

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



# The New York Call

The Weather:

Fair; probably showers tonight.

469 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 5306 BEEKMAN.

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## ONLY ONE OF "THOSE TWO GIRLS" APPEARED

### Miss Graham, of Stokes Case Fame, Is Reported Missing to Police.

Just before it was time for the curtain to go up for "Those Two Girls" at Hammerstein's Victoria Theater yesterday, one of William Hammerstein's assistants stepped out before the curtain and with a serious face made this announcement:

"The management regrets to have to announce that Miss Lillian Graham, who appears with Miss Ethel Conrad in the next act, mysteriously disappeared from her home before midnight last night and has not been seen since. A general alarm has been sent out by the police and it is sincerely hoped that she will be found. As soon as she appears she will reappear at this theater."

After which the curtain rose and disclosed Miss Conrad, the second of the pair who attained notoriety by shooting Millionaire Stokes' legs early last month, alone. Miss Conrad did her turn unaided as best she could and then retired to her dressing room with Mrs. John Singleton, sister of Miss Graham, in the presence of several reporters.

When approached on the subject of the mysterious disappearance of one of his headliners, William Hammerstein seemed annoyed.

"This is none of my work," he said, "and I don't believe that Pollock had anything to do with it, either. It's too raw. Anyway, I'm not going to renew my contract with those two after this week."

The Pollock that Hammerstein referred to is press agent for the theater. He was not about the theater yesterday to answer questions.

Mrs. Singleton, back in the dressing room, said that she had only consented to allow the facts concerning Lillian Graham's disappearance to go to the papers because she thought that publicity might aid in solving the mystery of her disappearance and her present whereabouts. The facts came to the papers through police channels in the regular routine of police reports.

After the performance on Saturday night the three of them—Miss Conrad, Miss Graham and herself—had returned by taxi to their apartments in the Cathedral Plaza apartment house, 100 Cathedral parkway, Mrs. Singleton said. They had planned to have a little luncheon, but found that they had no sugar, so Lillian volunteered to go out and get the sugar, also some headache powders for Mrs. Singleton.

That was a few minutes after 10 o'clock, when she did not return at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Singleton and Miss Conrad went to a nearby delicatessen store and drug store in search. She had not been seen at either place. After midnight they reported her disappearance to the West 100th street station and later in the morning, upon the advice of the attorney for the two girls, Mrs. Singleton and Miss Conrad reported the disappearance to Lieutenant Fogarty at Police Headquarters. Mrs. Singleton told the lieutenant that she was positive her sister had been kidnapped and that if she ever came back at all it would be in her coffin.

"The police did not seem to 'take my story seriously,'" said Mrs. Singleton in the dressing room. "They said that Lillian had gone out on a little tear and she would turn up all right. The idea? Why, I could just as well think of an angel from heaven going out on a little tear as my sister, and just at this time when the girls were doing so well!"

Inspector Hughes at headquarters received a call from the girl's lawyer later in the afternoon. Afterwards the inspector said that he was not in favor of headquarters being turned into a publicity department.

## MOTHER OF GIRL HE LOVED LEFT HIM \$50,000

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 23.—Henry H. Swainback, of this city, has just been informed that he has been left \$50,000 by the mother of the girl he loved and who died some years ago, just before the date fixed for the wedding.

The young lady, Miss Mattie Frutchie, was some ten years ago and after a couple of years' attention to her, they became engaged. When she died he was heartbroken, but despite his grief he did all he could to console the stricken mother, Mrs. Louisa C. Frutchie. That she appreciated his kindness was evident when her will, opened yesterday, left her estate, worth \$50,000, to him.

## STEEL PROBERS WILL CALL PITTSBURG PLUTES

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 23.—These men, well known in the financial and industrial world, have been subpoenaed and must appear on Monday before the Standard Congressional Committee, now investigating the United States Steel Corporation.

A. W. Mellon, president of the Mellon National Bank; H. C. McElwain, president of the Union Trust Company; Walter B. Mitchell, cashier of the Mellon National Bank; Herbert Du Puy, chairman of the board of directors of the Crucible Steel Company; W. C. Moreland, secretary of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company; Messrs. Kelly and Jones, of the new new appliance house of that name, and John W. Bailew, coal and coke ex-

## CUTS THROAT OF WIFE IN QUARREL

A murder was done swiftly and brutally yesterday afternoon in the rooms of Mrs. Mary Weber at 145 11th street, Ridgewood. Edward Flynn, her brother, cut the throat of the woman who had been his wife five years, then hurried to the house of another sister, there washed his hands and afterwards disappeared.

Flynn is an employee of the R. R. T., stationed at the 55th street platform of the Ridgewood elevated. Five years ago he married Lottie Miller. They lived together only two weeks and then separated. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Flynn called at the Weber apartment, evidently to keep an appointment with her husband.

Flynn met her at the door and took her into the parlor, his sister retiring to a room in the rear.

As Mrs. Weber afterwards outlined the swift events of the murder, there was a quarrel between the two. She heard the woman cry: "You keep away from me. I don't want anything more to do with you. I have a man now who treats me right."

## TIRED OF TALKING, EAGER FOR HOME

### Congressmen and Senators May Not Continue Arduous Labors Long After August 7.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—With the Canadian reciprocal agreement disposed of, Democratic leaders are fearful that it will be difficult to hold a quorum of the Senate and House in session after August 7, when a vote will be taken on the re-appointment bill. In fact, Senators and Representatives have given notice that, immediately upon the passage of the re-appointment bill, which was included in the agreement that fixed dates for votes on Canadian reciprocity and the wool and freckle bills, they will hasten to their homes. There hasn't been a quorum in the House in Washington for many weeks. Senators have been obliged to stick to their jobs and the House has transacted little or no business for a long time.

There will be another week of tariff debate in the Senate. The Underwood wool bill, which was passed by the House and has been unfavorably reported to the Senate, is now the unfinished business in the Senate and will continue to be until it is disposed of by the final vote which will be taken Thursday, under the unanimous consent agreement. Immediately after the Underwood bill is disposed of, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the farmers' free list bill and will continue its consideration until a vote is taken on Saturday.

## CHOLERA SMITTEN SEAMAN ABOUT SAME

Manuel Bermudes, the sailor who was sent from Bellevue Hospital to Swinburne Island with cholera on Saturday, was reported last evening to be in about the same condition as he was when removed. Report among seamen in South street said that Bermudes had arrived here from Buenos Aires aboard the British freight steamship *Esodon* de Larings, which touched at Boston on June 29. The *Larrinaga* had sailed originally from Cardiff for Buenos Aires, where, it is said, Bermudes shipped. From Cardiff the *Larrinaga* went directly to Buenos Aires and sailed there by way of Montevideo, Para, and St. Lucia for Boston and this port. She is now on her way to Rio Janeiro.

The Austro-American liner *Martha* Washington, in yesterday with 967 steerage passengers, mostly Hungarians and Greeks, cut out the Italian ports at which she usually calls on the trip and having no sickness aboard was not held at quarantine. Other liners from Trieste and other ports will do likewise until the cholera is eradicated from Naples.

## WESTINGHOUSE FOR DIVVY. Says He Is Fighting for Stockholders and Workmen "Partners."

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Bitterly denouncing his opponents in the present great fight for control of the Westinghouse Electric Company, George Westinghouse today issued another sweeping statement, and made public correspondence between himself and Robert Mather, of New York, the chairman of the board of the company.

Westinghouse said today: "It is natural that I should stand idly by while others are frittering away the company's money and undoing by gross incapacity what it has taken me almost a lifetime to construct."

"It is natural that I should ignore the just rights of those thousands of employees at East Pittsburgh, who, from their hard earnings, purchased stock in the company three years ago, and why? Because they had faith in me and faith in the company. They believed that I would see that the money they advanced to the company should be returned to them."

## ATTACKS "DIVORCE EVIL"

Governor of Michigan Mentions Case of W. E. Corey.

CALUMET, Mich., July 23.—Governor Charles E. S. Osborn in a speech this afternoon, at Hancock, at the homecoming celebration, made a bitter attack on the divorce evil in the United States, mentioning especially W. E. Corey, the steel magnate, and saying: "I despise him because he put his former wife away for a woman of the state."

He declared that only interstate legislation will curb the divorce evil, and prophesied it will come within a few years. He said there were more divorces in Michigan in one month than in all Canada in a year.

## STATUE OF LIBERTY AGED AND AILING

### Holes Appear in Its Bronze Plates and Engineers Worry.

Liberty is getting frazzled 'round the edges. An army engineer recently made a close examination of the huge statue, out in the harbor here, and found that there were just about fifty small holes in the bronze plates of which the statue is built.

But there is no immediate danger for the goddess. Her chief caretaker, Lieutenant Jones, says that she's good for 100 years yet, and maybe longer, just as she is, and, moreover, Lieutenant Jones doesn't see why it is not possible to replace from time to time some of the plates, which have become more badly disintegrated than others.

The statue is built up of these bronze plates, which are very thin and which are held in place by a stout steel framework. This framework is still as solid as could be wished, so there isn't the slightest danger of the statue toppling over or collapsing.

Lieutenant Jones, however, found that these small holes in the thin plates were growing more numerous as time went on and reported to the chief quartermaster of the Department of the East, and an engineer was sent over from Governors Island.

The engineer found that there was a gradual disintegration of the statue going on.

As understood at Reddo's Island the engineer was not able to tell just what had caused the holes further than that the statue seemed to be wearing out in its thinnest places.

Inside the holes stains showing corrosion of the metal streak down a few inches where rain has driven in. All the holes are small. Some are round, of about the diameter of an army bullet; others are more or less square, and still others are irregular in shape. It is supposed that the plates were made thin so as to save weight where possible. According to those in charge of its welfare, a statue made of very thin plates cannot be expected to last as long as a work having greater thickness.

Capt. U. S. Wallace, the commanding officer of the post, yesterday added his own opinion that the statue was in no immediate danger of anything.

Major Phipps, one time partner of Andrew Carnegie in the steel industry, has been confined to his apartments in the Van Nuys Hotel for the last eight years. The dog Teddy was his one pet and interest in all that time. The dog was born in the Phipps suite and seldom left the side of his master, except for a brief airing.

When the little dog became ill a few days ago the most expensive medical treatment that could be found was procured for him, but he died.

## WHAT HO! CIVIC FED. IN PURE FOOD FIGHT

The National Civic Federation has suddenly jumped into the pure food and drug fight. The Civic gang are always declaring that the labor question is only one of the things they are interested in. To draw a herring across the trail and distract attention from their main purpose in life—the smothering of unions and their leaders—the Fed. occasionally takes up something like this. It is announced they have on their pure food committee James Duncan, general secretary of the Granite Cutters' International Union, and eleven other officers of international labor organizations, and Fritz Reichman, State Inspector of Weights and Measures at Albany.

Among the labor exploiters on the committee are F. C. Ball, president of the Ball Brothers Glass Company, Muncie, Ind.; James T. McCleary, secretary of the American Ice and Steel Institute, New York; Edward Worcester, vice president of the National Tube Company, Pittsburg, and Edwin Farnham Greene, treasurer of the Pacific Mills, Boston.

## RAILROADS KILLED 26, INJURE 135, IN JUNE

Statistics of serious train accidents in the United States in June show that collisions numbered ten, with 11 killed and 100 injured; derailments fourteen, with 12 killed and 35 injured, and other accidents four, with 3 killed.

In a collision at Fairfield, Conn., on June 6 four trains were involved, five trainmen were killed and three injured, and twenty cars were demolished. The engineer on, whom the coroner's jury placed the fault, was among the killed. He was an experienced man, and had not been overworked.

Among the causes of wrecks, aside from collisions, were derailments due to washouts, wind, open draws, broken bridges, accidental obstructions, boiler explosions, powder explosions, and fires.

There were twenty-two electric car accidents during the month, in which nobody was killed, but in several of which more than twenty persons were injured.

## TOOK OXALIC ACID FOR SALTS; IS DEAD

YONKERS, N. Y., July 23.—William R. Salmond, 32 years old, of 121 Sterling avenue, is dead as a result of swallowing a quantity of oxalic acid which he mistook for salts today. Salmond had only been in this country two weeks and lived with his sister, Mrs. William Sperry. This morning he complained of feeling slightly ill and his sister suggested that he take a dose of salts.

Shortly afterwards he came downstairs and exhibiting the oxalic acid bottle complained that he felt as if his "insides were burnt." His sister saw at once he had taken poison and hurried him to a nearby drug store. In spite of the administration of an antidote, Salmond died before an ambulance from St. Joseph's Hospital could reach the man.

## REAL COMFORT FOR WHITE HOUSE COW

### Pauline Is Provided With Modern New Home, Containing All Improvement, Even Shower Bath.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Not content with a life of ease and inaction quietly munching grass on the broad lawns back of the White House, Pauline Wayne II—officially designated as the milk producer for the President and his family—has just been housed in a brand new stable fitted up with every modern convenience.

The stable itself is situated at a convenient distance from the White House grounds, where Pauline is let to pasture, so that she will not get unduly tired traversing the distance twice a day.

In addition to being constructed according to the most modern plans, Pauline's abode is fitted up with conveniences which are usually found only in dwellings for human beings.

The stable is built of brick and steel. The floors are of concrete and the walls cement, so arranged that the entire structure can be flooded with water and thus kept absolutely clean. There are patent automatic-filling feed and watering basins, electric lights and a shower bath. And the shower bath is expressly made for Pauline.

Every evening during the hot weather Pauline will be brought home, rubbed down and massaged by a special Swedish attendant who will see that the bovine lady does not get too fleshy from want of exercise. Following this she will be bedded in sterilized straw and fanned to sleep by an electric fan.

It is thought that if she gets restless during the summer that an appropriation will be made for a graphophone to soothe her and aid her in falling asleep.

## DOG KEPT IN LUXURY, EXPENSIVELY BURIED

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 23.—Beneath an expensive tombstone, Teddy, the little white fox terrier, which for eight years has been the constant companion of Maj. W. A. Phipps, is buried today on the Major's ranch, near Santa Anita, which Teddy's owner has never seen.

Major Phipps, one time partner of Andrew Carnegie in the steel industry, has been confined to his apartments in the Van Nuys Hotel for the last eight years. The dog Teddy was his one pet and interest in all that time. The dog was born in the Phipps suite and seldom left the side of his master, except for a brief airing.

When the little dog became ill a few days ago the most expensive medical treatment that could be found was procured for him, but he died.

## ARMY OFFICERS MUST BE SWEET TEMPERED

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Recognizing that the brutality of officers is largely responsible for the vast number of desertions from the army, the War Department now announces that any army officer who through ill naturedness or other cause is temporarily disqualified for duty will have the attributes of a leader. That condition is provided for in revised army regulations just promulgated.

Under the old rules officers were called before retiring boards only for physical disability. The Department of Justice, however, has decided the law governing the situation contemplates the enforced retirement of officers who, for any reason, have become incapable of performing their duties. That decision has been in force for some time, but as commanding officers have recommended for so long the retirement of only officers physically disabled, it has been difficult to have them kept in mind the amended interpretation of the law. That is expected to be accomplished by the new regulations.

## HITCHCOCK SUDDENLY ANNOUNCES RAISES

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Postmaster General Hitchcock has suddenly issued orders for the payment of about \$1,200,000 for the promotion of postoffice clerks during the current fiscal year and of about \$800,000 for the promotion of city letter carriers. He also announces he has arranged for promotions in the railway mail service during the year that will aggregate about \$175,000. The four great groups of postal employees—city postoffice clerks, railway mail clerks, city letter carriers and rural letter carriers—will receive during the fiscal year beginning July 1 last advance in pay aggregating more than \$5,000,000.

Hitchcock announces that "the department in showing for the first time in many years a surplus of receipts over expenditures, he feels that it can well afford to make a generous distribution of its salary fund; it is his belief that the \$6,000,000 to be thus expended will prove a good investment for the service."

