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Vol. 4.—No. 199.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1911.

### "HIGH FINANCE" IN FIREWORKS FOR CITY EXPOSED IN REPORT

\$13,800 Worth of Fizz Cost Poor Old New York \$31,630.

### INCLUDING PROFIT

And Alderman Marx Got a Private Display at His Home Besides.

According to a report yesterday from Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick to Mayor Gaynor on the purchase of fireworks for the city's Fourth of July celebrations, there was not "high finance" in the deal, and a certain stenographer employed by a downtown rubber company is entitled to a seat right alongside the great one, J. P., at the corner of Wall and Nassau streets.

The report sets forth that Alderman Samuel Marx, as chairman of the Citizens' Committee on Fireworks, sent invitations on June 16 to fifteen fireworks concerns to bid for contracts and two days later two more concerns were invited to bid.

No invitation was sent to the United Fireworks Company, which subsequently got the contract for Brooklyn and the Bronx. Alderman Marx testified that his first acquaintance with the firm dated from June 13, when Hugh W. Kelly, vice president of the concern, called on him with a letter of introduction from William A. Johnson, secretary of the Citizens' Committee, requesting that Kelly's company have an opportunity to bid.

Alderman Marx conferred with the Aldermanic Committee and was authorized to distribute the contracts as follows: Manhattan Lloyd Manufacturing Company, \$13,740; Brooklyn and the Bronx, United Fireworks Company, \$12,990; Queens, Palm Fireworks Company, \$2,520; and Richmond, Nordlager-Charlton Company, \$1,250.

Commissioner Fosdick says that little criticism, if any, attaches to the Palm and Nordlager-Charlton contracts, and as to the Lloyd contract the department expert reported that the program furnished was substantially complied with in the various districts, but making an allowance for all expense and a 50 per cent profit, the city contracted to pay \$3,000 more than the value of the goods furnished.

The report said that Aubrey Love, president of the United company, is a stenographer employed by the Hewitt Rubber Company, at 111 Broadway, and the stock is held entirely by Love and Kelly, the vice president. The contract that the firm received from the city is greater than its total annual sales for any previous year.

The company made no fireworks itself but paid \$3,000 to a subcontractor for twenty-four exhibits in Brooklyn, including the cost of firing the displays, while the city contracted to pay \$9,400 for these displays. For fourteen displays in the Bronx the company contracted to pay \$1,750, while they cost the city \$4,500. The only expense the company was put to was \$25 for a bond on its contract; while its profit was \$2,490 in Brooklyn and \$2,750 in the Bronx. Both subcontractors admitted that they made a profit.

### "ETERNAL CITY" HAS GRAFT PROBE, TOO

ROME, July 17.—An investigation of the charges of graft in connection with the construction of the new Palace of Justice has been started by the Parliamentary Committee appointed for the purpose.

It is evident that it is not the intention of the government to institute any prosecutions. Premier Giolitti in agreeing to the investigation having made it plain that the committee is to confine its work to preventing "the wasting of so much money in the future."

The police has cost the government \$3,500,000 more than originally estimated. It was shown that \$200,000 was paid to arbitrators between the constructing firm and the government. Every time the King visited the palace \$700 was added to the bill, but for what reason has not been made clear. Large sums were paid for elevators which don't work. The building was piped for water, but the system proved a failure.

### NEWSDEALERS FIGHT BATTLE FOR LIVES

McAneny Roundly Scored for Unjust Discrimination at Mass Meeting.

Borough President McAneny was roundly denounced last night by hundreds of newsdealers who gathered at Eldorado Hall, 52d street and Second avenue, to protest against the proposed ordinance fathered by him, which would eliminate all the subway and curb news stands and would restrict the newsdealers otherwise.

McAneny's record as a reformer was severely punctured by the various speakers who declared that the Borough President is playing in the hands of the Ward & Gow Company, which controls a chain of newsstands on the elevated and in the subway stations, and which would profit greatly by the restrictions which the Borough President would put upon the newsdealers.

The meeting was opened by William Merriam, the president of the Newsdealers' Association. Among the other speakers were Michael R. Feeney, for ten years the counsel for the newsdealers; Joseph S. Schwab, president of the Real Estate Owners' Protective Association; Alexander Hillman, and J. Landes.

Subscription lists were distributed among the members present so that they might start collecting a fund to defend their interests.

"If McAneny were sincere in his desire to remove obstructions from the streets," said Schwab, speaking in behalf of the real estate owners, "why does not he begin by cleaning up the streets in the wholesale districts? There the sidewalks are outrageously obstructed. It is dangerous to pass those streets because of these obstructions. Why does he jump on the poor newsdealer, who works harder for his living than any other workman. The real estate owners are with you in this struggle against unjust discrimination and attacks."

President Merriam referred to the McAneny resolution as political oppression.

"I should like to ask McAneny why he begins his removing of obstructions from the sidewalk by attacking the newsstands," Merriam said. "Why not begin with the Ward & Gow people? They have newsstands in all the elevated and subway stations. They are obstructing the passages to trains more than the stand-keepers are."

### CABINET WILL TAKE UP WILEY CASE TODAY

Dismissal of Robinson Likely to Cause Investigation by House.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Tomorrow's Cabinet meeting will decide the fate of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief chemist of the government, accused of "irregularities."

President Taft today sent to the Department of Agriculture for all papers in the case. He expects to put the matter up to the Cabinet tomorrow.

While President Taft is preparing to render a decision, the House Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture is casting about for further light on the charges against the pure food champion.

The circumstances surrounding the recent dismissal, "for the good of the service," of Dr. Wiley's right hand man, Floyd W. Robinson, of Detroit, Mich., are to be investigated. Robinson, it is reported, was relied upon by Wiley to be his star witness against the manufacturers who use benzoate of soda, in the trial of the case now pending at Indianapolis. According to information which the committee has received, he was dismissed without any explanation.

Connection Sees. Many persons here see a strong connection between the dismissal of Robinson and the efforts that are now making to oust Dr. Wiley from the Department of Agriculture. So far as can be learned, no charges have been filed against Robinson. He has just been notified that he has been dismissed, with the rubber stamp explanation, "for the good of the service."

The Department of Agriculture refused to discuss his case today, but it is understood that the circumstances of his dismissal are such that they will be investigated by the House Committee on Expenditures of the department.

Better Reasons Required. Unless it can be shown by the department that there are substantial reasons for putting Robinson out other than appear on the surface, the case will present the appearance of being part and parcel of the movement to get rid of Wiley and the Wiley influence.

Both Robinson and Wiley have expressed the same ideas on the danger of using benzoate of soda as a food preservative, and both are known as hard fighters. The case in Indianapolis, in which Robinson is a witness, is one of obvious importance, and the decision upon it means much to many of the big preserving and canning corporations, one of the biggest of which is controlled by Vice President Sherman in upper New York.

The statement is made at the department that Robinson has been in subordinate in having refused to accept the finding of the Remsen board that benzoate of soda is a preservative of foods in certain quantities was not deleterious to health, and in having persistently disparaged the finding of the board, and the motives back of the board. The finding of the Remsen board reversed Dr. Wiley, who held that benzoate of soda in any quantity was deleterious.

### GARFIELD NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY TAFT

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 17.—Charles P. Taft's newspaper this afternoon gave the Washington story of an alleged program to boom James R. Garfield as Ohio's Republican candidate for the Presidency in the following dispatch:

"WASHINGTON, July 17.—James Rudolph Garfield, of Cleveland, has decided to become the favorite son of Ohio, according to a lengthy article appearing in the Washington Evening Times, which he refuses to affirm or deny. It is declared that Senator La Follette and several kindred spirits have decided on Garfield as the man who will undertake the task of securing a part of the delegation from Ohio to the Republican national convention. He is expected to oppose Senator Burton in the northern part of the State, and secure a small number of delegates. The story is not accorded much credence in political circles."

### M'NAMARA PROTEST MEETING TONIGHT

A monster protest meeting to which the public is invited will be held this evening in the large hall of the Brooklyn Labor Lecture, Willoughby avenue, near Myrtle avenue, at 8 o'clock. The speakers will protest against the outrage committed in the name of law and order, contrary to the laws of the land, in the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers from Indianapolis, Ind., to Los Angeles, Cal., on April 22 last.

The following speakers will address the meeting: Cornelius Foley, of Pottsville, Pa., in English; Dr. S. Ingerman, in Russian; Arthur Carroti, of the Women's Trade Union League, in Italian; Fred Krueger, in German, and other prominent speakers.

This meeting is arranged by the Brooklyn McNamara Defense Conference, composed of various radical, progressive and labor organizations of Kings and Queens counties.

### ACTION ON SUBWAYS TODAY—WELL, MAYBE

Mitchel Threatens to Start Things at Estimate Board Meeting.

The matter of new subways was ignored at the special meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday till toward the close President Mitchell started a discussion which ended in a promise of action "tomorrow," which is the favorite word of those responsible for the present stultification situation in this city.

An open meeting of the board will be held this morning, and Mitchell announced that he was going to move that procedure be made on plans already decided on, without waiting for any further news from the Interborough. He wouldn't wait on the special committee any further, either, he said.

"You mean that you will take action before waiting for the report of your special committee?" asked President McAneny.

Would Have Action. "I don't see any reason why we should delay the settlement of this matter further," replied President Mitchell, "and I will, at the next meeting of this board, provided no basis of settlement that is acceptable is offered by the committee, move that the contracts for the extended rapid transit system be awarded in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference Committee. I have resolutions to this effect before me now, but as there is to be a conference following this meeting, I will withhold them. I see no hope of anything coming out of that conference, however. The only basis of settlement that has been suggested as affecting the Interborough is so advantageous to the company and so disadvantageous to the city that I don't see how any member of the Board of Estimate can countenance it, or even consider it."

### CHIASSO, SWITZERLAND, JULY 17.—

London reports of the number of cholera victims at Palermo since May 2 are exaggerated, according to information received here.

