

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

# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Generally fair; probably brief showers.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3263 BEEKMAN.

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Price, Two Cents.

## MORGAN LOANED BROKERS MILLION AND SNATCHED T.C.I.

### Grant B. Schley Denies Steel Trust Forced "Independent" Out.

## ROOSEVELT'S LETTER

### Refused to Accept Tennessee Firm's Collateral—May "Pardon" Perkins.

Grant B. Schley, of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, yesterday told the story of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company which was forced to sell out to the Steel Trust at the dictation of J. P. Morgan, H. C. Frick, E. H. Gary and others in the financial kingdom at the time of the financial panic of 1907. The witness told the Congressional committee investigating the affairs of the Steel Trust, now holding sessions in the aldermanic chamber at City Hall, his version of the southern company's absorption by the trust, which was done ostensibly to save his firm.

Representative Littleton read a letter to Schley written by Roosevelt to Attorney General Bonaparte relating the famous White House conference between Gary, Frick and Roosevelt. Roosevelt's letter is in part:

My Dear Mr. Attorney General: Judge E. H. Gary and H. C. Frick of the Steel Corporation have just called upon me. They state that there is a business firm (the name of which I have not been told, but which is of real importance in New York business circles), which will undoubtedly fall this week if help is not given. Among its assets are a majority of the securities of the Tennessee Coal Company. Application has been urgently made to the Steel Corporation to purchase this stock as the only means of avoiding a failure.

But they feel that it is immensely to their interest, as to the interest of every responsible business man, to prevent a panic and industrial smashup at this time, and that they are willing to go into this transaction, which they would not otherwise go into, because it seems the opinion of those best fitted to express judgment in New York that it will be an important factor in preventing a break that might be ruinous, and that this has been urged upon them by the combination of the most responsible bankers of New York, who are now thus engaged in endeavoring to save the situation.

## Perkins Saved.

The Michigan College of Mines yesterday came to the rescue of George W. Perkins, former partner in J. P. Morgan's banking firm, and asked that he be excused from testifying before the committee on August 8 so that he might attend its semi-centennial.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## P. M. VOORHIES GETS EXPENSE ACCOUNT CUT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Criticism of Postmaster Voorhies of Brooklyn for an expense account which he submitted to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department was today expressed in a letter written to that official by Chairman Ashbrook of the committee.

Voorhies was called to Washington to testify before the committee in its investigation of the reduction of mail deliveries in Brooklyn. He testified on July 25, but remained over in the city the following day and submitted an expense account for both days. Ashbrook today notified Voorhies that the committee would disallow \$5.65 of his expense account of \$29.15.

## BERGER WINS FOR LETTER CARRIERS

### Taft Notifies Socialist Representative That Men Will Be Permitted to Decide on Blouses.

(By National Socialist Press.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—President Taft has notified Representative Berger, the Socialist member of the House, that he has decided to permit letter carriers to wear either coats or blouses in the summer as the men prefer.

These postal employees will be allowed to decide this matter by a referendum vote in each city.

Berger has failed to get a favorable ruling from the Postoffice Department, but this action of the President as a result of the Socialist representative's constant agitation gives the much desired relief to faithful employees of the government.

The letter carriers who work in the blazing sun have suffered intensely from the extreme heat this summer. And to complain meant instant dismissal.

## COURT PLAYS TO TUNE OF CHICAGO'S GAS CO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—In a decision handed down late this afternoon Judge Gibbons in the Circuit Court fixed the price of gas at 80 cents a thousand feet pending final disposition of the suit brought by the People's Gas Company to review the rate of an average of 70 cents fixed by the City Council.

The court did not pass on the plea for an injunction. Judge Gibbons ordered counsel for the gas company to prepare a decree in accordance with his findings. This brought strenuous objections from Assistant Corporation Counsel Hoyle, who argued that the court had no right to fix a price on gas under such conditions.

## MAY DOUBLE PRICE OF MOVING PICTURES

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—The question of doing away with the nickelodeon all over the United States and putting moving picture shows on a ten-cent basis is the principal matter of business before the national convention of moving picture house managers, which is in session here.

## LAND OWNERS SCARED.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2.—An appeal was made today to the Mexican Government for protection for American land owners on the shores of Lake Chapala, who declare they are threatened by several hundred Indians. Troops have been ordered to the region.

## CLARY, RESCUED, TELLS OF HIS THREE DAYS IN CAVE-IN

JOPLIN, Mo., Aug. 2.—At 8:30 o'clock this morning, exactly three days from the time the earth caved in, entombing him in a zinc mine near here, Joseph Clary was reached by the miners who have been working madly to free him from the drift eighty feet under the surface of the earth.

Clary was greatly weakened by his four days in the darkness and cold water and after the first outburst of joy it was necessary for a physician to administer stimulants. As soon as he was hoisted to the surface he was hurried to his home, where his aged mother has lain prostrated since Sunday morning. Clary had supposed he was underground four days, but in reality it was exactly three days.

At 1 o'clock this morning Clary heard the men digging the debris out of the shaft, and they in turn could hear his shouts. Men worked in short bursts, and at 8:25 o'clock this morning they dug their way into the drift. Clary fell into their arms and wept, while the thousands who stood around the mouth of the shaft shouted for joy.

This was a signal that started a thousand mine whistles blowing, and in a moment the whole district knew that Clary had been rescued.

By the aid of an electric light lowered to him.

But despite these conveniences nothing pleased Clary so much as a telephone conversation with his invalid mother over a wire that ran through the drift hole to her home half a mile away. "I'm feeling fine, mother, and tomorrow they will surely get me out," was a part of the reassuring conversation. Yet when Clary said this he was standing in icy water, that had slowly risen until the narrow ledge on which he had clung above the level of the water had crumbled off into the flood of the drift.

In relating his experiences he said: "I tried to count the strokes of the drift and was able to gauge time a little by the pounding of the bit. Hours passed until I heard the drill cutting into the hard ground, but I could not locate the sound in the darkness."

"Soon the drilling stopped. I knew they had missed the drift. As time passed and I could not hear a sound, I could picture them making new calculations. I was not surprised when I heard the drilling begin again. The time passed just as during the drilling of the first hole. All the time the water was rising a little higher, but I tried to keep from thinking about anything to eat. It was hard to keep from thinking about it, however, and I drank a while of water from the drift. "After a while I felt a draft of fresh air and I knew the drift had cut into the drift. But in the darkness I could not locate it. I called with all my might, but could not make myself heard. It was maddening."

"Then when I heard the drilling again in a new location I was discouraged for the first time. But not for a minute did I give up hope."

## UNDERWOOD CALLS W. J. BRYAN A LIAR

### House Democrats Cheer Leader as He Denounces Ancient Nebraskan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The House today, by its tremendous applause of Representative Underwood, of Alabama, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and majority leader of the House, who arose to give the lie to a saying of William Jennings Bryan's that Underwood had defeated the revision of the iron and steel schedule at this session of Congress, because he was financially interested in that industry, dethroned the Nebraskan as the leader of the Democratic party, and elevated Underwood to that coveted place in Capitalism's Hall of Fame. The result of the ovation accorded Underwood means the political death of the man who has thrice led his party in national campaigns, every time to its defeat.

Even the old Bryan wheelhorses arose to their feet and cheered, after which they crowded down the aisles to shake Underwood's hand. The scene, as a whole, was one of the most spectacular in the House in many sessions.

Underwood took the floor in the House immediately upon the convening of this body, and the knowledge that he intended to reply to Bryan and the purport of his reply were already so well known to the Democrats in the House that there was cheering at the outset. The applause lasted fully five minutes, and was quelled with difficulty even then.

Bryan gave out an authorized interview at Lincoln, in which he made the charge against Underwood.

### Bryan's Statement Read.

At the mere mention of the purpose of the speech, the applause broke out again among the Democrats. Underwood had Mr. Bryan's statement read from the clerk's desk, the purport of which was that at the House caucus on the cotton schedule Underwood had had a resolution defeated advocating an immediate revision of the iron and steel schedule, and that he had opposed the tariff program of Speaker Clark. The intimation contained in the attack was that Underwood, being personally interested in iron and steel and coming from the Birmingham district, had acted on personal rather than party lines in his opposition. The interview also declared that Underwood had been "unmasked," and should be shorn of all power in the Democratic caucus by making votes by taking public property.

"The statement in that interview is absolutely false," cried the majority leader when the clerk had concluded reading the interview. "If those reflections rested only on myself I wouldn't take up the time of the House to answer. But the statements contained in that article are a reflection on the only body of the Democracy that is in control. And as the representative leader on the floor of the House of this majority, I would be untrue to myself and to you if I did not arise and stamp these utterances with the brand of falsehood—as you know they should be."

### "False," He Cries.

The gentleman who has issued that statement, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, charges that the Ways and Means Committee, standing in the interests of a protective tariff, has led the House into lines unworthy of any Democrat in the land. I know it is false, Mr. Speaker, you know it is false, and so do all the Democrats on this side of the House.

"Mr. Bryan says that my leadership on this side of the House could not stand in the open. There is not a Democrat in my leadership that would ask for my resignation."

"Mr. Bryan insinuates that I attempted to prevent consideration of the iron and steel schedule of the tariff at this Congress. That statement is false."

Underwood then went on to review the situation and made a general denial of Bryan's charges.

## NAVY YARD MACHINISTS CASE IS DECIDED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The cases of the Brooklyn Navy yard machinists who claimed pay for July 4 were decided today by Controller Tracewell. He holds that 148 men who were absent with leave on July 3 on account of the intense heat are entitled to pay for July whether they were at work or not, because it is a national holiday.

The Controller holds that 225 who quit work without permission on July 3 separated themselves from the government service, temporarily at least, by that act, and he rules that they are entitled to no pay for July 4.

## WILL SENTENCE DIEGLER.

Ohio State Grafter Must Go to Prison.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 2.—Overruling a motion for a new trial and motion to defer sentence until the case is heard in the Circuit Court, Judge E. B. Kinkead in the Criminal Court today upheld his former decision in the case of Rodney J. Diegler, ex-sergeant at arms of the Ohio Senate, who was recently convicted on a charge of aiding and abetting in the bribery of State Senator L. R. Andrews. Judge Kinkead will sentence Diegler within the next few days.

## COP TO BE TRIED FOR GRAFTING

### O'Farrell Must Answer Charge of Receiving \$1,000 for Helping Cloak Bosses During Strike.

The trial of Valerian J. O'Farrell, former detective, now doing duty on the sidewalk, who is said to have been demoted because he received \$1,000 from the cloak bosses and on account of his dirty work in behalf of the bosses in the great strike, which was scheduled for yesterday before Third Deputy Commissioner Walsh, adjourned until Monday at O'Farrell's request.

The demotion of former Inspector Russell of the Detective Bureau to the rank of captain in the 99th precinct in Staten Island is said to be related to O'Farrell's charges.