## BUILD IN MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, July 17.—Richard Honey and associates, who are already operating large iron foundries in Mexico, are planning the erection of a mammoth iron and steel plant at Hutchinson, near this city. Much attention is to be given to the manufacture of steel rails and structural steel.

## GREEN APPLES KILL CHILD.

CRANFORD, N. J., July 23.—As a result of eating green apples on Friday afternoon Santley M. Sanders, the 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Sanders, of Centennial avenue, died there today. Soon after eating the green fruit, cores and all, the child was seized with convulsions and although doctors were in almost constant attendance, he failed to recover.

## NO CLEW YET TO MURDERER-ROBBERS

### Descriptions Vague, but Police Hope to Nab Jewelry Thieves.

The three men who robbed Jacob Jacoby's jewelry store at Sixth avenue and 13th street, Saturday night, and shot and killed Jacoby's nephew, Adolph Stern, effaced themselves so utterly yesterday that the police could learn nothing of their course after the red taxicab carrying them fled through 13th street toward Seventh avenue.

All detectives in all boroughs—about 550 in all—were summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday by Inspector Hughes and given instructions in regard to the robbery. The Central Office feels it has simply got to make good, and run down the three thieves. Inspector Hughes hopes to have something definite to work on this morning.

A man familiar with automobiles who saw the robbery has told Inspector Hughes that he is sure the machine was a taxicab painted red or maroon with a black canvas covering which was raised. Other witnesses have said that the numbers 575 were on the machine; whether they were the first three; the last three, or middle numbers is not known.

Of other clues there are hardly any. The description given of the man who shot Stern is very meager. He wore a derby hat, a dark suit, and was clean shaven. The man who abstracted the tray of diamond rings from the window wore a straw hat and a dark suit, and was also clean shaven. Evidently the thieves had looked over the ground carefully, for, although the store has large show windows, the window was broken just at the point where the only really valuable jewelry lay.

The robbery and murder took not more than a minute. It was almost exactly 9:45 when a hole was punched in the lower right hand section of the southern window on the sixth avenue front of the store. Apparently nobody had noticed the taxicab draw up to the curb on the north side of 13th street, about twenty feet west of sixth avenue, and stood there headed west, with the engine still going, while two of the men went around to the sixth avenue front of the store and the other stayed by the cab. At 11 o'clock a policeman would have gone on a stationary post at the corner.

## LIGHTNING-LIKE MURDER.

After the crash of broken glass had alarmed Stern, who was behind the north counter of the store, the robbery shaped itself into a murder with lightning speed. While Stern was making for the door, one man had put his hand through the seven-inch hole in the glass, bent apart the small iron bars, not as thick as a lead pencil, and drawn out the small tray containing fifteen diamond rings.

Stern made for the two men just as the tray was being taken out. The man with the tray ran, and the other shot Stern dead. Then both got into the taxicab and it sped through 13th street, dodging several children who were playing in the street. All those near the shooting made a rush to Stern's side, and that was the last seen of the taxicab by any one interested.

A value of \$5,000 has been put on the rings stolen, but the police say a liberal estimate would be \$3,000. The diamonds were in gypsy claw settings and ranged in weight from seven-eighths of a carat to a carat and a half.

An hour and fifteen minutes later there would have been a policeman on the stationary post at 13th street and Sixth avenue.

## LOST CHILD FOUND ON MOUNTAIN TOP DEAD

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 23.—Two boys today found on the top of Wilkes-Barre Mountain the body of 2-year-old John Salzarney, of Alden, near here, who disappeared eight weeks ago and for whom a fruitless search has been made until a couple of weeks ago. The child had managed to climb the mountain and had starved to death on a flat rock overlooking the valley.

A little shoe, much worn, found near the rock, showed how he had struggled in his childish way to reach the top of the mountain.

He had gone to a ball game with his father, but during an exciting ninth inning finish had slipped away and disappeared. He had evidently gone into the woods a short distance from the ball grounds.

GREEN APPLES KILL CHILD. CRANFORD, N. J., July 23.—As a result of eating green apples on Friday afternoon Santley M. Sanders, the 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Sanders, of Centennial avenue, died there today. Soon after eating the green fruit, cores and all, the child was seized with convulsions and although doctors were in almost constant attendance, he failed to recover.

## USED GAS STOVE FOR FIRST TIME; MAY DIE

Petina Widness, 18 years old, a cook for a family at 142 North 5th street, Williamsburg, used a gas stove for the first time yesterday and as a result she may die of asphyxiation. The girl arrived in this country from Russia two weeks ago. She lived with friends until she got a position on Saturday afternoon. She was given orders yesterday afternoon to prepare dinner while the family attended church services.

Along toward noon other tenants in the house smelled gas. They traced it to the first floor and opening the kitchen door found the girl unconscious on the floor. The room was filled with gas escaping from open burners in the gas stove. Dr. Elizabeth Bruyn from the Williamsburg Hospital examined her and took her at once to the hospital, where it was said last evening there was no hope for her recovery.

## AIM TO DESTROY LUMBER WORKERS

### Mill Men Declare They Will Spend Millions to Crush Brotherhood. Thirty-five Plants Close.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 23.—The conflict which has been brewing for several months between the lumber mills in Texas and Louisiana and the Brotherhood of Lumber Workers, with a membership of about 2,400, is now on.

Thirty-five mills have shut down and at least fifteen more will close within ten days, and it is predicted prices will soar high in lumber. The mill men say the lumber workers are affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, and the mill owners say they must destroy the timber men's brotherhood even at the cost of millions, lest the brotherhood destroy the lumber industry.

The curtailment in milled products now amounts to nearly 4,000,000 feet per day.

A few days ago The Call printed the news of a hurried call to lumber mill men to assemble in New Orleans to discuss "the labor situation." This, it is apparently the situation referred to.

## BEATTIE MURDER ONE TOPIC IN RICHMOND

RICHMOND, Va., July 23.—The Beattie murder was the one topic of conversation in Richmond today. Ministers mentioned it in their sermons and while expressing no views as to the guilt of the accused, took occasion to point a moral to adorn the tale. The spoiled son of a worthy father and the pitfalls in the kind of life led by a certain type of young men with means and motor cars was graphically painted.

Stoically indifferent and apparently hardly realizing the serious predicament in which he is placed, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., the alleged wife murderer, spent the first Sunday in jail reading novels and the newspaper accounts of the coroner's inquest with apparent interest. In a nearby cell his cousin, Paul Beattie, held as a Commonwealth's witness, also read the newspapers with interest. In the women's ward across the corridor, Beulah Binford, the "woman in the case," spent the day alone, having been denied callers and showing no further evidence of the hysterics which made her appearance at the inquest so dramatic.

The accused man went through a peculiar experience in South Richmond while on route to the inquest. He and his brother stepped into a drug store to get a drink. An aged German was giving his views relative to points in the murder, dissecting the story of Beattie and asserting loudly that he was the murderer. Not recognizing Beattie, he placed his hand on Henry Beattie's shoulder and went into eloquent pantomime in expression of his views. Beattie's face showed no emotion and he quietly drank his coca-cola and walked out.

## RAID GAMBLERS AT CONEY. Commissioner McKay Descends With Squad, Getting Seven Men.

There has been more gambling going on at Coney Island than First Deputy Police Commissioner McKay cared to have, and he started in at 1:30 yesterday morning to clean up a number of the places under suspicion.

The men who accompanied the Deputy Commissioner were thirty members of the strong arm squad in Manhattan. It was thought that there might be some opposition to the housecleaning and Commissioner McKay wanted to be ready for a scrap. The detectives were dressed for the most part as waiters and longshoremen, and they split up into groups so that they would attract not too much attention. Seven prisoners were collected.

## LIGHTNING KILLS LIVESTOCK.

VERNON, N. J., July 23.—News of damage by the electrical storm of early yesterday morning in the county near here is still being brought in. It was learned this morning that Lewis Campbell, who owns a dairy several miles from here, lost his entire herd of twenty-two cows. Campbell said that the cows were under a large tree, which was shattered. Joseph Brarley, who also owns a dairy on the outskirts of the borough, was compelled to come to church this morning on foot, because his two horses were killed by lightning, which destroyed his barn.

## BAKERS IN MEETING OUTLINE WAR ON THE BREAD TRUST

### Conference Decides to Advertise Their Campaign Far and Wide.

## UNION IS IN DANGER

### Will Even Use Moving Pictures to Show What Conditions Are.

What promises to become a nationwide campaign of aggression and defense against the Bread Trust was launched yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Board of the recently organized Anti-Bread Trust Conference of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, which was held at Gosweller's Hall, 240 East 80th street.

The Anti-Bread Trust Conference represents 10,000 union bakers, and the campaign against the Bread Trust will be for union conditions, union hours, and union wages.

Simultaneously with the outlining of plans for attacking the Bread Trust, the Anti-Bread Trust Conference also outlined a piece of defensive work in planning for the establishment of a co-operative bakery, to be run by union men.

The Bread Trust, which so far seems to be divided in three great companies—the Ward Bread Company, the Shultz Baking Company, and the General Baking Company—each presumably operating independently of the other, but each squeezing both the public and its employees alike, may become the target of attack from another source.

The Department of Justice has become interested in the Bread Trust, it is announced. Several Secret Service men were in conference with union officials last week and obtained information concerning the operations of the bread concerns mentioned which might be of sufficient importance to cause the Department of Justice to start an investigation to determine how far the Bread Trust is a combination in restraint of trade.

It is known that each of the three companies mentioned has large establishments in every city of importance in the United States.

While the Ward Bread Company, the Shultz Baking Company, and the General Baking Company are now operating independently, union leaders declared yesterday that it was only a question of time before the three companies will amalgamate. At any rate, they said, these companies are already of one accord in the manner of treating, or rather mistreating, their employees and the public.

Permanent Organization.

At yesterday's meeting, the Anti-Bread Trust Conference constituted itself a permanent body to carry on the agitation against the trust bakeries. August Diederich, of Local 144, Yonkers, was elected president; Max Freund, of the General Executive Board of the International Bakers and Confectioners' Union, was elected treasurer, and Joseph Schmidt, of Local 84, was elected secretary.

The plan of the campaign against the Bread Trust was outlined yesterday. The trust will be fought, not alone through literature, but a canvass will be made by the delegates to the Anti-Bread Trust Conference, or their appointed agents, of all women's clubs, fraternal organizations, and church societies in the States of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and the women will be acquainted with the methods of the Bread Trust, and what a danger, not alone to the bakers, but to the community at large, lurks in a monopoly in bread.

Will Appeal to Labor.

Next, labor organizations, local, State and national, will be appealed to to aid the bakers in their struggle against the giant combinations behind the big bread firms.

The most advertised non-union brands, like "Tip Top," "Butterstuck," "Pan-Dandy," and "Butter-Krust," will come under the ax of union agitation first.

The most sensational manner of showing up the trust, however, promises to be the publicity which the trust will be given through the medium of moving pictures.

The leaders of the union were not content with merely talking about the horrible conditions prevailing in the trust shops. They secured photographs showing actual conditions. Slides are now being made of these photographs, and they will be shown



BORDEN'S COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK. PURE CLEAN RICH SAFE. Includes an illustration of a milk bottle.

in moving picture theaters and in halls. What the conditions are in the trust bread factories were described yesterday by Secretary Joseph Schmidt. He said: "The Ward Bread Company, which is financed by the Steel Trust, is still a novice in New York. To get at the conditions prevailing in Ward shops we must go to Pittsburgh. There the Ward company is employing child labor. No union concern employs children to bake bread. They work their men twelve and fourteen hours a day. In Philadelphia they work them even longer.

"Behind the General Bread Company is John W. Gates. This company has bakeries in twenty cities. Conditions are the same as in the Ward shops. Pay is even worse.

"Some of the trust shops have a system of paying a man by the hour—25 cents an hour. This sounds good, for if a man works twelve hours a day he can make \$3 a day. But the trust has looked out for that. A man is paid 25 cents an hour for ten hours only. Whatever he works above ten hours he is not paid for. As the trust manages to keep the men at work at least twelve hours a day its lucrative price of 25 cents an hour is greatly reduced and all the men get is \$2.50 a day of twelve, fourteen and now and then as high as seventeen hours' work.

Unionism Threatened. "If the trust is allowed to go on undisturbed," Schmidt continued, "it will only be a question of a short time when there will not be a union man left in the biscuit factories. Not a single union man is employed by the National Biscuit Company. A union man can get no job there."

The Bread Trust is also going in for the manufacture of Jewish bread, it was said yesterday. Hitherto the bread consumed in the Ghetto has been baked there exclusively, as no outsider seemed to know how to bake the kind of rye that the people of the East Side prefer. But the trust got wise to this method and before very many days the East Side will be flooded with trust made bread.

The Anti-Trust Bread Conference yesterday issued a declaration of principles explaining briefly the reasons for the fight it is making against the trust. The declaration will be published in leaflet form and scores of thousands of copies will be distributed among housewives and all others interested in the fight for union bread. In its appeal to the bread consuming public the declaration says in part: "Millions of people are compelled to suffer now an account of the monopolization of ice by the Ice Trust. The Bread Trust is harboring the same intentions. The Bread Trust is striving to the same aim, and all of the other trusts are supporting this monster in the realization of that aim.

"Until a short time ago the baking industry was exempt from this process of monopolization. Now that the monopolists have found that the baking industry offers a much wider field for their own enrichment, by resorting to unlimited exploitation of the workers employed therein, the capitalist speculators have also taken hold of this field. The Bread Trust has now become an accomplished fact, and although still in its infancy the Bread Trust employs all means at its command in order to also gain control over the field which still seems to be at the disposal of the independent bakery owners.

Uses Grocers. "To carry out its plans the trust tries to make the best use possible of the grocery keepers. They are the tools which the trust seeks to employ to drive out of the market the products of the independents. Grand inducements and high commissions are offered by the trust to these middlemen in order to make them deliver and sacrifice their customers to the trust.

Socialist Speakers Wanted. The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers in the next year, and only a few are available. We are looking for men and women who are making Socialist speeches at every opportunity. We will pay you for your services. We will also pay you for your services. We will also pay you for your services.

the trust. When they have gained their aim and competition has been destroyed, then the Bread Trust and the capitalists behind it will no longer seek to get a market for their scab products. The Bread Trust will then command and dictate to the bread consumers.

"If the Bread Trust is successful in securing control over the bread market, it will also secure control over the milling industry, and will thereby gain complete control over the farmers and their products. And with this accomplishment the Bread Trust becomes the dominating and deciding factor over the prices of the farm products.

"Thousands of organized bakery workers therefore protest against the monopolizing of the bread market by the Ward Bread Company, the Shults Baking Company and the General Baking Company, combinations all belonging to the Bread Trust. By patenting certain kinds of bread, such as 'Tip-top,' 'Pan Dandy,' 'Butter-nut,' and 'Butter-Krust,' the Bread Trust is seeking to hasten the monopolization of the baking industry. Thousands of dollars are being spent by the Bread Trust in order to bring these names among the bread consuming public.

"We therefore appeal to the bread consuming public and especially to the organized and class conscious working class to ally themselves in this boycott against the non-union trust products now in the market."

VILE MILK BLAMED ON HEALTH BOARD. Committee Makes Scathing Statement About State of "Loose" Product.

A scathing arraignment of the Board of Health for its inefficient and irregular methods of inspecting "loose" milk is contained in a statement issued by the New York Milk Committee yesterday.

The statement is based on an investigation into the condition of loose milk in New York and shows that milk teeming with bacteria is not only sold in most stores in the city, but is sold under most insanitary and unhealthful conditions.

The Milk Committee says: "An analysis of the Board of Health's records of milk inspection shows a marked irregularity in the time and character of inspections, and a general ineffectiveness of inspection by reason of failure to follow to a conclusion the delinquencies noted." According to the statement, "the whole process of handling loose milk is at best a filthy procedure, and especially under the dirty conditions found in the ordinary milk shops."

Continuing, the statement says: "In the inspections made, the milk stores were found to be operating under most insanitary conditions. Many of these shops were found to be filthy, foul smelling, and swarming with flies, and the utmost carelessness manifested in the care and handling of the milk.