Although it cannot be known with exactness, the dead at Palermo may reach 230, but not 2,300 as has been stated.

The cholera situation, both at Palermo and Naples, is said to be improving. In Palermo the daily death average is twenty and at Naples twelve.

At Leghorn there has been a total of thirteen deaths since the epidemic first appeared, while at Spezia the fatalities have numbered 7, at Brescia 5, and Pisa 1.

### NO NEW CASES OF CHOLERA REGISTERED

No More Ships From Italy in Two Days—Officials Cheerful.

No new cases of cholera developed yesterday, either at Swinburne Island or among the 261 passengers and the 91 members of the crew of the Anchor Line steamship Perugia, which arrived from Italian ports on Saturday, and was detained at Quarantine. During Sunday night, however, Francesco Farando, a 15-year-old boy, who was removed to Swinburne Island from the steamship Moltke, of Sunday, with three other cases, in which cholera was suspected, died. This made a total of six fatal cases from the Moltke.

The other cases in which cholera was suspected showed no alarming symptoms yesterday, according to Health Officer Doty, and Dr. Doty and his assistants felt reasonably certain last night that there would be no further trouble until more ships arrive from the Mediterranean ports. None are due for two days.

The Perugia was disinfected under the direction of Dr. Doty and the Italian Royal Commissioner, and was allowed to proceed to her pier.

The New York Health Commissioner said yesterday that the ward in St. Vincent's Hospital on Staten Island where Patrick Cushing, an employe at Hoffman's Island who died of cholera last Saturday after being removed from the Staten Island Hospital to Swinburne Island, had been thoroughly disinfected and that he did not apprehend trouble from that source. Superintendent Sprague, of the hospital, said that when Cushing went to the hospital he was believed to be suffering from ptomaine poisoning, and that he was hurried to Swinburne Island as soon as it was known that he had been exposed to infection. Dr. Sprague said that there had been three patients, a nurse and an orderly in the ward at St. Vincent's where Cushing lay. None of these persons had shown any signs of being infected. Dr. Sprague said that Dr. Doty was the best bacteriologist he knew and that he didn't think there was much danger of a cholera case getting by Quarantine while the Doctor was on the job.

Today Dr. Doty will probably appear at the investigation of his office now being conducted by Commissioner Bulger, whose statements concerning what he declares is a careless administration of affairs at Quarantine after listening to the testimony of a number of immigrants and employes. Dr. Doty says, "I am fair and calculated to disturb confidence and discipline at a time when both are needed."

### ALL SHIPS WATCHED.

The public health officer at Naples has been instructed to cable a report every five days as to developments in the epidemic that is ravaging Italy.

All ships are being watched here and abroad and special instructions have been issued to safeguard this country from the disease.

Dr. Doty says that the cholera germ can be received in one way only, through the mouth, and that there is no danger in ordinary contact with persons who have the disease.

### REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

CHIASSO, Switzerland, July 17.—London reports of the number of cholera victims at Palermo since May 2 are exaggerated, according to information received here.

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### 130 SAILORS FIGHT NEW SYSTEM OF WORK

Because Charles Wetzel, custom tailor, 2 East 44th street, discharged a number of old union men and attempted to inaugurate a new system of work the Journeymen Tailors' Union, Local 390, has declared a strike against this firm, and about 130 men are now on strike.

The firm is manufacturing high class suits which sell from \$75 to \$150.

Some time ago the firm employed a new foreman who made attempts to inaugurate the manufacturing system and sell the suits as custom made. The tailors claimed that this would greatly reduce their wages and as a result of the new plan several old men were discharged last week. The firm continued to discharge the workers one by one, but asked several specialists to remain in their employ until November 1.

When the tailors saw that the company continued to discharge their fellow workers one by one, telling them that they had no more work and at the same time employing cheap tailors, they all got up and walked out in a body.

Journeymen Tailors' Union, Local 390, of which the Wetzel employes are members, then took up the fight against the firm and promised to assist the strikers.

Eugene J. Bruns, general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, who is now in the city, is assisting the strikers in their fight and he will make an attempt to adjust the trouble.

### BROOKLYN P. O. MEN HOUNDED BY SPIES

Government to Get Scalps of Discontented Mail Carriers.

A spy system is in process of formation at the Brooklyn postoffice for the purpose of keeping tabs on the mail carriers and weeding out those among them who are considered to be aggressive in their demands for decent treatment and conditions.

This was negatively admitted yesterday by Charles P. Granfield, First Assistant Postmaster General, who came from Washington to investigate the mail service in Brooklyn.

It is Granfield's theory that the Brooklyn postoffice employes are a lot of discontented men, discontented without reason, and should be disciplined for protesting against the new system of mail delivery whereby their routes have been enlarged and their work made doubly hard.

Dr. Granfield was asked about the report that the local carriers were being watched because of the department belief that they were responsible for complaints against the postal service. Dr. Granfield said that it was "possible" that some of the department secret agents were spying on the Brooklyn carriers, but that if they were it was not upon Postmaster General Hitchcock's orders.

It became evident yesterday that there is no relief in sight for the overworked and sweated employes of the Brooklyn postoffice.

The present system of increased routes for every mail carrier will be retained. According to an announcement by Granfield there will be no increase in the Brooklyn postal service until after October 1. The increase which may counter the belief that they were responsible for complaints against the postal service, Dr. Granfield said that it was "possible" that some of the department secret agents were spying on the Brooklyn carriers, but that if they were it was not upon Postmaster General Hitchcock's orders.

It became evident yesterday that there is no relief in sight for the overworked and sweated employes of the Brooklyn postoffice.

### ICE TRUST HEAD DENIES HE SAID "GOD HELP PUBLIC"

But Comm. Waldo Makes Official Statement That He Did.

### HEARING FOR TODAY

100 Per Cent Raise Stirs Paterson—Newark Considers Municipal Ice Plant.

"God help the public," was the statement of Wesley M. Oler, president of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, to an investigator, according to Police Commissioner Waldo.

"I never said any such thing," says Oler.

And there you are. Meantime the price of ice has been arbitrarily raised 100 per cent in Paterson, N. J., and Newark is considering the idea of establishing a municipal ice plant, which is sensible of Newark.

Also the independents or "oppressed dealers," as they are pathetically described, are going right ahead robbing the poor and the destitute in their food cellars and dungeons by selling them a piece of ice about the size of a man's fist for a nickel, and even a dime. No sympathy should be wasted on the majority of the small dealers. Many of them are about one degree more grasping and greedy than the trust which they so loudly denounce.

District Attorney Whitman and Oler had a conference yesterday; afternoon and further developments are promised for today when Magistrate Appleton holds a hearing in regard to the ice situation this afternoon when Assistant District Attorney will present the evidence they have collected.

### WALDO CONDEMNS TRUST.

Waldo's report to the Mayor, which drew loud cries of rage from the ice trust head, is as follows:

"Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor, City of New York:

"Sir—In compliance with your letter of July 12 I caused a thorough investigation to be made of conditions affecting the delivery of ice in this city.

"This department has interviewed 430 independent ice dealers, of which 229 complained against general conditions, and thirty-eight have agreed to submit sworn affidavits, which will be forwarded to the District Attorney and to the Attorney General of the State as soon as prepared.

"President Oler," of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, was interviewed personally. In response to a question as to what would be done in case of further hot weather, he said: "Nothing we can do can improve the situation," and then remarked, "God help the public."

"Oler alleges that they have not taken advantage of the present situation to raise their price. Investigators from this department state, however, that about July 1 the price of ice was raised by the Knickerbocker Ice Company from \$2.25 to \$3 a ton, and that at 91st street and the East River the price was raised to \$5 a ton.

"A copy of the letter from President Oler is attached hereto.

Ice Plentiful. "From investigation by this department the amount of ice stored in the ice houses along the upper Hudson appears to be plentiful. Reports from investigators of this department from the ice district state that the Knickerbocker Ice Company has more than 200,000 tons in storage on the Hudson River. The reason that this ice is not brought to New York is alleged to be that the company is unable to obtain the necessary men to handle it. This reason is not believed to have any great weight, as there are today a large number of men in this city out of work who might be employed by the ice company on this work. The need of very skilled labor is not believed to be necessary to load and unload ice.

"Mr. John Cairns, proprietor of the East River Ice Company, one of the independent dealers, alleges that the Knickerbocker Ice Company had sixty barges less in operation this year than last, although the storage of ice in storage is greater now than then.

Commissioner Fosdick concludes the city agreed to pay \$21,620 for fireworks worth \$12,800, including expenses and reasonable profit. "That Alderman Marx consented to receive the contractor free fireworks for a private exhibition we regard as a proper," concluded Commissioner Fosdick.

Checks Mailed to Creditors of Defunct La Fayette Trust Company. ALBANY, July 17.—State Superintendent of Banks George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of the State Banking Department, today mailed to the 2,300 depositors of the La Fayette Trust Company of Brooklyn checks for a fourth dividend of 10 per cent on their deposits. This makes 50 per cent in dividends that has been paid to the depositors and creditors of the institution.

Richard S. Young, a licensed pharmacist, living at the Mills Hotel in Seventh avenue, and William Borden, of East 118th street, were arraigned in Harlem court yesterday afternoon charged with having drugs in their possession without a physician's prescription and held for General Sessions in \$1,500 bail each.

Magistrate Corzican in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon sent four men convicted of being ticket scalpers to the workhouse for terms ranging from two to three days. They were arrested in front of Hammerstein's Victoria, at Seventh avenue and 42d street, while playing their trade and informing the passerby "We have the shooting girls inside this week."

Magistrate Corzican in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon sent four men convicted of being ticket scalpers to the workhouse for terms ranging from two to three days. They were arrested in front of Hammerstein's Victoria, at Seventh avenue and 42d street, while playing their trade and informing the passerby "We have the shooting girls inside this week."

