

THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1908.

PRICE ONE CENT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC FACES BIG STRIKE; 10,000 MECHANICS QUIT WORK TO-DAY

Every Shop, Roundhouse, Terminal and Division Point on the System Affected.

order to Extend from St. John to Vancouver—Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers, Electricians, Machinists, Moulders and Pipefitters in Struggle—International Trade Unions to Help Fight the Battle.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 5.—A general strike of the mechanical department of the Canadian Pacific Railway commences this morning at 10 o'clock. Final orders have been issued to the men in all the shops and roundhouses from St. John to Vancouver to quit at the sound of a whistle.

On Friday last general instructions were sent out that if the Canadian Pacific Railway posted its new schedule the men were to walk out. Meanwhile an ultimatum was delivered to Sir Thomas Sloughness, president of the union, that if the new schedule was put into effect the men would quit. At the same time he was asked to reopen negotiations. No reply was received and the original instructions to the men stand.

It is generally conceded here that the company desires to precipitate a conflict with the men in order to carry out an "open shop" policy.

Every shop, roundhouse, terminal and division point on the system is affected, between 8,000 and 10,000 men being involved. The unions are blacksmiths, boilermakers, carmen, electricians, machinists, moulders, pipefitters, specialists and helpers in various trades. All of these organizations are affiliated with the international trade unions and will be backed by them, which indicates that a bitter and prolonged struggle will take place. Efforts are being made by the company to get the organizations of the operating department to join in the strike, and if this should happen trouble is sure to follow.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is practically controlled by the Dominion Government and it is to be expected that if the strike assumes a dangerous complexion all the police and militia forces will be used against the men.

J. H. McVety, representing the unions, made the following statement to-day:

There are several principles involved. First, there is a reduction of wages for boiler-makers, which affects all except a few in large shops at Montreal and Winnipeg. Then there is the question of overlapping hours, which will work a hardship on men, the increase in the percentage of apprentices and a number of other issues which were definitely decided years ago, and which the company now wants to reopen. It is evident the object is the breaking of the unions. Many of those going on strike are affected by the new schedule, but they are fighting for the principle of trade unionism. The company states "all trains will run," but engineers and conductors have announced sympathy with the strikers.

SHAH IS DEFEATED

Persian Revolutionists Win Important Victory.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 5.—A despatch just received from Tabriz, Persia, says that the revolutionary forces are still conducting an active campaign, and that a strong body of government troops sent out by the Shah to pursue them was surprised by the rebels, about forty miles from Tabriz, and completely defeated.

The regular troops had been hindered in their march by the destruction of bridges, etc., and at last ran into an ambuscade arranged by the revolutionists. A terrible battle ensued and practically all of the government forces were killed and wounded, while the losses of the rebels were comparatively slight.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 5.—Notices were posted yesterday at the mills of the United States Cotton Company at Central Falls that next Monday, a reduction of wages would go into effect. The rate of reduction was not mentioned, but it is understood by the operatives to be 10 cents. The company employs five hundred hands and manufactures cotton sheeting and combers.

GOMPERS REITERATES

Statement on Injunctions New Ten Years Ago—Possibly.

Local labor leaders received yesterday Samuel Gompers's first official communication on the subject of injunctions against labor organizations by judges of federal courts. Mr. Gompers says: "The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some sections of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people and the spirit of our Republic."

"The injunctions which the courts issue against labor are supposed by them to be good enough law to-day when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers, but they are not good law, in fact, no law at all to-morrow or next day when no such labor dispute exists."

"The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation in the interests of the money power against the workmen. The doing of the lawful acts enjoined by the courts renders workmen guilty of contempt of court and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both."

"Labor protests against the issuance of injunctions in disputes between workmen and employers when no such injunctions would be issued if no such dispute existed."

"In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, those acts are criminal or unlawful, and there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape."

"No act is legally a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime."

"No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful."

"I assert that labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act."

"It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act is committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases."

PLANS OUTLINED FOR EAST SIDE CAMPAIGN.

The campaign committee of the Socialist party of the Ninth Congressional District met last night at the office of the Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway, and discussed ways and means to carry on the campaign this fall. The candidates for Congress and Assembly were also present.

A committee of two was elected to solicit contributions to the campaign fund and a committee of three to secure a suitable place for campaign headquarters.

PREFERS DOG'S RETURN TO TIDINGS OF HUSBAND

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 5.—Mrs. Nelson Chappelle reported to the police last night that her husband had wandered off from home. She said she wasn't worrying much about him, but he had the family dog with him, and she didn't want to lose Fido.

COTTON MILLS CUT WAGES.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 5.—Notices were posted yesterday at the mills of the United States Cotton Company at Central Falls that next Monday, a reduction of wages would go into effect. The rate of reduction was not mentioned, but it is understood by the operatives to be 10 cents. The company employs five hundred hands and manufactures cotton sheeting and combers.



NO TIME FOR HUMANITY

LABOR MEN MAY CONFER

Big Meeting Expected in Chicago Soon.

It was learned to-day that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will in a few days, issue a call for a national conference of all the heads of the international unions to meet with the executive committee of the A. F. of L. to be held in Chicago in the near future.

Men, who are prominent in local labor circles and who are in close touch with the movements of the executive office of the A. F. of L. at Washington, vouch for the reliability of this announcement.

It is pointed out that a similar conference was held last March at Washington when the present political policy of the A. F. of L. was formulated. The proposed Chicago conference will meet to hear President Gompers's report of his lobbying in the Republican and Democratic conventions.

Mr. Gompers, it is said, wants to shift the responsibility of influencing the labor vote in favor of Bryan to the proposed Chicago conference of labor leaders. Mr. Gompers's friends say that he has been unjustly criticized, when he was simply following the instructions of the Washington conference "to stand by the friends of labor and elect them and to oppose the enemies of labor and defeat them."

JURORS CALLED TO TRY TRACK OFFICIALS

Justice Rogers, of Watertown, assigned by Gov. Hughes to hear the cases of the indicted race track officials for alleged violations of the anti-betting law, signed an order yesterday directing Commissioner of Jurors Brenner to draw a panel of 100 talemans for the extraordinary trial term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, August 25, in the Kings County Courthouse. He also directed that a Grand Jury be drawn for the same date.

\$100,000 BRYAN'S PRICE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Supporters of James Guffey declare that James Kerr, a director of the Philadelphia Record, which before the convention bitterly attacked Bryan, promised Bryan just before his nomination to raise \$100,000 for the campaign fund, and the cordial support of the Record, if he received a place on the national committee.