HUSBAND AND WIFE KEPT SUICIDE PACT

Former Editor of Middletown, N. Y., Couldn't Get Work.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 23.—Clasped in each other's arms and dressed in their wedding clothes, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. C. Crans, well known residents of this city, were found dead in their bed at their home, 20 Orchard street, this city, late this afternoon. They had been dead since Wednesday.

On a chair beside the bed were two glasses, which had apparently contained carbonic acid. On the same chair hung Crans' coat. The indications were that the poison had been prepared in another room, carried into the bedroom and drunk, after which the couple got into bed and awaited death. Mr. and Mrs. Crans resided in the finest part of the city. They had been prominent in the social life of the town for many years. Crans having been formerly editor of the Middletown Daily Press. He was also active in Republican political circles for many years.

Planned Deed Many Months. When the bodies were first discovered it was thought that it was a case of murder and suicide, but later, when two letters inclosed in one envelope were found, it was learned that the couple had died as a result of a suicide pact, which had been in their minds since March 16 last at least, for one of the letters bore that date. The letters were addressed to "Executor, Dr. E. M. Schultz." The letter dated March 16 said:

"Dear Friend—When our wills were drawn some time ago we expected to leave you a nice sum, but we have lived too long. Christian friends have been so scarce that everything is about gone. No work after paying taxes for years. Then when we need money our friends (as we thought) desert us. One dear friend, only one in this Christian city, has tried to help us. What are their lives? Very few are true. If I only dared tell what I know, My dear husband is all that I have left, and he, too, is tired of life. This is a clear case of suicide for want of work to make a living and should be made public.

"EDWARD—JENNIE CRANS." The second letter, evidently written just before death by Mrs. Crans, directed that no funeral services be held, and that the undertaker be requested not to disturb their bodies. It was also requested that the husband be buried beside a little daughter who died nineteen years ago, and that the wife be buried beside a son, who died at the same time.

"Now I am in my right mind, but we have nothing to live on, and we are proud," was the conclusion of the letter.

For twenty-five years Crans was engaged in the newspaper business, but some time ago had typhoid fever, since which time he had been physically unable to earn a living. They were formerly well-to-do, and no one supposed that they were in reduced circumstances, as the letters indicate. Recently Mrs. Crans had taken up hairdressing, but it was supposed it was more for an occupation than to gain a livelihood.

Suicide Causes Stir. The double suicide caused a great stir in the city. Many friends of the couple were amazed to learn that they had harbored suicide thoughts. For many months they had maintained a cheerful exterior, as they were seen daily on the streets. That their bodies had lain five days before being discovered was due to the fact that their friends believed they had gone away for the summer. The windows of the home were open, however, and the police were notified, and on making an investigation discovered the bodies.

A purse containing several dollars and a bankbook showing that the couple had several hundred dollars on deposit were found in a dresser. Mr. and Mrs. Crans were each about 43 years old.

ECONOMY THE WORD. Navy Department Boasts of Huge Saving for Warships.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—According to a statement issued by the Navy Department the results of an economy competition among the warships of the navy, a saving of \$107,874.08 in the expenditures for ship maintenance has been effected during the six months' period in which the test has been in operation.

Definite money allotments were made to each ship by the various bureaus in charge of the departments of work on board ship, such as ordnance, steam engineering, construction and repair, and supplies and accounts. Large percentages of saving were made by the great majority of the vessels, while only a very few overdid their allotments.

MATRIMONY EASY IN AVON LOTTERY

Winner Draws Salesman Husband, Diamond Ring, Free Marriage Certificate and Ceremony.

BOSTON, July 23.—The result of a matrimonial lottery held at the lawn party of St. Michael's Parish in Avon last night gives Miss Mary T. Peza the right to have James T. Smith, of Avon, a salesman for a Boston dental concern, for her husband. Miss Peza also won a \$150 diamond ring and the privilege of a free marriage certificate and a free wedding by the Rev. Charles F. Glennon, rector of St. Michael's, whenever she elects to wed. All Avon is waiting with enthusiastic interest now to see what comes of this lottery forecast.

Four Avon bachelors agreed to draw lots to see which of their number was to offer himself as the bridegroom-elect for the lottery. The names of the four bachelors were kept secret until after the lottery drawing. The lottery itself was open to the unmarried women and girls of the town. Every one who bought an admission ticket wrote her name on the stub of the ticket, which was numbered to correspond with the tickets.

At 10 o'clock the stubs were shaken up in a box and one was drawn, the young woman whose name was on the stub was to be the winner of the husband, ring, marriage certificate and free wedding.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the four bachelors, in the presence of the committee, drew lots to see who would be elected for matrimony. They were James F. Smith, the dental salesman, and Robert F. Doyle, Fred Doherty and Frank Quisley. The lot fell to Smith.

Ticket No. 1307 was drawn. This bore the name of Miss Peza. By the terms of the drawing she is entitled to wed Mr. Smith. There was terrific clapping and cheering. Search was made for Miss Peza, but she had gone.

TAFT GIVES THANKS TO EVERYBODY

Says Reciprocity Bill's Passage Due to Work of Knox and Vote of Democrats.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 23.—President Taft tonight extended his formal thanks to the Democrats and to Secretary of State Knox for their aid in his struggle for Canadian reciprocity. This is the first word from Taft since the passage of the reciprocity bill through the Senate, and it is devoted almost entirely to acknowledgment of the aid given him by political opponents, and by his assistants in the State Department.

In answer to inquiry this evening as to what he thought of the reciprocity bill, President Taft said: "That I am very much pleased with the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill through both Houses of Congress goes without saying. I believe and hope it will be followed by similar action by the Dominion Parliament. In my judgment, the going into effect of the agreement will mark a new epoch in the relations between the United States and Canada, and it will tend to a marked increase in the trade between the two countries, which will be in every way beneficial to both.

"I hope the credit that belongs to Secretary Knox and his special assistants at the State Department, in the negotiations and framing of the pact, and their lucid explanation and defense of its terms, will not be withheld."

KITES TO AID WIRELESS. Navy Department to Use Them in Making Tests.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Great kites are to be used by the Navy Department in a series of wireless tests this summer, it was announced today. The kites, which will be about seven feet in height, will be used to elevate the antennae of ship wireless sets. By this elevation it is hoped that the range of the naval wireless will be greatly increased.

The range of wireless stations on board warships is limited by the difficulty in elevating the antennae, as it is impossible to erect wireless masts of any considerable height. With the kites, the antennae may be elevated to a height of 1,000 feet or more. The range of a wireless, provided the electrical power is increased, is proportional to the height of the wires.

The experiments with the kites will be conducted by Ensign Boynton, in command of the torpedo boat Stringham, which will operate in Chesapeake Bay and vicinity.

WAVE TOOK HIM OVERBOARD. Tarrytown, N. Y., July 23.—The steam launch Jennie put in 'o Miss Helen M. Gould's dock this afternoon and the owner, Joseph Zwicky, of 2153 Amsterdam avenue, reported to the police that a man, described as L. Stake, of 1855 Cedar avenue, Morris Heights, had been drowned. There were eighteen in the party, which left New York this afternoon. The launch was going at full speed and was in mid-channel when the accident happened. Etake was lying asleep on deck when a big wave hit the launch and he was knocked overboard.

PROHIBITIONISTS CLAIM VICTORY. Austin, Tex., July 23.—It is claimed by Chairman Thomas H. Ball, or state-wide prohibition organization, that the prohibition amendment to the constitution was adopted at yesterday's election by a majority of 25,000 to 30,000. In a statement this evening, Chairman J. F. Walters, of the anti-state-wide prohibition organization, claims that it will take the official count to determine the result.

DOLD RE-ELECTED. CHICAGO, July 23.—Charles Dold, for the past thirteen years president of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union, has been re-elected to that position for the ensuing four years. The convention of the organization just held levied an assessment of 25 cents per member in aid of the McNamara defense fund.

THESE BOSSES ALSO DEFEY UNIONS' EFFORTS

Another Manufacturers' Association Takes Stand for Open Shop.

CHICAGO, July 23.—To add to the galaxy of union busters' associations, now comes the Manufacturers' Association of Brewers' Equipment and Supplies. In a letter just issued by this "infant" association, the opening explanatory sentence gives a full view of its intended scope:

"At the United States Brewers' Association convention, held last June, in Washington, D. C., certain labor union organizations made an attempt to have the brewers' association declare itself to purchase machinery and supplies only from such manufacturers who employ union labor exclusively in their factories. To discourage the employers in considering such a proposition, the manufacturers present in Washington at the time hastily organized the Manufacturers' Association of Brewers' Equipment and Supplies to demonstrate to them that manufacturers were practically a unit against such an action. Strength in numbers that attended this meeting made an impression which caused the Labor Committee of the Brewers' Association to pigeonhole the demand of the unions, and it was not discussed before the open meeting. The consensus of opinion at the time was that the manufacturers desired to operate open shops, and it is the desire of this association to foster and promote this attitude."

There has been a growing sentiment that the United States Brewers' Association should purchase equipment and supplies from houses that are not antagonistic to union labor, and this sentiment is rapidly on the increase.

McNAMARA BUTTONS. WASHINGTON, July 23.—The American Federation of Labor is now having manufactured a very large number of buttons on which will be the inscription, "Justice for the McNamaras," together with J. J. McNamara's picture, with the word "Kidnapped" in the lower portion of the circle. These buttons are to be distributed in all parts of the country, to be sold at 5 cents each. Stamps about one-third larger than the postage stamp are also being prepared, these also to carry the photo of J. J. McNamara, with an appropriate inscription. These stamps are designed to be used on the backs of envelopes, the postal regulations prohibiting their use on the address side. They will be sold for 1 cent each. In addition, there is to be distributed a very large number of leaflets containing an appeal for funds. Orders for buttons and stamps will be filled immediately upon application to headquarters, at Washington, D. C.

FARMERS CAN ORIENTALS. SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The organized labor movement has always welcomed and assisted the organization of farmers' unions, and especially so on the Pacific Coast. There has been a strong effort made to get into the farmers' organizations every man who draws his product from the soil, save, of course, the Oriental. The trade union movement of the Pacific Coast has done what it could in advancing the cause of the legitimate farmer. This action has borne results, for the Farmers' Union has taken steps to eliminate Orientals from the fruit picking industry, and the Farmers' Union has drawn to its assistance a large number of public officials of the smaller towns. It is stated that the members of the Farmers' Union will not have an Oriental on the farm or ranch, when it is possible to get a white man.

GOMPERS IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—President Gompers in accepting the invitation of the San Francisco Labor Council to deliver a number of speeches in California, advised the Labor Council to prepare his itinerary. It has been decided that President Gompers shall deliver an address in this city on Labor Day and then proceed to Los Angeles to address a meeting to be called in his honor. Other speaking dates as yet have not been decided upon.

RAILWAY STRIKE IMMINENT. LONDON, July 23.—Members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants employed by the North-Eastern Railway are urging all non-unionists employed by the company to become members. The union shop is contemplated in the near future. It is the intention to refuse to work with non-unionists. The A. S. R. S. is a very strong trade union, with a membership of over 75,000, and with an invested surplus of \$2,225,000.

RUBBER COMPANY GIVES IN. MANCHESTER, July 23.—After being idle for three weeks, 500 employes of the Gorton Rubber Company at Openshaw and Droylsden have resumed work. These employes refused to sign an agreement allowing themselves to be searched and ceased work. The company has acceded to the demand of the union and withdrawn the objectionable order.

LABORERS WIN. CANTON, N. Y., July 23.—All the workmen on the Canton-Dekalb Junction, State road, went on strike recently for higher wages. Following a very short contest the men received the increase asked for, which was a raise from \$1.75 to \$1.85, while the quarry and crusher men got \$2, instead of \$1.85 per day.

SECURE RAISE IN WAGES. CARLETON PLACE, Canada, July 22.—The machinists' helpers and laborers, members of Federal Labor Union, No. 12892, employed on the Canadian Pacific Railway, have just secured an increase of 2 cents per hour and a reduction from ten to nine hours per day.

LOOM FIXERS STRIKE. FALL RIVER, Mass., July 22.—The loom fixers at the Flint Mill are out on strike. The fixers claim that they have been overworked, and that it is a physical impossibility to comply with the wishes of the mill management in the amount of work demanded, and to do the work as it should be done.

LABOR TROUBLE ANTICIPATED. SPOKANE, July 23.—It is rumored in this city that the Builders' Exchange is preparing to announce a general reduction in wages. It is contended that this is a preliminary move in a campaign for the open shop. The movement in Spokane will contest any attempt to reduce wages and establish the open shop.

WOOLCOMBERS WIN. BRADFORD, England, July 23.—The woolcombers, after a sharp struggle, have practically established their demands for a minimum wage of 25 shillings per week. They completely won their contentions with reference to the employment of non-unionists. Hereafter, the woolcombers will maintain, by an agreement with the Masters' Federation, the union shop. All employes have returned to work.

TO COMPEL BATHS. LONDON, July 23.—The Miners' Federation will hold a special conference on July 28 to consider the clause in the coal mines bill, which would compel miners to take a bath at the colliery immediately after coming up from the pits. The Northumberland Miners' Council has, by a vote of 71 to 13, decided to support the government's proposal.

WIN STRIKE. BURNLEY, England, July 23.—The joiners' strike has been settled by the men accepting a compromise advance of a farthing per hour. Four hundred men were affected.

LABOR TRIO IN COURT AGAIN TODAY. To Obtain Answer to Demand for Bill of Particulars—Wilson to Stay Out of It.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—United States District Attorney Wilson will take no part in the prosecution of contempt charges against the labor officials, Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and John Mitchell, before Justice Wright in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

When the hearing of the latest charges was begun last Monday, counsel for the defendants insisted that Messrs. Davenport, Darlington, and Beck, the committee of lawyers appointed by the court, were not proper persons to conduct the prosecution, and asked that the District Attorney be assigned to conduct the case. Justice Wright overruled the motion in so far as his committee was concerned, but said he would add the District Attorney to the committee if the latter agreed.

Wilson said he would prefer to confer with his official superior, the Attorney General, before replying to the court's query as to his willingness to enter the case. It is understood that the Department of Justice has since notified Justice Wright that it will not take a hand in the prosecution. Wilson left yesterday for his vacation, and will not return until September.

TO AFFILIATE WITH I. B. OF BLACKSMITHS. It is announced that the American Brotherhood, an independent organization of blacksmiths in this city, has, by a unanimous vote, decided to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers. This organization is one of the strongest and contains among its membership a high class of mechanics receiving the very best wages and conditions. President Kline, of the International Brotherhood, has been seeking the affiliation of this organization for over a year, and his efforts have now been crowned with success. No inharmonious feeling has been engendered, and the result of closing up the ranks in New York City is regarded as a most fortunate occurrence.

WHY SO MANY COAL STRIKES WERE LOST

Figures Show That Better Increased Production of Western Mines.

The statistics of production of coal in the States of the Rocky Mountain region in 1910, according to the Geological Survey, show that the reason was, for that region, one of unusual prosperity for the coal operators. The fact is significant in view of the coal strikes, particularly the West Virginia strike last year in the West Virginia and Eastern States. The production in these States was down, the colliery owners increased production in their Western mines, thus defeating the strikers.

The closing down of most of the mines in the Mississippi Valley during the six months' strike of 1910 created a strong demand on the mines of Colorado, Montana, Mexico, and Wyoming. Even Utah more remote than the other States made substantial gains in production. Lignite production fell off a little in North Dakota, and Idaho's small output was somewhat less, but these coals do not enter the fields of usefulness as those from other States, and moreover the increases were insignificant.

Railroads Source of Supply. The principal demands for the Rocky Mountain coals came from the railroads running between the Valley points and the Rocky Mountains, the usual railroad fuel from mines of Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Oklahoma having been cut off by the strike. There was a good domestic demand for Rocky Mountain coals throughout the year. In 1910 the seven States comprising the Rocky Mountain region produced 28,857,413 short tons of coal valued at \$47,776,718, compared with 25,158,612 tons, valued at \$47,555,500 in 1909. The increase in 1910 was 2,698,801 short tons, or 14.7 per cent in quantity, and \$2,221,218, or 4.7 per cent, in value.