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to supply the city's wants. Every effort should be made to insure against a recurrence of the suffering entailed upon the people in the congested districts where the price of ice became prohibitive.

"I attach hereto statement by the Knickerbocker Ice Company of number of tons of ice brought into this city from June 20 to July 14, 1910 and 1911, by that company. Also statement of number of wagons, tugs, and barges employed during the same period, showing the comparison between this and last year.

"I also attach the thirty-eight affidavits from retail dealers, stating that they were refused delivery of ice by the Knickerbocker Ice Company, or that an increased price was demanded, although quantities of ice were available on the barges tied up alongside the ice pier. One retail dealer makes affidavit that when he asked for ice a hose was turned upon him by the employes of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and he was driven from the dock. Very respectfully,

"R. WALDO, Police Commissioner." John E. Cairns, head of the East River Ice Company, also shouts "Har!" "I'm an ice dealer and have been for fifteen years," Mr. Cairns said last night, "and I've learned enough about the business not to make a false statement like that. I'm an independent dealer and have no connection with the Knickerbocker, but I know the Knickerbocker could not do its business with sixty less barges this year than it had last year. I never made the statement. It's a lie."

Newark's Plan. City Engineer Morris R. Sherrerd, of Newark, N. J., expects to have his report on the project of establishing a municipal ice plant in the Pequannock Valley watershed for the Board of Works at its meeting Thursday, or, failing that, the following week.

Sherrerd's report will probably not go into further details than the feasibility of establishing the proposed plant from a physical standpoint, the facilities for storage warehouses and shipments, the possibility of contamination to the water, with no recommendations, either one way or the other. It will then be up to the board to take what action it may see fit.

Paterson Mayor Protests. PATERSON, N. J., July 17.—An increase of 100 per cent in the price of ice went into effect today. Mayor McBride has sent the following to all the ice dealers:

"The raising of the price of ice is going to work a great injury and cause much suffering to our people, many of whom could ill afford to purchase it, even before the price was raised. I appeal to you, in the name of humanity and decency, to restore the price to its former figure.

"I have been reliably informed that there is no good reason for the increase and if it is maintained, which I sincerely trust will not be the case, I shall be compelled to take whatever steps the city can command to see that this great injustice to our people is righted. I hope that this course may not be necessary, and trusting that you will view the matter in the proper and humane way, and thus avoid the odium of inflicting unnecessary suffering upon our people."

KANSAS NO PLACE FOR CITY WORKERS

A. M. Simons, editor of the Coming Nation, writing from Kansas to a friend in New York, says:

"If any one ever gets up in a meeting where I am talking and advises the unemployed from the cities to go to Kansas and work in the wheat fields, it is going to take quick action to prevent murder. The thermometer has been between 100 and 115, by government records, for the last month, and the average city workers would last about ten minutes in a wheat field at that temperature."

MINERS TO STRIKE IN NORTHUMBERLAND

LONDON, July 17.—The miners of the Northumberland coal district finished balloting today and by a two-thirds majority decided to strike to enforce the demand that the three-shift system be ended. The Miners' Federation will be asked to call a conference of representatives in all districts with a view to discussing the advisability of a national coal miners' strike.

SIX SLAUGHTERED IN POWDER EXPLOSION

DENVER, Colo., July 17.—Six men were killed and several injured by an explosion today in the nitroglycerin house of the Du Pont powder factory, about fifteen miles south of Denver.

QUICK LEGAL MURDER

OSHING, N. Y., July 17.—It required two minutes and four seconds from the time Giuseppe Serimarco, a condemned murderer, entered the death house at Sing Sing Prison today until he had been officially declared dead. This was a new record for electrocutions. Only one contact, lasting four seconds longer than a minute, was needed. Serimarco killed Antony Side at Mamaroneck a year ago.

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I. B. Schierentek GROCERIES AND FRUITS. 18 BOWEN ST., BROOKLYN.

CHICAGO LABOR MEN TO STAY IN JAIL

Judge Honore Refuses to Grant Bail to Unionists. Charged With Murder.

CHICAGO, July 17.—That Simon O'Donnell, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, Thomas Kearney, James Garvin, and Maurice Enright, all business agents of the United Association of Plumbers in their jurisdictional fight with the steamfitters, charged with the murder of Vincent Altman, must remain in jail pending trial, was forecasted in the preliminary decision of Judge Honore today.

The prisoners demanded that, pending trial, they should be released on bond. Judge Honore refused to grant bail until there had been proofs disclosed to convince him there was a probability that the men were innocent.

Windy City Workers Stand Firm.

That the organized workers of the Windy City are determined to stand by the men referred to in the above dispatch is evident from the perusal of the following article appearing in a late issue of the Chicago Daily Socialist:

"The Chicago Building Trades Council, affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, last night passed resolutions expressing confidence in the innocence of Simon O'Donnell, president of the council; James Garvin, and Tom Kearney, who are charged with the killing of Vincent Altman.

"These resolutions will be presented to the Chicago Federation of Labor and copies sent to the accused men, who are now in the county jail. The Chicago Building Trades Council pledged moral and financial aid to the accused.

"Attorneys Charles E. Ebstain, Daniel L. Cruise and James T. Brady, representing the accused, assert that the voluntary surrender of the accused after their indictment is proof that they will not seek to escape trial and therefore there is an additional reason for granting them bail.

"The defendants, including Maurice Enright, were brought into court, each accompanied by a deputy sheriff. Many of the friends of the accused men greeted them. They were gratified at hearing of the action of the Building Trades Council."

Hounded by Capitalist Press.

Editorially the Daily Socialist remarks:

"The indictment of Simon O'Donnell, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council; James Garvin and Tom Kearney, business agents of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, for the killing of Vincent Altman, follows the demands of the big newspapers of Chicago and the intense activity of the notorious Police Inspector, Nicholas Hunt.

"The public mind has been fanned into white heat by the sensational stories printed by the Chicago Tribune, Chicago Examiner and the Chicago American, all of which newspapers have hired as slugs the very men, Vincent Altman, William Gentlemen, Moss Enright and others, whom they have lately denounced in violent terms.

"Everything has been done to prepare the public mind for indictments reaching high up in labor circles in Chicago.

"Several weeks ago the Chicago Daily Socialist predicted that Wayman wanted to indict John R. Alpine, president of the plumbers' association and vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer of the plumbers, and Simon O'Donnell.

"This prediction is being fulfilled. Following the indictment of O'Donnell the big newspapers assert that Wayman will go 'higher up,' seeking the man who had charge of the funds of the plumbers' organization. That means Thomas E. Burke, secretary-treasurer.

"The headquarters of the plumbers' union in the Bush Temple were 'jimmied,' desks and safes robbed, long prior to the indictment of O'Donnell, Kearney and Garvin.

"The record of State's Attorney Wayman is not such as to inspire public confidence.

"The record of Inspector Nicholas Hunt in attacking labor was established by the stockyards strike of 1904, and he has been protected by the packers ever since.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist holds no brief for violence; it has never, like the Tribune and the Hearst papers, hired thugs to beat up newboys, nor has it carried on its share of a war between, two bands of rival thugs as the Chicago Journal and the Chicago Daily News have done.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist does not take the word of the big Chicago newspapers nor of Wayman nor of Hunt for the guilt of the indicted men.

"The Chicago Daily Socialist asks the public to withhold judgment till the full facts are produced in open court."

MRS. M'MANIGAL IN COLLAPSE AT COURT

Carried From Stand Where She Was Called on Contempt Charge.

LOS ANGELES, July 17.—Mrs. Orlie McManigal collapsed this afternoon at the conclusion for the day of her hearing before Judge Walter Bordwell on a citation for contempt in connection with her refusal to testify before the Grand Jury regarding her relations with the McNamara brothers.

She was carried from the courtroom. A physician who attended her said the attack was due to heart trouble. Judge Bordwell is to decide tomorrow whether she must answer the questions asked her before the Grand Jury.

He intimated today she might not have to unless the prosecution showed that more indictments in connection with the Times explosion might follow her testimony.

BUTTE WELCOMES W. F. OF M. MEET

Socialist Mayor Grooms Delegates to Annual Convention With Talk Full of Pregnant Councils.

BUTTE, Mont., July 17.—The Western Federation of Miners convened here today in an annual session, but aside from some addresses and the appointment of committees nothing was accomplished.

One hundred and forty delegates are in attendance and there are several contests which will be settled before the convention reconvenes tomorrow. Rev. Lewis A. Duncan, the Socialist Mayor of Butte, delivered an address of welcome in which he said:

"Your organization must be fighting and militant; no liberty was ever won on bending knee and with outstretched hands; stand upright and free and with clenched fists demand, give. I can have no liberty, no freedom, no true measuring of life while my brother, be he black, brown, yellow or white, is a slave to master. We want society to be so constituted that each man may look into the other's eye and say, 'I am as good as you, and not only that, but until you are as good as me.'"

JOURNEMEN BARBERS COMBAT A LOCKOUT

The barbers' union yesterday took up the fight against J. Kinas, 307 East 49th street, because he discharged his employes for joining the union. When the union delegates called and asked for the reinstatement of the discharged employes Kinas declared that he would rather close the shop than have anything to do with the union.

The union has organized Barben's shop, 345 East 49th street, and the locked-out workers were put to work there. The union appeals to all workers to patronize the shop, as it is the only union shop in that vicinity, which is mostly populated by working people.

The union is carrying on a fight against the following shops: Kinas, 307 East 49th street; Nierenberg, 222 East 98th street; Weissman, 228 East 98th street; J. Ritter, 202 East 100th street; J. Horowitz, 1652 Second avenue; La Rosa, 1718 Second avenue; Charles Gots, 478 Brook avenue, the Bronx; and Toni De Salvo, 380 First avenue.

The union is carrying on an active campaign for the organization of the barbers and many shops are being won every week. They appeal to all workers to patronize only those shops that display the union signs, with the seal of the international union, in their windows.