Russell was removed on account of a letter written by him to Deputy Commissioner Walsh stating that he did not have O'Farrell on strike duty during the cloak makers' strike, while the affidavits in the charges showed that Russell did have O'Farrell and others on the job and that they were put there at the request of the secretary of the bosses' association. The charges against O'Farrell are that he accepted \$1,000 from Isaac A. Silverman, a private detective, who was in the employ of the cloak manufacturers to take the side of the employers during strike disturbances.

The charges against O'Farrell were being prepared when Russell made the statement that O'Farrell had not been on strike duty. The second specification of the complaint against the former detective is that he submitted an affidavit to his superior officer that the \$1,000 was given him by Silverman for 100 shares in the Human Life Publishing Company which he had sold to Silverman. Chief Inspector Schmittberger maintains that no such stock transfer was made.

## JUDGE HOLDS TRIO IN LOS ANGELES

### McNamara Lawyers Bitterly Accuse Grand Jury and Obtain Subpoenas for Members.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2.—Judge Willis today overruled the motions to quash the indictments against Maple, Bender and Connors, charged with attempting to dynamite the Hall of Records. He announced that he would this afternoon set the date of trial.

Charged with prolonging its existence merely to harass the defense of the McNamara brothers, accused as dynamiters in connection with the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times, the county Grand Jury is itself to be the subject of judicial inquisition.

The contempt proceedings against George Behm, uncle of Orvie McManical, chief witness against the McNamara, have been postponed, and Judge Bordwell has ordered subpoenas issued for the members of the Grand Jury.

The attorneys for the McNamaras made strong allegations against the members of the Grand Jury before Judge Bordwell today. The court was petitioned to order all Grand Jurymen to appear to testify in behalf of Behm who was arrested for contempt, to prove that he had committed no contempt.

"This matter is before this court and not before the Grand Jury," said Clarence Darrow for the defense. "The Grand Jury is trying no case. It is in session to intimidate, harass and browbeat every person we bring to Los Angeles to assist our case. Every one familiar with this Grand Jury knows its persecutions of other people."

## COTTON WORKERS IDLE AS OPERATORS SPECULATE

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Because of market uncertainties many cotton mill officials here are considering the advisability of further restricting the output during August and September. Numerous mills have hundreds of looms idle and other plants are still on short time.

It is understood that many New England factories will be stopped from one to two weeks during the latter part of August and the first week of September. Thousands of men and women are idle by reason of the operators' efforts to hog the market.

## WOMEN BARRED FROM HARRIMAN'S RAILROAD

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Southern Pacific Railway is putting into effect a rule that hereafter no women are to be employed as clerks or stenographers in the company's passenger department. Officers of the company assign as reasons for this action the tendency of the girls to be married just when they are becoming of great service and the physical incapacity which unfits them for advancements.

## HILL'S MAN TO HEAD MEXICAN RAILROADS

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 2.—According to a close personal friend of John F. Stevens, former head of the Hill railroads in the Pacific Northwest, Stevens is to become personal representative of the syndicate in the control of the National Railways of Mexico. It is said that Stevens will assume the management of the road immediately following his return from Europe.

## ARDEN RESIDENTS LEAVE WORKHOUSE

### Beset With Vermin and Kept Awake by Groans of Damned.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 2.—The imprisoned Ardenites are loose. The residents of the Single Tax colony at Arden, Del., who were sentenced last night to eighteen hours imprisonment in the New Castle County Workhouse for violating the Sunday blue law, were released at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

They spent seven hours today working on the prison stone pile. They labored as hard as the forty other white and negro convicts.

Upton Sinclair had lots to say in condemnation of the workhouse. He did not qualify his criticism. He and his followers returned to the colony at Arden this evening, where they were greeted with acclaim. All through last night, the author of "The Jungle" lay on the stone floor of a steel cell without a blanket. His friend, Berkeley Tobey, occupied the single cot. Sinclair could not sleep. The surroundings of the jail and the moans of the other 337 prisoners inspired him to compose an appropriate poem. This he did mentally. While changing his own garb this morning for the prison apparel, he watched his opportunity and seized a pencil and piece of paper from the desk of Warden Crawford. Later in the day between loads of stone that he dumped from a wheelbarrow into a stone crusher, and when the watchful guards were not looking, he wrote the words a line at a time, he says. The lines are appropriate to the night in jail, and are entitled "The Menagerie."

The presence of what Sinclair termed "foul vermin" on the cot that his cellmate and single tax companion, Berkeley Tobey, occupied, suggested the circus-like name.

### Fasting Was Popular.

Sinclair said he did not eat a morsel of food, nor take a single drink of water during his incarceration. He said the prison food was so bad he was afraid he would vomit if he attempted to eat it. His reason for refraining from drinking was that there were too many apparently tuberculous prisoners who used the drinking cups.

Don Stephens, son of Frank Stephens, founder of the Arden colony, and Fred Stealine, who were in the prison party, likewise fasted. All of the martyrs invaded an ice cream establishment here after their release, and ate nearly all of the edible in sight.

Sinclair said: "It was nothing more than a lark for us all." The experience was one of the most interesting I have ever had. He threatens to write a magazine article about his experience.

### Horrible Conditions.

The principal comment of Sinclair, who was spokesman for the party, was on conditions at the workhouse. He continued: "Oh, those bestial faces! (meaning the convicts). I never saw such a parade in my life. We were forced to march to the eating room with our arms folded, and to eat in silence. I did not eat. An old fellow who sat beside me tried to cheer me up. He patted me on the back. I was not downhearted. I was studying conditions. The workhouse has a sweatshop that beats any in New York a mile. The convicts never get out of doors, never see the sky. Their faces are covered with boils, and there are all kinds of evidences of tuberculosis. To look at them makes a man realize what the world really is. I think I would be doing a service if I could get some lawyer, who is a member of the Wilmington Country Club, where golf is played every Sunday, to be incarcerated there. He would see what those poor creatures have to contend with. I am the picture of health (he said) because I do not think I could live in that jail for two months. If I went there for thirty days I would not eat the fare unless it were forced down me."

### Profits Go to New York.

His reference to the sweatshop is the prison manufactory where clothing is made. The trustees of the workhouse have a contract with Oppenheim & Co., of New York, for the product.

Sinclair further declared "the man who designed that workhouse should be compelled to live in it until he dies from tuberculosis, a fate he would surely meet. It is absolutely impossible to ventilate the cells and the convicts suffer as a result."

The author stated that the warden was compelled to "double up" his companions and himself in the cells last night. The warden said to Sinclair: "The best of hotels are sometimes overcrowded."

When asked if he felt angry over the action of George Brown, the philosophical anarchist, in having him arrested for playing tennis on Sunday, he said: "No, if he had not had me arrested his name would not have been printed broadcast." This bit of philosophy made his hearers smile.

Sinclair declared he was in earnest about enforcing the blue laws throughout Delaware.

### BLUE LAWS REVIVED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Maryland's ancient blue laws have been revived in the counties around the District of Columbia, and autoists will be arrested on Sundays if they enter the State with hired chauffeurs.

## BERGER'S NEW JOB

### He's Picked by Democrats as Their Umpire in Coming Congressional Ball Game.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In the House today Representative Kinkead of New Jersey, captain of the Democratic nine which will meet a Republican team on the diamond next week, gravely announced in debate that all arrangements for the game had been completed.

"It has been decided," he said, "that Governor John K. Tener of Pennsylvania, who was formerly a member of the House, shall umpire for the Republicans. Two years ago as a member of the House he led the Republican team to defeat. The Democratic team has selected Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, as its umpire. For baseball purposes, Mr. Berger, who is a Socialist, is good enough for us."

## EXPLOSION KILLS 3 MINERS; INJURES 6

### Gas Ignition in Pocahontas Coal Co.'s Shaft Carries Death—Search Continues.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Aug. 2.—In an explosion in the shaft of the Standard Pocahontas Coal Company, last night, three men are known to have been killed, and six badly hurt. The injured miners were rushed to the miners' hospital at Welch. Their conditions are serious. All are unconscious.

The dead: Charles Fields, John Hills, W. J. Arnold. The injured: Henry Killy, probably fatally injured; William Banister, O. C. Trucker, E. Howard, John Williams, John Smith. The mine, a new shaft, is located at Farm, a short distance from Bluefield. It has been in operation only a short time, but no coal has been shipped. About twenty men were engaged in blasting coal a short distance from the shaft last night when a spark ignited gas which was released from a pocket. The detonation was felt for a mile. Those on the surface did not believe at first that the explosion occurred in the shaft, and it was not until several hours later that an investigation revealed the slaughter.

Rescuers were sent into the mine, and after considerable difficulty found the dead and the injured. It has not been definitely ascertained how many were killed or hurt and a search is still being made for victims. It is thought, however, that all the men are accounted for.

## CHILD BORN TO MRS. NAPOLITANO

### Woman Saved From Execution by Thousands Gives Birth to a Girl.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ontario, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Angelina Napolitano, who was saved from the hangman's noose through the petition of thousands, a large portion of them Americans, became the mother of a girl early today. She killed her husband rather than be driven into a life of shame. The child, which is said to be robust, will be placed in the care of the Children's Aid Society, which is now looking after the four other children of Mrs. Napolitano.

Mrs. Napolitano was sentenced to be hanged as soon as her child was born. But the thousands of petitions caused her sentence to be commuted to life imprisonment in the Kingston penitentiary.

## CHOLERA IS KILLING MANY IN ITALY

CHIASO, Switzerland, Aug. 2.—An official communication from the Italian Government shows that from July 21 to July 26, inclusive, cholera cases were recorded as follows: Naples, 98 cases and 20 deaths; province of Naples, 157 cases and 78 deaths; town of Palermo, 130 cases and 64 deaths; province of Palermo, 75 cases and 38 deaths; province of Avellino, 7 cases and 3 deaths; province of Benevento, 5 cases, no deaths; Calabria, 11 cases and 4 deaths; province of Campobasso, 5 cases and 2 deaths; province of Caserta, 30 cases and 14 deaths.

## CATHOLICS AGAIN ASSAIL SOCIALISTS IN BROOKLYN

More trouble arose last night when the Socialist party held its regular propaganda meeting in Brooklyn, at Driggs and Diamond street, Greenpoint.

Last Wednesday, owing to a series of anti-Socialist sermons having been preached at the Polish Roman Catholic Church that stands on one of the corners where the meeting is held, an ignorant and excited mob broke up the meeting.

Last night another huge crowd assembled, evidently bent again on wrecking the meeting. By 8 o'clock fully a thousand people had gathered, most of them unable to speak or understand English.