The largest increase in tonnage was made by Colorado, though all the other States, except Utah, that showed increases outclassed Colorado in the percentage of increase. Colorado production increased from 18,712,320 in 1909 to 21,972,736 short tons, or 17.4 per cent.

Survey's Figures Right. In the Geological Survey's preliminary review of the coal trade in 1910, published January 3, 1911, it was stated that Colorado's production would approximate 12,600,000 short tons. The value of the production increased \$2,730,922, or 19.1 per cent. Montana's coal production increased from 2,553,940 short tons, valued at \$6,036,942, to 2,920,970 tons, valued at \$5,329,322, the gains being therefore 14.37 per cent in quantity and 5.8 per cent in value.

New Mexico's output increased 25.35 per cent in quantity and 18.25 per cent in value, from 2,801,128 tons, valued at \$3,619,744, to 3,508,322 tons, valued at \$4,877,161.

Utah's production in 1910 was 2,817,809 short tons, valued at \$6,556, against 2,966,598 tons, valued at \$7,811,510, in 1909, an increase of 11.07 per cent in quantity and 18.9 per cent in value.

Wyoming increased her production from 6,393,109 tons, valued at \$9,848, to 7,533,026 tons, valued at \$12,706,187, gaining 17.99 per cent in quantity and 18.35 per cent in value. Colorado and Wyoming together made up nearly two-thirds of the total increase.

There were 34,652 men employed in the Rocky Mountain coal mines in 1910, and the average time made was 245 days.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 1409 3d Ave. Ret. 6th & 65th St.

FRANK'S. You are at home when cooling with FRANK'S. Always Something New. We handle all union-made work.

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SHOES. L. DIAMOND. 178 Fifth, Near Third Ave.

GOLDSCHMID. Up to Date Hat and Men's Furnishings. 875 Fulton St., bet. Cleveland and Broadway, N. Y.

GEORGE EHLEBERG. FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER. 80 WEST AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

CIGAR MANUFACTURER. CHAS. GACKENHEIMER. Cigars, Wholesale and Retail. 1271 MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

ARONSON BROS. & FIEB. DRY AND DRESS GOODS. We Advertise No Special Bargain and Offer No Dull, but Guaranteed Satisfaction. 61-65 BELMONT AVENUE. UP TO DATE CLOTHING. B. PFEFFERKORN. 487 Ketchikan Ave.



RECENT WORK OF FERRER ASSOCIATION

Organizer Kelly Makes Report of Activities Since April 17.

H. M. Kelly, organizer of the Francisco Ferrer Association, submits a report in part as follows, on his work as organizer:

"When the writer assumed the duties of organizer on April 17, 1911, the lecture courses of Bayard Boyesen on 'Contemporary Literature' and Gilbert E. Roe on 'Principles of American Government' had been concluded.

A course of lectures on 'Sex Hygiene' by Dr. Cecile Grell had been cut short, owing to the ill health of the lecturer. A series of lectures by James F. Morton, Jr., on 'Religion and Ethics' was in progress, as also a class in English by M. H. Woolman.

Both terminated successfully at the end of May. A course of Sunday lectures had been arranged at the beginning of April and continued through May.

Due to the hot weather, activity at the Center slackened at the beginning of June. Business meetings have also fallen off somewhat in the past month, yet a goodly few have always attended and the discussions have been worth while.

First Anniversary Celebrated. "It was decided to celebrate the first anniversary of the founding of the association by a dinner. This took place on June 26, at the Cafe Boulevard.

There were 163 present. The chair was taken by Harry Kelly, and addresses were made by Miss Emma Goldman, Leonard D. Abbott, Hypollite Rodman, Dr. Cecile Grell, Hypollite Havel, Grace Potter, Eugene Smith, Moses Oppenheimer, and Amy Malle Wilks.

A serious note was sounded at the start, and maintained to the end. Each one who spoke made a real contribution to the subject. Mr. Abbott briefly reviewed the work done by the association in its first year.

Not Heavily in Debt. "The statement has been made that the association owes large amounts on the piano and typewriter, and that it is heavily in debt. This is incorrect.

The piano is being purchased on the installment plan, and if the association were disbanded tomorrow there would not be any liability on its account. The typewriter is rented by the month, and payments have been made regularly.

"The establishment of the day school is now assured. \$3,430.45 has been pledged or collected. Bayard Boyesen, who has consented to take charge of the school, has stated that \$5,000 is the proper amount with which to begin, so I would strongly urge all those who are able to contribute, to do so, in order that the school may be opened on October 13 next, the second anniversary of the death of Francisco Ferrer, martyr for the cause of the Modern School."

NOTICE. The undersigned, HENRY BENNETT LEARY, residing at 304 West 53d Street, New York City, do hereby certify that we are the same as the persons named in the foregoing certificate, and do hereby acknowledge to the effect that we are the same as the persons named in the foregoing certificate, and do hereby acknowledge to the effect that we are the same as the persons named in the foregoing certificate.



\$25,000 AROUND AN ANKLET

The proverbial vulgar ostentation of the self-made man, and his woman, made a wife by legal process, received another typical illustration on Saturday night, when Mrs. Louise Winterfeldt, wife of the banker, left the Ritz-Carlton wearing a diamond anklet over a black silk stocking.

The opinion prevailed that the jewel was worn, not merely as an indication of newly acquired wealth, but a lack of imagination in getting rid of it. A man remarking that the "lady" had a pretty ankle, some one was heard to explain that that was doubtless why the anklet was worn!

I was estimated that the diamonds were worth at least \$25,000. That is enough to keep twenty-five families in comfort in this city for a year.

It would have kept alive over 80,000 men and women in the recent Chinese famine. As it is, lives and comfort were sacrificed to the whim of a "lady."

STATE INSURANCE OF BANKS AGITATED

Recent Failure of Big English Concern Starts a Discussion.

LONDON, July 23.—The recent failure of the Birkbeck Bank has started an agitation in favor of the State's entrance into the banking business. The Birkbeck did an enormous business with small depositors and its collapse tied up \$50,000,000, chiefly belonging to exactly the people who could least afford to lose it.

Agitators in favor of the State Bank say that things of this kind should not be permitted to happen, but that they cannot be helped so long as banking remains in private hands.

The Bank of England and other central banking institutions throughout Europe, though affiliated with the respective governments under which they operate, are nevertheless private institutions, strictly speaking. Nor are they banks with which it is possible for small depositors to do business.

The English Postal Savings Bank is not designed to facilitate commercial transactions and is, therefore, useless from the standpoint of business men, even of the smallest type.

ELEVEN BODIES ARE TAKEN FROM THE MAINE

HAVANA, July 23.—With the water today standing at the twenty-two foot level, the pumps have exposed the wreck of the Maine as far as possible until the mud is removed. The after portion is lying in a bed of almost liquid mud that clogged up the pumps.

Bones of more bodies were recovered underneath the conning tower and the wreckage at the forward end of the deck. This brings the total up to eleven bodies. The bodies were crushed by the fall of steel work and were extracted with difficulty.

RAILROAD POINTS OUT HORRORS OF WASTE

CHICAGO, July 23.—A new method of working up the minds of employees is set forth by the Pere Marquette Railroad in the current issue of the Railroad Employes' Magazine.

Where several other roads have shown their employees how 5 or 10 cents a day may be saved, the Pere Marquette presents a table showing the cost of various small articles commonly wasted, in terms of mileage for a ton of freight. This shows that every time a postage stamp is used needlessly the company must haul a ton of freight three and a half miles.

TO STOP SLIDES WITH GRASS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Under the direction of an expert of the Smithsonian Institution, an attempt is being made along the banks of the Panama Canal to prevent further slides by planting grass seed. Announcement of the experiment was made today by officers of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

5 Pounds Coffee \$1.00, 5 Pounds at \$1.30. This is the same as the 30c and 25c coffee at retail.

RUSSIAN CRUELTY STIRS ENGLISH

Case of Miss Malecka May Result in Ending Evil Entente.

LONDON, July 23.—The attention of Parliament and the English people has recently been called to the case of Miss Kate Malecka, a British subject, who is confined in a prison in Warsaw, charged with having been concerned in a revolutionary plot.

Miss Malecka is the daughter of a Polish refugee, who became a naturalized Englishman and married an English woman, Miss Malecka having been born in England. Despite this she is held by the Russian authorities with the connivance of the British Liberal Government on the technical ground that she is a Russian subject.

Government "Explains." In reply to Rutherford, a Radical member, who retorted to Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs McKennan Wood's explanation that the trouble was due to the Russian red tape; "The charge is against you, not against Russian authorities!" Wood gave this "explanation":

"No reasonable charge can be made against the Foreign Office. Rightly or wrongly, the lady is accused of a grave offense. If the lady be a British subject the government cannot demand her release. Representatives have been made by the Foreign Office that the lady should be brought to trial, and the Russian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs has promised that this shall be done. What more can reasonably be asked for?"

Later on Wood intimated that Sir Edward Grey, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, could do nothing except through the good offices of the British Consul at Warsaw, who would see that Miss Malecka's rights were protected at the trial.

This statement has brought forth the following from R. B. Cunningham Graham, which has been so widely printed and commented on in the metropolitan press that unless some action be instantly taken the Anglo-Russian entente will certainly be exhibited in its true colors to Englishmen:

Cunningham Graham Writes. "It appears incredible that Sir Edward Grey should have decided to do nothing in the case of Miss Malecka. The only excuse he offers is that Miss Malecka, though to all intents and purposes an Englishwoman, may possibly be, by some jugglery of the law, a technical Russian subject."

"He must know of the atrocious tortures that have been inflicted on political prisoners in Warsaw since the year 1906. It is well known that in that city there is an organized inquisition, with a torture chamber."

"The latest victim in that chamber was Miss Rathkopf, who was stripped and flogged for several days running, who had her teeth broken and her hair pulled out, and who has been sent to a distant prison probably crippled for life."

"Sir Edward Grey has only to show his teeth and claim Miss Malecka as a British subject. This will save her from certain exile to Siberia, and from possible outrage and torture."

IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY BREAK ALL RECORDS

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Non-dutiable merchandise entering the United States in the fiscal year just ended exceeded in value that of any earlier year, and the share of the imports which entered free of duty was larger than in any other year except 1892, 1893 and 1894, when sugar was admitted free of duty.

The value of imports free of duty in the fiscal year 1911 was \$778,000,000, against \$756,000,000 in 1910; \$517,000,000 in 1905, \$367,000,000 in 1900, \$363,000,000 in 1895, and \$366,000,000 in 1891. Thus non-dutiable imports have increased from \$336,000,000 in 1891 to \$778,000,000 in 1911, while dutiable imports were increasing from \$479,000,000 to \$756,000,000, and imports as a whole, from \$848,000,000 to \$1,528,000,000.

The principal articles imported free of duty during the fiscal year just ended are India rubber, coffee, raw silk, hides and skins, certain chemicals and drugs, copper in ore, matte, pigs and bars, tin in bars, unmanufactured fibers, raw cotton (chiefly Egyptian), art works, tea, undressed furs and skins, bananas, cocoa or cacao, crude, unmanufactured wool, fertilizers, and uncut diamonds and other precious stones.

While imports as a whole decreased \$29,000,000, compared with those of last year, free imports increased \$21,666,000, this gain being more than offset by a loss of \$51,666,000, occurring in dutiable imports.

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YOUNG MODERNIST'S TROUBLES IN ROME

Alleges Betrayal of Confessional Secrets and Gets Heavy Sentence.

ROME, July 23.—Efforts are still being made to secure a modification of the sentence on the young 'ex-Verdesi' of a fine of \$83 lire—about \$169—and ten months' imprisonment for his allegation that Father Bricarelli, of the Society of Jesus, betrayed the secrets of the confessional.

Verdesi began his religious career as a novice in the Benedictine Monastery, but left that institution to join the Modernists in Rome. His opinions undergoing another change, he left the Modernists and returned to the monastery, from which he was removed on the ground that he had no aptitude for monastic life, and was placed in a seminary and ordained a priest.

Father Ericarelli had from the first been the young man's confessor, and had, in the normal course of events, a great influence over him. In 1907 Verdesi removed to another scene of activity some distance from Rome, but when he returned on occasional visits he spent part of his time at the Jesuit's house. In the course of these visits Ericarelli discovered that young Verdesi was very familiar with the Modernist movement, against which a Papal encyclical was issued some time ago, denouncing the thought and its advocates in the most unmeasured terms, and calling upon all priests to weed it out of their congregations and instructing all in authority in Catholic educational institutions to dismiss any professor or teacher who was found to be a Modernist.

According to Verdesi, he imparted his knowledge of the movement and the men associated with it to Bricarelli under the seal of the confessional. He went so far as to draw up a list of names in the form of a deposition, denouncing Fathers Bonaiuti, Nicola Turelli, Mario Rossi, Ottavino Coppa and others of Modernism.

Bricarelli placed this deposition in the hands of the authorities, who immediately suspended the priests named. This action of the Jesuit Father enraged Verdesi, who made public his charge of confessional violation, to which Bricarelli responded with the action, Bricarelli's contention being that Verdesi had given him the information, not under the confessional, but as a friend.

The court decided in favor of Bricarelli and a large section of the people of Rome are endeavoring to secure a mitigation of the sentence.

RIVAL STATESMEN TO BATTLE ON DIAMOND

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The famous annual baseball game between the Democratic and Republican members of the House of Representatives will take place tomorrow at the American League Park, provided the Republicans don't back out. Representative Webb, of North Carolina, captain of the Democrats, has made all arrangements, except getting the Republicans to say they will play.

The tickets have been printed and the proceeds will go to the Washington Playgrounds Fund. Here is the tentative lineup: Democrats—Oldfield, Ark. c.; Webb, N. C. p.; Carter, Okla. ss.; Kinkead, N. J. cf.; Hughes, N. J. 2b.; Reilly, Conn. 1b.; Garrett, Tenn. 3b.; Murray, Mass. rf.; Driscoll, N. Y. lf.

Republicans—Kendall, Iowa. c.; Longworth, Ohio. p.; Burke, Pa. ss.; Tilson, Conn. cf.; Howland, Ohio. 2b.; Ames, Mass. 1b.; Pickett, Iowa. 3b.; Wood, N. J. rf.; Lafferty, Ore. lf.

A Steinway upright piano equal to new, originally cost \$650, will be sacrificed for a very reasonable offer; must be sold at once. Address H. W. PERLMAN, 414 GRAND STREET, New York City.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS. 1519 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 1229 THIRD AVENUE, near 121st Street (Rego). 1786 FIFTH AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Rocking).

SPORTS

YANKEES WIN AGAIN

Beat Tigers, 7 to 4, and Leave Detroit With Four Victories to Their Credit.

DETROIT, July 23.—Those New York Highlanders left tonight and nobody went to the train to see them off. With them went four victories over the league leaders, today's game going to them by a score of 7 to 4.

Wild Bill Donovan and Ray Fisher hooked up for the final encounter. Bill held the Yankees to four hits up to the ninth inning, when he blew, and four runs came over on as many hits and an error. In the eighth, the Tigers got two runs, which made the score Detroit 4, New York 3, but the lead was of short duration, and after the New Yorkers had passed them again the Tigers were unable to get a man on the initial sack. Errors on both sides figured in the run-making. Until the seventh round, Fisher was pitching in great form, but the ragged fielding of his mates placed him in numerous holes, out of which he succeeded in extricating himself. The score:

Table with columns: Detroit, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Detroit: Jones, 3 1 1 0 2 0; Bush, 4 0 1 4 4 0; Cobb, 4 0 1 6 0 0; Crawford, 4 1 2 1 0 0; Delahanty, 4 1 1 6 0 0; Moriarty, 3 0 0 0 1 0; O'Leary, 2 0 0 1 3 0; Lathers, 2 0 0 0 0 0; Stange, 3 1 1 3 4 0; Donovan, 3 0 0 0 1 0; Schmidt, 1 0 1 0 0 0; Schaller, 1 0 0 0 0 0.