BUFFALO DOG GETS ELABORATE BURIAL

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—An Irish setter dog was buried here yesterday in a casket of white brocade satin, and the hearse which carried it to the railroad station was also white and was drawn by white horses. The dog was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cronin, a childless couple of 255 Virginia street, and was destroyed the day before at a veterinary hospital.

At the death of the dog an expensive coffin suitable for a child of 12 was ordered and the embalmed dog was placed in it with its head resting on a satin pillow trimmed with lace. Its collar was decorated with pink ribbon and the casket bore silver handles.

The granite shaft that is to be reared over the dog will bear these lines: "That loving heart, that patient soul. Had they indeed no longer span. To run their course, to reach their goal. To read their homily to man."

The dog during life slept on a feather bed and drank two bottles of Bass' ale every night.

TEA. No Summer lunch is quite complete without White Rose CEYLON TEA. Dandy for Iced Tea.

QUEENS PER DIEM MEN'S PAY HELD UP

Officials of Highway Department Don't Care How Employes Are Annoyed.

The slight consideration shown by the official "powers that be" in Queens Borough toward the per diem men employed in the Highways Department there is well illustrated by the following statement, sent out by Henry Barrung, chairman of the Publicity Committee of the employes concerned:

The per diem men in the Department of Highways, Borough of Queens, do not know when they are to receive their pay. The last payday they have had was for the week ended June 17, 1911. For the past two years these poorly paid civil servants never knew when to expect their money, and, as a consequence, they are unable to tell the landlord, butcher, baker, or grocer when they would be able to meet their obligations. As a result of this uncertainty, they and their families are compelled to suffer much hardship and humiliation.

The payday specified by Controller Prndergast for this department is Friday. Under the labor law of the State all per diem employes are entitled to their pay once a week, not later than six days after the end of the working week. The Controller has arranged the schedule to comply with this law.

Although the manner and method of payment are prescribed by the Controller under the charter, it will be absolutely necessary in carrying out the Controller's plan to have the co-operation of the departments in which laborers are employed. The audit of the pay rolls requires at least two days. The Controller's letter to the department heads urges upon them the necessity of sending the pay rolls to the Finance Department promptly.

Delay Entails Great Hardship.

Controller Prndergast said: "All city employes are entitled to prompt payment of salaries. Delay brings about greater hardship to the poorly paid employes, such as the per diem laborers, than to those who receive larger salaries.

"Unfortunately, there have been more delays in paying low salaried employes and the per diem employes than in paying any other class. I am doing my best to establish regular and prompt payments for them. I wish all employes of the city to understand the situation clearly. The departments make up their own pay rolls. The schedule lines, rules and regulations by which these pay rolls should be made up are laid down in the budget. When the budget regulations have been complied with there has been no delay in the audit of the pay rolls.

"Under these conditions there will be no delay. Unless these budget regulations are complied with, I have no authority under the charter to audit the rolls. The department heads know this. I want the men to know it as well."

Laborers Lose Rainy Days.

The laborers in this borough receive \$2.50 per day and lose rainy days. How can a man provide the necessities of life for his family if he does not receive his money when it is due him. A laborer must receive his pay every week or some one must suffer.

At a meeting of the Central Council of the Per Diem Employes' New York State Civil Service Association, Inc., last Thursday evening, held at the County Courthouse, Manhattan, a resolution was adopted to communicate with the heads of the Highway Department in reference to the pay day proposition.

If the property owners of the city were a few days in arrears for taxes they would be compelled to pay interest on the money for the days in arrears. Why cannot the city be as prompt in paying their employes as the taxpayers.

The monthly men in the different departments receive their pay before they have worked the full month, or at least a half day before their time is up. The per diem man in the Highway Department must wait a month for his week's pay.

Per Diem Men Hold Good Meeting.

The Brooklyn and Queens Parks Council of the Per Diem Employes' New York State Civil Service Association, Inc., held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, last Friday evening.

President Frank H. Wilson was in the chair. Recording Secretary Beere read a number of communications in reference to matters of interest to the members.

A. E. Docher, corresponding secretary of the Central Council, received an ovation when he addressed the meeting in reference to the workings of the organization and the benefits derived thereby. In conclusion he said that the members must stick together and put their shoulders to the big wheels which they are moving so rapidly up the long hill.

Joseph Beere stated that all correspondence of the Central Council was conducted by Docher, and so well does he perform his duties that every city official from the Mayor down has

NO APOLOGY COMES FROM LABOR HEADS

Justice Wright Makes It Plain He Wants to Try Case Himself.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Strong protests against further hearing before Justice Wright because of his strong intimation of prejudice in the case were waved aside, and overruled today when the labor officials, Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, appeared before Justice Wright in the District Supreme Court to make answer to a charge of contempt.

The hearing was adjourned until next Monday without action. Continuance for a week was agreed upon after the prosecutors had demanded the two days allowed by law to answer a motion of a bill of particulars.

The American Federation officials today showed no disposition to offer the apology which the report of the committee of lawyers suggested might end the proceedings. In fact, the order of the court citing them to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt was interpreted today as affording them no opportunity to apologize even had they been so disposed.

No Decision Till October.

A decision is not expected until October. Justice Wright has declared that the incident might be closed with an apology from the labor leaders, but they maintained that since they had not intentionally transgressed the rules of the court, they do not intend to apologize.

The defendants moved to dismiss because the report of the committee of lawyers submitted to the court in the case was not a proper one in that the members of the committee were prejudiced. It was pointed out that the members of the committee were counsel for the National Anti-Boycott Association, and that the conclusion of the Bucks Stove and Range Company's case did not stop their persecution of these defendants and, therefore, they were not qualified to pass judgment upon the acts of the defendants.

Curt Overruling.

This motion was overruled, the court holding that the members of the committee were prosecutors and not called upon to exercise judicial functions. In ruling, the court remarked that even had the committee reported that there were no reasonable grounds for contempt charges, such a report would not have been received. Gompers' attorneys at once protested that in view of this expression by the court, they should not be compelled to proceed, but that Justice Wright should certify a dismissal of the case to some other justice (or trial). Justice Wright curtly dismissed the protest with "You may proceed."

An exception was noted. The motion to strike out the names of Davenport, Darlington, and Beck as prosecutors and substitute that of the District Attorney was overruled in so far as the members of the committee were concerned. The court asked District Attorney Wilson if he would be willing to have his name added to the committee as a prosecutor and gave him time to consider the question.

MANITOBA BOSSES SEEK FARM LABORERS

OTTAWA, July 17.—A last desperate effort is being made in the East to attract harvest laborers to the Manitoba wheat fields. Hon. Robert Rogers, Manitoba's Minister of Public Works, is in Ottawa today for the purpose of establishing labor bureaus here, in Montreal and in Toronto. The labor situation is reported serious in the western province and the highest government officials are leading their aid.

"We need 20,000 harvest laborers in Manitoba and we must get them within the next two weeks. I have come East to do what I can by opening labor employment bureaus in the Eastern cities. The crop is going to beat all records in our province."

The action of the provincial governments in opening labor bureaus is said to be the result of information to the effect that there is a more or less concerted movement among the men who have been working as harvest hands in recent years to demand higher wages to press these demands at the minute. It is to avoid such a "holdup" that the government officials are making unusual efforts to get laborers.

HARD LINES FOR UNIONISTS.

Windy City Federation of Labor Spoils Many Excursions. CHICAGO, July 17.—Whether to take excursions on Lake Michigan on boats not manned by union men or to stay ashore and endure the hot nights is a question vexing the minds of thousands of union men in Chicago, following the report of the Amusement Committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor yesterday.

It has been the intention of hundreds of local unions to treat their members to moonlight rides along the lake shore during the hot summer months. In order that only union boats might be used the committee investigated and found there are but two boats running from the Chicago docks, according to the report, which may be termed "even near union."

Other speakers of the evening were

Henry Barrung, assistant recording secretary of the Central Council, and Edward Bolton, president of the Manhattan Bridge Council.

The Brooklyn and Queens Parks Council has a membership of about 500

DEUTSCH BROS THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE. Attractive and Well Made Furniture. A large selection in Parlor, Dining and Bed Room Suits, as Rugs, Carpets, Bedding, etc. \$1.00 a Week Opens an Account. Daily Deliveries in Brooklyn, Bronx, and Yonkers. Open Evenings. 58-60 AVE. A. COR 4TH ST. AND 1342 44 3RD AVE. COR 7TH ST.

LEATHER WORKERS SCORE VICTORIES IN M'NAMARA FIGHT

Will Meet at Cooper Union Tonight to Discuss General Strike.

The backbone of the organization of fancy leather goods manufacturers was broken yesterday when Samstag & Hilder Bros., 465 West Broadway, and Friend Bros. & Co., 435 Broome street, both leading firms in the leather goods trade, signed agreements with the union granting all demands made by their workers and thus averting a strike. The settlements were made at a conference between E. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, a committee of the union, and representatives of the employers.

Samstag & Hilder Bros. are known as the kings of the leather trade, as they employ about 450 men and women inside, and they also have about sixty contractors making up their work. They granted a fifty-two-hour week, instead of fifty-nine, and agreed to have their work made up by union men only. Friend Bros. & Co. also employ 300 employes and have a number of contractors making up work for them.

When it was reported at the strike headquarters that these two firms had settled with the union, it was said that all the other concerns would follow suit.

Four other firms asked for committees to discuss a settlement, and it is expected that an agreement will be reached with them today. There was a mass meeting of wives and children of strikers at 98 Forsyth street, yesterday, to protest against the brutality of the thugs in the strike. Addresses were made by Mary E. Dreier, of the Women's Trade Union League; Joseph Buchanan, and others.

Miss Dreier promised the support of the Women's Trade Union League in this fight, and she said that her organization would protect the girl strikers. There are about 8,000 workers in the trade, 2,000 of whom are girls, and the league will assist them in case a general strike is called.