This, however, did not deter them from attempting to translate into deeds the words of their priest. But the police had anticipated trouble, about fifty being present with patrol wagons under command of Captain Coleman and Inspector Murtha. One policeman had also been stationed on each of the roofs at the

## SAY FOOD LAWS DID NOT BOTHER SHERMAN'S FIRM

### Vice President Declared to Have Sold Short Weight Cans of Peas.

## WILEY SCORES POINT

### Remsen Board Sanctioned by Roosevelt Proven to Be Worthless.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Vice President Sherman of the United States has been putting one over on the pure food laws, according to the belief of Representative Moss, chairman of the House committee investigating expenditures in the Department of Agriculture. Sherman is the head of the New Hartford Canning Company and he has taken considerable pains to look into the pure food laws to see that they do not conflict with his company and the enormous profits resulting therefrom.

The Department of Agriculture got on the trail of the Sherman company, it is said, for handling short weight cans of peas, but when it was discovered that Sherman was at the head of the concern the matter was dropped and no prosecution was urged. Sherman will be called to testify before the committee.

That Assistant Attorney General Fowler in March, 1909, rendered an opinion declaring that there was no authority for payments by the government to the Remsen Referee Board and that this opinion has been ignored, not been made public, and payments made by Secretary Wilson under an exactly opposite ruling by Solicitor McCabe, of the Agricultural Department, were points developed at today's session investigating the charges of "irregularity" against Dr. Harvey W. Wiley.

Fowler, in his opinion, bluntly declared the Remsen board to be antagonistic to the Bureau of Chemistry. It is regarded as significant that his views were reversed by McCabe, one of the men who recently recommended that Wiley be called upon to resign. The suppressed report of Assistant Attorney General Fowler says in part:

"I do not think that the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized by law to employ these scientific experts to be paid out of the fund named. I do not think that the appropriation out of which these gentlemen are being paid for their services is available for that purpose." The opinion of Fowler is distinctly in Dr. Wiley's favor.

"Notwithstanding my belief that a head of a department should be allowed a free hand in controlling his affairs," continued the Assistant Attorney General, "yet, from a legal standpoint I find myself unable to concur in the view of the Secretary, as to the law authorizing the creation of this board."

Where the copy of the Fowler opinion came from was not made public. The committee referred it to the Attorney General.

### Dr. Remsen Testifies.

Dr. Remsen was on the stand and told the committee of his selection by President Roosevelt. He said the object of the board was to make such investigations as requested by the Secretary of Agriculture. The other members of the board, Dr. Remsen said, were appointed at his suggestion. One of the qualifications demanded by President Roosevelt was that each member of the board should be "a man of sense."

"How many questions have been

street corner houses to see that nothing was thrown from the windows. Despite these precautions, one of the speakers, a volunteer from the audience, was struck by a large bomb thrown from one of the windows, half stunning him. Other missiles were hurled, one old woman throwing a handful of pepper and salt at another of the speakers, Jean Jacques Coronel. Olzewski, the other speaker, escaped unharmed.

The woman was arrested and taken to the station, threatening violence to a police sergeant while she was being taken away.

Owing, however, to the determination of Captain Coleman and Inspector Murtha to prevent any outbreak that would precipitate a riot, the meeting was held to its normal length.

At the end of the meeting, three officers ordered police escort for the speakers, but they should be attacked on the way.

Organizer Lindgren urges all Catholics to turn up next Wednesday, as such opposition must be fought and it is dead.

submitted to your board since its organization in 1908.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—It was given out today at the White House that the decision in the case of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley would be received tomorrow.

SUBWAY DIGGING NOT STARTED YET

That two-foot square incision in the asphalt at Lexington avenue and East 67th street, where the first dirt was dug for the new subways on Monday, didn't get any larger yesterday.

In fact, if the digging doesn't begin soon the hole will be filled by the wind-blown dust.

At Lexington avenue and East 67th street there gathered the largest crowd. Capt. John McNally, with enough men to handle any crowd, was on the job, but he might just as well have kept in the captain's room a block down the street.

BIRMA "NIHILIST" TO BE EXAMINED TODAY

Inquiries yesterday in reference to the alleged "nihilist," Simon Markof, who came to this port from Libau, Russia, as a stowaway on the steamship Birma, which reached here Tuesday, showed that so far no action is being taken.

Markof is at present in irons on the Birma, but during today he will be taken to Ellis Island, where his case will be inquired into by interested parties.

Thomas G. Hunt

Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS

UNION LABELS. Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.



Always insist on seeing the label.



The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore always look for the Label.



WILL HEAR LEATHER WORKERS' COMPLAINT

Charges Against Frame Manufacturers to Be Aired Today.

The hearing in the case of conspiracy and restraint of trade, started by the Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union against the pocketbook and frame manufacturers, will take place before Magistrate Breen, in the Tombs Court at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Those who settled yesterday are Hochwald & Sax, 313 Lafayette street; Rosenzweig & Rubin Bros., 8 Greene street; R. Fishbein & Co., 130 Lafayette street, and L. Hammel & Co., 139 Greene street.

The union is making arrangements for a parade, to be held next Saturday afternoon, to celebrate the partial victories scored by the union, and also show the bosses that the men and women are in the fight to stay.

FERNIE MINERS REJECT CONCILIATION REPORT

FERNIE, B. C., Aug. 2.—At a largely attended mass meeting yesterday, the miners of this camp voted unanimously for a resolution repudiating the Gordon report on conciliation.

SALESMEN TO FORM TRADES COUNCIL

For the purpose of starting a campaign to organize all the salesmen and clerks of the Greater City, a meeting for the purpose of forming a trades council will be held at 151 Clinton street, at 10 o'clock tonight.

MINERS' FEDERATION WON'T CHANGE RULE

BUTTE, Mont., Aug. 2.—The Western Federation of Miners today refused to strike from the constitution the provision prohibiting local unions from entering into time contracts with employers regarding wages.

THREE INJURED BY BOILER EXPLOSION

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—Three men were injured in a boiler explosion at the Painter Mill of the Crucible Steel Company of America early today.

I. W. W. OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Local Union 19 of the I. W. W. will hold an open air meeting at noon today at Clarkson and West streets.

MISS SAWIN'S BODY FOUND NEAR RYE

Young Woman Was Drowned With Lorimer Denike While Sailing on Sound on July 25.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The body of Miss Lillian Sawin, of Mount Vernon, who was drowned with her sweetheart, Lorimer Denike, Tuesday night, July 25, was found this afternoon by James Morris, of Milton Point, just off the Starbuck Place, between Parsons Point and Pine Island.

FUR WORKERS TO HOLD MASS MEETING

It was announced at the headquarters of the International Fur Workers' Union, yesterday, that all arrangements for the celebration of the amalgamation of the German Furriers' Union and the Fur Workers' Union, which is to be held at Cooper Union on August 15, have been completed.

BOX MAKERS ORDER A GENERAL WALKOUT

At a mass meeting of the striking cigarette paper box makers yesterday afternoon it was unanimously decided to order out on a general strike all the cigarette box makers who are still at work.

DR. RAMBAUD AND WIFE HURT IN AUTO WRECK

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Dr. George Gieber Rambaud, director of the Pasteur Institute in New York, was perhaps injured mortally; his wife, Mme. Gertrude Reache, the prima donna, was seriously hurt, and four others were injured when a sixty horsepower car that Dr. Rambaud was driving turned turtle when he was rounding a sharp curve at 11 o'clock this morning on the East Park road, four miles north of Poughkeepsie.

CANVASS WORKERS WIN ONE DAY STRIKE

After having his plant tied up for one day by a strike of his employees, H. Wasserman, 94 Prince street, signed an agreement yesterday with the Canvass Makers' Union granting all demands.

COMES TO GREET TOGO.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—Adjutant General Verbeck went to New York City tonight to extend a formal welcome on behalf of Governor Dix to Admiral Count Togo of the Japanese navy, who will arrive in New York City tomorrow on the Lusitania from England.

CONN. TRADE UNIONS OUT FOR REVENGE

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—Labor organizations throughout the State are preparing today to enter politics as organizations in revenge for the defeat of the employers' liability and workmen's compensation act which was defeated in the House after being passed by the Senate.

DOCKERS TIE UP LONDON SHIPPING

10,000 Men Walk Out to Force Bosses to Keep Agreement.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—More than 10,000 men are out today in the strike of the dockers and the number is steadily increasing by additional walkouts.

THIRTY IRON WORKERS STRIKE IN BROOKLYN

Thirty inside iron workers employed by the Pelee company, manufacturers of fireproof doors and sashes, 392-370 Reel avenue, Brooklyn, are on strike because the firm has refused to grant its employees a shorter workday and better shop conditions.

JEWELER HAS ESCAPE FROM DEATH BY A 'CLICK'

Two men ran out of a small jewelry store in the dry goods section of Brooklyn, early yesterday afternoon, with the proprietor after them, yelling, "Stop thieves!"

SCABS ARE READY TO BREAK CAR STRIKE

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—Approval of the strike of the 400 street railway employees of Des Moines, Iowa, was voted here today by the executive council of the International Association of Street Railway Employees.

DE LA BARRA FORCES VASQUEZ GOMEZ OUT

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez, the Mexican Minister of the Interior, resigned his position in the Cabinet today.

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POSTOFFICE KEEPS AGED METHODISTS

That Is Why Book Comp. n. Wants Second Class Rates to Stand.

The lawyers for the magazine publishers and other persons who are opposed to an increase in the rate for second class mail matter, had an opportunity to cross-examine the Postoffice Department witnesses before the commission which is conducting hearings in the Federal Building.

MORGAN LOANED BROKERS MILLION AND SNATCHED T. C. I.

Eight Men Rescued When Down in Wave Seemed to Be Inevitable. Two shipwrecked crews were brought to this port yesterday, one by the Boston steamship Massachusetts and the other by the Red Cross liner Brika, from Spain.

MEXICO LOSES RAILWAY?

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 2.—Government officials declare that Mexico has not lost control of the National Railway, but it is stated on good authority that before President Brown left to New York a high official had admitted that the government had lost control and that New York bankers were dictating nominations of the members of the board, disregarding the Mexican Government's wishes.

J. B. Schierenbeck

SOCCCEEDS E. W. SIMS. CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—James W. Wilkerson, noted as a "trust buster" in all the trust prosecutions in the Chicago district, as a special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, today took up his duties as United States District Attorney, succeeding Edwin W. Sims, who had held the position for five years.

White Rose

One Quality Only, the Best Dandy for Iced Tea.

M. SOLOMON

Delicatessen and Lunch Room. 177-179 Park Row, New York.

"Peter Brew"

The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

FREE! SPECIAL DELIVERIES to the Bronx and Westchester County. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE Home Furnished \$75.00. PARLOR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM, KITCHEN.

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Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, including names and addresses.

## CAPITALISM IN SOUTH AFRICA

### Socialist Agitator Tells How Gold Magnates Seized and Run Country.

Last night at the Rand School, 112 West 12th street, Archibald Crawford, editor of the South African Voice of Labor, who is on a lecture tour around the world, addressed an interested audience on South Africa from the point of view of the working man.

Before dealing with his main subject, he touched upon conditions in New Zealand and Australia, from which countries he came to America.