Those declared to have been in Mr. Kerr's councils are alleged to have told delegates who were for Bryan: "If Kerr is elected, the Record will be for Bryan. And if he is not, it will still oppose him."

EIGHT CENTS TO CONEY?

Nickel Fare Not Confiscatory Says P. S. Commission.

The members of the Public Service Commission were not surprised when they heard of the plot of the Brooklyn trolley companies to put the commission in a "hole" with regard to the question of a 10-cent fare to Coney Island. The companies believed they had the commission cornered, so that an adverse decision was impossible.

They may be doomed to disappointment as a result of yesterday's discovery if they expected that the application of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company to raise its weekly fare from 5 to 10 cents was a trap for the commission.

A decision on the fare question affecting the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will be announced within the next week. A compromise on a fare between 5 and 10 cents might be satisfactory to the Coney Island and Brooklyn, which now gets 5 cents on week days and 10 cents on holidays, but not to the B. R. T., which gets a uniform fare of 10 cents on trolley and "L." The C. I. & B. owns no elevated line.

An inspection of the testimony in the case of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company yesterday showed that a 5-cent fare is not "confiscatory," or even too small for a fair margin of profit.

FARMAN MAKES SUCCESSFUL FLIGHTS

An aeroplane and an automobile raced at the Brighton Beach race tracks late yesterday. Henry Farman, in his bird-like contrivance, thrice winning from Joe Tracy, the land machine, once over rough ground and twice along the race track. The aviator went forty miles an hour, the winds being favorable for the flights.

SAILOR ON FLEET COMMITS SUICIDE.

SOVA, FIJI ISLANDS, Aug. 5.—The American battleship fleet at 5 o'clock this evening was in latitude 21.54 south, longitude 176.50 west, 1,017 miles distant from Auckland, Albert E. Hessel, a seaman of the Wisconsin, has been missing since July 31. He probably committed suicide.

Unless the receivers for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company arrange to-day with the Central Park, North and East River Companies for an interchange of transfers there will be no transfer system between the Fifty-ninth street line and the lines of the Metropolitan after midnight to-night.

A hearing held before Chairman Wilcox, of the Public Service Commission, yesterday, was supposed to concern the general service on the Fifty-ninth street line. A. H. Vanderpool appeared for the company. He said no arrangement had been made for transfers.

"They have not. They have not asked for it, and neither have we. Let me say, too, that the line was thrown on our hands against our wish by the action of the receivers and the officers of the United States courts. It was not our act, and we had but a few days, definite notice in which to get ready to operate our road."

Minor Official Believed to Have Been Bribed to Commit Act.

LARGE SUM OF MONEY IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND ON ASSASSIN'S PERSON AND HIS BAGGAGE WAS PACKED READY FOR FLIGHT—TWO HIGH OFFICIALS ARE REPORTED DISMISSED.

FLAMES NOT CHECKED

Canadian Towns Are Still Fighting Fire Demon.

FERNIE, B. C., Aug. 5.—The great forest fire that has desolated vast areas and destroyed several towns in this section of British Columbia still rages unchecked through the pines and firs of East Kootenay. A path of charred stumps and smouldering ruins stretches for nearly fifty miles along the tracks of the Canadian Pacific. At some points it is but a mile in width, at others nearly ten miles. Only rain can put out the flames, and weeks may pass before a drop falls.

A rough estimate of the loss to insurance companies places it at about \$4,000,000. There is no liquor here and no disorder. Tents, blankets and clothing are needed. Several safes and vaults have been opened and their contents found intact.

A camp of sixty men and two women in the devastated region is silent, and it is feared all have perished. It is certain that several persons were drowned in trying to swim the Elk River to the islands.

It is damp and cloudy, with the smoke so thick that one cannot see fifty yards. The miners are doing good work in searching for the dead. The motto, as given by an old pit man, is, "Any man as has a place to sleep is to give it up to women and children." Petty thieving has been attempted, but scores of special and British Columbia police are punishing malefactors as soon as found with swift and muscular justice. Twenty-five of the Northwest Mounted Police are expected to-day.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 5.—After withstanding flames since Saturday the town of Michel has fallen a victim to bush fires which were fanned to renewed energy by a breeze from the north. Several are reported burned to death, but details are lacking.

It seems that the townspeople had become overconfident through their success in saving the town from other attacks and were not prepared for a sudden rising of the wind.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—With conflicting reports from a dozen sources regarding the British Columbia fires it is still impossible to estimate the damage. "So far apparently about thirty bodies have been recovered, but the estimates are all the way from seventy-five to 150. Vancouver despatches say there is little doubt that the loss of life will run over the hundred mark.

NO MORE 59TH STREET TRANSFERS AFTER TO-DAY.

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AT THE FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT Hyman Lewis and Abraham Lewis, son of the head of the firm, stated that the discharge of Miss Silberman was necessary to maintain discipline. She had become insubordinate, they said, and was causing dissension among the other girls. They insist she will not get back and that the places of the others will be quickly filled unless they promptly return.

GIRLS FIGHT FOR UNION

464 Girl Cigarmakers Strike for Union.

"No surrender!" was the slogan yesterday of 464 girls and five men, employees of the Lewis Cigar Company, in Newark, who had gone on strike. The trouble arose over the discharge of Miss Sadie Silberman, vice-president of the United Ladies Protective Association, an organization formed among the employees two years ago, when there was a strike in the same place.

The girls declare the dismissal of Miss Silberman is simply the beginning of an attempt to break up their association. They say they have expected trouble and are ready to fight. Every one of the strikers attended a meeting yesterday and unanimously voted to not return until the union girl is reinstated.

THE GIANTS ARE GROWING Head Shows in Second Place; May Beat Red Sox.

"Twenty-three" certainly meant something to the Giants last May when they were so badly mauled by the Cincinnati Reds...

Yesterday the Giants rented the three nights up in the second division, by beating the Cincinnati...

Mathewson gets credit for winning the earlier struggle, though he went into the game with his team ahead by a run...

NACK PROUD OF CONNOLLY Willing to Back Him Against Papke.

Both Larry Connolly and Tony Capone are doing some hard training for their bout at Brown's Rockaway Beach Club Friday night...

"Let me tell you he will be leading the middleweights in short order. Any fellow who can outbox such a clever fellow as Jim Donovon and wallop him as hard as that is a tough guy..."

GRATEFUL Mrs. Casey—Sure, th' goat has ate all of Maggie's piano music!

MR HORRIBLE EXAMPLE. "Why is Watson so seedy looking and miserable?" "His wife is off lecturing on how to make home happy."