A monster mass meeting for the purpose of discussing the advisability of calling a general strike will be held at Cooper Union at 8 o'clock tonight. The workers will celebrate the victory over the two firms and will listen to addresses on the general strike. For the purpose of giving those who are unable to pay the regular initiation fee a chance to vote on the general strike, the union has issued fifty-cent coupons which will be sold to the unorganized.

The vote on the general strike will not be taken at the meeting, but the polling places where the workers will vote will be announced at the meeting. Alexander Jonas, B. Feigenbaum, B. Weinstein, Cal Wyatt, J. Berkman, Hugh Frayne, and Mary E. Dreier will address the meeting, and Max Blank will act as chairman.

Monster Protest Meeting

M'NAMARA DEFENSE CONFERENCE OF BROOKLYN

On Tuesday, July 18, 1911, at 8 P. M. At Brooklyn Labor Lyceum

Willingby and Myrtle Avenues. SPEAKERS—CORNELIUS F. FOLEY, in English; DR. F. GERMAN, in Russian; ARTHUR CARROTI, in Italian; FRED KRUGER, in German; BARNETT WOLFF, in Jewish.

PAY ENVELOPES

By James Oppenheim. This is a cloth bound book, illustrated by Harry Townsend, and contains vivid stories of the real life of the toilers, related with simplicity. James Oppenheim belongs to that class of writers devoting their talent to the cause of the oppressed. This book contains tales of the mill, the mine and the city street, and should be read by all those who appreciate good literature.

PAY ENVELOPES is the latest book from the pen of this talented writer and its reading will strengthen your enthusiasm for the cause of the toilers. Price \$1.25 On sale at the Book Department of THE NEW YORK CALL 409 Pearl Street New York











PROGRESSIVE SHOWS HIS TRUE COLORS

McGovern of Wisconsin Trains With Anti-Socialist Crowd.

H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

(Correspondence to The Call.) MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 15.—Governor McGovern's veto of the re-apportionment bill passed by the Wisconsin Legislature is just one more proof that the capitalist politician...

Governor McGovern is a "progressive" and one of the fairest and most honest of his crowd. Yet so far as the most fair-minded "progressive" under the control of the gang with whom he trains, that the Governor was driven to veto the bill.

And then the motive for the veto was clearly shown. The various hardships which the re-apportionment caused were not remedied by the Legislature. Only the Senatorial districts of Milwaukee County were torn up.

Now, all this shows that when the Socialists want a square deal, the progressives are no more to be relied upon than the most hidebound snobs.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street

Pharmacist THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST

Ph. Lewin SURGEON DENTIST

M. James & Dr. A. G. Hindes SURGEON DENTISTS

L. & I. HERMANN SURGEON DENTISTS

McConn's Hats

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

The following contributions for the Weekly Pledge Fund have been received during the week ended Saturday, July 15. The total for the week amounts to \$462.62, and includes only contributions received up to 1 p.m. on Saturday.

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund, including George Roewer, Jr., J. S. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. P. Stokes, etc.

FATHER PLEADS FOR ANY KIND OF WORK

Pratt, With Four Little Children, Appeals to Call Readers to Help Him Find Job.

Just how much a worker who earns \$2.50 a day for six months in the year and has to look for odd jobs the other six months can save for a rainy day, no matter how economical he is, is illustrated in the case of the Pratt family.

A reporter for The Call yesterday looked up the Pratt family and found that the story of dire need about which Pratt had written was only too true. Pratt is a man in the 30's. He worked at awnings and is a good man at his trade.

EARTHQUAKES IN HUNGARY.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, July 17.—There was a recurrence of severe earth shocks in the Kecskemet district, fifty miles southeast of here, from 5 until 7 o'clock this morning.

BERGER DECLARES DEMS. WILL WIN

Thinks They Will Sweep Country in 1912—Attacks Political Record of Senator La Follette.

(By United Press.) MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—Before returning to Washington today, Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger reiterated his statement made yesterday before 2,000 people at the annual Socialist picnic that the Democrats probably would sweep the country in 1912.

H. W. PERLMAN HIGH GRADE PIANOS

If you are contemplating the purchase of a piano, you should know that you can afford to pay for it—only if you give it to yourself to read our free hand-colored illustrated piano books.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

1518 THIRD AVENUE near 86th Street (Manhattan).

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. OPEN AIR MEETINGS. Southwest corner 79th street and First avenue, Charles Solomon.

OTHER MEETINGS. Branch 9.—At headquarters, 1363 Fulton avenue. The question of maintaining the headquarters for the future must be taken up and settled at this meeting.

CIRCLE 2, Y. P. S. F. The Young People's Socialist Federation, Circle 2, have decided to hold no more meetings until Friday, August 11.

Memorial Poem to David Soffer. The following poem, by Moe Berkowitz, was read by the author at the memorial meeting in honor of the late David Soffer, held last Friday night:

TO MY DEAREST FRIEND, DAVID SOFFER. Death—inevitable death—how grim you appeared

As you took from us our Dave, so beloved and revered. Verily, your hand is heavy; and we all felt, Indeed, the cruel, bitter blow that we were dealt.

NO OPEN AIR MEETINGS. No open air meetings will be held this evening on account of the mass meeting arranged by the Brooklyn McNamara Conference at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

OTHER MEETINGS. 11th and 17th A. D.—At 499 Lexington avenue. Special business meeting to discuss and vote on National Referendum "B."

McNamara Defense Conference. The Floor Committee elected at the meeting of the McNamara Defense Conference of Brooklyn held on July 11, should be on hand without fail this evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Minutes Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of Local Kings met at the Labor Lyceum Saturday, July 15. Those present were Comrades Thorsen, Pauly, Shapiro, Slavik, Lindgren, Uvaid, and Hopkins.

PHILADELPHIA. OPEN AIR MEETINGS. 5th and Bainbridge streets, E. Klins and M. Wait.

NATIONAL NOTES. Comrades Jose De La Campa, Brit Russell and J. F. Bartlum, cigar makers, who were active in behalf of the members during the protracted lockout and strike in the City of Tampa, Fla., are now serving a year's sentence in the convict camp.

Unusual activity is reported from Vermont. Not only has the membership in the State been more than doubled since the first of the year, but new locals have been formed in a number of places.

reached by railroad or team, giving Saturdays to this work. At the other end of the State the Barre and Graniteville Comrades are doing a somewhat similar work.

By a recent referendum in Idaho, I. F. Stewart, of Nampa, was elected State secretary.

Since last reported, contributions for the McNamara Defense Fund have been received at the National Office and forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The Lithuanian Socialist Federation in convention in Brooklyn, July 1 to 4, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to affiliate with the national Socialist organization.

The following proposed national party referendums have been received by National Secretary Barnes:

"Newport, Ky., July 7, 1911. "Local Newport, Ky., offers the following referendum, having adopted same at regular meeting, July 6, 1911:

"That Article X, section 6, of the national constitution be amended to read as follows:

"Section 6.—Railroad fare of delegates going to and coming from conventions and the congresses of the party, and \$8 per day for all time spent, shall be paid from the national treasury, and such expenses shall be raised by setting aside 15 per cent of the national dues.

"Comment.—The delegates to the international congress are allowed wages and expenses, and we hold that the delegates to the national convention are just as much entitled to a reasonable wage for the time they spend in the service of the party.

"Also, that the payment of wages will make it possible for any member of the party to serve as delegate, and that this will assure us of a delegation that is more representative of the rank and file.

"That the payment of delegates' wages and mileage will be more beneficial to the party than the purchase of newspaper stock, which may create bad feeling between some of the papers and the national office; or the reduction of the national dues, which will be of little assistance to the weaker States, whereas the payment of delegates will help the weaker States to be represented.

"Good strong organization, so that the poorest man may represent the party in its national councils.

"PEARL ALINE LANFERSIEK, "Secretary.

"I. RAPHAELSON, "Chairman." Members in good standing, forty.

"Malden, Mass., July 11, 1911. "Malden-Everett Club at its last regular meeting ordered the following forwarded to you to be offered as a referendum for the consideration of the membership:

"Malden-Everett Local of the Socialist party proposes the following as a new section to the national constitution under Article VIII:

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

may be selected by the State to which he is assigned. The principal duties of this organizer shall be to call upon the subscribers of the various Socialist periodicals and induce them to purchase literature and join the party.

"Comment: We believe that this type of organizer is absolutely needed at this stage of the development of our movement. We need to intensify our propaganda and we need to follow the line of least resistance.

"ARTHUR GILL, Secretary." Members in good standing, 10.

National Organizers and Lecturers. Otto F. Branstetter—July 23, Chattanooga, Ariz.; 24, Goldroad; 25, Canton; 26-27, Kingman; 28-29, Jerome; L. R. Carter—July 23-29, Alabama under direction of the State Committee.

John M. Collins—(Trade Union Agitation), July 24, Danville, Ill.; 25, Bloomington; 26-27, Rock Island; 28, Alton; 29, Verdun.

A. Crawford, of South Africa—July 23, 24, 25, 26, Pittsburg, Pa.; 27, Erie; 28, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; 29, Buffalo.

J. L. Fitts—July 23-29, South Carolina, under direction of the Provisional State Committee.

Thomas N. Freeman—July 23, Lexington, Miss.; 24, Yazoo City; 25, Jackson; 26-27, Vicksburg; 28, Natchez; 29, Dick.

Lena Morrow Lewis—July 23, North Platte, Neb.; 24, Omaha; 25, Council Bluffs, Iowa; 26, Sioux City; 27, Mankato, Minn.; 28, Owatonna; 29, New Ulm.

W. W. McAllister—July 23-29, Indiana, under direction of the State Committee.

Walter J. Millard—July 23, on route; 24-25, Negaunee, Mich.; 26, Gwinn; 27-28, Princeton.

The above are the only speakers working under the direction of the National Office.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE. ATTENTION! The May-Festival Committee of Branch 48 WILL HOLD ITS FINAL MEETING ON FRIDAY, JULY 21, 8 P. M.