Comrade Crawford is the editor of the Voice of Labor of South Africa, and has had a stormy and furiously active career in the Socialist and labor movement in that country. Crawford founded the Voice of Labor some three years ago, and it is today the only Socialist paper in South Africa.

He has long been a member of the American Socialist Society of Engineers, and to his activity in the Socialist movement, and his industrial organization, has been twice elected from the organization, and being nominated on appeal to London. He learned of his second reinstatement on arriving in New York yesterday.

He has twice been a candidate for Parliament. The first time he ran for the Transvaal Parliament as a labor candidate, under the auspices of the labor party. It was a straight fight against one opponent, a Unionist, and he came with 150 votes of 1,000.

The second time he ran for the South African Union Parliament as a Socialist candidate, making Socialism the issue. This was a four-cornered fight, and he was opposed by the National (Boer) candidate, a Unionist, and a Labor party man. It was the first time a Socialist had run, and the showing was but poor. However, it broke the ice, and sentiment has since come round very largely in favor of a Socialist as opposed to a labor candidate.

He was briefly introduced by Al-gerson Lee.

Comrade Crawford briefly referred, at the outset, to conditions in New Zealand and Australia, countries from which he had just come. "Socialistic" New Zealand had its Socialist party, but not a single member sat in any public office. The so-called "Labor" laws were calculated to exercise a specific influence over workmen, and were only "capitalist reforms" of the character described as "futile" in the 1905 manifesto of the Socialist party of America. He expected to see American capitalist politicians urge New Zealand reform legislation in the near future as a cure for Socialist agitation.

The Australian Labor party had proved of little use to the workmen of Australia, and was mostly engaged in breaking strikes among workmen. He predicted their early downfall and the rise of the Australian Socialist party.

"South Africa was Comrade Crawford's main theme. After describing the relative positions of the five chief colonies—Rhodesia, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River colony, and Natal—he stated that, with the exception of Rhodesia, these colonies, a little over a year ago, decided to form a political amalgamation. The "Union of South Africa," as it is called, became an established fact on May 31, 1910, on the eighth anniversary of the declaration of peace between Boer and Britain.

South Africa was little heard of before the discovery of prodigious deposits of gold and diamonds within its borders. First the Kimberley diamond fields—now "De Beers" monopolies—which yield 9 per cent of all diamonds produced in the world, were discovered, and a few years after the Rand gold mines were brought to light.

With the discovery of these mines about thirty years ago, capital seized upon the Rand, and the individual digger of gold disappeared to make way for the mighty machine plant with its economical production. Capitalist progress in the last thirty years is manifest in the record outputs of gold constantly being established.

In 1880 South Africa contributed nothing to the world's gold supply. Twenty-five years ago it contributed a small 5 per cent; twelve years ago, a quarter of the world's annual output came from South Africa; last year the proportion was 40 per cent, and all probability South Africa today is producing one-half of all the gold being extracted from the earth. These rec-



THREE SOCIALIST EDITORS.

Archibald Crawford, editor of the Voice of Labor of South Africa, who lectured here last evening, is the figure on the right. Next to him is Mrs. Dora B. Montefiore, of London Justice. On the left is H. E. Holland, editor of the Sydney International Socialist, and general secretary of the Socialist Federation of Australia.

ords help to explain the universal rise in the cost of living during the last twenty years, and as more records are to come, the tendency would still be for the cost of living to increase.

**Mining and Towns.**  
Ninety-five per cent of all gold produced in South Africa comes from the "Rand" (Witwatersrand). The reef stretches from east to west a length of fifty or sixty miles, and dips into the earth southwards at an angle of about 43 degrees. The grade is almost uniform throughout, and gold is being mined in payable quantities at depths of over 4,000 feet.

The City of Johannesburg is situated in the center of this area, and has grown from the mining camp of twenty-five years ago to its present up-to-date appearance and population of about a quarter of a million. Several smaller towns have sprung up along the Reef in recent years, and are visible and rapidly growing in size.

When Capital came to the Rand it, of course, set about establishing a congenial economic environment for its particular purpose, viz: to extract the maximum "surplus" of gold out of the Reef. Paul Kruger and his government were obstacles to be removed, and a leading capitalist, Dr. Jameson, organized an armed force to march, in accordance with prearranged plans, upon Johannesburg, gather an army, proceed to Pretoria, and overthrow the Kruger "dynasty."

**The Jameson Raid.**  
Oom Paul, however, was wise to their plans, and intercepted them with a superior force. The Jameson raid ended in fiasco, and four of its leaders, including the much respected American citizen, John Hays Hammond, were sentenced to death. These sentences were never carried out, a payment of some \$120,000 each securing their freedom. Dr. Jameson is the present leader of the opposition party in the Union Parliament of South Africa, and was knighted last year by King George. He is now Sir Leander Starr Jameson, K. C. B., etc., and a certain future premier of South Africa.

The failure of the Jameson raid was no deterrent to the capitalist class in South Africa. The profits were so impelling that immediate action was taken to gain their object with the mighty force of British arms. The Boer War was engineered. Millions of dollars were spent by the British taxpayers, thousands of British corpses were strewn over the South African veldt and its rivers ran red with British blood—not that a single Britisher might profit to the extent of a brass farthing—but that a few capitalists should get more of the gold produced by labor and the working-man less!

**Black Displaces White.**  
The British workingman had all sorts of promises and inducements held out to him to go and fight, plenty of jobs and big wages would be his reward. But after the war he was disillusioned. Black men were preferred because they worked for wages one-ninth those of the whites. According to a recent report of the government mining engineer the average wage of a white worker in the mines is \$4.50, whereas a black man costs his master but 50 cents.

dress among white men out of work, some hundreds were employed to work at kaffir work for kaffir wages. The proportion of "cheap" laborers is constantly in the ascendant.

**Import Chinese Labor.**  
Not satisfied with the existing supply of black labor in South Africa, the black population is about 3,000,000, the insatiable capitalist class commenced to howl for still more and still cheaper labor. They had filled the government jobs and Parliament with their nominees, and in opposition to the wishes of the people, passed a law enabling them to import over 50,000 cheap laborers from China before the people had a chance to stop it.

There was an immediate outcry in England. The Tory party was turned out of office and a Liberal party substituted, pledged to repatriate Chinese labor. A Tory constitution just granted the Transvaal, calculated to perpetuate capitalist political rule, was withdrawn and a more democratic constitution granted by the Liberals, making certain the political triumph of the Dutch element, which was also in favor of repatriating the Chinese.

But the existence of cheap Chinese laborers had already created a new economic environment, and their repatriation—so said the mine owners—meant the closing of a number of mines and the dismissal of thousands of whites. General Botha met this by a policy of "repatriation and replacement," which meant that not a single Chinaman would be repatriated unless an equally cheap laborer could be found to substitute him. Hence the Botha government has functioned chiefly in obtaining cheap colored laborers for the mine owners, and has actually exceeded the most optimistic calculations of the capitalists by substituting for the 53,000 Chinese repatriated, over 100,000 Kaffirs, who worked for a lower wage under the same "slave" conditions as the Chinese.

Ninety per cent of the Kaffirs employed in the mines come from outside the Transvaal, and 62 per cent from outside British South Africa—the foreign kaffirs coming mostly from Portuguese East Africa. The wise British working man, remarked the speaker, thinks he has got one back on the capitalists who trapped him into a needless war, while said capitalists are laughing up their sleeves.

**Capitalism Highly Developed.**  
A peculiar feature of the capitalist political policy in South Africa is its advocacy of municipalization and nationalization. In fact, every enterprise of importance starts at the stage, and the condition of South Africa as a State, and Johannesburg as a municipality indicates that South Africa is more highly developed in its mode of production than any other country in the world. Nowhere else is there a greater "State" trust, or a greater "municipal" trust.

The State owns the one railway system, telegraph and telephone systems, postoffices and parcels post, land, banks, tin, diamonds, and gold mines, farms, etc. Johannesburg has its own street cars, electric power supply, markets, parks, and cemeteries, swimming baths, cattle sale yards, abattoirs—all monopolies, and a citizen could rent a municipal shop, office, or house. The capitalists have gone so far as to favor the taxation of land values and compulsory expropriation of land.

It is thus obvious, continued the speaker, that "municipalization and nationalization" is a stage—and he hoped the last—of capitalism. It is already reached in South Africa, but yet unattained in America.

method from America, the "municipalization" of England and the "nationalization" of Germany and France and, unhampered by past institutions, was bounding ahead.

South Africa, said the speaker, would yet startle the economic world and perhaps all humanity.

New industries start from the beginning as trusts. Meat, coal, gold, diamonds, dynamite, land, electric power are all trustified, and the trusts own the State and municipality, and benefit from the savings effected by the elimination of the private capitalist in State and municipal enterprises. Trusts are welcomed as a means of establishing industries which require economical methods to succeed. The Electric Power Trust was started to fulfill a contract with the "Rand Mines, Limited," to supply electrical energy at 1.0 cent per unit. This trust has purchased for \$4,000,000 the right to use the Victoria Falls—one of the largest in the world—for a hundred years, but meantime, it is fulfilling this contract by power from auxiliary steam-generating stations, erected on the Rand, and supplied with "bought" coal. Once the falls are harnessed and its own coal mines developed, the price—which is already the lowest in the world—will be still more reduced.

The Rand Mines, Limited, control 40 per cent of the mines on the Rand, and, according to their consulting engineer, their plant will be "electrified" by the end of 1911, the effect of which will be to increase the tonnage of ore mined from 15,000,000 to 27,500,000. An adjustment of labor—electrical mechanics superseding steam mechanics—will be the only effect—37 increase of workers employed being anticipated.

**Why a Strike Was Lost.**  
Comrade Crawford described the methods employed to oust the white (dear) miner and train the black (cheap) laborer to do his work. This attempt had brought on a big miners' strike in 1907. The strike failed for two reasons. Firstly, the color prejudice caused the whites to ignore the operation, and secondly, the hoisting engineers stuck by the bosses, hauling scabs and their products up and down the mine shaft, but with this experience, and inspired by I. W. W. literature from America, arose a sentiment in favor of industrial unionism.

Like capitalist development, that of the working class movement has been most rapid. In seven years the labor movement has grown from being a mere tail of one of the capitalist parties to its present advanced position.

Two years ago, due to economic development, the movement reached the parting of the ways. The opportunist and mere vote seeker strove to pull the whole movement one way, the revolutionary Socialist—himself a product of capitalist development—fought to have the movement revolutionary and function educationally, rather than exploit the ignorance of the working class.

## TOBACCO TRUST HOLDS UP DIVIDEND

### Because It Would Be "Improper and Lacking in Respect" to Court.

American Tobacco stock dropped fifteen points from 355 to 370 within ten minutes on the curb yesterday. The reason was based on rumors of injunctions by St. Louis stockholders who are dissatisfied with the suggested plans of reorganization, which they claim, are intended more to squeeze the minority shareholders than to meet the conditions imposed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Standard Oil was also off five points on rumors of renewed litigation in connection with reorganization plans.