VEGETABLE SILK What is it? A new material for hosiery and underwear. THE CALL SUSTAINING FUND DEPARTMENT has secured the local agency...

LONGBOAT PRAISES HAYES Alfred Vanderbilt Heads Olympiad Exploiters.

"Hayes won the Marathon fairly and squarely and gave one of the finest exhibitions of running that I have ever seen," said Tom Longboat...

"Hayes ran a truly remarkable race. He was going smoothly when he passed me, just before I was overtaken by the other athletes..."

When the athletes return they will be accorded a royal reception. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt has been chosen to head the committee of citizens who will receive the victorious team...

There will be a meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday to arrange for the reception. A public appeal for money will be made...

BOSTON, AUG. 5.—William A. Larned of Annapolis won the first leg on the new Longwood Cup yesterday by defeating Raymond D. Little of New York in the challenge match...

SPORTS. THE NATIONAL GAME. WHERE THEY ARE TO-DAY.

Table with columns for National League, American League, and New York State League, listing teams and their current locations.

Table with columns for National League, American League, and New York State League, listing team statistics (Wins, Losses, etc.).

FAST TIME IN HEATS Grand Circuit Winners Lead in Three Trials Each.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 5.—The second day of Kalamazoo's first Grand Circuit meeting was favored with a fast track, but a stiff breeze was blowing from the southeast...

SPORTING NOTES AND VIEWS.

By JOHN JAY. Did you see Barry away out in the left field quarter section? He looked lonesome. McGraw sure ought to acquire Sallee. He's stuck on this town and its people...

CARDINALS GROW PALE Whitewashed Again by the Superbas.

It was shameful the way the Superbas put it over the Cardinals yesterday at Washington Park. It would not have been so bad—that coat of whitewash—but they did it before on Monday, and two coats are liable to invite more...

Table with columns for American League and Eastern League, listing team statistics.

Major Brino was second in the first two heats of the pace, but dropped back to fourth in the last heat, while Leslie Waterman and William C. finished second and third respectively...

HYLAND BEATS BOER IN SIX ROUNDS

Fighting Dick Hyland, of California, outpointed Rudolph Unholz, the Boer champion, in their six-round fight at the Navarre A. C. in Ulmer Park last night...

The foregoing is a digest of the conventional morning newspaper reports. To a representative of The Call who has seen hundreds of fights the so-called champion, Unholz, had about as much business in a ring before a metropolitan audience as—well, it doesn't matter. He did not fight. He roughed and wrestled and hung on until the audience in exasperation hissed and in many ways expressed its dissatisfaction...

On the Lake Erie TROTTERING CIRCUIT. ERIE, Pa., Aug. 5.—With one exception yesterday's events of the Lake Erie Trotting Circuit were won in straight heats. The summaries: 2:30 Pace: Purse \$500—Kearney won in straight heats...

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, England, Aug. 5.—In the athletic games here yesterday N. J. Cartmell, University of Pennsylvania, won the 100-yard and 220-yard scratch races in 10 1-5 seconds and 22 4-5 seconds...

FRIDAY, AUG. 21 IS THE DATE OF THE GREAT LABOR SOCIALIST DAY AT LUNA PARK, Coney Island.

HAT MAKING AND RESHAPING SHOP. WALKER, 406 Eighth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY.



Underwear to Fit Men's and Ladies' Furnishings, Waiters' Outfit and Overalls. SIG. KLEIN, 50 Third Avenue, NEW YORK.

THEATRE BENEFIT FOR THE CALL SUSTAINING FUND, 'The Traveling Salesman' AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE

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.

THE EVENING CALL, 6 PARK PLACE. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Three Months, 50c in clubs of FIVE. One Month, 15c in clubs of TEN.

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

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

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.

THE EVENING CALL, 6 PARK PLACE.

Tickets also on sale at Socialist Party headquarters, 233 E. 54th St.; the New York Volkszeitung office, 15 Spruce St.; the Jewish Daily Forward office, 175 E. Broadway; West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth Ave.; Harlem Socialist Headquarters, 290 W. 125th St.; Rand School, 112 E. 19th St.; Labor Lyceum, 995 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn.

RUSSELL SAGE 'HOLD OUT' ON TAXES?

Records of Estate Show Strange Contradictions.

Amounted to Over Sixty-four Millions Only Two Millions Is Reported As Taxable—Tax Department Says Nothing Can Be Done.

The settlement of the Russell Sage estate has now been completed, and the State Treasury is richer by the sum of \$667,225.50 inheritance tax paid by the Sage heirs yesterday. Mr. Russell Sage paid \$635,028, that being the 1 per cent. tax upon the \$63,502,800 received by her as chief beneficiary of the will, while sundry nephews and nieces of the defunct money lender paid the state \$22,187.50 for the privilege of gathering in \$842,730 of "Uncle Russell's" unearned increment.

The total value of the estate is given as \$84,167,550, which is interesting in view of the fact that Mr. Sage for several years previous to his demise was paying taxes upon only \$2,000,000 personal property, and his estate has paid upon only \$2,258,000. Those business men who were well acquainted with Mr. Sage's manner of doing business and making investments, are calling attention to the apparent improbability of the estate being composed of \$61,839,550 in real estate and non-taxable bonds, and only \$2,258,000 in cash and taxable securities. There would seem to be a colored person concealed somewhere about the fuel supplies, but as Deputy Tax Receiver J. J. McDermott says that nothing can be done to indemnify the city for loss caused by ante-mortem misstatements regarding the amount of personal property held by a defunct citizen, it is probable that the above-mentioned discrepancies will never be explained.

A short time ago Mrs. Russell Sage sent several thousands of dollars in helping to beautify the city parks, and she will soon expend \$25,000 for the restoration of the Governor's room in the City Hall. If she will pay only a small portion of the money saved by dodging taxes and the preference of her old miser husband, the city need not be placed in the humiliating role of taking an alms that which it can justly claim.

OFFICIALS FEAR STRIKE

Federal Commission to Mediate in Lackawanna Troubles.

SCRANTON, Aug. 5.—Pending the result of the mediatory advances of Commissioner of Labor Neill and Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission Martin A. Knapp, there will be no new developments in the threatened strike of the Lackawanna switchmen. The members of the adjustment committee have dispersed to their homes, leaving President F. P. Hawley and Vice President Harshberger in charge of the situation here, and as soon as definite information is received from the mediators the members will again be called together.