AT JOHN KOSKOV'S SALOON, 307 E. 11th St. Refreshments Free.

PARKS AND HALLS. HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations.

Asteria Schuetzen Park Broadway and Bleecker ave., Asteria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater N. York.

Labor Lyceum 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. Headquarters for the Labor Lyceum, owned and controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5941 Willoughby.

Labor Temple 941 27th St., New York. Headquarters for the Labor Temple, owned and controlled by the Labor Temple Association. Telephone 5941 Willoughby.

PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS. MACFADEN'S. NEW YORK CITY. 25 Broome St., 156 & 497 West St., 215 W. 42d St., 272 Seventh Ave., 156 E. 24th St., BOSTON, MASS., 21 Kingzett St., PHILADELPHIA, PA., New address, 88 Chestnut St., As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

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## THE CHOLERA SCARE

Fear of the cholera is a social inheritance, and the thought that cholera may become epidemic arouses in us a feeling of dread that borders almost on panic. It is so swift, so unexpected and so merciless, it sweeps so relentlessly that mankind is appalled at the thought of it. Mere mention of cholera brings to mind the death wagons that make their rounds for the purpose of hurriedly carting away the dead and burying them with whatever haste may be.

There is cholera now in Italy, and it has spread to France. This summer we have had a dozen deaths, either on incoming steamers, or as a result of contact with people from the stricken district. It is right that we should protect ourselves. But as cholera is a filth disease, born of human uncleanness and disregard of the most elementary sanitary precautions, fear should not rule us, but we should merely get to work and clean the city. A few generations ago such weather as we have at present, and such contact with a cholera district, would have introduced the disease into this city and made a widespread epidemic in a few days of this most horrible plague. But the streets are no longer open sewers. Refuse does not rest rotting in the streets. Back yards are not pestilential dumps! Back yard wells are not sinks of poison. We have done something to clear away this old scourge of sudden death, but like our ancestors, fighting against elementary sanitation, we cling to certain kinds of dirt, because they are profitable to some people.

Our ancestors were a sturdy, independent lot, and they resented any attempt to separate them from their filth. As good an account of the main source of the various plagues that devastated London in the seventeenth century as you can find is contained in the 133d of Ben Jonson's "Epigrams," the one called "On the Famous Voyage." Modern delicacy prevents its reproduction, but it more unerringly points to the causes of pestilence than any doctor's tract could.

We have done away with those conditions. Yet we have nursed certain others. Just now there is the awful spectacle of infant mortality, little babies murdered by poisonous food, or poisonous surroundings. Of the bottle fed babies twenty-five die to the one breast fed baby that dies. Not all of this can be attributed to impure milk. An undernourished mother cannot convey life and strength to her child. A mother living in a reeking tenement, with the air befouled by half a million lungs, with the sweat and stench of factories all about her, with the poisonous germs and gases floating up from the garbage cans on the streets, cannot keep herself clean.

We are poisoning annually thousands of babies and little children, and don't forget we are doing it in order that the landlord wing of the capitalist class may get greater profits.

Every year thousands of men and women die of tuberculosis. Society killed them. The human beings fight stubbornly against infection, but the swarms of germs, aided by dark tenements, by undernourishment, by insanitary employment, by excessively long hours of labor, break down that heroic human resistance, and the procession to the cemetery of those murdered by consumption is a long and continuous one.

Infantile mortality and tuberculosis are just as certainly filth diseases as cholera, or all those former pestilences, no matter by what name we call them. We have eliminated a sufficient amount of filth to be safe from an epidemic, even in such a favorable year as the present. Yet all the forces of "law and order" are lined up against the new fight. All our better people of former generations cried aloud against interference by the State with personal affairs. But social poisoning and the breeding of pestilence were interfered with to such an extent that we have little to fear from cholera, even if we have a swarming city.

Now, it is up to us to interfere with other forms of poisoning. We must stop the contamination of milk, so the babies may have a chance to live. We must stop the poisoning of air, so the consumptive will not be done to death. We must stop the poisoning of food—in spite of the opposition to Dr. Wiley—so that human beings will not be filled with chemicalized, un nourishing material misbranded "food."

At the bottom there is a greater problem. We must end the reign of capitalism. The landlord thrives on the slum tenement. Landlords are of no more use to humanity than cholera is. The cities and villages should be made places in which human beings can comfortably and safely live. At present they are places in which human beings are herded so they may the more economically and profitably be exploited.

Our ancestors of the plague periods did not know the source of infection. We do know. We know why the babies die. Why not prevent this useless waste of human life? We know why there are so many consumptives. Why not put an end to consumption, as long as we have it in our power? We know how many deaths are caused by insufficient nourishment. As long as we have more than an abundance of food, why not put an end to death through starvation?

We have such power as our human kind never before possessed. All we lack is the will to use it.

## THE SAME OLD STORY

Investigations of the affairs of any corporation begin with the suspicion that it has been guilty of serious misconduct and end with the announcement that it is a grinding monopoly. To cure it of its evil practices a recommendation is made that it be less harsh. There the matter ends until it is investigated again. The new idea of ordering it to dismember itself is but a colorless variant of the old, old fable.

At present the "Ice Trust" is undergoing its periodic probing. The weather has been hot. The piece of ice received by those fortunate enough to get any at all is tiny, the investigators are filled with an indignation so righteous that it jumps the mercury upward a few degrees, and the trust is defiant. It has been proved to be a grinding monopoly before, and it has been ordered to dissolve, and it has been cursed up hill and down dale. All of this is stale and trite, so we might as well take a new course in considering the question.

What has been shown in the present as in the past investigations is not so much the iniquitous conduct of the trust as the absolutely criminal and scandalous incompetence of our city officials. If ever there was an aggregation of municipal boneheads it is that to which we have committed the management of our civic welfare. They don't know what every other person in New York knows, so they spend a lot of money in a futile attempt to find out. When the hot weather is abated they will probably have come to some vague, inconclusive decision in which no one is interested, but which is still good for further investigation next season.

Now, there is no more reason why ice should be a basis for private speculation and "grinding monopoly" than water is. There is no more reason why we should murder our men, women, children, and babies because of lack of ice than that we should murder them because of thirst.

But we are doing it.

And many grave gentlemen get together each year and wonder ponderously why it is done, how it is done, and why it is done in such a raw and crude way. But it is done, and will continue to be done, and yet that apparent fact does not satisfy these men.

In this city, as in every other city and every town, we live under artificial conditions. The person in need of ice—and in the circum-

stances of urban life it is a necessity—who cannot pay for ice has an undeniable right by force to take what he needs the same as he would take a rail of water. And no trust, and no City Hall combination, no Police Department, has the right to stand between him and his desire to save himself and his family from death. Let any man expect a decent regard for his own rights and he will not lack support in the community.

At the present time the matter of a municipal ice supply should be brought up and fought to a finish. There need be no less municipalization implies pauperization. A municipal ice supply would not interfere with our independent thinking any more than a municipal water supply does.

It will have to come, and speedily. Its establishment would cost any more than we are now paying for investigations that do nothingless. In times of brisk demand, instead of detailing men to see how much the dealers overcharge, we might detail men to handle the ice. They would then be employed in work that is worth something.

Every way it is time to be done with this farce of so-called ice companies. Let us attend to our own business and our own fare. The supplying of ice is part of our business, and it can be done by private companies. A bountiful supply of ice is conducted for our welfare, and it will not be considered by private companies most stop them from coming money from our misery.

## SUMMER DON'TS—(Food Absurdities)

By DR. CECILE L. GREIL.

In summer the food problem—always complicated to the house-mother, who must needs find a general menu which will meet with the approbation of all the family with their diversified tastes keeps protesting against this, that or some other dish which does not please that member's palate—becomes a universal problem.

Our natural appetite for the simple, everyday bills of fare becomes jaded. And on some of the hottest days the very thought of food stimulates our pneumo-gastric nerve reflexly to such disgust that nausea ensues.

After a few days of comparative fasting we begin to feel intensely sorry for ourselves—make ourselves unpopular with our friends by talking about the weather, our poor state of health, etc. "I'm all in; this hot weather has put me down and out. Haven't eaten a morsel in a week—the sight of food makes me ill. I can't live if this keeps on a few days longer." And the friend, if he is your friend, says, "Say, old fellow, you're a healthy looking corpse, you are. Why, you're no different from the rest of us. No one cares a rap about food these days. What you need is a change of air; a bath in the 'briny'; say let's run down to Coney for a swim."

"That's a great idea. Let's get the girls and start soon."

So before long the little party of four is a part of the wriggling, writhing, pushing, pushing of humanity fighting for a place on the bridge train, wrestling weak women and children aside, casting ugly slurs and opprobriums upon a poor wretched laddered peddler who isn't going down to Coney for a swim, only going down to sell a few trinkets if he can. For Becky at home and Sammy and Joey and Ike and Baby Esther can eat all right, hot weather or cold—if only poor bewildered father can earn a few cents to pay for it. Into the cars at last and in a seat by themselves, too, for the sick, jaded one who suffered so from physical inertia caused by the heat has revived a lot, now that the energy he liberates is for pleasure and not for his work.

His agility in pushing in through the window and "hogging" a seat for his friends is wonderful, and it's a good test of a man's strength to crowd past dozens of others by sheer elbow and brute force. It's fine for him. Only it's a little rough on the other fellow, the frail women, the tired children, the old men. But they're in, that's the big thing. What though the tired kiddies fall over on their laps, and the men step all over their highly polished tan shoes, they're in, and on the way. Their tempers are already in a holiday mood, so that the lurches of the train which land the "common people" on their corns cause them to emit only rather vulgar jokes instead of invective and oaths.

Arrived at Coney the cars are greeted with the bedlam of sounds which only the thoroughly initiated can ever pretend to understand, and a conglomerate aroma greets the nostrils, which interprets itself as a combination of everything savory, unsavory, pungent, fishy, beefy, clammy, all in one pot-pourri that sends its vapors to the far heavens.