At the meeting of the directors of the American Tobacco Company yesterday it was unanimously resolved that no dividend be declared at this time on the common stock of the company. It was also resolved that the secretary of the company be authorized to mail to each holder of the common stock a letter to that effect, explaining the reasons for such action on the part of the directors.

Joseph T. Wilcox, secretary of the company, said that a letter would be mailed to the stockholders at once, advising them of the board's action, and saying in part:

"In the ordinary course the regular dividend upon the common stock of the company would be declared at the present time, payable in September. Although the earnings of the company would amply justify the payment of the usual dividend, the directors feel that at the present time, and in advance of the approval by the court of any plan of disintegration, it would be improper and perhaps lacking in respect to the court for them to make any distribution of earnings to the common stock, and have therefore determined to omit the declaration of the usual September dividend."

The attorneys for the tobacco company have been holding conferences during the last few days with a view of outlining a plan for the company's reorganization. Just what plan is contemplated the attorneys refuse to state.

Secretary Babcock of the preferred stockholders' protective committee states that the large amount of the stock has been turned into the depository by the holders, but declines to say just how much.

## SPORTS

### GIANTS KEEP IT UP

#### Play Pirates Off Their Feet in Fast Game and Take First in First Series, 8 to 4.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Pirates hammered Matty hard today, but class told in the end and the Giants broke the Pittsburgh winning streak by taking the opener of the series, 8-4.

McGraw's men carried on another whirlwind base running session and the locals were simply played off their feet by the brief work on the paths. The game was a case of baseball brains and daring against sheer hitting and lumbering work by the Pirates. Clarke's men hammered Matty for fifteen safeties, but strangely enough their smashes netted them only fifteen bases, not a Pirate advancing more than a base on any one hit. Four lightning double plays halted the Pirates when they appeared most threatening. Timely hitting, fleetness on the paths and wide-awake, class work in every department made it easy for the Giants.

Mathewson stood up for the full nine innings under a stiff hammering, but he never was in grave danger. The score:

Pittsburg.	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Byrne, 3b.....	4 1 0 4 1 0
Leach, cf.....	4 1 3 4 0 0
Carey, lf.....	3 0 1 4 1 1
Wagner, ss.....	4 1 3 2 5 0
Miller, 2b.....	4 1 1 2 0 0
Flynn, 1b.....	4 0 3 4 1 0
Wilson, rf.....	4 0 1 0 0 1
Gibson, c.....	3 0 2 6 2 1
Adams, p.....	0 0 0 0 0 0
Steele, p.....	3 0 0 1 1 0
Campbell.....	1 0 0 0 0 0
Clarke.....	1 0 1 0 0 0

Totals..... 33 4 15 27 11 3

New York. A. B. R. H. O. A. E.  
Devore, lf..... 5 1 2 1 0 0  
Doyle, 2b..... 5 1 2 8 3 0  
Snodgrass, cf..... 4 1 2 1 0 0  
Becker, rf..... 4 0 1 1 1 0  
Merkle, 3b..... 4 0 1 11 2 0  
Herzog, 3b..... 4 1 0 2 0 0  
Fletcher, ss..... 4 2 0 3 0 0  
Meyers, c..... 3 1 1 3 1 0  
Mathewson, p..... 4 1 1 2 2 0

Totals..... 37 8 14 27 20 1  
\*Batted for Gibson in ninth.  
\*Batted for Steele in ninth.

Pittsburg..... 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—4  
New York..... 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 2—8

## DODGERS SHUT OUT

### Archer's Homer in Tenth Inning Wins for Cubs in Desperately Fought Pitcher's Battle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The Cubs took the first game of their series with the Brooklyn Dodgers in one of the most desperate pitcher's battles fought in Chicago for many moons. The Cubs won, 1 to 0, in ten innings. Archer driving the ball over the right field fence for the only run of the game. The Cub catcher was the first man up in the Cub tenth. The count was two and two, and he smashed into the next one, trotting about the bases as the fans poured to the field to congratulate him.

Cole and Rucker fought the remarkable battle. But one hit was made off the elongated twirler of the Cub staff. Rucker was almost as effective, the Cubs getting to aim for four hits, two of them going for extra bases. The game was brilliantly contested, the Cubs giving Cole perfect support, as the only error made by the Cubs was the pitcher's own fumble of a bunt. The Dodgers did not make a slip behind the great pitching of Rucker. The score:

Brooklyn.	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Tooley, as.....	4 0 0 0 2 0
Daubert, 1b.....	2 0 0 14 0 0
Wheat, lf.....	4 0 0 1 0 0
Hummel, 2b.....	2 0 0 4 1 0
Davidson, cf.....	3 0 0 0 0 0
Coulson, rf.....	4 0 0 1 0 0
E. Zimmerman, 3b.....	2 0 1 1 4 0
Bergen, c.....	3 0 0 0 0 0
Rucker, p.....	2 0 0 0 0 0

Totals..... 29 0 0 12 7 12 0

Chicago. A. B. R. H. O. A. E.  
Scheik, lf..... 3 0 0 1 0 0  
Schulte, rf..... 4 0 0 3 1 0  
Hofman, cf..... 4 0 0 2 1 0  
Zimmerman, 2b..... 4 0 0 1 2 0  
Doyle, 3b..... 3 0 0 0 0 0  
Tinker, ss..... 3 0 0 2 7 0  
Saier, 1b..... 4 0 1 17 0 0  
Archer, c..... 3 1 1 4 0 0  
Cole, p..... 3 0 0 0 5 1

Totals..... 30 1 4 20 18 1  
\*None out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0  
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

## OTHER BASEBALL GAMES.

**National League.**  
At St. Louis..... R. H. E.  
Boston..... 0 3 0 6 0 0 1—5 11 0  
St. Louis..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—2 8 2

**American League.**  
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati and Philadelphia game postponed; rain.  
At Washington—First game.  
Chicago..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 2 0  
Washington..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3 9 2

**American League.**  
At Philadelphia— R. H. E.  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—3 5 0

**At Cincinnati—Cincinnati and Philadelphia game postponed; rain.**  
At Washington—First game.  
Chicago..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 2 0  
Washington..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3 9 2

## N PS SLAM YANKEES

### In Poorly Played Game, Hit Quinn Hard in Ninth Inning and Nose Out Highlanders.

Those formidable enemies of the Highlanders, the Cleveland Naps, appeared in our midst yesterday and trounced our somewhat wabby team by the score of 10 to 3. On their last Western trip the Yankees left four defeats behind them when they left Cleveland. Evidently the Naps think they can do it again. Anyway they made a start on it yesterday.

The contest was a burlesque of a game, both teams playing poorly. The Naps did the harder hitting. They slapped Quinn for five hits in the ninth, made four runs, and grabbed the game right there. The New Yorks filled the bases in their half, but Chase ended it with a weak poke o' Blanding. The score:

Cleveland.	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Irahey, lf.....	5 1 1 1 5 1 0
Olsen, ss.....	4 2 2 1 0 2
Jackson, rf.....	5 2 3 1 0 0
Lajoie, 1b.....	4 2 2 6 0 0
McMillis.....	0 1 0 0 0 0
Stoval, 1b.....	0 0 0 2 0 0
Sall, 3b.....	5 0 3 0 1 2
Birmingham, cf.....	5 1 2 1 0 0
Burner, 2b.....	5 0 2 2 3 0
G. Fisher, c.....	5 1 0 3 0 0
Krapp, p.....	3 0 2 1 2 0
Blanding, p.....	1 0 0 0 2 0

Totals..... 43 10 16 27 9 4

New York. A. B. R. H. O. A. E.  
Caldwell, lf..... 5 1 1 1 0 0  
Chase, 1b..... 6 2 1 0 1 1  
Hemphill, cf..... 5 1 1 5 2 0  
Cree, rf..... 5 1 3 1 0 0  
Knight, 3b..... 5 0 2 3 3 2  
Magnor, ss..... 2 1 1 3 5 0  
Gardner, 2b..... 5 0 1 4 4 3  
Sweeney, c..... 4 1 2 1 0 0  
R. Fisher, p..... 1 0 0 1 4 0  
\*Hartsell..... 0 1 0 0 0 0  
Quinn, p..... 2 0 1 0 3 0  
\*Johnson..... 0 0 0 0 0 0

Totals..... 40 3 13 27 20 4  
\*Ran for Lajoie in the ninth inning.  
\*Batted for R. Fisher in the fifth inning.  
\*Batted for Quinn in the ninth inning.

Cleveland..... 1 1 1 0 1 0 3 4—10  
New York..... 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 1—3

## MAGEE'S SUSPENSION STANDS

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—By a vote of 9 to 1 the Board of Directors of the National Baseball League today upheld President Lynch in his action of fining and suspending Sherwood Magee, outfielder of the Philadelphia club, for assaulting Umpire Finneran during a recent game with the St. Louis team in Philadelphia. Later President Murphy, of Chicago, filed a dissenting opinion.

**"WHITE HOPES" TOMORROW.**  
The "White Hope" tournament, which takes place tomorrow night, at the Twentieth Century Athletic Club, 56th street and Broadway, should furnish the real fireworks. The names of "Battling" Tony, "Knockout" Murphy, "Scissors" Kelly, Jack Hopkins, Johnny Connors, and Joe Hollis, have been added to the long list of entries, making a total of twenty-one heavyweights who will compete. The winner of the tournament will be matched against Tony Ross, of the winner of the "Porky" Flynn and Jim Barry fight, which takes place next Tuesday night.

## FITCHER'S WORLD RECORD.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 2.—It was declared here last night by sporting writers that "Flame" Delhi, premier pitcher of the Los Angeles Pacific Coast League team, had established a new world's record in the same Sunday with Fortson, Delhi pitched only 75 balls for the nine innings, as against 105, the former record. In the first inning he pitched just four balls, and in the second five. His control throughout was perfect. Delhi goes to the Chicago Americans next year.

## CHANGES IN CHICAGO TEAM.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Charles Murphy, owner of the Cubs, today announced the release to the Newark, N. J., club of outfielder Bill Collins, who came here from Boston. At the same time he announced the purchase of Earl Mosely, a right-handed pitcher, who, with the Youngstown ball team, has won his last thirteen games.

## STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	National League.			American League.		
	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago.....	57	33	.639	45	46	.492
New York.....	57	28	.679	51	43	.541
Philadelphia.....	56	27	.677	50	46	.521
Pittsburg.....	56	28	.667	49	45	.522
St. Louis.....	52	42	.556	48	49	.490
Cincinnati.....	38	53	.415	36	61	.371
Brooklyn.....	34	59	.365	34	59	.365
Boston.....	21	74	.221	25	67	.269

## GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

**National League.**  
New York at Pittsburg; Brooklyn at Chicago; Philadelphia at Cincinnati; Boston at St. Louis.

**American League.**  
Cleveland at New York; St. Louis at Philadelphia; Detroit at Boston; Chicago at Washington.

**Bronx Preparatory School**  
1612 WASHINGTON AVENUE.  
Near E. 172d St., Bronx.

**GEORGE EHLENBERGER**  
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER.  
100 WICKOFF AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**CALLAHAN**  
THE HATTER  
149 BOWERY.

