumes are expressed in the words, "A Novice Tramp."

Think of this Irish lad with his fine, strong body, his splendid limbs, his deep chest, his strong muscled arms—think of him out of work.

In order to seek work he was forced to break the laws—to become an outlaw—as he went from town to town.

I wonder if this lad had a wife and little children. I wonder how long he had been in this great prosperous country. Did he leave those green Irish fields, the black boglands, the stone cabins, the short rattle of bread and potatoes, the peace and quiet, and the long day with the old father and mother, to come to the rush and turmoil and UNEMPLOYMENT of America?

I wonder what his hopes were when he left the old people. I wonder if his heart throbbled as he passed over the gang-plank on to the great steamer to bring him to this land of gold and plenty.

And I wonder if the old people in old Ireland have heard the news of their dear boy and of his fate in this land of fortune.

It is strange what men will suffer without complaint. It is strange how poverty—stinging want and whipping hunger—drives multitudes of silent, wonder-eyed peasants away from native land into strange lands—TO SEEK WORK.

Could anything break up homes as hunger breaks up homes? Was anything ever so merciless and relentless as this poverty which tortures the millions of all lands? Was ever there sight so tragic as poverty driving men from land to land only to find that what they fled from awaits their arrival in the new place?

And yet these silent, wonder-eyed workers look upon it as a kind of divine curse, like some terrible scourge which they can neither remedy nor escape. It is inevitable, like insanity or consumption or death. It is not to be reasoned about or discussed. The causes for it are not to be sought out. The measures for its abolition are not to be thought of. It is the GREAT INEVITABLE.

If it kills, why then it kills. If it starves, why then it starves.

Several years ago Robert Blatchford was listening to the complaints of an old peasant down in Kerry. He asked the old man what he wanted.

"The old man leaned upon his spade and looked out across the black peat-fields at the lowering skies. 'What is it that I'm wantun?' he said; then in a deep, plaintive tone he continued, more to himself than to me: 'All our brave boys and dear gurls is away an' over the says, an' the agent has taken the pig off me, an' the wet has spoiled the praties, an' I'm an old man, an' I want the Day an' Judgment.'"

Shorn of brave boys and dear gurls, the old are left in ancient fields to die with broken hearts. They, too, hope to flee, but to "other lands," not to new lands. While the brave boys—well, this novice tramp was one.

It is so far as to put in jeopardy the "honest profit" of "honest capital."

How differently would a Socialist approach this tenement house problem and the rent question in general. We do not believe in the possibility of honestly earned capital, nor do we believe that the owner of capital is justly entitled to profit. In our reform activity we would, therefore, entirely leave out the interests of the landlords, and the failure of hundreds of landlords would not cause us for one moment to change our policy, so long as it would be beneficial to the interest of the only honest class of wage workers.

What we Socialists would propose is this: Let the city to start with, build about a thousand model tenements and rent them at cost, plus a small margin to cover depreciation and cost of maintenance, and the entire problem would be solved. Under the force of competition rent would come down immediately even in the best tenements, and the old holes would either have to stand vacant, or be altered to a higher standard.

Of course, that would ruin hundreds of landlords, would deprive them of their "honest profit." It would mean "confiscation." It would perhaps "tifle the spirit of individual enterprise." But it would at once permanently improve the condition of the workingmen, an dthat is enough for us Socialists, to take this step without any hesitation.

For the mere reformer to do this would, however, be the most illogical step possible, and they never lose their logic when it concerns the interests of private property. And the same would be in every other field of reform. The reformer will never legally shorten the working day, so long as it will, in his opinion, materially cut the profits of the manufacturer, for in his eyes the employer has at least as much right to profit on his investment as have the workingmen to rest and leisure. We Socialists have no such scruples at all. Our fundamental principle is that the workingman is entitled to all the leisure and comfort modern civilization allows, and if the capitalists cannot run their business on this foundation, then is the time ripe for society to step in and socialize industry.

This explains the seeming paradox that the Socialists, who are the most bitter opponents of the present system, are also the best reformers wherever power is given them to act in this direction. We introduce the Socialist principle even in our reform work, and the "give us a broad and open field of activity"

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 190 Washington Street, Chicago.