One of the girls is for having some peanuts and popcorn, so they all have some. He of the jaded appetite is most enthusiastic, and munches them with a rapidity that leads one to believe that "life and food still hold some slight charms for him."

Popcorn is dry feeding, and the molasses which holds the grains together is sweet and cloying, so "Who'll have a beer?" is the next important announcement.

"Here's a nice, cool looking place, outside here, where we can watch the crowd and enjoy life. Gee, girls, don't those rolls of roast beef broiling on that spit look good to you? I'm for a roll sandwich with lots of the juice on. Come on, waiter, yes, four beers and four rolls." "Um—they're great." "Hey there, kid, give us another one. That first one just filled one tooth."

A couple of foaming glasses more and the party is thoroughly launched for a big time on the island. Steeplechase, Luna Park, the Bowers, the street shows, the beach, all come in for patronage as part of the evening's pleasure. On the Bowers there are the hot dogs or frankfurters, fearfully and wonderfully made, upon which to regale one's jaded appetite. We wouldn't touch them with a ten-foot pole in town, and if mother served them for the family's supper because they're easily prepared and served, and don't heat up the house in cooking, there'd be a riot that would need the reserves to quiet. But this is Coney. And our stomachs apparently have a few specially trained assistants to help them digest the mass of truck that we load into it on picnic occasions.

"Those soft shell crabs look good; and eels, my, they make my mouth water!"

"Sit down here, girls, while I get you some ice cream, and I'll have a crab or two. You'll all have one? All right. Four portions of ice cream and four soft shell crabs. My, they smell good."

They smell (if one's olfactory nerve be not atrophied or one is not overcome by that peculiar form of hypnosis which makes Coney with all its tawdriness, sordidness, glaring ugliness, look like a dream of paradise, from which we can only tear ourselves away reluctantly in the early morning hours when we are dangerously near dead broke) like as if they were fried in the starchy oil that lurks about the huge water decks of the gas tanks around Constant Hook. But down they go, dirt, rancid fat, ice cream and all, to be

followed a little later by chop suey, more drinks, beer, soda ice cream cones, orangeade, any old thing, just so it's cold and wet and contributes to the sport. The mass gets nicely churned up for you on the various roller coasters, merry-go-rounds and scenic railways. And then a swim in the ocean, with a stomach full of impossible, indigestible junk, is in order. It's lots of fun, looting about on the beach in a bathing suit. "Don't let's go in just yet. One gets really cooled off just to have one's clothes off and feel the breezes on one's neck and legs."

"Oh, clam chowder, me for it!"

Marie, who is afraid of the water and isn't going bathing, is boss of the exchange, so all hands get down to eating moldy old sailors' biscuit and alleged clam chowder with a relish that mother's best efforts couldn't elicit for that "jaded appetite" all summer, though she has made a burnt offering of herself many and many a time trying to tempt him.

Then for a long two hours' frolic with the ocean. Such fun, such buoyancy. That's the only real part of the outing that can be beneficial. It's great. It's the best cure for the blues on the market, worth a whole store full of drugs or medicines and a greater vivifier and heart bracer than strychnine or digitalis with far greater lasting benefits.

But when taken on a torrid day—after inesting masses of food, rich, heavy, indigestible—with a stomach rendered debilitated by the intolerable heat, it is deprived of its opportunity to benefit and really rendered harmful. Salt water is an emetic when taken internally, so perhaps if we have swallowed enough a spontaneous emptying of the stomach contents may occur, and the mischief we tried hard to make be nullified. But if this does not occur we probably go right on eating everything offered for sale in Coney from salt water taffy to a full course dinner at Brighton later in the evening. That's "going some" for a fellow who was "all in" from the heat and hadn't eaten "anything" for a week. If he's lucky he gets home from his jaunt with only a "heavy, torpid, sickish feeling in his innards" to awake next day tired of life and more disgruntled than ever, with a tongue coated heavily, a deranged digestion that has no connection with the hot weather at all. Or he may find himself violently ill with ptomaine poisoning from decomposing sea foods, or cholera morbus, dysentery, gastro-intestinal disturbances, colic, or any one of a dozen diseases caused by gastro-intestinal auto-intoxication. And then we blame it all on the weather when it's really our own inability to realize that the "business" of keeping well is simple and cheap, and being ill a waste of energy and fearfully expensive.

But the follies of Coney are only one form of summer lunacy. Suppose it's a little picnic out of town or an excursion boat picnic given by your local or uniting. We all seem to revert to the child's idea of a picnic. We have the demon of unrest in our souls. We "want to go somewhere." We quite forget that in a great many instances the places we are heading for are as hot or hotter than the front room at home, or the roof toward evening—that when we are at home on the hot days we are dressed for an "at home." Collars off, shirt off or well open in the front, with sleeves rolled up, one garment underneath, barefoot if we care to be so. Girls cool and loose in a dressing sack of sheerest fabric with only a thin undershirt between them and the "altogether." Then think of the dressing for an outing—men with tight collars, making head and neck so congested and red that apoplexy seems imminent. A heavy waxed coat to wear all day. To see a man on a hot summer day in a heavy coat and hat, with a martyr's look of a quiet little "gyp" with him, away out somewhere, "far from the madling crowd," does not offend our ethical tastes—our eyes or our nostrils.

The female element who wishes to picnic on a hot day has as many handicaps toward comfort as has her brother—oh, every bit as much, for all that she looks so daintily cool when they start off. First, that relic of the inquisitorial museum brought up to date, her corset. Ugh, being a woman, my soul is so sickened at the thought of that monster of torture that my pen fails me. No woman will ever fully appreciate how she has been maligned and disgraced by that beast all her life from adolescence to senility until she takes the attractive, free, emancipation of woman. It is not coming to her the day the ballot is placed in her hand, but on the day that a law shall be passed prohibiting any woman who expects to be a social or economic factor from distorting the body given her to work with a corset. Well, then assume your inamorata "properly" gowned before you, tight corsets, tight dress shoes with dainty high heels which jar the spinal cord at every step, a huge beflowered hat of grotesque shape, which wobbles all over her head, is caught by every breeze and plays havoc with her nerves before the day is over. To keep it from being caught by a random wind and being carried off "who knows where?"

The cars, of course, are crowded, so is the beach, so is everything we see in the way of summer amusements. The idea of getting away—and though we sweat quarts of water because of the energy liberated to get anywhere, and tear our already unstable nerves into

shreds trying to get somewhere, even out of the house, going a-picnicking, "getting cooled off." Funny, isn't it? Then the lunch! The girls of the party have probably attended to that. If there's one thing above another we girls pride ourselves in it's preparing a picnic lunch. We have brought the incompatible ingredients known to chemists, wrapping them into dainty paper napkins and labeling them "picnic lunch."

There are pickles, lots of them; olives, canned sardines, canned beef, hard boiled eggs, stone hard, absolutely guaranteed to lie on your stomach like a rock for four hours after eating—if they haven't these qualities they are ineligible—they are not picnic eggs. Bologna sausage that smells savory when it is cut for us at the delicatessen store, but has somehow turned into a greenish red mass of decomposed meat by the time we get ready to eat it; all sorts of cut meats for sandwiches, corned beef, ham, tongue, cheese, "deviled" meats (properly named, lettuce sandwiches, cucumbers, peaches, bananas, half-ripe plums, tomatoes, oranges, cakes of all sorts and everything and anything else that any one can think of which I have omitted. These delectables, which were probably as good in quality as could be purchased in these degenerate days of substitution, are all right as to individual virtues, but when taken a-picnicking, where they must be carried about for hours in a hot sun, closely packed away for space economy, and eaten after hours of hot wrestling with crowds of sweated picknickers, the flavor somehow seems to be lost. And then the combinations—think about it calmly. Meats, fish, pickles, ice cream cones, gelato, beer, fruits, some too ripe, some too green, some too stale, some too sour, and then cake, and then any hour, any old time at all, a quick dive into the box for anything it may produce. This diet all day long for strong men, nursing mothers, delicate girls and little children. Small wonder then that the monotony of a sail "Up the Sound or any kind of an outing is soon relieved by a number of people falling ill, fainting, becoming deathly nauseated and lying around at various places aboard, moaning and miserable, with only one wish paramount in their minds: "to get back home to rest and quiet."

Why can't we be rational? Why does good, plain fare at home seem so impossible in summer, while all sorts of weird concoctions tempt us beyond our powers of resistance? This "summer food insanity" is not one of classes, but masses. Here is a "summer dainty" seen in today's menu for one of the big hotels in town:

"Filet of sole Alexandria. Filets stuffed with lobster, poached in Sauterne wine, dressed with canapa of anchovies covered with lobster sauce, with sliced truffes on top." With this for an "appetizer," "Pousse cafe, raspberry syrup, grenadine, Maraschino, curacao, yellow chartreuse and green chartreuse" in order named. Serve with a pony of fine champagne. Nice heat reducing concoctions these! Fortunately for our stomachs we of the proletariat can't get very close to these sorts of meals. They're as prohibitive in price as they are destructive to digestion. But we commit gastronomic indiscretions that are just as stupid as these and relatively just as costly. Why eat pickles, watermelon, ice cream and cake for lunch? Why not choose carefully a few simple foods from the list presented. A salad of potatoes or lettuce with an egg (not boiled until it is like leather), a couple of poached eggs, a glass of good milk sipped slowly, a cool glass of tea, a thin sandwich with one kind of meat or cheese, rice, the various cereal foods. Any simple combination that common sense suggests. The really "worth while" things on the average restaurant bill of fare are not prohibitive in price, it's the unusual concoctions, unnecessarily complex in construction, that cost money. Then after the evening meal is over have done with food for the day. Why give the kiddies hard earned pennies for lollypop or ice cream (of the "1-cent a brick" variety)? Why buy slices of watermelon from off push carts that have baked in the sun all day with the slices only partly covered with ice, gathering upon them all the dust, grime and bacteria from the streets and doing inestimable harm to one's stomach and general health? The secret of being well is so simple that when a physician hands it out in a few words of advice and does not follow it up with a prescription for some vile drug, he loses prestige with his patients at once. Still here's the secret, it's no secret at all, it's just using a little common sense, using it on ourselves and our friends, for our husbands and our dependent children.