Questioned regarding a despatch printed in one of the morning papers that if the switchmen go out their places will be taken by members of the Trainmen's Brotherhood, both President Hawley and Vice President Harshberger replied that such a probability is absurd.

ONE-SIXTH OF CITY'S REALTY GOES TAX FREE.

More than one-sixth of the real estate in Greater New York is exempt from taxation, according to the figures sent out by the Tax Department. The surprising total of exemption is \$2,228,852,728. The total real estate assessment is \$6,732,000,000. Eight hundred million dollars worth of city property is exempt, including schools, bus lines, police stations, parks etc.; \$55,000,000 worth of Government property is exempt, and church property makes up most of the difference. Central Park is valued at \$215,000,000; Battery Park, \$15,025,000; City Hall Park, \$28,325,000; Madison Square Park, \$7,000,000; Union Square, \$4,000,000; Manhattan Square, \$10,250,000; and Mount Carmel Park, \$7,500,000. Trinity Church and cemetery are exempt for \$1,000,000.

NURSE IS ARRESTED

Patient Finds Ring Gone When Restored to Senses.

Chatta Cameron, a pretty nineteen-year-old nurse in the Lebanon Hospital, the Bronx, was arrested yesterday for stealing a diamond ring, valued at \$400, from Miss Kilfoil, a stenographer, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Frances Bruton, at 265 East 163d street. Miss Kilfoil got her ring back after the nurse confessed to the detectives that she had hidden it in a medicine chest. She said that one of the doctors at Lebanon, a young ambulance surgeon, whom she named, told her to take the ring, saying that she needn't be afraid of being found out because Miss Kilfoil was unconscious when carried into the hospital and would think the ring had been lost in the street.

Miss Kilfoil, who was about to start on her vacation, left her home at 8 o'clock on Monday night to call on a girl friend. At Park avenue and 165th street she was thrown from the running board to the street, falling on her face within a few inches of the wheels.

A policeman called an ambulance from Lebanon Hospital and Joseph Cohn took Miss Kilfoil to the hospital. After her injuries had been dressed she gave her jewelry: three plain gold band rings, a gold watch and the \$400 diamond circlet, to Chatta Cameron, the nurse, for safe keeping.

Mrs. Bruton, her sister, went to the hospital a few minutes after Miss Kilfoil had been put to bed in the emergency ward. Mrs. Bruton asked Miss Kilfoil where her rings were and the nurse produced the three band rings.

"Where is your engagement ring?" asked Mrs. Bruton.

Miss Kilfoil said she had given it to Chatta Cameron with the others. Miss Cameron denied that she had seen the diamond ring. Miss Kilfoil had handed her, she said, only the band rings and a gold watch.

Mrs. Bruton could get no satisfaction from the hospital authorities and went straight to the Alexander avenue police station and told the police about the disappearance of the diamond ring.

The policemen reported the case to the Bronx detective bureau and Detectives Myers and Dillon were sent out to clear things up. They questioned Miss Cameron at the hospital and were not impressed very favorably with her story, so they took her to the detective bureau. At first she denied absolutely that she had seen Miss Kilfoil's ring, then she thought she had taken it and mislaid it, but after further questioning by the detectives she admitted that she had hidden the ring in a medicine chest.

They arrested Miss Cameron for larceny and went to the hospital. The ring was found exactly where she said she had hidden it.

PATRICK APPEALS FROM LIFE SENTENCE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—At the risk of receiving a third death sentence, Albert T. Patrick, who is now serving a life term in Sing Sing for the murder of Millionaire William M. Rice, has appealed to the United States Supreme Court for a new trial.

ONE DEAD FROM HEAT

Seven Prostrated in Sudden Hot Spell.

Coming suddenly after a period of comparatively cool weather, the heat of yesterday caused the death of one man, sent one young woman to a hospital temporarily crazed, and prostrated seven other persons.

The dead man was Anthony Kracek, formerly a telegrapher but recently a driver of a baker's wagon in the Bronx. Miss Robertina Desmond, twenty-five years old, whose home is at No. 72 Grand avenue, Corona, L. I., was on her way to Long Island City at the rush hour yesterday afternoon aboard the ferryboat Manhattan Beach. She was sitting in the women's cabin with two other young women when, suddenly screaming that he head would split if she didn't wet it, she broke from her companions and darted to the forward gates of the boat.

There she tore off her hat and collar and threw them overboard. Then she attempted to climb over the gates. She was restrained by men passengers.

The hospital record of those overcome in the city yesterday is: ALLMAN, JOSEPH, twenty-four years old, No. 14 Pitt street, overcome at No. 14 West Seventeenth street; taken to New York Hospital.

BROWN, CHARLES, forty-three, No. 216 East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, overcome at Elm and Chambers streets; attended and went home.

CANTER, HYMAN, twenty-two, No. 129 Clinton street, overcome in front of No. 57 Forsyth street; taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

HALLIHAN, JULIA, eighteen, No. 802 President street, Brooklyn, overcome in front of 115 Nassau street; taken to the St. Gregory Hospital.

REGAN, WILLIAM, thirty-seven, No. 526 West Thirty-sixth street, overcome at Twenty-ninth street and North River; attended and went home.

Two men were overcome by the heat at New Brighton, Staten Island. They were: ALBERT, JOSEPH, thirty-seven years old, a gardener; overcome in his yard at Cherry Lane, New Brighton; and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital at Stapleton.

KOCH, JOSEPH, sixty years old, of Jersey street, New Brighton, an employee in the laundry of St. Vincent's Hospital; overcome at his work and treated at the institution.

The heat yesterday while not equal to the worst of the season, was the cause of acute suffering all day. It was 78 degrees at 8 A. M., 90 between 2 and 3 P. M., and 78 at sundown.

BUTCHERS' UNION AFTER UNFAIR FIRM

SENATOR ALLISON DEAD AFTER TWO YEARS' ILLNESS.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 5.—United States Senator Allison died at his home in this city at 1:35 o'clock yesterday. He had been sick for two years and unconscious four days.

TAFT GETS GOLD BRICK

Thinks Anything Labeled Labor Is the Real Goods.

HOT SPRINGS, Aug. 5.—Mr. Taft gave out for publication to-day with evident glee a letter from Ben Chapien, editor of the Railroad Employee, a publication issued at Newark in the interests of railroad men, in which he lauds high praises for Taft's treatment of the labor question in his speech of acceptance.

He was not aware that the paper represents no organization and reflects the views of its editor solely. The letter declares that Taft's stand on this question will meet the approval of workmen in general, but of railroad employees in particular, who will intelligently recognize "that while labor is entitled to its just share of encouragement and protection under the laws of our common country, it on the other hand has no right to demand legislation for itself that it would deny to capital."