Totals: 33 4 8 27 10 4. New York: AB, R, H, O, A, E. Daniels, 4 0 0 3 0 0; Wolter, 4 1 1 2 0 0; Hartnett, 3 0 1 3 1 0; Cree, 3 1 1 0 0 0; Knight, 3 2 1 1 1 2; Chase, 4 2 3 8 2 1; Johnson, 2 0 1 1 2 5 0; Blair, 3 0 0 8 3 1; Fisher, 4 0 0 0 2 0.

Totals: 31 7 8 27 14 4. \*Batted for O'Leary in the eighth. \*Batted for Donovan in the ninth.

OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

National League. At Cincinnati—R. H. E. St. Louis, 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3 5 0; Cincinnati, 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 8 1.

Batteries—Sallee and Bliss; Gaspar and McLean.

American League. At Cleveland—R. H. E. Cleveland, 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3 11 2; Boston, 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 1.

Batteries—Mitchell, Gregg and Fisher; Wood and Carrigan.

At St. Louis—Washington, 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0—5 10 0; St. Louis, 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 0.

Batteries—Johnson and Almsmith; Mitchell, George and Stephens.

At Chicago—Chicago-Philadelphia game postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League. Won. Lost. Pct. Chicago, 51 31 .622; Philadelphia, 52 33 .612; New York, 51 33 .607; St. Louis, 49 36 .576; Pittsburgh, 47 37 .560; Cincinnati, 35 48 .422; Brooklyn, 31 52 .373; Boston, 20 66 .233.

BASEBALL NOTES.

Some day a fit of progressiveness will strike New York so that it will fall in with the movement to begin games at 3 o'clock. Why keep back the hour for Wall Street? Why should Wall Street be catered to any more than Broadway, Madison avenue or Featherbed lane?

The Cardinals have come and gone and they didn't look as much like pennant winners as the Giants. The real cayenne kid is Bronsahan, rivaling Hughie Jennings in that regard, but if he can shoot sufficient tonic into the team he has to stimulate it to the championship he is a real wonder.

Eight times shut out, the Brooklyn lead their league in that respect, and they are tied with the Phillies and Giants in number of times they have inflicted shutouts. Each of the three has won nine such games.

Kit Bransfield asserts Cobb's feat of scoring from second on a sacrifice fly is not so wonderful. Says he did it in Cincinnati eleven years ago. A feat which is performed only twice in eleven years is more or less wonderful.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League. New York in Cincinnati; Brooklyn in Pittsburgh; Philadelphia in St. Louis; Boston in Chicago.

KUBIAK AND JEANNETTE TO MEET TOMORROW

Al Kubiak, the sturdy Pennsylvania heavyweight, who is to meet Joe Jeannette tomorrow night at the Twentieth Century Athletic Club, 66th street and Broadway, will be looked after in the ring by Johnny Loftus, who trained and seconded the late Stanley Ketchel in his memorable fight with Jack Johnson. Kubiak has supreme confidence in himself since his last match with Jeannette, and Loftus is of the opinion that Jeannette will get the surprise of his life.

The aggressive tactics pursued by Kubiak in his last fight have won him a host of admirers in this city, and as a realistic treat is in store for the members the capacious ice cooled arena in the St. Nicholas rink will probably be filled to repletion.

Jim Barry, of Chicago, and Tony Ross, of Pittsburgh, have been secured by the club to meet the winner.

O'BRIEN DEFEATS SHERMAN.

"Fighting Usher" Whips Opponent of the Long Acre Show. Another bull's-eye was scored by the amateur boxer who participated in the ten contests staged Saturday night before a well filled house of members at the Long Acre Club's clubhouse, in West 29th street. Matchmaker Deserick brought through some fine specimens of budding talent, who tickled the fans with what was on the whole, "some" classy exhibitions. Abe Marks refereed all the combats.

Frank O'Brien, introduced as "The fighting Usher," whipped Billy Sherman in the main bout of the evening, which was spiritedly contested all the way. O'Brien had a "corporation" like a bank president, but in spite of this handicap, was more agile, and also hit much harder, gaining three knockdowns in the short period of four rounds. Both fought cautiously in the opening round. O'Brien moved faster in the second and shot a straight right to the jaw that "Bopped" Sherman. They mixed it heavily in the third, but again Sherman fell a victim to O'Brien's stiff jab, and twice had the referee count over him.

When the bell rang blood was oozing freely from his nostrils. Sherman, in the last round, made a desperate effort to recover his lost ground, but it was futile, for O'Brien had a line of jabs prepared for him that commanded his respect.

Young Merino cleverly outpointed Young Phillips in the semi-final. There was no shirking in their three rounds of milling. Merino had a tantalizing left which jarred Phillips and kept him from doing damage in his rushing specialty. Handicapping galore greeted their exit. Young Brown bested Young Reynolds. His body blows had the latter in distress at the finish. Frank Russell and sound Willets, welterweights, fought three rounds at a swift and vicious gait. Willets had a shade the best of it at the end. Battling Finney stopped Sid Finney near the end of the third round. Sid was almost put away in the second round, but the bell saved him.

Young Moran was shaded by Young Raskin in an interesting three round number. Raskin used a left to the face and jaw and followed it often with a right to the stomach that made Moran wince. Battling Johnson and Young Beecher slugged three hard rounds to a close decision. Jimmy Keyes gave Dummy Draper an awful whaling, but failed to knock him out, in a fast go. Young Steina had little trouble beating Sam Murphy, the funny "boob" of the club, while Young Frommye stopped Bob Chester in the early part of the first round.

WAGNER AND KENDRICK READY.

Both Are "Fit as a Fiddle" for Tonight's Contest. The Brooklyn Beach Athletic Club will reopen this evening with a double set of bouts on tap for the members' edification. Young Wagner, the shifty Italian bantam, is scheduled to meet Jim Kendrick, the slick English boxer, in the main bout in a four-round exchange. These little fellows recently put up one of the finest contests that has been seen hereabouts since the Horton Law went into effect. All shades of opinion on the result were given by the papers the past 'ay. Some gave it to Wagner, some to Kendrick, while many called it a "draw."

Each is confident that he will emerge the winner this time by a satisfactory margin and is ready for tonight's fray and fit for a tough fight. Manager Jimmy Kelly has also picked up some excellent talent for the preliminary contests. The club holds forth in spacious headquarters at 55th street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, and a big crowd is expected to witness these events this evening.

GEORGE MCCORMICK DIES.

George McCormick, a former well known sporting authority and newspaper writer of this city, died at Saranac Lake Saturday, of tuberculosis. Only a month ago a benefit was tendered him at the St. Nicholas rink under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club and a tidy sum of money was forwarded to McCormick to help him along in his attempt to regain his health. His funeral will take place this morning at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. W. Ryan, 66 East 5th street, Flatbush.

McCann's Hats

McCann's Hats. An advertisement for hats.



SOCIALISTS' WORK IN WIS. LEGISLATURE

Succeed in Pushing Through Some Good Labor Laws.

By E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—The Wisconsin Legislature has now at last adjourned. While Socialists must view with disgust the results accomplished by this "Progressive," supposedly "radical," Legislature, still we must admit that some things have been gained. Our Social Democratic members have succeeded in pushing through some good labor laws. Not all their labor has been in vain. For instance, the law limiting hours of labor for women was alone worth a struggle. Considering the frightful conditions under which Wisconsin wage-working women have suffered, it is a decided gain that henceforth they will not work more than ten hours a day and fifty-five hours a week, and that for women working on night shifts the working time will be eight hours, or forty-eight hours per week. The bill is originally introduced by a Socialist member provided for an eight hour day for all working women. That was much too strong for the "radical" Legislature. It was accordingly amended—but even so it marks a long step forward. "Progressive" Wisconsin never took much interest in its tolling women. It remained for the Social Democratic members to push through this most necessary law. For protection of the real material interests of women, only Socialists can be trusted.

The Workmen's Compensation Bill. Another important measure carried through the Legislature was the workmen's compensation bill. For many sessions, this measure was introduced and again reintroduced by faithful Comrade Brockhausen, secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and member of the Wisconsin Legislature ever since 1904. The old party politicians do not like to pass a Social Democratic bill. But this time they got around it by appointing a commission to consider the matter, which was again referred to an Assembly committee of which Comrade Brockhausen was a member, and finally the measure which he originally fathered was reported as a committee bill and passed. The Legislature got the credit, but the workmen got the victory. The most important consequence of this bill was the provision for a proposed constitutional amendment for State Insurance. This would solve the whole question of workmen's compensation, however, must also pass the next Legislature and then go to the people before it can finally become a law.

Another good law secured through our members of Legislature is the one establishing an industrial commission, which serves also as the Industrial Accident Board, and will supervise the enforcement of the Workmen's Compensation Act. It has control of the Labor Bureau, and is given much stronger powers for the enforcement of sanitary and safety devices. Considering the really good work which has been done by our Social Democrats at Madison, some of whom, especially the younger members, have surprised us by their ability and good sense, these results may look small. But after all, it is not the immediate effects for which our Comrades must be credited. They are plowing the soil—their propaganda is for the future!

Socialist Picnic a Great Success. The annual Socialist picnic at Milwaukee was a tremendous success this year. According to the capitalist papers, 34,000 persons were in attendance. This year the main part of the program was given up to the women and children. A large arena was cleared, and the spectators watched the exercises from raised seats. Then the women of the Socialist clubs, dressed in white and crowned with flowers, marched in two by two, carrying two immense flags, the Stars and Stripes, and the red Socialist banner. These they presented to the Social Democratic party in a fine speech of dedication, delivered by the wife of Mayor Sedel. Next the children went through a beautiful and impressive flag drill, each boy bearing a red banner, and each girl a United States flag. As the two lines marched together, crossing their flags, the audience applauded wildly, and many an old-time Socialist wiped his eyes at sight of this inspiring vision of the future. No words were needed to expound the beautiful lesson.

At the close of the flag drill, Victor Berger surprised every one by suddenly stepping on the platform. This was a feature not on the program, as every one had supposed him to be in a distant State, and hearty, indeed, was the welcome given by the Comrades to their old veteran. It is but a step from the morally sublime to the ridiculous. Next day, a Republican writer in one of the capitalist papers came out with an earnest appeal to his party to arrange just such a picnic in imitation of the Socialist picnic, for the purpose of harmonizing the Republicans and raising campaign funds. Just fancy! Would not a picnic composed of landlords and insurgents be a picnic indeed!

MRS. MALKIEL TALKS TO KANSAS CROWDS

Socialist Lecturer Has Good Meetings in Girard and Columbus.

By MRS. THERESA MALKIEL. COLUMBUS, Kan., July 20.—At last I arrived in Girard. Comrade May Wood Simons met me at the depot. Her warm welcome made me feel at home at once. Had a splendid meeting in the public park. I was a little nervous at first, as all the big guns on the Appeal staff were there to hear me. Had a big crowd, and was told that it was the best meeting they have had, and sold more literature than ever. The meeting was well advertised, as Mayor Houghton saw to the posting of the bills himself. Think of it, the Mayor of the town advertising your meeting! Houghton is well liked everywhere, but Girard itself is very conservative. The Appeal, which has such an enormous circulation all over the country, has but a small circulation here. It is mostly a middle class town. Comrade Wayland is the most congenial and good-natured man I have met. And there is not a finer set of boys in the country than the ones who work on the Appeal. Impressed With Appeal Plan. I was very much impressed with the Appeal plan. It is certainly a bee-hive. Can you imagine what it means to send out half a million papers? The piles of papers, files upon files of mailing bags, and the regular army of workers hustling for dear life to send the message to the working class of America. I do not believe there is another institution in the West that carries with it the power that the Appeal does. From Girard I went to Columbus. It is a live little town, and I had a very successful meeting. The Comrades were surprised at the large sale of literature. Well, at last I am in the real West, and it feels good. You can almost see when you cross the line. Everybody is open-hearted, generous to a fault, and there is no haggling and pettiness. No one but a traveler, going from place to place like a wandering Jew, knows what this means. The weather has been the hottest in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, the mercury often going to 113. But the free Western air feels good, and I am leaning out of the window taking in a plentiful supply to fill the lungs. Farmers and Miners in Crowd. The meeting at Columbus was held in the afternoon, as all the farmers from the surrounding country gather there Saturday afternoon to make their purchases. It was a great audience. Bearded farmers with their wives and children; grimy, sturdy miners, just emerging from the mines, and folks of all kinds. I spoke for two hours, and had to quit for fear that I would tire them, and yet they asked for more.

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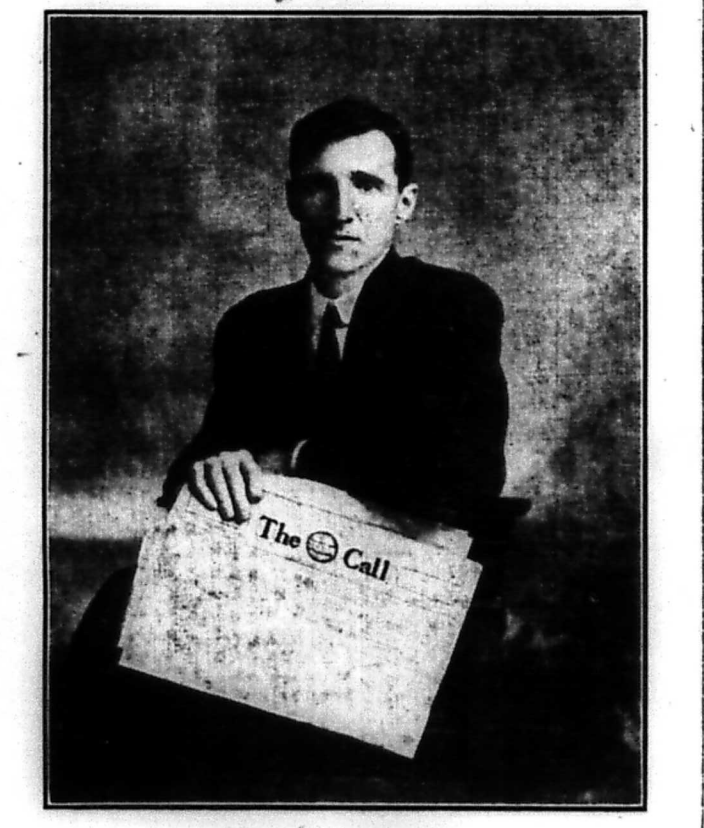
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READING SOCIALISTS HAVE GOT 'EM GOING

Workers Know But One Enemy There, and That's Capitalism—Does Visitor's Heart Good to See Them at Work for the Cause They Love.