**Gustav Stiglitz**  
WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.  
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# MORE REVOLUTION THREATENED IN CUBA

## Declare Gomez's Administration Is Rotten—Given 15 Days to Vacate.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—The administration awaited with some trepidation this morning further reports of the progress of the uprising led by Gen. Guillermo Javier Acevedo, a veteran of the Cuban War of Independence, which was announced by means of placards and handbills all over the capital. While the government officers are disposed to treat the alleged revolt lightly in public discussion of it and declare that Acevedo has but five men to back him up in his intention to overturn the administration of President Gomez, it seems to be well established that Acevedo has at least fifty well armed followers and that the chances are excellent that a still larger force will join him at Matanzas, at which town he is expected today. It is rumored persistently also that a similar uprising is on the point of breaking in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The manifesto, which General Acevedo issued by means of posters, reads as follows:

"The constant immoralities, robberies and pillage of the Gomez administration forces us to take arms against the rotten government and its still more rotten administration, which has trampled on the people and destroyed our national honor, which cost the sacrifice of so many lives to obtain. All Cubans, whether civilians or military, who feel any love for their homes or for their country are offended and we count upon their aid."

"We give the government fifteen days to relinquish authority. If the government fails to do this we shall reduce all the territory of the republic to ashes. As to methods of warfare we demand that all corporations shall fall to give transportation to the government military under penalty of suffering similar destruction of property."

"Long live Cuba and down with the rotten Gomez administration!"

The manifesto closes with an exhortation to "free Cuba in 1911." It is signed "General in command of the movement, G. Acevedo."

Friends of President Gomez assert that Acevedo's demonstration (they refuse to dignify it by the term revolt) was planned by enemies of the administration to coincide with the visit of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and possibly clear the way for intervention by the United States.

## VARDAMAN FOR U. S. SENATE.

Former Governor of Mississippi Beats Rival Plumes in Primaries.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 2.—That ex-Governor James K. Vardaman received a sufficient number of votes in yesterday's Democratic primary to insure his election to the United States Senate was practically conceded this afternoon by all factions. At noon Vardaman was ahead of the combined vote of C. H. Alexander and Senator Leroy Percy by 15,000, with indications that further returns would add to this lead.

Complete returns received at 9 a. m. from 500 voting places had shown a vote cast of 47,136, divided as follows: Vardaman, 34,588; Percy, 10,671; Alexander, 11,877.

## ENGINEER CUT DOWN.

FORT HUNTER, N. Y., Aug. 2.—While about to cross the eastbound track of the New York Central Railroad, at Tribes Hill, at 11:40 o'clock today, George Bennett, aged 40, of Albany, a freight engineer, was struck and instantly killed by an engine running light on the eastbound tracks. The body was badly mangled. Bennett has a wife and child living in Albany, where the body has been removed.

## WATER FAMINE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—Owing to the continued drought this city is facing a serious water famine. Every effort is being made to curtail the use of water and conserve the supply and the city officials admit the situation is grave. All of the big breweries, which have big artesian plants, are furnishing water to every one who will carry it away and water is being shipped in from the mountains in tank cars.

## PARKS AND HALLS.

**HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO**  
Headquarters for Labor Unions  
127th St. and Second Ave.  
G. T. BOAG, General Manager.

**Astoria Schuetzen Park**  
Broadway and Steinway ave., Astoria, L. I.  
Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater N. Y.  
J. LINK, Proprietor.

**Labor Lyceum**  
940 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn.  
Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations.  
Organized and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Wiloughby.

**Labor Temple**  
343-347 E. 84th St., New York.  
Workers' Educational Association.  
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls.  
Telephone, 1000 7th.

## DEMENTED MOTHER ATTACKED HUSBAND

William C. Gross, 27 years old, his wife, Freda, 25 years old, and their baby, which was born only three days ago, were taken to Lebanon Hospital in the same ambulance early yesterday morning. The father's throat had been cut and it was feared that he would die; the mother was suffering from a fit of temporary insanity and the baby went along as a matter of course.

Mrs. Gross had been under the care of a nurse, Mrs. Gallagher, since the birth of her child. While the nurse was out of the room for a moment Mrs. Gross got out of bed, went to the bathroom and procured a razor. She entered the room where her husband lay sleeping and slashed his throat in two places.

Mrs. Gallagher ran in and grappled with the demented woman, but Mrs. Gross broke away from her and was still flourishing the razor when Policeman Gabel came in from the street. The policeman succeeded in disarming Mrs. Gross, and Mrs. Gallagher held the young woman while Gabel went out and telephoned for an ambulance.

## NEWSDEALERS TO PAY LICENSE NOW

City Enforces Ancient Ruling to Squeeze Pennies From Those Who Earn a Pittance.

Following a decision given recently by the Corporation Counsel, Deputy Chief John J. Bracken, in charge of the Brooklyn Bureau of Licenses, has begun the work of forcing newspaper dealers, fruit and soda water sellers and bootblack stand owners who are doing business on Brooklyn sidewalks within the stoop line, to pay licenses.

Although Chief Bracken is making it plain to the tradesmen that they must comply with the law at once, there will be no arrests made. There are several sections of the code of city ordinances which describe the privileges of these dealers. The one under which the license bureau officials are proceeding now has never been enforced before.

Hundreds of newsdealers who earn a few pennies a day through selling papers on a small stand in front of their stores as a side issue to the cigar and stationery business, are hard hit by the new movement of the license bureau. Many of them cannot afford to pay the annual license fee and will be obliged to remove their stands on the sidewalk and sell inside their stores.

Chief Bracken's men have summonses, and dealers who refuse to pay licenses will be haled to court and punished if they persist in their refusal to pay. The tradesmen are being told that they have ten days in which to get the licenses, and no action will be taken against them within that time.

For newsdealers the license is \$5 annually; for fruit and soda water sellers, \$10; and for bootblacks, \$5 for each chair.

## GREATEST HEAT IN FORTY YEARS

Great Suffering in Cities Results in Probable Loss of Thousands of Lives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Not in the past forty years have temperatures in the United States during the late spring and early summer been so uniformly high for so long a period and over such a large portion of the country as this year, according to Weather Bureau officials.

The intense heat occurring over the more populous sections caused great suffering in the congested portions of the cities and resulted in the loss of probably thousands of lives.

Lack of rainfall over the great agricultural districts during much of the long heated period greatly retarded vegetable growth and threatened a serious curtailment of crop production. Opportune rains, however, with cooler weather, greatly improved conditions, and the outlook at the present time is favorable for the gathering of the usual harvests of most of the great staples.

The period of greatest discomfort was from June 22 to July 10. The nearest approach to the recent hot waves was in 1901.

## TWO BREAK FROM JAIL IN CANANDAIGUA

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A jail delivery took place this morning at the Canandaigua jail. Frank Rubi, 32 years old, sentenced for larceny, and Thomas Fitzgerald, 35 years old, sentenced from Geneva for intoxication, sawed a bar of iron two and a half inches wide and nearly an inch thick, moved it from its place and got out upon the roof of the stone shed from which they were able to drop to the ground.

Fitzgerald was wearing chains, but the two men succeeded in sawing the chains through and left them behind on the floor of the jail.

Rubi is from Pennsylvania, where he served time in the Eastern Penitentiary.

## NEVADA INDIANS TAKE TO WARPATH

RENO, Nev., Aug. 2.—"Salmon River Jim," a "bad" Indian, and six companions have started a war of their own to avenge the deaths of "Indian Mike's" hand, wiped out recently after killing stockmen.

Superintendent Hoover of the McDemmitt Reservation, today wired that Jim and his band were off the reservation with good arms and bad whisky. Sheriff Serritt has a posse out for the band and has warned Sheriff Smith of Modere County, Cal., that the "war cloud" is moving that way.

## MATCH CAUSED HER DEATH.

TUCKAHOE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Mrs. John W. Snags, 23, wife of an express engineer on the Atlantic City division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, stepped on a match in her home here, today. The flame ignited her dress, and she was so terribly burned that she died two hours later.

## FIVE MILLIONS IN GREATER N. Y. TODAY

Bureau of Vital Statistics Erupts With Interesting Figures.

If the stork attends to its business today, that is, making a trip somewhere every four minutes, by noon the population of Greater New York will be just 5,000,407. That is the way Dr. Guiffroy, registrar of vital statistics, calculated it yesterday.

There is only one city in the world that has a larger population than New York, and that is London, the population of which at the census taken last spring was found to be 7,252,953, which is about 2,250,000 more than the New York figures. In 1901, when the next previous census was taken in England, the population of London was 6,581,420, so that in ten years there had been a growth of 671,543, which was not so large as had been expected, because in 1909 the authorities estimated that the population of London was 7,429,740. The increase that actually had taken place came in the suburban section and there had been an actual decrease in the crowded districts according to the census takers. This is taken as a healthy sign the same as the decrease of the Borough of Manhattan is a welcome sign, signifying the concentration of business and the breaking up of the congested slum centers.

As a whole, however, the Greater City of New York is gaining on London, and Joseph Caccavajo, who is rated as a population expert, estimates that by 1950, which is before the Interborough will give up the present subway, New York will have a population of 19,250,000.

The city next to New York in point of population is Paris, which in 1906 had 2,763,393 inhabitants, and next comes Tokio, the capital of the Empire in the East, with 2,136,073 people. Next follows Chicago, which in the minds of its own people is destined to be the future metropolis of all America, with a population of 2,185,283, which are the figures for last year, and no doubt Chicago has grown some since then.

Next in size are Berlin with 2,101,933, and Vienna with 2,055,588 inhabitants. Philadelphia has 1,549,003, and Boston comes way behind with 670,685, due to the fact that its natural suburban sections have not yet been consolidated with the mother city.

## Every Four Minutes.

According to Health Department reports there is a birth in the City of New York every four minutes, a death every seven minutes and a marriage, not counting those who go out of the State for the purpose, every eleven minutes.

This is the population of the City of New York distributed by boroughs:

Manhattan	2,393,636
The Bronx	487,427
Brooklyn	1,716,853
Queens	316,830
Richmond	89,852
Total	5,000,407

The increase since the federal census have been as follows:

Boroughs	Increase	Percentage
Manhattan	62,094	2.6
The Bronx	56,457	13.1
Brooklyn	82,501	5.0
Queens	28,589	10.0
Richmond	3,883	.5
City	235,524	4.9

The population of the greater city July 1, 1898, was 3,272,415. During these thirteen years the city has increased 53 per cent.