PHILADELPHIA STILL HAS HARD TIMES

Special to The Call. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The Textile Worker, official organ of the Central Union of Textile Workers, will say in its next issue:

"Not the slightest improvement can be observed, since last month's report, in the different branches of the textile industry. The woolen and worsted branch gets little short orders here and there, while the lace workers are employed about half time. Here than half the upholstery workers are still unemployed; the big Oldham mill is still closed.

"The rug and carpet branch is as inactive as before, only one shop showing a little life. The great hopes of returning activity in the tapestry carpet branch have not been realized. But our patriotic manufacturers show a decided inclination to prolong and intensify the panic by attempting to reduce wages and trying to have the work done by fewer hands.

"The longer the panic lasts the more despair appears among the unemployed. It should be borne in mind that the necessity of supporting the unemployed is a great as ever. There are children yet suffering and dying for want of proper food. There are men hunting for jobs and, finding none, are driven to crime.

MANSFIELD TO MEET HURLEY AGAIN

On Thursday night at Saratoga Harry Mansfield will box Bill Hurley six rounds. These two fought last week at Glens Falls and the matchmaker of the Saratoga A. C. decided to put them on. Last week Hurley's manager telegraphed from Glens Falls that Hurley won, but later was corrected. They telegraphed before W. W. Smith, Mansfield's manager, had a chance to say a word. This bout will be at catchweights. Mansfield will leave no doubt this time. He is going in to knock Hurley out and a good bout is looked for. If Mansfield is successful in defeating Hurley he will go after Willie Lewis. Smith and Mansfield will leave tomorrow.

TO EXPLORE DEPTHS OF CITY'S DEBTS.

Gen. B. F. Tracy, referee, conferred yesterday with Chief Bookkeeper Frank W. Smith of the Comptroller's office and set Aug. 19 for the beginning of the hunt for the debt limit of the city. The counsel of Jefferson M. Leiby, who enjoined Comptroller Metz from spending the city's money on the Fourth avenue subway, attended the conference.

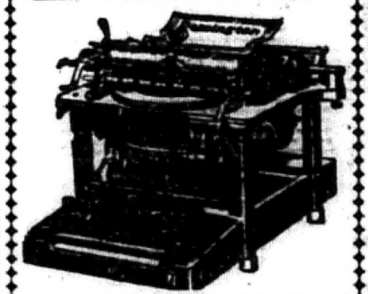
ORGANIZER WANTED FOR WESTCHESTER

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Westchester County Committee invites applications for position of Special Organizer from Sept. 1st to Election Day: Wages, \$20 weekly, inclusive. Must be a hustler; able to hold open-air meetings; good literature seller; willing to do house-to-house visiting. No one afraid of hard work of this kind need apply. Address, stating all particulars of experience, etc., L. A. Malkiel, 49 Cornell avenue, Yonkers.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN NEARING COMPLETION.

With the completion of the second arch of the crossing, work on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will go on more rapidly and it is expected that the roof of the edifice will be put in place by winter, and that the crossing will be ready for service within two years. The six ten keystone of this second arch was put in position in two sections yesterday. It was thirteen years ago that the keystone of the first arch was completed.

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New York and Everywhere.

SOCIALIST WOMEN OF YONKERS HEARD

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 5.—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.

Mr. De Fashion—Why did you dischase that nurse?
Mrs. De Fashion—She kicked poor little Fido just for biting the baby.

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ONE MONTH, \$0.05

Do you want to increase the circulation of The Call in your county? 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. If you can furnish us with a membership list of any progressive organization, we will appreciate it very much.

Comrade P. Vlieg has been given charge of the canvassing in Kings and Queens. All those who wish to act as canvassers, either as volunteers or on commission, should communicate with the Subscription Department.

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.

ANOTHER GENEROUS PLUTOCRATIC REWARD.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—William Becker, a post office wagon driver, to-day found a \$50,000 certified check in the driveway beneath the Federal Building, and as a reward for returning it to its owner received \$2. The check, from the Cudahy Packing Company to the La Salle Oil Company, was dropped by a bank messenger.

MEZS MUST EXPLAIN OPPOSITION TO SUBWAY.

On the suggestion of Borough President Bird S. Cole five citizens of South Brooklyn will ask the Supreme Court to examine Comptroller Metz as to his opposition to building the Fourth avenue subway and the financial transactions in his office.

Our Daily Puzzle.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.
(Solution: WRUNG, WRONG.)

THE EVENING CALL,
SIX PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY.
To whom all remittances should be made payable.

Prohibition as a Remedy for Poverty—The Way It Works in One State, Georgia

By REED CARRADINE.

Georgia certainly seems to have gone over soft drinks. The promiscuity with which a Southerner, whether Georgian, Kentuckian or Mississippian, will invite the stranger to "have something to drink" is proverbial, but never has the invitation been extended so frequently and so persistently as it has been since January 1 of this year. Business men, women, boys, school girls, and even preachers, when they meet seem to vie with each other to see who can be the first to extend the invitation.

In days of old when such words were spoken, and such an invitation given and accepted, the persons concerned soon found themselves standing in front of a large plate glass mirror, before which were placed in attractive array bottles and glasses, while a white-coated and white-aproned individual inquired what the gentlemen's pleasure might be. But the plate glass mirror, the tempting array of bottles and glasses, and the white-aproned individual are things of the past, and the invitation to "have a drink" no longer means "a little water, sugar and—," but a glass of soda water or "near-beer," which is served at the most adjacent drug store or fruit stand by a youth of sixteen, wearing a dirty apron, or a son of Italy wearing none at all.

In the drug store, of course, the electric fan does its best to keep the place cool and the proprietor endeavors to render his place attractive by means of white and gold paint, together with a marble soda fountain, but it doesn't seem homelike; it doesn't seem natural, and hundreds upon hundreds of men in good old Georgia are yearning for a return to the days of the white-coated individual who knew so well how to crush a little mint in the glass, how to get in just the proper amount of sugar, together with a piece of ice, and, and—"good liquor, sah!" But they are steadily yearning in vain, for the prohibitionists have Georgia by the throat and there is no power in the heavens above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth that will make them loose their hold.