By F. W. HARWOOD. (Special Correspondent). READING, Pa., July 22.—When the votes are counted next election day the City of Reading will be a second Milwaukee, with the entire Socialist ticket elected. Even the old party politicians admit there is no chance to elect any other ticket. If there is any city in the country where capitalism has fallen utterly it is in Reading. The grafters have milked the people dry and left the whole city in a bankrupt condition. The present city administration is up against it, and doesn't know which way to turn. Every day brings to light some new case of bribery, fraud and bungling mismanagement under Democratic rule. We were located in Reading two weeks, and everywhere we spoke the response was encouraging. One can get a very attentive hearing wherever a meeting is arranged, and the Socialists are taking every advantage of their opportunity to point out the bungling of the grafting politicians. The Socialist Headquarters. I wish all the Comrades could see the headquarters of Local Reading. One does not have to look for it. Just as you turn the corner of Walnut



FRED W. HARWOOD. Well Known Speaker and Agitator, Who is Touring Pennsylvania as a Special Representative of the Call.

and Reed streets you see a large, three-story building, with a sign, on which, in eight-inch letters, are the words, Socialist Party Headquarters. In the front of the ground floor is located a cigar factory. I wish some of the cigar makers in other parts of the country could see how the Socialists conduct a cigar-making industry. All the profits from the sale of the cigars go to pay off the debt on the building, for the party has bought the entire building, and are paying for it out of the profits of the cigar factory and the literature sales. They employ four cigar makers, union men, all of them, and they make several brands, among them the Arm and Torch brand and Karl Marx. Every cigar store in Reading finds that it is necessary to carry these brands, there is such a demand for them. Features of Building. In the rear part of the ground floor there is a beautifully fitted up pool-room for members. The second floor is used as a lecture hall and seats about five or six hundred people. The top floor is used for a reading room and offices for the local and State committees. The whole building is well fitted up and kept neat and clean. The women Comrades in New York ought to see the splendid kitchen used for entertainments and special occasions. The building was an old one, and when the Socialists bought it, it had to be completely remodeled. All the work was done by the Comrades. Not one cent was spent for labor, only material, most of the work being done at night. The building cost \$3,600, and since it has been fitted up they have been offered \$4,500 for it. When the party decided to buy their own building there was only sixty-six members in good standing in the local. Now they have a membership of 1,700, and every meeting night new applications come in. Work of the Weekly Paper. The Comrades have a special investigating committee to investigate the different city departments, and whenever they discover anything irregular they publish it in a little paper, which comes out every week, called the Next Step, and it is distributed all over the city on Sunday morning by the members. The people are so used to getting it that if any one is missed

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OLD AGE PERSONS "OFFICIAL KNAVERY"

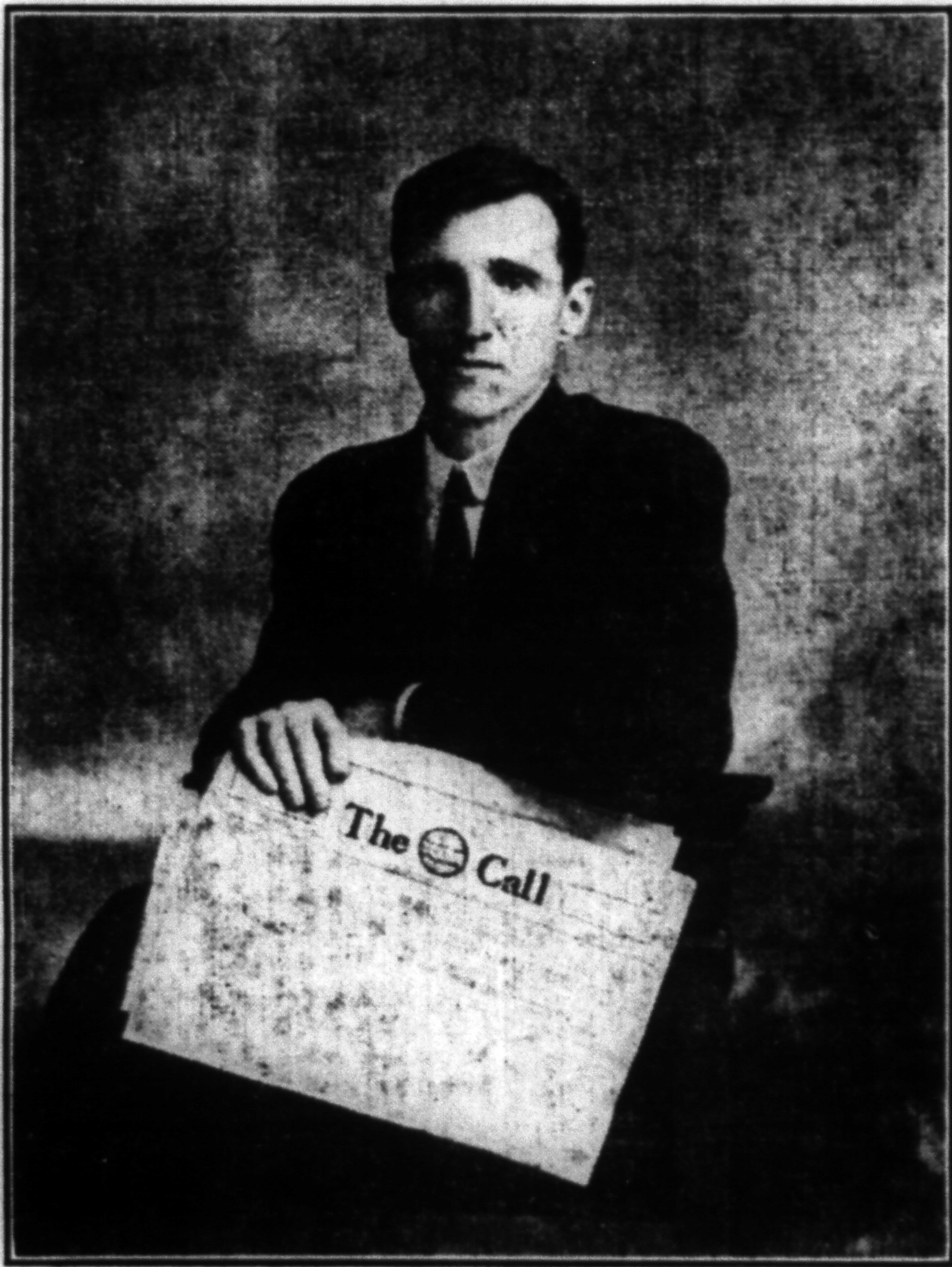
French Workers Refuse to Contribute to Government's Little Plan.

PARIS, July 23.—In spite of having flooded the country with pamphlets explaining the old age pensions scheme which became operative over the whole of France last week, the attitude of the factory workers and the peasants remains one of unchanged hostility. Unlike the English system, which entails no direct contribution from the working class, but secures it by increased indirect taxation, the French system makes compulsory a contribution from the prospective beneficiaries. To this the French workmen object strenuously, and on this account alone the scheme would be unfavorably received. They contend that they already pay enough in taxes, direct and indirect, and in the profit which their employers secure from their labor, and refuse to be milked any further. This attitude is reinforced by the instant suspicion every Frenchman has toward any proposal of any kind and abominably corrupt government. The first thing that occurs to the average Frenchman when the government proposes anything is that there is a trap somewhere set to catch him—an attitude that is abundantly justified by the governmental acts of the past. In this matter of the old age pensions, for instance, the workmen believe that the contribution to be exacted from them is in excess of what it need be and that the balance of the fund accumulated will pass to strange pockets in the form of perquisites of office. In the agricultural districts of France peasants are holding aloof in the belief that it is some form of "official knavery" and that the government means to collect additional taxes from them under the guise of contributions to the pensions fund. At Troyes a violent protest was made the other day against the new law. A crowd of 10,000, made up chiefly of members of trades unions, paraded the streets, and inflammatory speeches were delivered. Later the gathering came into conflict with the troops, which had been called out to "preserve order." The soldiers were stoned after having beaten back the demonstrators in an attempt to storm the prefecture. The soldiers and gendarmes repeatedly charged and a number of manifestants were injured, and thirty-five were arrested.

"WAR GAME" TO COST MASS. A PRETTY PENNY BOSTON, Mass., July 23.—Mimic war will be declared in Massachusetts tomorrow, and up and down the Newburyport turnpike, which will form the battle front at the opening of hostilities, there will be arrayed some six thousand troops of the State Militia, composing the Red and Blue armies, who are to maneuver for the occupation of Boston and the surrounding country. The annual "war game" of the State Militia is to be one of the most expensive affairs ever undertaken by purely State Militia forces in the country. Army officers will be umpires, with Governor Eugene N. Foss, Commander in Chief of the State forces, as the umpire in charge. The situation assumes that the Commander in Chief of the Red Army, Major General Z. with headquarters in Boston, issued orders this afternoon for Brigadier General William A. Pew, Jr., to move his Red force to a position near Sautaug Lake, Lynnfield, in order to operate advantageously against the Blue Army (United States force, theoretically), which threatens to advance on Boston from its position between Lowell and Newbury, south of the Merrimac River. The McNamara Conference Meets tonight at the Labor Temple, 239 East 84th street. All delegates are requested to attend.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. Henry Beste and Ans., Plaintiffs, against Willam G. Mulligan et al., Defendants. In pursuance of a foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of June, 1911, I, the undersigned, as Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, the premises described as follows: ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, siting and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of Third Avenue, as the same have been legally opened and adopted; running thence southerly along the westerly side of Third Avenue, a distance of thirty-two (32) feet; thence westerly, parallel with the southerly side of Third Avenue, now One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, a distance of thirty-two (32) feet; thence southerly, parallel with the westerly side of Third Avenue, a distance of thirty-two (32) feet; thence westerly, parallel with the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, a distance of thirty-two (32) feet; thence southerly, parallel with the westerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, a distance of thirty-two (32) feet; 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**FRED W. HARWOOD.**

**Well Known Speaker and Agitator, Who Is Touring Pennsylvania as a Special Representative of The Call.**



# 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.

The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

### TOMORROW.

Battery Park (band stand), Algonquin Lee.  
Lexington avenue and 98th street, J. C. Frost.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Front of Franklin Statue, junction of Park row, Nassau and Spruce streets, J. C. Frost.

### THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Northeast corner 58th street and Broadway, J. C. Frost.  
University place and 14th street, J. W. Brown.

### FRIDAY, JULY 28.

Broad and Wall streets, J. W. Brown.

### OTHER MEETINGS.

Branch 5—At 360 West 125th street. Executive Committee, Young Socialist League—At home of Comrade M. Dubov, 620 East 6th street.

### Branch 10 Meeting.

Tonight the most important meeting of Branch 10 for some time will be held. The election of delegates to the convention and candidates for coming election will take place. All members must attend this meeting, as it is best that everybody know the candidate.

### Young Socialist League.

At the last regular business meeting of the Young Socialist League it was decided to hold no meetings until the first Monday in September, and also that all back dues be crossed off. Committees were elected to collect money due to the league from the last affair.

### Minutes of Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of Local New York met on July 19 at 8:45 p.m., with the following present: Organizer Gerber, Financial Secretary Marsh, Mrs. Sloan, Norena, Berlin, Recording Secretary Wall. The following came later: Cassidy, Asquith, Dexter, Kirkman. Those excused were Treasurer Halpern, Boyd, Lee, Kohn, Frost, Markoff, Sackin. Those absent without excuse were: Baum and Rogers.

Comrade Berlin presided. The minutes of July 12 were adopted. Nineteen applications for party membership approved. In the absence of Lee, Wall was elected secretary pro tem.

A letter was received from Comrade Markoff resigning his position on the Executive Committee on the grounds of night work. Organizer instructed to write him and find out what the possibilities are of his return to duty within a limited time.

The financial secretary's report was adopted. The committee on Organization, through Comrade Asquith, reported that it had visited Branch 2, and had presented to them facts and figures intimately covering that district. It was decided by the Executive Committee to pay \$5 a week toward the support of their organizers for three months, the said organizer to work jointly under the management of headquarters and Branch 2.

The proposed manifesto, written by Comrade Slobodin, on a demand for a home rule charter revision, was read and referred to the Public Affairs Committee. The farm colony bill was considered, and facts are being gathered concerning it.

Comrade Cassidy reported the delegates from all the labor unions in New York were to meet on July 20 with the Subway Committee of the Socialist party.

Comrade Dexter, for the Ways and Means Committee, reported that Carnegie Hall could be engaged between the 10th and latter part of October, and that Debs has written that he will speak there for Local New York. That the need of trained ushers and assistants is found by experience to be absolutely necessary in the case of big meetings, where, if properly handled, we could make over \$500 on collections and literature. Recommended that branch organizers forward a list of those comrades most suitable for these duties: Plans a great musical feast with, perhaps, Nordica to sing, in the fall. A bundle of sixty-six letters calling for financial support mailed on July 18. Voted by the executive body to give the committee full power to proceed in its plans.

The organizer calls for greater punctuality of executive members. He reports that he has received permits from the Park Commissioner allowing Socialist meetings in both Battery and Hamilton Fish Park. The first weekly meeting will be held at Battery Park next Tuesday.

It was moved that the organizer be instructed to reduce our number of paid speakers at once in order to guard our funds, and to give room for our volunteer speakers.

Moved that the organizer be empowered to engage one or two men to help at intervals in the careful distribution of literature at labor union meetings, subway gatherings, etc.

Moved that membership applications be read in full hereafter. The committee wishes it understood that these meetings should commence promptly at 8. It adjourned at 11:15 p.m.

### BROOKLYN.

Open Air Meetings. The following is a list of open air meetings in Brooklyn this week:

### TODAY.

12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 4th street, Jean J. Coronel.

15th A. D.—Branch 1—Norman avenue and Diamond street, B. C. Hammond and A. L. Samuelson.

### TOMORROW.

18th A. D.—Rogers and Tilden avenues, B. C. Hammond and B. J. Riley.

20th A. D.—Branch 1—Knickerbocker avenue and Harmon street, Jean J. Coronel.

22d A. D.—Branch 4—Alabama and Sutter avenues, H. Slavik and N. Stupniker.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

1st and 2d A. D.—Fort Greene Park plaza, T. N. Fall and August Claessens.

5th A. D.—Stuyvesant and Gates avenues, George M. Marr.

15th A. D.—Branch 2—Driggs avenue and Diamond street, Jean J. Coronel, J. Naguszewski and A. Olaszewski.

### THURSDAY, JULY 27.

11th and 17th A. D.—Bedford avenue and Monroe street, Jean J. Coronel.

14th A. D.—Havemeyer and South 2d streets, B. C. Hammond and A. I. Samuelson.

### FRIDAY, JULY 28.

6th A. D.—Branch 2—Sunner avenue and Hopkins street, H. D. Smith and Bert Kirkman.

20th A. D.—Branch 2—Bushwick avenue and Hancock street, T. N. Fall and August Claessens.

21st A. D.—Branch 1—Throp avenue and Gerry street, N. Stupniker.

23d A. D.—Branch 4—Sheffield and Blake avenues, Jean J. Coronel.

### SATURDAY, JULY 29.

4th A. D.—Bedford and Flushing avenues, William MacKenzie.

9th A. D.—Branch 2—Fifth avenue and 49th street, Jean J. Coronel.

19th A. D.—Nostrand avenue and Park place, B. C. Hammond and Bert Kirkman.

22d A. D.—Branch 1—Arlington avenue and Dresden street, T. N. Fall and August Claessens.

Italian Branch—Havemeyer and North 8th streets, speakers to be announced at meeting.

Russian Branch—Glenmore and Thatford avenues, A. Stoklitzky, Vaszkoff and A. Goldberg.

### Noor hour meetings are as follows:

Wolcott and Ferris streets, B. J. Riley.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

Pearl and Prospects streets, B. J. Riley.

### FRIDAY, JULY 28.

Grand and Willoughby avenues, B. J. Riley.

### OTHER MEETINGS.

23d A. D., Branch 2—At 1776 Pitkin avenue.

### McNamara Defense Conference.

The Executive Board of the McNamara Defense Conference will meet at headquarters, at 8:15 o'clock tonight. All members should be on hand.

Tomorrow evening the conference meets at headquarters at 8 o'clock. All delegates should be present, as matters of great importance will be transacted.

### PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meetings. Broad and South streets, Isaac Paul and Joseph Shaplen.

### TODORROW.

28th street and Girard avenue, M. Leary and James Hughes.

### WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

5th and Wolf streets, William Besan and Simon Knebel; Germantown and Girard avenues, William Nagel and Joseph Shaplen.

### THURSDAY, JULY 27.

Lawrence and Daphin streets, R. Nicholson and F. Burlington; 34th and Wharton streets, C. Morgan and Horace Reis; 5th and Bainbridge streets, E. Kline and L. J. Santamarie.

### FRIDAY, JULY 28.

25th and Somerset streets, H. Close and John P. Clark; Broad street and Erie avenue, A. Muldowney and F. Whiteside; Front and Diamond streets, Joseph Domes and Charles Sehl; East Columbia and Girard avenues, H. Mawson and M. Wait; 5th street and Lehigh avenue, A. J. Raskin and Ed Moore; Frankford avenue and Tioga street, P. Hemmeter and F. Burlington.