## SAVES FIVE CAUGHT UNDER BURNING AUTO

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Two men and three women had a narrow escape from death under an automobile between Riverhead and Wading River last evening. The automobile is owned by Charles A. Aldrich, of Sayville. With him in the car were a Mr. and Mrs. Beebe, Miss Beebe and another young woman. On nearing the top of a hill Aldrich tried to throw on the low speed. The clutch failed to grasp, the car ran backward down the hill, and near the bottom turned over, with the five occupants under it. The oil took fire.

Charles G. Schnatz, an employe of the New York Telephone Company, who saw the accident, got a fence rail and pried up the forward part of the machine so that the two men could get free. With more rails the three men managed to lift up the tonneau enough for the women to crawl out. They were taken to a farm house, where it was found that Miss Beebe had a fractured rib. The machine was saved.

## SAY STANDARD OIL ROBBED J. D.'S CITY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 1.—As a result of the raid made by city officials last night on the artificial gas plant of the East Ohio Gas Company, a Standard Oil subsidiary, which supplies the city with artificial and natural gas, they laid part of their alleged evidence before County Prosecutor Cline today with a view to possible grand jury investigation.

The raiders, who were aided by city police, obtained samples of the product which they claim the company has been mixing with so-called artificial gas, and which they assert is natural gas. These samples will be analyzed at once.

The public pays 80 cents a thousand feet for artificial gas and 30 cents for natural.

## BOOM KILLED CARPENTER.

A boom fell on board the ship Tanager, which is tied up at Pier C in Jersey City, yesterday, and Peter Burke, a carpenter, of 395 Manhattan avenue, Manhattan, was so badly injured that he died of reaching the City Hospital in Jersey City.

## WHAT SHE LEAVES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Mme. Morozoff, owner of the largest cotton mill in Russia, is dead. She leaves a fortune of \$40,000,000.

## PRESIDENT FIRES CAPTAIN HARRIS

Inspector's Appeal to Secretary Nagel Results in His Abrupt Dismissal.

Captain Ira Harris, who for years has been supervising inspector of steam vessels of the second district, was ordered dismissed from the service yesterday by a telegram from Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Harris had appealed to Washington for a hearing of charges brought against him. He has held the office for many years and endeavored to bring about many reforms in the service, which antagonized his superiors.

Harris did not receive official notification of his removal until yesterday morning, when a telegram sent from Washington at 4:50 Tuesday afternoon was delivered to him. This telegram was signed by Secretary Nagel and read:

"The President has directed your removal from the position of supervising inspector, second steamboat inspection district, effective at the close of August 1."

As soon as he got the message Captain Harris forwarded the following telegram to Secretary Nagel:

"Your telegram sent at 4:50 p. m., August 1, received at 9:10 2d. Signed July expense account and this morning's mail before its receipt. Will vacate office and turn over property today."

It is understood that Inspector General Uhler will come on from Washington today to install Capt. Henry M. Seelye in Harris' place.

## DENIES HIDING ANY FIGURES ON WOMEN

Acting Director of Census Answers Berger's Query As to Prostitutes.

(By National Socialist Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Socialist Representative Berger has received an interesting reply from the Director of the Census to a letter he had sent him regarding the alleged suppression of statistics of prostitution in the United States.

On July 27 Berger wrote the following letter to the Director of the Census:

"Reports have come to me from several sources that the clerks employed in tabulating the census returns have been instructed to ignore the classification 'prostitute' and to include disorderly women in the classification of women not engaged in gainful occupations."

"I shall be greatly obliged to you for information on this matter. It seems to me that if the census is to report correctly social and industrial conditions it must report these unfortunate women for what they are, and not attempt to hide their existence under a general classification. Women of this class are one of the inevitable products of our present system of society, and a record of the number of them is quite as legitimate a matter of official information as is the number of unemployed workmen, or of employed children under 16 years of age."

In reply to the foregoing, Dr. Roland P. Falkner, Acting Director of the Census, says:

"I am in receipt of your letter of July 27th and in reply thereto beg to inform you that it is undoubtedly true that the clerks in this office have been instructed to enter persons reported as prostitutes as having no gainful occupation. That this is not intended to suppress the truth regarding prostitution is obvious, as probably not over 1 per cent of the prostitutes in the country are reported as such in the census schedules, and to tabulate them as such would result in an entirely ridiculous understatement. The enumerators cannot be expected to turn in correct information on this point."

"Very few women who are prostitutes are likely to state that fact to the enumerator, and the enumerator would certainly put himself in a most embarrassing position if he reported a woman as a prostitute when he did not have the information from herself directly. There would be no knowing what innocent women might be inadvertently reported as prostitutes if the enumerator was allowed to exercise his own judgment or to accept the statement of others than the person concerned."

"Should the Census Bureau at any time be authorized and instructed by Congress to make a special investigation of prostitution, following up the inquiries regarding individuals with great care and considerable expense, it might be possible to arrive at some approximate idea of the number of prostitutes, but statistics on this subject derived from the ordinary census schedules would be much worse than useless."

## NEWSPAPER MEN EXPELLED.

Khalifa of Agadir Says They Were Not Properly Introduced.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Word was received here today that two newspaper men, Francis MacGough and Alan Ostler, had been expelled from Agadir, Morocco, by the Khalifa of Agadir on the ground that they were not provided with letters of introduction to him. The correspondents were refused shelter and were obliged to sleep in tents.

It is suggested that the Germans objected to their presence.

## PEACE IN NICARAGUA.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 2.—As a result of the announcement that President Diaz and Secretary of War Mena had patched up their differences, business confidence was restored today, and the financial crisis, which was feared, seems averted.

## WHITE SOLD VOTE FOR "PURE" PURPOSE

Labor's Representative Then Asked Senator Lorimer for a Job.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Former Representative Charles A. White, a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1909, continued his testimony before the Senate committee investigating the corruption in Senator Lorimer's election. White, by his own admission, was a labor representative in the Legislature. He told the committee today that he sold his vote for Lorimer in order to expose rotten politics in Illinois. White did not succeed in explaining away to the satisfaction of Senator Dillingham why he appropriated the \$1,000 which he received for his vote to his personal use.

"He said that he did not make the exposure at the time he received \$1,000 because he wanted to get his share of the 'jackpot.'"

"Why did you appropriate this money for your own use?" asked Chairman Dillingham.

"I used this money in various ways because I felt that I was entitled to some compensation for the exposure I intended to make," White answered.

"How did the people of Illinois receive any benefit if you used this money for your personal expenses?" persisted Senator Dillingham.

"Through the exposure of present corruption at Springfield," answered White.

White told of a trip from Chicago to several places in Michigan with Representative L. O'Neill Browne, leader of the minority in the Illinois Assembly in August, 1900.

"I asked Mr. Browne who furnished the money for the Lorimer election," White testified, "but he did not answer me."

"Did he hear you?" asked J. J. Marble, counsel for the committee.

"I think he did," White replied.

"Mr. Browne told me," White added, "that if Governor Deneen had not vetoed a certain bill there would have been \$35,000 more in the 'jackpot' fund. He did not tell me what the bill was."

White said that he did not know very much about the jackpot fund. He did not know the total amount of the fund, who made the contributions or the exact shares of the other members of the Legislature who participated in the jackpot fund.

"What did you do to receive a share of the jackpot?" the witness was asked.

"I do not know why I received it," White replied.

Correspondence between White and Browne was submitted showing that White borrowed about \$100 from Browne. These letters showed that White was out of employment and had spent all his money. White identified a letter written by him to Senator Lorimer on October 18, 1909, to obtain employment.

White told Senator Lorimer that he had been unfortunate in a business enterprise and owed about \$500. White suggested that Senator Lorimer obtain employment for him in the "secret service or investigation department," Senator Lorimer, White said, did not reply.

## DECLARES FOR UNION AGAINST ENGLAND

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—A sensation was caused here today when it was learned that Sylvester, president of the lower house of the Austrian Parliament, in speaking at Salzburg yesterday, declared that Austria, France and Italy should unite to break the power of England which is constantly interfering in political matters all over the world.

He said that this would not be very palatable to England, but as president of the newly elected Parliament he felt bound to express these sentiments. Sylvester stressed the close relations between Austria and Italy, and declared that the Adriatic Sea belonged to the countries bordering it.

The speech has caused a great political sensation and it is regarded here as certain to lead to a demand from England for Sylvester's dismissal and may intensify the Anglo-German situation, as the British are likely to attribute it to German influence.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, Henry Beebe and A. C. Aldrich, Plaintiffs, against W. H. H. B. Morgan, Defendant.

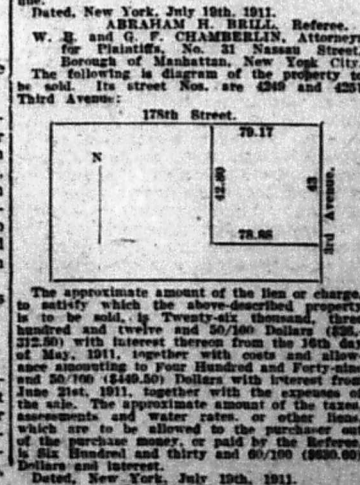
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and hearing date the 21st day of June, 1911, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, to wit: on Thursday, August 3rd, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying 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 the southerly side of East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and the westerly side of Third Avenue, as the same have been legally apportioned and run; thence southerly along the westerly side of Third Avenue forty-three (43) feet; thence westerly, parallel with the southerly side of Third Avenue, one hundred and seventy-eight (178) feet to the corner of the southerly side of Fordham, now Third Avenue, with the westerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-four (184) feet to the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, twenty-one (21) feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known as Nos. 4249 and 4251 Third Avenue.

Dated, New York, July 19th, 1911.

J. BRILL, Referee.

W. G. and G. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 21 Nassau Street, New York City.



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## INSPECTOR FOUND MAGGOTS IN CANDY

Small Storekeeper Is Charged With Having Chocolate Drops Unfit to Eat for Sale.

Inspector John Diester of the Board of Health declared in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday that he found maggots in candy exposed for sale in the store of Morris Rich, who keeps a small candy and stationery store at 1313 First avenue.

Rich was arraigned in court on a charge of violating the Sanitary Code; to wit, having for sale impure candy. The inspector said that he visited the store on July 26 and noticed that the chocolate drops seemed to be affected by the heat and to have partly melted.

The store was such as children would visit to buy a cent's worth of candy at a time. The inspector confiscated some of the candy that appeared on inspection to be unfit to eat. When an examination was made at the Board of Health it was discovered that the chocolates were rotten and full of maggots.

Then a warrant was obtained for the storekeeper and Policeman Casey arrested Rich.

Magistrate Murphy said that he did not have jurisdiction in the disposition of such complaints and could only hold the defendant for trial in Special Sessions. He fixed bail at \$100, which was furnished.