Prohibition Bill Was a Thunderbolt. When the prohibition bill was introduced in the Georgia General Assembly last July, it came like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. There had been no talk of prohibition in Georgia and no one dreamed of such a thing. There had been considerable agitation of the subject of local option, and Governor Noble Smith was elected on a local option ticket; but in his inaugural address he, unintentionally, said that if the Legislature passed a prohibition law he would sign it. The prohibitionists and the preachers saw their advantage and set down to hard work without a moment's loss of time. A bill was framed and introduced into the Legislature; men, women and children were utilized as lobbyists and the unfortunate Representatives were cajoled, frightened or prayed into voting for the measure. Brewing and distilling interests were taken unawares, the business men of the state thought the movement unworthy of their serious consideration, and almost before any one realized it the bill had been passed by both Houses of the Legislature, the Governor had affixed to it his signature, and on January 1, 1908, the most drastic prohibitory measure ever enacted by any legislative body became operative in the state of Georgia.

At first men were stunned, and in a dazed sort of way inquired among themselves how it happened; then they began to wonder how they would slake their thirst. They were not long in finding an answer to the latter question. The saloons of old were turned into soda water dispensaries, generally without any change in furniture and fittings except the removal of the screen doors; the fruit stands put in fountains and ice boxes, and every conceivable kind and variety of non-alcoholic beverage was placed on the market. Much of this was manufactured under the most unsanitary conditions, from decayed or unripe fruits, others consisted merely of water and cheap fruit juices, together with a little carbonic acid gas, while still others contained ingredients which were positively harmful and stultifying in their effects upon the minds of those who drank it habitually. Yet there was a sale for it all, and the unhappy Georgians called for more and more in the hope that they might find something which would cool their parched tongues and quench the fire in their hot and dusty throats.

A Brewery Substitute for Beer. One of the breweries, which had been legislated out of business, attempted to supply this demand early in January by placing on the market a beverage brewed from malt and hops, which was identical in every respect with standard beer except that it contained less than .001-2 per cent. of alcohol, thus keeping within the strict letter of the law. It was hoped in this way to furnish a drink which looked like beer and tasted like beer but was practically devoid of alcohol. People drank it for a while, wagged their heads and went away in silence and sorrow. Gloom was deep upon the people. There was the voice of one crying in the night. There was weeping and wailing, and the weepers would not be comforted, because of whiskey there was none, brandy could not be had and the beer was a snare and a delusion. "Woe, woe is me," was in the hearts and on the lips of the majority of the people.

Finally a ray of light filtered through and Georgia once more began to "sit up and take notice." The Court of Appeals of the state decided that the prohibition law, as passed, had failed to stipulate how much or how little alcohol there might be in the prohibited beverages; it merely stated that it must be in amount which would be sufficient to intoxicate when drunk to excess. Lawyers and many of the most prominent

and influential temperance workers have always contended that beer is not an intoxicating beverage, but in order to be on the safe side and to keep within the strict limits of the law, the brewers of Georgia decided to place upon the market a malt liquor containing from 1-2 per cent. to 2 per cent. of alcohol instead of from 3-1-2 per cent. to 4 per cent. as was usual.

And Here is the Crop! Prohibition as a "Remedy."

In the Report of the Committee of Fifty, there appears the following: "There have been concomitant evils of prohibitory legislation. The efforts to enforce it during forty years past have had some unlooked for effects on public respect for courts, judicial procedure, oaths, and law in general, and for officers of the law, legislators and public servants. The public have seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual law-breakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, courts ineffective through fluctuation of policy, delays, perjuries, negligences, and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates for office hypocritical and trucking, and office holders unfaithful to pledges and to reasonable public expectation."

The Rev. Dr. W. N. Ainsworth, of Savannah, one of the leading prohibition workers and lecturers of the state, has already from his pulpit and in the public prints, made the accusation that the juries who returned verdicts of "not guilty" in several "blind-tiger" cases had perjured themselves by so doing, had been unfaithful to the oaths which they took upon entering the jury box, had been recreant in their duty as citizens, and had brought the prohibition law into disrepute.

CHINA WAKING FROM AGE-LONG SLEEP

In order properly to understand the revolutionary movement in China by which French interests are affected it is necessary to seek for the main springs, which are to be found in a strong anti-dynastic and liberal tendency, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Standard. The Manchu dynasty now stands as the incarnation of social and administrative tyranny, and the anti-dynastic shape given to the revolution is merely a cloak for a regular revolutionary propaganda in favor of an entire upsetting of the whole present regime. The originators of this movement are doubtless Chinese students, and Chinese of the upper classes, as well as of the lower, who have traveled and mixed with Western civilizations. Their aim is the destruction of the society in which they were brought up—an absolute theocracy, in which human liberty has no place and the rights of man are unknown. Younger men can no longer tolerate the laws of their own land, which dictate even the cut of their clothes, and the way they are to wear their hair. They have read Rousseau and Montesquieu in French and in their own language, and they see no reason why the principal ideas of these great thinkers should not be applied to Chinese doctrines. All the rising generation of the more educated classes in China is imbued with democratic theories.

Out of these has sprung the reform movement, which is in reality an aspiration towards a newer, fairer and a more just state of society. At present the revolution is supposed to be engineered by Sun Ya-Tsun, who changes his residence in turn from Tokio to Hong-Kong or India to keep out of the grip of the Chinese authorities, who have set a price on his head. The mission of anarchists which terrorism is put down to his initiative. This mission consists of cordoning off the Chinese newspapers, and 250 anarchists furnished with arms and explosives of every sort. They are divided into groups who have as objects to spy on the weak points of the administration, civil and military; to seize on favorable opportunities to commit outrages calculated to terrorize the ruling classes, and to exterminate the supporters of the ruling dynasty.

Another remarkable feature of the present movement is the large share taken by women, who are active members of the secret societies, and who, under the guise of magicians and prophesesses, excite the fanaticism of the people. It is especially the younger women who are most active in the struggle to throw off the yoke under which their sex has so long suffered. It must, therefore, be considered that the whole movement is a very real one, and a very dangerous one, being supported by a new spirit of mysticism and of belief in Socialist abstractions which has already severely shaken Chinese society. Hitherto the Chinese have been considered as a nation incapable of rising to an ideal, but it is apparent to-day that there are in China men and women anxious and ready, at the peril of their lives, to realize a regeneration of society.

The foregoing account requires some qualification. In speaking of "the mission of anarchists" in Peking is incorrect. Anarchism, in the strict sense of the word, cannot be said to exist in China. "Terrorism" would be a better word. In China, just as in India, and to a certain extent in Russia, the revolutionists have been compelled to use the terroristic method for the simple reason that peaceful propaganda of their ideas either by public meetings and newspapers, or even by private conversation and correspondence, is ruthlessly punished by the despotic government.