### SATURDAY, JULY 29.

Washington Park, 26th street and Allegheny avenue, picnic.

### SUNDAY, JULY 30.

East Plaza, City Hall, Joseph Shaplen and Charles Sehl; Broad street and Snyder avenue, Raymond Lofy and Harry Gantz.

### ILLINOIS.

State Secretary J. O. Bentall, who is now touring Illinois by automobile, reports big meetings and great interest at all points en route. Bentall is accompanied by his brother, E. G.

Bentall, who acts as chauffeur. The machine is stocked up with literature, and big signs on the sides advertise the meetings.

When the machine drives up and down the streets traffic is suspended in the interest of the onlookers.

Westville was organized with fourteen charter members; also Georgetown and other points.

The first meeting was at Danville. There was a circus in town, a medicine man with a band on one corner, blind beggars singing and playing on another corner, a blind old woman between the two, and the soap-boxer on another corner, all within a block or two of the square.

In spite of these "superior" attractions the soap-boxer began to draw heavily on the crowd and the police, seeing that the crowd was headed in the wrong direction, began to interfere in an attempt to scatter them.

Bentall was talking on "The Danville Water Company," and also referring to the gas company. Some leading citizens "sicked" the police on, but the crowd manifested such antagonism that they had to back down.

The crowd went wild with cheers at the defeat of the bosses, who felt themselves shorn of a little brief authority, much to their chagrin.

The medicine man and the beggars lost their following, and the Socialists went home in high glee.

Bentall reports everything wide open for Socialism and a field ripe for harvest.

### EUROPEAN NOTES

#### FRANCE.

The French Co-operatives have opened an immense shoe factory at Lillier ("L'Usine du Magasin de Gros"). On June 18 a great inauguration meeting was held, with speeches by Jaures, Lauche, Dubreuilhe, Renaudie, Jean Longuet, Ury, Poisson and other members of the party and representatives of the great Paris co-operatives. A crowd of from 5,000 to 6,000 persons took part in the meeting. The building covers 300 meters and is under construction cost 250,000 francs.

The Socialist students, the Socialist Youth and Young Guard, organized a very stormy meeting in protest against the anti-German attitude evinced at the recent demonstration of Nationalist students. At this meeting the international spirit of the French Socialists showed up in fine contrast to the spirit of national chauvinism.

Maitre Labori has been elected as "batonnier," president of the Order of French Advocates, by 614 votes out of 794. L'Humanite remarks that, while the Socialists have often had to oppose Maitre Labori in politics, from the point of view of the bar, they hail him as the representative of progress.

The candidate of the young and advanced party, who viewed in his election the revenge for the injuries to the Dreyfus affair.

The German trade unions held their eighth congress at Dresden during the last week in June, 388 delegates being present, representing 2,276,395 organized proletarians, an increase of 59,325 since the end of 1910. Legien, in opening the congress, remarked that 1910 had been an unprecedented year of struggle, resulting in this great increase in the organizations.

It has lately been possible to organize the country laborers (12,000) and the domestic workers. The principal speeches of the congress were those of Robert Schmidt on "Labor Protection," and Dr. Heilmann, on "The Right of Coalition." Heinemann presented an extraordinary knowledge of the legal aspect of the subject, and his address is to be published in pamphlet form.

A resolution was passed expressing the dissatisfaction of the Congress with the Reichversicherungsordnung (imperial insurance) just passed by the Reichstag, and regretting the delay in the passing of the laws regulating home industries and other measures of social reform.

On the subject of the right of coalition a resolution was passed unanimously which renders more difficult the carrying out of the right of coalition by the deletion of being identified, as they seem likely to be judged from the rough draft of the new Penal Code which is already to hand. The resolution further demands that paragraphs be included which make it penal for employers to hinder their workers in the exercise of the right of coalition, and that the workers in the public service should not be placed in an inferior position to other workers as regards this right.

The organ of the German Textile Workers regrets that, while the total sums sent from German trade unions to assist foreign trade unions in strikes and lockouts amounts to \$85,000, the other countries do not practice the same solidarity, and only send infinitesimal sums to the German workers in case of need. For instance, in the great strike of miners in 1905 only \$10 was received from England and \$18 from France. In the bookbinders' strike it was still worse. Our German comrades justly protest against this want of solidarity, and complain that too many trade unions

Vandervelde, writing in Le Peuple, says that this is the first time a Clerical Ministry has been so badly defeated as to be forced to resign. And it was on no question of secondary importance, but the school bill, the only one that gave the opponents an appearance of unity. The school project is adjourned. There is a silent consensus of opinion that, until the coming elections, no move will be heard of it. The government, forced by public opinion, has stated that the number of deputies will shortly be increased. The dissolution of the Chamber is the prerogative of the Crown. But there seems no doubt as to the King's intentions, and if there were, nothing would be easier for the Social Democrats must, therefore, prepare for the elections, the importance of which need hardly be pointed out. Should the Clericals triumph, the school bill would return, while if they were beaten the hour would have struck for universal suffrage! Vandervelde emphasizes this by pointing to the applause with which nearly all the Liberals had received his remarks in the Chamber about attaining the suffrage. There were indeed still some Liberals who did not yet agree to the demand for universal suffrage; but all signs pointed in the direction that their hesitation would not last much longer.

Vandervelde's optimism in this regard seems to be well founded, as the most influential Liberal leader, Hyman, who was once opposed to the suffrage, has now declared that the Liberals would take part in the great Socialist demonstration on August 15, against the school bill, and for universal suffrage.

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### SCHOOLS.

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abroad show their sympathy by resolutions and telegrams, "the number of words in which exceed the number of francs sent."

### PORTUGAL.

The Commission of Inquiry into the election at Oporto has pronounced it null and void, and unseated the Republican Dr. Nunes da Ponte, and declared the Socialist candidate, Manuel Jose da Silva, as the elected deputy. This was the result of a protest on the part of the Socialist. The news was received with great joy all over Portugal.

### RUSSIA.

Three political trials took place in St. Petersburg during the last days of June. On the 20th the Court of Appeal judged two cases, the first of which condemned A. Novik, member of the Social Democratic Labor Party, to the deprivation of all his rights and perpetual exile in Siberia. What was Novik's crime? He was found to be in possession of several proclamations, published by the above committee, on the subject of the campaign against alcoholism. The other case was that of the peasant, Ivan Federof. He is an excellent typographic worker, and his crime was that he employed his leisure in composing and printing in his employer's workshop, proclamations of the Socialist Revolutionary party. Federof was denounced by his employer, the proprietor of the great firm which—surely in irony—bears the name of "Liberty." He also, in spite of the excellent defense of his counsel Seditchef, was condemned to the same punishment as Novik.

On June 23 the same court judged a third case. This time four persons were incriminated: Mikhalovitch, a militant, who has already passed thirty years of his life in prison and exile; Kostenko, a brilliant military engineer; a student named Sviatkovsky, and a girl student named Kasanaska. Kostenko was condemned to six years' hard labor, and the others to perpetual exile in Siberia, except Sviatkovsky, who happily got off with fourteen months' imprisonment.

### BELGIUM.

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### BULGARIA.

In spite of the victory of the government, the increase of the Left parties gives the authorities considerable anxiety. For never has revolutionary propaganda been so extensively represented in the Sobranje, which now contains twelve Socialist Republicans. What that means can be best seen by the fact that no Republican candidate for the Sobranje has ever been put up before.

When the King came to open the Great Sobranje, on June 22, the Social Democrats, Radical Democrats, and members of the Peasants' League, remained seated. One of the latter protested against the King's opening Parliament in person, basing his protest on a doubtful point in the constitution. But his voice was drowned by the cheers of the majority, and the reading of the King's speech proceeded without further interruption. It informed the deputies that they had been called together, in consequence of the declaration of independence, to discuss the motion for changing the constitution.

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**UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 350.**  
Headquarters, 135 West 30th St., Room 120. W. S. Sisk, Jr., Free employment bureau, 10th St., 2nd Ave. Delegate body meets every month Monday, 8 p.m.

**CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS UNION OF BROOKLYN.** Meets every first and third Saturdays at Labor Local Union, 200 West 11th St., Brooklyn.

**SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF HUDSON COUNTY.** Meets every Wednesday, 8 p.m., at 12th St. and Hudson St. Club meetings held every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 12th St. and Hudson St.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.** Meets every Monday at 8 p.m., 11th St. and Broadway.

**INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PAPER CUTTERS.** Local Union 119. Meets every first and third Saturdays of each month, 10th St. and Madison St.

**PAPER CUTTERS UNION LOCAL NO. 119.** Meets every second and fourth Friday evenings in the month at 10th St. and Madison St.

**WOOD CARVERS AND MODELERS ASSOCIATION.** Meets every first, third and fifth Fridays at 8 p.m., at Labor Temple, 10th St. and Broadway.

**BARNBY AND CONNECTICUT WORKERS UNION.** Meets every first, third and fifth Fridays at 8 p.m., at Labor Temple, 10th St. and Broadway.

**UNFINISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.** 8TH AVE., 2185-3 large, light rooms, bath, heating, rent: \$125. Inducements.

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### MEETINGS TODAY

#### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings. The following is a list of open air meetings in New York this week:

#### TODAY.

8th avenue and 15th street, August Claessens.

Northeast corner 16th street and Clinton avenue (McKinley Square), Layburn and Phillips.

Southwest corner 136th street and B. Anns avenue, J. W. Brown.



# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3536-3274, Beckman.

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For Three Months	.50	1.15	1.50
For One Month	.20	.40	.50

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Entered as the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. MONDAY, JULY 24. No. 205.

## BUSINESS AND POLITICS

It is almost a liberal education to have two such instructive cases as the Lorimer investigation and the Sugar Trust investigation on at the same time. Two more competent instructors than Edward Hines, friend of Lorimer, and Claus Spreckels, "foe" of the trust, could not be found. Mr. Hines was always a busy man, and as he had numberless friends, all in positions of power, he seems to have used many months each year just "seeing" these friends and urging them to use their power, doubtlessly for "good government," or something equally uplifting.

While seeing your friends and visiting around is a cheerful sort of life, it usually does not pay. Yet it seems to have paid Mr. Hines. He grew no poorer through it, and the number of his friends increased amazingly. The troubles that beset Lorimer, the questions that were being asked about his election and the threats made to investigate the source of the fund that put him over, forced poor Hines to do an almost cruel amount of visiting. But it seems to have been effective, for Lorimer stayed over where he was put.

Mr. Spreckels tells a story that is more understandable. He admits that the Sugar Trust was made up of as unconscionable a set of scoundrels as ever squeezed the ultimate consumer. There was nothing in the way of destruction of property they did not seem to be willing to practice. They smashed machinery. They put dead rats in supplies of sugar, and committed other crimes. Mr. Spreckels does not say whether the sugar, with rats in it, was unloaded on the public. The rat is recognized as the spreader of much disease and as a menace to human health. This, however, would not deter up to date business men from selling the product if there was any way of doing it. A few people might be stricken with disease, but that is a risk they run.

The matter of destruction of machinery is an affair that is plainly shown. The trust had no more hesitation about smashing than it did about short-weighting in order to cheat the government. Whenever there was a chance it "fixed" the equipment of a rival, because the trust heads knew the greater the expense they could impose on their rivals the better would be the trust's chance to monopolize the whole sugar trade.

Destruction of property and robbery are two things of which the trust, beyond dispute, has been guilty. Yet there does not seem to have been much editorial clamor because of it. No Burns has dramatically come on the scene, with evidence, and with the announcement that he is going to send some one to jail or some one to the gallows. Sugar may be poisoned by throwing dead rats into it and machinery may be smashed. As it is merely business rivalry between capitalist concerns, such actions evidently meet with approval.

Still, the results in this war between concerns have a curious similarity to the things that have happened in the steel bridge and building trade. There are firms in that which are bitter rivals, who wage constant war with one another, and yet when there is destruction of property the papers refrain even from hinting that it might have been done by a rival concern.

For purposes of their own the builders have found it convenient to charge the union with being guilty. They give no explanation as to why the unions should destroy property in the building trades any more than they should in the sugar trade. Neither do they explain why if concerns in the sugar trade will destroy a rival's property—and it has been frequently done—a concern in the building trades would hesitate to destroy a rival's property.

Maybe it is merely because the men in the building trades are organized and are constantly fighting for better wages and conditions, while in the sugar trade the workers are driven inhumanly during long hours and for small pay. Therefore, it is desirable to smash the union, and the easiest way of doing this is to bring the union into disrepute.

But the sugar trade and its actions as revealed by Mr. Spreckels show what capitalism is in the industrial field.

The many long and friendly visits made by Mr. Hines show what capitalism is in the political field.

It is crooked everywhere, destructive and corrupting.

These two schoolmasters—Spreckels and Hines—should be sufficient to educate the public up to the fact.

## "DRIVEN FROM TOWN"

R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses, may or not not be "driven" from New York City, but some of the papers which took the report for truth lamented it as a calamity both to the firm and the city.

This matter of an actual removal or a threat of removal is one of those things which business concerns use with effect. If the city is a small one the local board of trade gets busy, workers are exhorted to act in a "reasonable manner" and usually the firm gets a nice concession. There would be considerable difference in the case of Hoe, because the effect of its removal would not be very noticeable in the case of a city like New York.

But in other cities removals have worked with huge advantage to the firms and with disastrous effect to the workers. Very often it is a carefully carried out scheme either to smash the labor market or to do a little real estate juggling. The heads of the concern know where it is going to locate, and they can always be depended on to have plenty of land to sell, at enormous profit, to their faithful workers. Sometimes these faithful workers have had to free themselves from a home they thought they owned in the locality from which the removal was made. To them the possession of a very little shred of profit was the source of great worry and uneasiness. That, however, is the usual situation.

It is the theory of the average editorial page economist that the good, faithful worker "owns his job." That is his "capital." Of course, editorial economics are sometimes the weirdest thing under the sun. So the economist would have to twist and strain to show how the worker is a free man if he cannot "own" his job in the locality he himself chooses or employ his "capital" in the way that suits him best.

The employer may suddenly jump the plant to a place a thousand miles off. The worker has the alternative of jumping with it or finding some other way to employ his "capital." It may happen, however, that the employer does not want him. Or it may happen that there is no other firm willing to employ the worker's "capital." Consequently, we have the spectacle of a man who "owns" his job, but is not permitted to work at it, or of a man with "capital" and unable to realize anything on it.

This is by no means an exceptional state of affairs. Thousands of workers every year are dumped through the removal of plants. The reports of unemployment show how many there are unable to find employment for their capital.

If the Hoe shops are set up somewhere else it will be for the sole purpose of making greater profits for the Hoe stockholders. The workers are an unpleasant necessity. But without the workers never a press would leave the establishment, never a cent of profit would be made for the stockholders. But in the desire to make the profits larger it is obligatory that the wages of the men be kept as low as possible, and that the hours of employment be kept as long as possible.

Those men who "own" their jobs have to pay royally for working at them, or they have to pay for permission to employ their "capital." In every way they are at the mercy of the employing class. No

## TAKE YOUR CHOICE



## KNOCKED DOWN—DOESN'T KNOW IT

By HENRY T. JONES.

Everything is fair in love, war and business—especially in business.

Frank Goewey Jones, capitalist, of Muskegon, Mich., was evidently of this opinion, especially in reference to business. He, up to a short time ago, was president of the American Electric Fuse Company, a \$500,000 corporation of Muskegon; president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, a thirty-second degree Mason; prominent member of the Elks; director of the Hackley National Bank; a leading figure in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association; prominent Republican, and generally was regarded as the leading citizen of the community in which he lived.

In his big factory he employed 700 men, women, girls and boys, where the books show the "hands" received wages all the way from \$3 to \$40 a week.

Jones occupied a comfortable residence on Lake avenue, with his wife and child and servants; he owned an automobile, and was a man who enjoyed life frequently at the country club gatherings and at other institutions the capitalist game provides for its successful members.