OUR CANDIDATES:

For President EUGENE V. DEBS
For Vice-President BENJAMIN HANFORD
For Governor of New York, JOSHUA WANHOPF

GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

1888	2,838	1890	36,564
1892	21,157	1900	94,981
1904			408,230

DESTROYING THE DEMOCRACY.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

It seems as though the fates were conspiring to drive the Democratic party from American politics. So one would gather from a combination of circumstances, piling on the top of the heap of which comes the independence party.

True enough, the Independence party is the most shining example of the tendency of one-man control of parties. Roosevelt's Big Stick served for platform material and the voice in the White House thundered the nomination of Taft for the Republicans; Bryan chopped down the tree, sawed it up and converted it into planks of platform length and accepted his own nomination for the Democratic party; but it remained for Hearst to go the very limit. The Independence party is to stay independent if Hearst has his way. He is chairman of the National Committee, his candidate for President, Higen, was nominated, and his editor, Graves, was nominated for Vice-President. The platform is the mature work of his private attorney, Clarence J. Shearn.

It is probable that the Independence party has shot its bolt. In all likelihood it will not poll more than a quarter of million votes, although Hearst polled that much himself in New York state when he ran for Governor. But the position it occupies as a party more radical than the Democratic will have a tendency to cause the radical Democrats to abandon Bryan. And with the Populists crying in the wilderness for those reforms that Bryan once advocated, but which he now finds expedient to ignore, Watson, too, is a thorn in Bryan's side. And, to complete the chain of woe, the Prohibitionists, if they make any impression this year, will do so in the once "solid South" of Democracy. With such a lineup against it, it is not improbable that the election of 1860 will be repeated in the respect that the Democratic

party will be divided and will poll such a small vote that Taft's plurality will be larger than Roosevelt's was over Parker.

So much for the influence the Independence party will have upon the Democracy. Its most striking influence will be in another direction. It is what the daily press terms "socialistic." That is to say, it is, supposedly, more radical than the Democratic party. But in being so, it points the way upward to the source of all this radicalism, the Socialist party itself. It serves notice upon the American people that all reforms of any consequence to the oppressed among us are to be found in the Socialist platform and program for immediate action. It serves notice that, in the great period of social adjustment consequent upon the growth of the unit of production into the mammoth trust, the Socialist party alone has a practical program to deal with a situation that confronts us. It is but another bit of evidence to the effect that the Socialists have the key to the future.

It is deplorable that, in view of these facts, President Gompers of the Federation of Labor did not see his way way clear to call upon organized labor to support Debs and Hanford, the Socialist candidates. The fact that Hearst has a more high-sounding injunction plank is quite disconcerting to Gompers, having endorsed Bryan. Were the American Federation of Labor, together with all other organizations of workers, to come out for Debs and Hanford this year, the Socialist party would run a strong third, if not second. As it is it will have to be content with more votes than will be received by the Populists, Prohibitionists, and Independents combined. And it will have to be content with waiting until 1912 for the fight with the Republican party for victory.

In 1912 the fight will come. It will be the hosts of capital behind the Republican party and the hosts of labor, the wealth producers, behind the Socialist party.

HOW LONG?

By J. W. S. COGIE.

Behold us standing in the market place,
With tear-dimmed eyes and faces wan and pale;
Behold us here, the workers of the race,
Whose brown and blood are offered now for sale.
Just give us work, just give a chance to toil,
Though we be slaves, these rights to us belong;
Would you from us this last resource despoil?
How long, oh Lord, how long?

We gave you of our ripest years,
We labored late and early in your maris;
You coined in gold our agonies and tears.
You trafficked in our life blood from our hearts,
And now your maw is crammed with food we made;
From slum and den we cry our ancient wrong—
How long for us this sorry trade?
How long, oh Lord, how long?

Behold the light just breaking through the smoke
Of furnace, forge, of mine and thund'ring trains,
It glimmers-delicance from the galling yoke,
It melts like dew your burden and your chains.
It melts like dew your burden and your chains.
Revolt! and beam bids you no longer stand
In mute despair and brooding on your wrong;
The halloo lies at your right hand,
Oh, men of toll, how long? —In the Bridgemen's Magazine.

A DIFFERENCE.



Family Friends: "It must be a great pleasure to a mother to feel her baby's first teeth."



The Mother (as the baby closes down): "Yes, but it is not always the same pleasure to others."