HOW HE WOULD FEEL. Eliphalest—How would you feel, Rastus, if another man was to be seen you lady toe de theatre, hu? Rastus—I'd feel for an ax.



THE LURE OF THE GAME

The ultimate acme of Gambling Desire. Is to play near the shadow of Trinity spire: To change honest work for "A Wall Street career." For the sweat of the brow is a bogie to fear. Amid the mad panic I watched near the pool. Where the Sharks catch the Shrimps as they flock to the school; Where the Farm Lamb is fleeced of his foolish young skin By the Trustees of Churches, Reformers of Sin! Or Juniors from College, who whoop, yell and prate. While plunging "On Margin" with Papa's Estate— Where the crops of a nation, once glorious and free, Are Chips for the Dice of a Hell-shaming Spree; And rich fruits of the earth, honest Toll's Staff of Life, Are the Stakes in a Parasite Bedlam of Strife—

"THE MAN WITH THE DOUGH."

By W. E. P. FRENCH, Captain, U. S. Army. Inscribed to Edwin Markham in grateful regard for "The Man With the Hoe." (Written after seeing portrait of a multimillionaire.)
Yes, they bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders. Matthew xxiii, 4.
Behold, the hire of the laborers who mowed your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud crieth out. James v, 4.
Bowed by the weight of millions flinched by fraud And law of might from Labor's scanty purse. Distilled by covetous and grasping greed From out the very life-blood of the poor. From strong men's sweat, from women's work and tears, From toll of children wan and white from want; Coldly aloof from those he wrongs, he stands. Upon the cheated people he has robbed Of their vast birthright. Where his heart once beat A petrification hard as adamant Defies the sword of Justice, "dulls the edge Of husbandry," and turns kind Pity's tears. In the domed chamber of his sordid brain, Where noble thoughts should father kindly deeds, The worm of avarice breeds in the dark. The gold-bug burrows, keeping watch and ward Over the modern pirate's buried hoard. Those hard eyes glitter with gold's yellow gleam; Those ears are deaf save to the chink of coin Or rustle of the mortgage on our Land; That covetous set-mouth is dumb, except To voice accursed Mammon's cruel creed; That white right hand reaps millions from the poor. The left, reluctant, gives a thousand back— In what? In charity? Oh, no, fond fool! 'Tis but a trick of the great juggler's art. That, watching how he spends his ill-got gains,

Where mid pangs of wild hunger, men stagger and reel For the pawns that Rich Idlers slip round on the Wheel. And many a Gambler's ashamed of his part, 'Til the scales of the Dollar have armored his heart, 'Til the Greenback falls over the eyes like a blind, And the "click of the Ticker's" the hope of the mind— Then, a shot mid the din of the quoting refrains— "Another Stock Broker has blown out his brains!" Oh Brothers! let's cling to the safe things of Life, From the worship of Dollars and guerdons of Strife— What hope if our Stone Towers stretch to the skies, If we gamble with Honor and flourish on Lies; For the worship of Mammon was ever the spell, E'er Nations were wasted and Babylon fell. JOSEPH FITZPATRICK.

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. THE HARP is now eagerly looked for by Irishmen and women to whom all other papers have hitherto appeared in vain. 749 Third Avenue, New York.

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BRANDIED PEACHES. Make a syrup the same as for preserving; let it come to a boil, then skim; lay in peaches enough to cover the bottom of the preserving kettle and cook until they are tender and transparent, but not "mushy." Take out the fruit with a skimmer and place carefully in jars. Crack some of the pits, put in syrup and cook fifteen minutes, or until slightly thickened; add brandy, half a cupful to each pound of fruit, and take at once from the fire; strain the hot syrup, then pour it over the peaches in the jars and seal at once.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. Bronx. **Build Your Home** on one of the choice lots we are selling in the most beautiful section of the Bronx, fronting on Boston road, within 1 minute of station of four-track electric subway extension NOW being completed by the New Haven R. R.; prices \$500 up; easy terms; call and see. **WEBER & HILL** 368 East 149th St., N. Y. (Open also Sundays.)

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Entered at the New York Post Office as a second-class mail matter.

WE WILL REMEMBER OUR BRAVE MARTYRS.

George A. Pettibone died as truly a martyr of the labor movement as if the Western Mine Owners had succeeded in their infernal scheme and railroaded him and his brave companions to the gallows.

It is sad to think that, splendid as was the defense put up for him and Moyer and Haywood and Adams by the working class of the country, and complete as was the vindication finally won for them, yet that triumph could not save poor Pettibone for even a few years of life and freedom.

We do not wish for vengeance. Vengeance is a poor thing; it heals no wounds, it restores no losses, seldom does it even teach a lesson.

In that day we shall remember how they dealt with this brother of ours, and we shall say to them: "When you were in power you knew not the name of mercy."

A WARNING TO THE GRAFTERS.

Whatever may be the direct result of the graft investigation which has taken up so many sessions of the New York Central Federated Union—whoever is found guilty—even if no one is formally found guilty—the result is pretty sure to be a good one.

Capitalist papers in this country as well as in England are solemnly predicting bankruptcy for the British Empire as a result of the old-age pensions plan which the Labor party forced the Government to carry through Parliament.

When Whitelaw Reid wanted to be elected Vice-President, he unionized the office of the "Tribune," which he had before stubbornly run as a "rat" sheet.

"Order reigns in Warsaw," wrote Muravieff after shooting and hanging till the streets were red and the executioners weary.

"Socialism would destroy the family," they say. Well, the Van Rensselaer case very well illustrates the kind of family that capitalism produces in the upper strata of society.

By Our Amateurs.



WHAT SOCIALISM MEANS TO ME.

By PROF. V. KRAPETOFF of Cornell University.

The present form of society is not the first and not the last one. Many evils of former days have been eliminated, many are still with us.

Co-operation must take the place of competition in industrial activity; international sympathy and confidence must replace hatred and distrust.

Socialism does not encroach upon your individuality and freedom, nor upon your views of God, man and the universe.

Are you among the fortunate few who are provided for to the end of their days, and who can plan and do whatever they please? Even so, the burden of the nation is upon you.

Are you among the millions of toilers, overworked, ignorant, poorly paid, not secure of to-morrow? Also, hidden problems of being—nay, the most legitimate pleasure of life—none for you.

Or do you belong to the industrial middle class, working diligently, at your appointed trade, contented with the fruits of your labor, enjoying the modest comfort of your homes? I do not envy you.