**Capitalist Transformation Scene.**  
Now, where is Jones? He is behind the bars in the county jail in Grand Rapids, Mich.; his big factory is in the hands of a receiver with liabilities of more than a million and with considerably less than \$200,000 assets. And although the amount of bail demanded for the release of the "millionaire" manufacturer is but \$12,000 Jones has failed to find a friend with property who would risk the amount required. Friends galore when he was successful, but none with cash when he is down and out.

And how did this transformation come about so suddenly in this "perfect" capitalist state of society? Did Jones gamble in Wall street? No. Did Jones drink? No. Was he a lavish spender? No. Did he neglect his family? No. He was devoted to his wife and boy. Did he neglect his business? No; on the contrary, he was full of tireless business energy and up-to-date enterprise. He possessed a keen mind. His father chose a profession for him that at its best is an unusual training—that of law. He graduated with honors from the University of Michigan, and later through a business transaction with one of his clients in Chicago he got into the manufacturing line. His business grew, and along with it his credit was enlarged. His factory was doing a business of \$35,000 a month when the crash came. It was conducted, as every manufacturing plant is conducted, by dragging children from the play ground and grinding

matter how much individual capitalists may struggle among themselves they are pretty firmly united in resisting the demands of the workers. This is natural, because it is only through keeping wages down as low as possible, that is, purchasing labor power at the smallest possible price, that good profits can be made.

Removals from one locality to another may give big returns from land speculations, or tax concessions may be made the firm. There may be profits in opening up a new field of workers and throwing aside the others. All these things are constantly done. But the real basis of all the profit is the ceaseless drudgery of the wage workers.

them into dollars, but everything is fair in business, according to the capitalist mind.

### An Open Shop.

No labor unions were recognized in the Jones factory. The president didn't permit any walking delegate to say how long he should work "his" girls, boys, women and men. That was business—his business. As a result wages were low except for the slave drivers in the various departments.

But several years ago one of those capitalist depressions came along and Jones needed money to tide him over a period of too much wealth in the nation. Jones had his share of the too-much along with the rest of the capitalists, but he couldn't find consumers with money to buy. So he had to have money to keep his part of the capitalist wreck afloat. He had been trained in college to go out into the world and get money and his training included a disregard for conscious scruples as to the manner of getting it. Get it honestly if you can, but get it. Everything is fair in business. The capitalists don't say that, but they practice that method just the same. And Jones felt that he would win in the end. He was urged to get into the trust game. He laughed at these suggestions and said he intended to preserve his individuality. He persisted that the game of competition was a fair one, and he remained in the struggle with such competitors as the Western Electric Company, the Bell Telephone Company, the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company and others equally as formidable. The result was that his profits fell, and in order to keep the business going he falsified the financial condition of his business and by repeated misrepresentations of this character, made necessary because of the losses sustained in the competitive game, was able to borrow \$720,000 from the big thieves who have money they never earned to loan in large slices.

### Thieves Versus Thieves.

Some of the creditors, when the upheaval came, were found to be national bankers. And these bankers say they intend to make an example of Jones as a warning to others not to attempt in the future to rob them of their hard earned dollars. So they arrested Jones and they probably will make good their promise to keep him out of the competitive game for a few years. Such will be Jones' finish in the capitalist strife.

Jones, ever since he left college, has been a bitter opponent of Socialism. He stoutly maintained that the capitalist system was the most perfect that could be devised, and the strangest part of this capitalist tragedy is that Jones from behind the bars at Grand Rapids is still a bitter opponent of Socialism, and a staunch advocate of capitalism. And he prom-

ises, when he is released, that he will re-enter the game of tooth and nail, beak and claw, fang and hoof, and he feels confident, he says, that he will win in the strife. He doesn't agree yet that the capitalist system is even partly wrong. He has told me so since his arrest and over his own signature he has written that he "doesn't agree with me at all on Socialism and never will."

To students of real life who can view the situation from the scientific point of Socialism, Jones didn't fall. He wasn't even pushed. He was knocked down by the relentless blows of competitive capitalism. And when this Napoleon manufacturer was knocked down and dragged behind the bars of a capitalist jail, and when the situation left him worth \$500,000 less than nothing, with a loving and condescending wife to remain out in the world to battle for herself and child, Jones even then didn't realize there was anything wrong with the system.

**Capitalism Befouling Its Own.**  
And what does this lesson teach us? It teaches us that capitalism is so stupidly relentless and so unmoral (a new word) in its teachings and training that it destroys its own adherents in high places to such a degree that they themselves are unconscious of the fact that they have been devoured and are willing to be sacrificed once more. Even when locked behind the bars they are too stupid to see.

Jones doesn't realize that the competitive game, so far as creating additional great captains of industry, is dead. The competitive game to that aim isn't dying; it is already a corpse. And when Jones has been sentenced to remain in bondage for a term of years at the expense of the public, and his family is being provided for by other members of society, who are permitted to be at large, justice will have been satisfied according to peculiar capitalist ethics. And when Jones comes out of his retreat he not only will find the system a corpse, but he will find it, in my opinion, buried. He will not be permitted, either, to put himself up again to be knocked down.

Summing up this commercial episode in this vaunted age of 1911 civilization, what does it illustrate? It illustrates that Jones' case is just one more of the millions of indictments against the savagery of the system; simply one more piece of evidence that the whole capitalist monster deserves to die.

**Victims Below Saving Victims Higher Up.**  
And what a tragedy it is to realize that the intellectual proletariat will have to endure so much, not only to save his own class, but the capitalists as well, and the capitalists accuse themselves of possessing a mortgage on brains!

They were on their honeymoon and were climbing the Schneefelgspitzen peak, and she stood above him some twenty feet.

"What-ho!" he gasped. "What do you see?"

"Far, far below," she cried, "I see a long white streak, stretching like a paper ribbon back almost to our hotel!"

"Ha, ha!" he ejaculated. "I'll bet it's that blessed hotel bill overlooking it's will make your life worth living."

## SPEED IN BEING

Telling of the Magic Flight of the Swift.

He look as if some one had dipped him in soot, but there was nothing in his appearance to suggest that he was one of Nature's miracles. A blackish bird of seven inches, with grayish throat and a mouth like unto a frog, clinging to a church tower and saying nothing.

Then he shrieked and cast himself backwards, apparently to oblivion. Next instant he took unto himself the form of a pickax, by reason of great wings, a black pickax moving from end to end of the horizon at a speed compared with which that of the Scotch express is a beetle crawl.

He was a swift, and the same is a bird who is called swift for the very simple reason that no one in his senses could well call him anything else.

Now he was joined by other pickaxes, and together, screaming, the crew went mad. It pleased them to mount the heavens after the fashion of a flight of rockets, and just as there seemed danger of their vanishing for ever, to turn and—oh, horror!—drop, meteor-like, straight and headlong to the blank, whitewashed wall of a farmhouse. Then, just when you held your breath, expecting to see the whole insane mob fly into smithereens at the impact, they turned, quick as thought, and repeated the process, a puff of dried whitewash blowing off by the wind in their wings remaining to show how close had been the shave. Then suddenly the phalanx flew to pieces in midair, each bird unit going mad on his own account, darting high, low, everywhere, always at an incredible speed, through the soft golden sunlight.

### At Eighty Miles an Hour.

Again they came to earth and performed miracles, not on, but about it. Some shot along the waving surface of the hay grass, chasing the cloud shadows to their limit, disturbing the blue blue butterflies with their quivering scimitar wing tips; others outlined the massed green foliage of the trees in lightning curves, and others again played at eating, drinking, courting, fighting and cleaning on the wing, and not slower than at eighty miles an hour.

Suddenly a gray-blue, raking form streaked round a tree, and was among them. He was a sparrow-hawk, and he had selected our swift for his dinner. The sparrow-hawk learned something in the next minute, and he was no wing-crawler either. He was aware of a flicker, a whirr, and—his was alone. The swifts were a million, two thousand met up, whirling, shrieking, and dashing into the heart of a thunderstorm, challenging the very lightning for speed.

An hour later, in the cool, immemorial stillness that lived in the belfry tower, we find our swift at rest at last. He seemed to be wrapped in his own great wings, and when he moved it was with the crawl of an insect. The change was startling. Beside him another frog-like mouth projected over the edge of a loose heap of hay, feathers and rubbish thrown together anyhow on the dust of ages. This was his mate, sitting on her two long, chalky eggs. Among the nest forth to stretch her wings, and he took her place. It was very still here and restful.

The place grew dark, and the bats went forth, and he, following the bats, discovered his mate preparing—preparing, mark you—to join the swift's magic night-flight. Then was seen with what superb mastery the swift governs his spouse. He hunted her home. This sounds unnice, but the speed, the lightning turns, the miraculous twists, the dizzy darts, and the long, streaking glides turned it into a wonder play. And all about others were at the same task.

His mate safe home, up he went with his fellows through the many bat-companies, past his cousin, the churring nightjar, past the high-flying moths, to the realm of the upper-clouds, there to dart and scream and rush—"angels of the devil," the country-folk call them—through the short shimmering hay-scented night, doomed, it would seem, to hustle for ever in pursuit of insects no man could see.—Answers.

## A NEW WORLD

By JOHN M. WORK.

Once upon a time I indulged in a twenty-five mile drive in Southern Idaho in order to make a Socialist speech and organize a local. The way was down the mountains and across a wide valley. When we left the little nest of a town away up in the mountains where I had spoken the night before, we drove over a tortuous path around the mountainside with peaks on every hand shutting off our vision. Passing down the canyon and turning an abrupt curve in the road, suddenly and without warning the whole broad valley below swept into view. It was one of those moments that are never forgotten. The broad expanse of sage brush too far away to be ugly, the winding river, the twinkling brooklet that flowed down into it when it could afford water enough, the irrigation ditches that patches of green farm land carved out of the gray sage brush, the little shanties with would-be chumpe of trees about them, the browsing cattle and sheep, the isolated cross sections of red rock thrown up by some mundane upheaval in the dim and silent past, and the rising peaks and blue sky beyond—all these made a panorama of exquisite beauty. I feasted my eyes upon it and it refreshed my soul.

Years ago the panorama of Socialism burs across my vision in much the same manner. I had decided to prepare a lecture against Socialism. I knew nothing about the subject. I happened to have some sense to know that in order to prepare a lecture against it I must investigate it. In those days Socialists were few and far between. I could not talk with them because I did not know any. I went to the city library and made out a list of the books on the subject. I got out the first one on the list. When I began reading it I could not stop. I forgot that I wanted to prepare a lecture against Socialism. My eyes were glued to the page. The book spread out before my astonished view was a social panorama of unexampled beauty. It showed me the working class for all the social evils that in order to deny my mind. It refreshed my soul. It made a new man of me. Before that time I had been a cynical pessimist. Since then I have been a joyful optimist.

Try, I friend; it will do the same for you. It will open up a new world to you. It will make your life worth living.

They (walking home from church) Did you notice that lovely Pauline that Mrs. Styler was wearing? I don't think of nothing else the whole day.

He—No, my dear, can't say I don't.

To tell you the truth, I was asleep most of the time.

She—Then you ought to be ashamed to own it. A fine dress, and the service man has been so good.

## M'PHERSON'S PHILOSOPHY

Written for the Social Democrat of Auckland, New Zealand.

(Reprinted by Request.)  
"Oh, let me like a soldier fall  
Upon some battle plain!"  
Hoot, mau! Ye better stan' an' be  
Ye might nae live again.

"This breast expanding for a bell  
To blot out every stain!"  
Dinna expand ye're breast, ma frae,  
Ye'll be a lang time dead.

Ye're blood will nae blot out a "stain"  
Instead, it'll lave another;  
For dyin' when ye might hae lived  
Tae help, nae hairn, ye're brither.

The sojers' game is maist played out;  
It widna' gang much further;  
If folk would only see an' say,  
That war wis nocht but murder!

The man who kills his fellow-man,  
In momentary passion;  
Is ca'ed a murderer, and hang'd  
In strictly legal fashion.

But if he wore a sojer's coat,  
An' killt men by the aizen,  
He widna' get a hempen rope,  
Nor yet a day in prison!

Instead, perhaps, he's made a "lord"  
(Guid Lord!) His name in a' the  
papers;  
For killin' men on "battle-plain."  
An' sic-like sojer's capers!

The band wid play him thro' the town,  
Flags flyin', bells a ringin',  
While, "See the Conquering Hero Come!"  
The crowd wid a' be singin'!

Why should we slay our fellow-man,  
Because some King say "Dae it!"  
When God Almighty asks us "Why?"  
We may hae cause tae rue it!

The King, he sits at hame at aize,  
His minions routs him flyin';  
His dupes on yonder "battle-plain,"  
In thousands dead an' deelin'!

Why dis the King himsel' nae fecht  
If he believes he's in the richt?  
Because he kens a thing or twa—  
His sojer fulles will see it thro'.

Sae dinna like a sojer "fall,"  
Ma dear, benighted brither,  
Jist stan' an' fecht for truth an' richt,  
An' good o' ain anither!

Makaraui, April 9, 1911.

## AFTER THE DAY'S WORK

By CHARLES H. LOHR.

A heat wave has struck New York City in the month of July such as I had not experienced for a decade. That section of the city east of Broadway from Cherry Hill to the gas house district was a sweltering hell. Over 112 degrees in the shadow of its brick and wooden structures and no breath of air stirring!

John, a factory hand, lived with his wife and baby in the gas house district, and he came home that night thoroughly exhausted from working in a room where the thermometer registered 140 degrees. As he entered his home the mother was vainly trying to quiet the baby, ill with heat and crying incessantly.

"John," she said, "I've been sitting anxiously for you. Baby is drawn fully ill with the heat and I think we should take it to Coney Island. It'll be cooler there and we can sleep on the beach all night."

"Come on, then, Emily," said John, "we'll go to the island and take something along to eat."

They boarded a trolley car that took them to the Brooklyn Bridge, and they then got aboard a Brooklyn trolley bound for Coney Island.

It was a long ride through the hot city streets, and the baby's cries hardly ever ceased. The car was crowded with East Siders seeking relief from the heat in "Coney Island." There were a few pleasure seekers, but mostly there were mothers with little babes that needed that best of doctors, fresh air; and fathers who during the day worked in sweatshops and factory, taking wife and children to spend the night on the beaches.

They had sped out of the city into the open country that lies between Brooklyn and Coney Island and the salt breezes were fanning their cheeks when the crying child's face became purple. Its hands clutched the mother's dress, its legs stiffened and suddenly it lay quite still in her arms. Her heart leaped with a sudden fear, she pressed the form to her breast, kissing it, the child was dead. She closed its eyes, wrapped her shawl about it and wept silently.

"The baby is quiet now," said John, who had been looking in the other direction. "It is the ocean breeze that have fanned her to sleep" and he smiled into his wife's face.

"Emily, why are you crying?"  
"Oh, John, John, the baby."  
They had arrived at Coney Island and John and Emily walked to the beach with their dead baby.

The ocean breezes could not bring the roses to the baby cheeks that had been blasted by the city's heat.

**HOW TO JUDGE DISTANCES.**  
At thirty yards, assuming that your sight is of average strength, the eyes themselves up to eighty yards. At 100 yards all parts of the body are seen distinctly, slight movements are perceptible, and the details of the dress are distinguished.  
At 200 yards the outlines of the face are confused, and rows of buttons look like stripes.  
At 400 yards the face is a mere dot, and all the movements of the arms and legs are still distinct.  
At 600 yards details can no longer be distinguished.  
At 800 yards men in a crowd cannot be counted, nor their individual movements distinguished.  
At 1,000 yards a line of soldiers makes a broad belt. At 1,200 yards soldiers can be distinguished from infantry, and at 2,000 yards a mounted man appears a mere speck.

She (walking home from church) Did you notice that lovely Pauline that Mrs. Styler was wearing? I don't think of nothing else the whole day.

He—No, my dear, can't say I don't.

To tell you the truth, I was asleep most of the time.

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