Eat less at meal times than in cold weather. Choose a dietary compatible with the somewhat lowered resisting power, and don't as you value your health make the mistake of thinking that just because a thing is cold it is necessarily satisfying and desirable. Cool off from within. Eat foods which contain a maximum of nourishment with a minimum amount of heat generated by digestive effort expended.

DR. CECILE L. GREIL.  
Jul. 9, 1911.

**AVOIDABLE DISEASES.**

"The people of the United States suffer an annual loss of 600,000 lives that might be prevented." This statement was made by Senator Owen in a speech before the Senate in support of his bill to create a department of health. "These deaths are caused by polluted water," he said, "impure and adulterated foods and drugs, epidemics, various preventable diseases and tuberculosis, typhoid fever, malarial fevers and so forth—unclean cities and bad sanitation."

"Measuring the money value of an American citizen at \$1,700, the preventable loss by death is \$1,000,000,000. There are 1,000,000 persons in the United States on the sick list from preventable causes, of whom 1,000,000 are in the working period of life—about three-quarters of a million actual workers, losing an average of \$70 per annum, an approximate loss from illness of \$300,000,000. Our pension roll aggregates over \$150,000,000 per year, and three-fourths of it is due to illness and deaths from diseases that were preventable."

## "WHOM THE GODS DESTROY"

By FREDERICK SUMNER BOYD.

"Whom the gods destroy they first drive mad," is a true and ancient saying. And least consciousness of madness should warn them of impending destruction the gods have provided that the madman thinks he alone of all men is sane.

In the book of fate there is written down for destruction the British Labor party and the British monarchy. But it is also written that the Labor party will be the first to enter the portals of the Great Beyond.

It has been freely said that the Labor party is false to its mission, and has betrayed its trust. The "policies" of J. Ramsay MacDonald are admittedly those of the radical bourgeoisie; and the policies of MacDonald are those of the party that is unfortunate or foolish enough to allow him to lead.

But there is always a reluctance to condemn anything that was born with so much hope as was this party. MacDonald may be, as he is, a self-seeker and a cunning politician. When Ledebour at the Copenhagen Congress told him that he is a "practical politician—so practical, indeed, that he often forgets principles," MacDonald was properly described.

Nevertheless, in the party were some men on whom hope was fastened as a linnet to a rock. Of these J. Keir Hardie is one; and Hardie, too, has gone the way of the lost.

In the course of an article in the Pioneer, a "labor" paper in his constituency, Hardie recently discussed the alternatives before the Liberal government in its dispute with the House of Lords in reference to the veto. In this article he deals with the influence of George V in the question, who, he says, has some very astute advisers.

But Hardie informs us that his faith in these advisers "has been somewhat shaken lately by the way in which they have allowed the King to be trotted around to all sorts of shows. They are making him too cheap."

Such a statement comes well enough from an old-fashioned monarchist who has failed to keep pace with the changing moods. From Hardie, pre-

sumably representing the revolutionary proletariat, it is both amusing and disgusting.

He proceeds, however, to do better when he deals with Mary, Queen of Scots:

"At least there is one person in court in whom I have implicit faith. I mean the Queen. I confess to weakness for that good lady. She is the only royal person I have ever seen who looks like a healthy human being. She is not of the wax doll, professional beauty type. But she is a handsome woman, or what in Scotland would be called a bonny woman. I hear on every hand that she is a 'hard featured' woman. The statement is a libel.

"Queen Mary's features are those of a woman of capacity, who in her time has had frequent occasions to assert herself, and has done so, firmly and to some purpose. To see her with her children, as I have, and to note her hearty laugh and the perfect confidence existing between mother and sons, is all the proof needed of her womanliness. \* \* \* If all our counselors (all King George, Queen will not fail him, and it will be well for him if he gives way to her counsels.

"The chances, therefore, are against King George siding openly with the peers, and so, I repeat, the chances of an early election are to be noted."

The Labor party has had the honor of dining with the Kaiser. It has been honored by representation at the coronation of the King. It is apparent now so far in the good graces of the royal highnesses as to be in a position to secure at first hand the tit-battle of the court and to participate in the back-stair intrigues of the palace.

In the meantime England's workers starve and rot. The men whom the Labor party betray their trust, from their manhood and their mission, speculate upon the effects of court influences upon the destiny of empire. The Labor party bids fair to become the bulwark of monarchy, as it has long since been the fighting wing of the Liberal party in Parliament that represents the industrial capitalists of the country.

## ON HAVING A SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN

By MAUD THOMPSON.

The speeches that have been made on the tariff within the last twenty-five years may be roughly divided into two classes—patriotic pleas and statistical statements.

The arguments that have been made in favor of a protective tariff are also two. First, American prosperity is the result of a protective tariff. Second, the wages of American workmen can be maintained at their present standard only by a tariff sufficient to measure the difference between cost of production here and abroad.

Again, the chief arguments against a protective tariff have been two. First, the tariff creates trusts and so raises prices. Second, the tariff lays the burden of taxation on the consumer.

All four of these arguments have been fully proved by judicious selection of statistics. All have been made appealing by oratorical pictures. We have been shown a land teeming with plenty for all, the American workman eating meat and owning his own house, or we saw the dire possibility of reducing the American worker to the European level, and foresaw the panic with closed factories and tottering fortunes.

For many years it has seemed that there was nothing new to be said on the tariff, and perhaps most of us did not expect the first speech of the Socialist in Congress to be on that subject. But when you have read Victor Berger's speech delivered in the House of Representatives on June 14, you will realize that there is a new view of the tariff.

It is a new view because it is sane and impartial. It is free from the old cant and rancor of the tariff debate. It uses statistics sparingly—a few on wages here, a few more to show what chaos are in protected industries. It is totally without emotional and oratorical appeal. Even the red flag is not waved at the points where the old Stars and Stripes used to be brought out. The condition of the worker under capitalism is described in fewer and plainer words than Republicans and Democrats dare use in speaking of the working class voter.

It is clear, simple analysis of the place of the tariff in our social and economic system. A mind trained to study history as an evolution, not a series of happenings, naturally looks for the development of tariffs in other lands and other times. That broad method of approach makes many of the usual arguments unnecessary.

It is enlightening to see how little misery there is about the much discussed tariff when one sees it in its proper place. See competition, as Mr. Berger sees it, "always killing competition," see the trust as "the natural outcome of industrial evolution," see a panic as the result of under-consumption rather than over-production, and you will see, with Mr. Berger, that every tariff means that the wealthy people are not willing to pay their share of

the taxes and they want the poor people to pay for them."

This clarity of thought and statements should have been like a breath of fresh air in the legislative chamber, and in fact some speech-weary Representatives called for an extension of Mr. Berger's speech that they might question him. But a national presentation of the tariff was not the most startling part of this speech. Though it was courteous and polished throughout, yet it began with frank and courageous challenge from a representative of millions of workers—the representatives of millions of dollars.

"You interpret things as you see them, and you see them from the point of view of your class—the capitalist class. After the statement of Socialist economists, comes the challenge in the form of prediction. 'Some day there will be a social eruption. A fearful redistribution will be enacted on the capitalist class and class, and the innocent will suffer as the guilty.' Strange, solemn words, fancy, to the walls that had echoed with chat and prophecy.

A strange word this, too, that plainly the child of the burning Abolition speeches of a generation ago. 'There will be no social freedom nor complete justice until there are no more hirings in world.'

The papers gave brief, though plain mention, not a vote was changed, but not an economic battle won on the floor by help of this speech. Yet it was worth while. All the work that was possible was worth while; the long, courageous struggle of the widely scattered Socialist locals, the patient distilling of literature in Milwaukee, the study of economic problems by many a worker and half-starved worker. It is worth while to have an issue clearly stated, a place where all men may hear it, will. The great fight—the economic battle by strike and boycott—has long been just begun and this speech is our best challenge.

Owing to an unrepented law of Ohio, some time ago put in force by the Socialists of New Zealand, they not only sell their papers or pamphlets, but their Sunday open air meetings, other unrepented law of the time, each reign enacts that every man shall go to church on Sunday, the penalty for omission being 5 shillings. If law also were put in force and the hands over to the clergy, what a some living many would make of their empty pews!—Maorland Worker.

According to press reports, Congressman Berger, the Socialist, is a busy man. Every Yankee freak with a head writing him giving him the benefit of advice relative to the legislation to convert a hell on earth into a paradise.—Maorland Worker.

## THE SAME OLD STORY

Continued from columns 1 and 2 this page.

stances of urban life it is a necessity—who cannot pay for ice has an undeniable right by force to take what he needs the same as he would take a rail of water. And no trust, and no City Hall combination, no Police Department, has the right to stand between him and his desire to save himself and his family from death. Let any man expect a decent regard for his own rights and he will not lack support in the community.

At the present time the matter of a municipal ice supply should be brought up and fought to a finish. There need be no less municipalization implies pauperization. A municipal ice supply would not interfere with our independent thinking any more than a municipal water supply does.

It will have to come, and speedily. Its establishment would cost any more than we are now paying for investigations that do nothingless. In times of brisk demand, instead of detailing men to see how much the dealers overcharge, we might detail men to handle the ice. They would then be employed in work that is worth something.

Every way it is time to be done with this farce of so-called ice companies. Let us attend to our own business and our own fare. The supplying of ice is part of our business, and it can be done by private companies. A bountiful supply of ice is conducted for our welfare, and it will not be considered by private companies most stop them from coming money from our misery.

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