From the early days in which each savage saw an enemy in any other human being up to the Socialist doctrine which seeks to unite the whole civilized world into one friendly co-operative organism.

The idea of international political sympathy has already taken a good hold on the civilized nations. The necessity and advantages of economic sympathy and co-operation have become evident only recently.

Our is the time of associations, combinations, agreements, unions, wherein certain persons unite their efforts for a common useful purpose.

Even now people in each township, county, State and nation are organized for numerous useful purposes: the work is conducted for the benefit of all concerned.

Nobody objects that the Standard Oil Company produces and sells oil, nor that it is using the most perfect process of production, distribution and accounting.

In proportion as various important human activities become national or international in their scope, or seriously affect the population of a locality, it is time for the people to exercise control over them.

The form of control is a matter of expediency, and must be decided from time to time by competent, public-spirited men.

There is plenty to do for every man or woman on earth, and a reasonable amount of daily work produces enough goods to supply the necessary food, clothing and shelter.

Most, intelligent effort in local, national and international politics must be devoted now primarily to spreading a clear understanding of the advantages of industrial co-operation.

I believe that a gradual change from private to public ownership will bring to the masses the following beneficial results:

Less worry and less struggle for existence. More human dignity and a higher conception of citizenship.

Better opportunities for higher thought, study and development of individuality.

Socialism is inevitable and will gain ground in proportion as the new generations assimilate the idea of co-operation and learn to see in it the best way for the progress of the individual and the race.

For these reasons I unreservedly welcome the activity of the Socialist party of America.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I am a regular reader of your excellent paper, and recommending it all around, and shall send a donation to your sustaining fund in the near future.

JULIUS KESSLER.

Westerly, R. I., August 3.

You cannot afford to make experiments; it will be the worse for you if you do. Can you, then, afford to vote against what you believe to be the greatest living truth of the present age?

Can you afford to vote for a candidate who has become more conservative each time he has been nominated? Can you afford to vote for a candidate whose campaign is being managed by plutocratic politicians?

Can you afford to vote for a party whose organization is ruled by such capitalist heelers as Tom Taggart and Charles F. Murphy? Can you afford to vote for a party whose judges have been just as active as those of the Republican party in issuing injunctions against labor?

Can you afford to vote for a party which has refused to say one word in defense of the workingmen's right to use the boycott, which has been declared unlawful by Republican and Democratic judges?

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

All these efforts to make it appear that opposition to government by injunction is an assault upon legitimate judicial functions are childish.

One relates to the injunctive function. Legitimate injunctions are solely for the protection of rights in property.

A second point raised by this judicial

A SERIOUS OBJECTION.



William—There's one thing about Miss Charming's house I don't like.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington Street, Chicago.

OUR CANDIDATES:

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

GROWTH OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Table showing growth of Socialist vote from 1888 to 1904.

MR. TAFT'S REAL VIEWS.

By ROBERT HUNTER

If you want to know a man's real views do not seek them when that man is candidate for political office.

At such times a man is NOT interested. He does not at such times go out of his way TO OFFEND any section of the people.

For this reason a wise man takes the views of a candidate for office with a grain of salt.

But now and then there comes along a candidate with a record.

Such a one is William Howard Taft.

When he was judge of the United States Circuit Court he sentenced a labor leader to prison.

At this moment millions of men, women and children labor without hope.

Mr. Taft would call that a dangerous conspiracy "to starve" railway companies and other property owners.

Mr. Taft also says it is utterly immaterial when these men strike "whether their purpose is effected by means USUALLY lawful or otherwise."

We had supposed that in this re-

public men had the right to bet on their condition providing they ACTED LAWFULLY.

But Mr. Taft says it matters not whether they act lawfully or otherwise, they are conspirators therefore to starve the railroads and the public.

That ends the matter, and their leaders must then be dealt with summarily, and LAWFULLY OR UNLAWFULLY cast into prison.

Now what is it that enables ONE MAN to exercise a power so great as this—a power that indeed staggers the imagination? What is it that enables a judge to condemn a man or any group of men when they have committed NO illegal act? What is it that enables him to over-ride their constitutional rights and sentence them TO PRISON?

IT IS THE POWER OF THE INJUNCTION. It is the power of king and czar, power that came direct from king and czar, which, when we abolished kings, we gave to EVERY JUDGE that sits on the bench.

Mr. Taft was one of the first of our judges to exercise that power in the most obnoxious form, and he well earned his title, "The Father of Injunctions."

This judge, to whom the effort of workmen to obtain honorable conditions of livelihood is a CONSPIRACY; to-day this judge, to whom the starving of railway companies is a thing that STAGGERS THE IMAGINATION; to-day this judge, to whom starving men, women and children are matters of no consequence; to-day this judge stands as candidate for the Presidency.

The man who built up the American Railway Union and led the Pullman strike is also candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Taft did noble and popular service for the "starving" railway companies. Mr. Debs did noble and unpopular service for the starving railway employees.

Mr. Taft was applauded and promoted. Mr. Debs' heart was broken when the strike was broken, and for years he visited desolate homes, befriended blacklisted workmen, and tried to hearten the thousands of crushed and defeated strikers.

Well, that's an old story. But in November next the measure of manhood possessed by each nation in this country will be taken.

THE SPIRIT OF COMRADESHIP.

By EDWIN WEBB WHEAT.

When comrades meet, and comrades greet, Though language, customs, race, divide them, Yet are they friends—aye, more than friends; The comrade spirit dwells inside them.

It thrills the heart! It is a part Of that glad life we all are seeking; When man in man a brother man Sees always, 'Tis a prophet speaking.

Foretelling days when Right shall raise O'er heavy loads from shoulders weary; When Life and Light shall render bright The million hearts now dark and dreary.

It speaks the hope of those who grope In darkness deep, yet know the breaking; Of dawn is nigh; whose hope runs high, Knowing that man's but, in the making.

NOTHING DOING.

Photographer—Madam, would you not like a picture of your husband taken with the cathode rays?

Mrs. Rounder—Oh, no; I'm able to see through him quite well enough; now, thanks.

BOY WANTED.

Small Boy—Ma says they've got a new baby girl at the grocer's. Small Girl—My, isn't that funny? Will they have to keep it?

THE EXCEPTION. "Are his matrimonial relations pleasant?" "All except his mother-in-law."

THE VERY IDEA.



Texas Jack: "I guess we'll have to run that tenderfoot bank cashier out of town!" Broncho Bill: "What for?" Texas Jack: "You know the last fellow we strung up for horse stealing? Well, that cashier actually wanted the man identified Brunk."