## POSTAL BANK BECOMES A STABLE INSTITUTION

The novelty is wearing off of the postal savings banks here, and yesterday business was transacted in a routine manner unhampered by a crowd of persons who on previous days asked all sorts of questions of the clerks.

Postmaster Morgan, having secured a second stamp, accounts were being opened and deposits accepted yesterday at two windows instead of the single one used on the opening day, when 172 deposits aggregating \$3,775 were deposited. This, however, was but a part of the money invested in the new bank.

It is impossible as yet to ascertain just how many cards and postal bank stamps have been sold. The cards, which have spaces for nine stamps, cost 10 cents apiece. When the cards are filled up by depositors, they will be accepted for the opening of \$1 accounts at the postal bank in the money order division, second floor of the General Postoffice Building.

Postmaster Morgan expects in the near future to be able to open postal banks in at least six branch postoffice stations, two located in the Bronx, two on the east side and two on the west side of Manhattan.

## A SWATTER OF NOTE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2.—The winner of a fly-swatter contest, conducted by a local newspaper, is said to have killed 472,318 flies.

## SELLS BRAIN ON INSTALLMENT PLAN

Woman With Amazing Memory Gets Several Thousand Dollars From Medical Research Institute.

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 2.—Miss Celeste Parrish, who has been for years head of the department of pedagogy at the State Normal School, director of the Muscogee elementary practice school, and a much sought writer for the educational and psychological journals, has sold her brain to a Northern institution of medical research for \$2,000. Miss Parrish has been noted for her remarkable powers of memory; scientists have remarked upon the unusual size of her brain. It is said that Miss Parrish is to receive several thousand dollars for her brain, and the money is being paid to her in installments.

Miss Parrish has a remarkable memory. She can read a chapter of ordinary length from a volume she has never seen, and after the reading can repeat the chapter.

## BEER LIKELY TO BE DECLARED BEER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—"Egg in egg, pig in pig; therefore, beer is beer."

This is essentially the unofficial decision of the conference of brewers and barley growers, which, after being called into session by the Pure Food Board for the purpose of discovering exactly what beer is, today adjourned after two days' deliberation. It is expected that the detailed official report of the Pure Food Board on the subject of beer and what should be its ingredients will be ready in a short time.

## STOVER WITH GAYNOR INSPECTS CITY PARKS

Mayor Gaynor, Park Commissioner Stover and Franklin Spencer, chairman of the park committee of the City Club, were out yesterday afternoon inspecting the parks.

Although Commissioner Stover offered his famous auto for the trip the Mayor insisted on taking the party in his own. The trip was supposedly taken in the interests of convincing the Mayor that Stover should not be dropped from office.

## SEIZE \$1,800 IN ODESSA.

ODESSA, Russia, Aug. 2.—The local office of the International Harvester Company was entered today by armed men, who seized \$1,800, after wounding the manager, named Olander. The men shot a policeman who attempted to block their flight. One of the band was arrested later.

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FOUR HOLDS IMPORTANT CARD

Unionist Leader Will Move Vote of Censure for Ministerialists.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A. J. Balfour has ordered a demonstration in force against the government in the House of Commons on Monday next in the event of reconciling the warring factions among the Unionists and giving Ministerialists a final shake-up before the veto bill passes into law.

The Unionist leader had kept his counsel, and when he rose today to announce his intention to move a vote of censure, his followers broke into a round of applause.

In the lobby this was regarded as a final Unionist kick and taken to mean the disposal of the veto bill next week without fail.

Viscount Morley's head counting circular, addressed to the Liberal peers, asking if he cannot count upon their attendance in the Chamber on August 9, is interpreted to mean that there will be no creation of barons and that the government is satisfied that it can depend upon enough Liberal peers to defeat the insurgent followers of the Earl of Halsbury.

The Irish Socialist Federation will hold an open air meeting this evening at 125th street and Seventh avenue. Speakers, Flynn, Brennan, Dorman, Ford, Chaviman, William Kelly.

A rally under the auspices of the Committee of the Unemployed and the Brotherhood Welfare Association will be held at 8:30 o'clock tonight at Casino Hall, 81 East 4th street.

The Relation of Labor to the Unemployed Problem. All welcome.

C. O. LOEBEL UP-TO-DATE Union Matter and Men's Furnisher.

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UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE. The 979th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement. COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL.

WANTS TO RESTORE CITY COMPETITION. Bureau of Municipal Research States Further Objections to Charter.

The Bureau of Municipal Research handed out another rap yesterday for the new city charter.

The rebel commander, General Dumeste, accepted the plan for a three days' truce.

The revolutionists at Petionville, commanded by General Peratte, were found in a much less favorable mood.

The diplomats thereupon warned the revolutionists that disorders within the capital, if attempted, would be suppressed, if necessary, by the American, British, and German forces on the scene.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A three days' armistice has been agreed to in Haiti by President Simon and his leaders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Capizutti of the Carabinieri of Naples, who obtained the confession of Gennaro Abbatemaggio, was interrogated today at the trial of the Camorrista for the murder of Gennaro Cucco and his wife.

PASADENA SHY ON BABIES. PASADENA, Cal., Aug. 2.—This city, said to be the home of more wealthy people than any other of its size in the world, is facing a baby famine.

OGORMAN'S MAIDEN SPEECH. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Senator Ogorman, New York's Democratic Senator, made his maiden speech in the Senate today.

HAITI IN THROES OF AN UPRISING

Rebels in Capital--Five Slain. Diplomats Warn President to Flee.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 2.—President Simon is preparing to leave the city.

A committee of safety has been organized to maintain order. The populace is greatly excited.

The committee of foreign diplomats who visited the revolutionary camps yesterday for the purpose of arranging a truce, returned last night.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air Meetings.

OTHER MEETINGS. Branch 5—Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street.

Branch 7, Notice! At the last special meeting of Branch 7 it was decided that in view of its small attendance another joint meeting of Branch 7 and German Hell Gate Group should be held.

Successful Open Air Meeting. Branch 6 held a very successful open air meeting last Friday at the band stand in East River Park.

United States Will Protect Him. WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A three days' armistice has been agreed to in Haiti by President Simon and his leaders.

"FIXED POST" GETS THIS POLICEMAN. Brooklyn Cop Succumbs to Strain of Standing in One Spot—System Well Hated.

OTHER MEETINGS. 9th A. D., Branch 4—At Finnish Hall, 764 40th street.

Young Socialist League. The Young Socialist League of Brooklyn held its sixth meeting at the headquarters of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D., 1776 Pitkin avenue.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. The 5th Ward Branch meets tonight at 169 Monticello avenue.

SCHOOLA. ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

successful, but not enough so. The speakers have been among the best in the party, but all arrangements have been left to a few comrades who already are overburdened with work.

The regular annual picnic of Local Essex was held at Weaver's Colosseum, Springfield avenue, Newark, on Saturday last.

The West Hudson McNamara Defense Conference will hold regular meetings on the first and third Thursday of each month.

RETIRED PHARMACIST takes reduced boarders to cozy, charming home in Westchester; beautiful surroundings; abundance of milk, eggs, etc.

BOARDERS WANTED. 122d St., 216 W.—Comfortably furnished large room for gentlemen; single beds; all conveniences; private home.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE. A COMRADE, aged 45, would like position as housekeeper in widower's home; references given and required.

HELP WANTED—MALE. PLASTERERS LOCAL (66) — All meetings in future held at new headquarters, Labor Temple, 243 East 84th st., commencing Monday, August 7.

MISS FLYNN'S PENN. DATES. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will speak tomorrow evening at Longshore and Edmond streets, Tacony, Pa.

6 Pounds Coffee \$1.00, 5 Pounds at \$1.30. This is the same as the 20c and 25c coffee at retail.

TAFT IS REBUFFED BY CONN. GRANGE

It Won't Participate in Welcome Because of Reciprocity.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 2.—The Times this afternoon says that the Connecticut State Grange has notified the Connecticut Fair Association that it cannot participate in the reception which is to be tendered to President Taft when he comes to the fair in Charter Oak Park early in September.

The Times also had interviews with F. E. Duffy, of West Hartford, and John H. Hale, the latter a State railroad commissioner, both executive officers of the State Grange.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 27th Ave., 2105—5 large, light rooms, bath; boiler; range; \$18; inducements.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 30 Ave., 1280—3 and 4 light rooms; induction; low rent; inducements.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx. ANTONY AVE., 1854, near Tremont ave.—3 rooms; bath; steam; hot water; telephone; \$20.

BOARDERS WANTED. RETIRED PHARMACIST takes reduced boarders to cozy, charming home in Westchester; beautiful surroundings; abundance of milk, eggs, etc.

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DOCKRELL'S FUNERALS \$65 Up. Casket, box, robe, embalming, furnishings, hearse and coaches, use of casket.

secteur fair. In an interview in the Times, he says: "Some time ago the manager of the fair invited the grange to participate, as the usual Grange Day was to be observed. This week, when it was learned that President Taft had accepted an invitation to attend the fair, the situation changed.

UNION AND JOINTS DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members.

Brotherhood of Librarians. Headquarters 121 Park Row, N. Y. METROBROTHER LODGE, No. 1, Fridays, 8 o'clock.

GERMAN FAIRFEST LOCAL UNION 20th meets every Wednesday, 8 p.m., Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.

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# The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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### THE STEEL TRUST'S "GLORIOUS BONANZA"

A subcommittee appointed to examine into the transfer of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company to the Steel Trust is said to be well satisfied with its labors, it having, in the words of the press dispatch, "accomplished one of the essential purposes of the inquiry—to show what a glorious bonanza the Steel Corporation acquired in the purchase of the Tennessee company."

They unearthed the fact that a property whose value was estimated at \$200,000,000 was acquired for \$29,000,000.

Just what effect they expect this disclosure to have on public opinion is somewhat difficult to guess. It seems, however, to be taken for granted that the transaction should in some way be considered reprehensible by the public. Had the Steel Trust paid, say, \$150,000,000 for the property, it is to be assumed that the disclosure would be of no particular importance.

As a matter of fact, it is not of much consequence what a corporation like the Steel Trust pays for the properties it secures. It has often been stated that Mr. Carnegie could have had a hundred millions more for his interests had he asked for it, and that Morgan openly told him so. Nobody, however, seems to think that the price paid in this instance was a matter of particular public interest. Carnegie, as it was, got such an enormous sum that a hundred millions more or less would have failed to impress the public imagination as to the adequacy or inadequacy of the price paid.

The difference seems to be that Carnegie was in a position to make his own price, while the Tennessee company was not. The latter transaction was to some extent analogous to the taking over of a bankrupt property by the creditors. It was a forced sale and in its way as legal in every respect as the Carnegie transaction. And a bankrupt stock taken over at one-sixth of its value, or even less, is by no means an unusual occurrence. And the Steel Trust is just as much entitled to "a glorious bonanza" in the way of a bargain as is any other buyer.

The real "bonanza," however, consists not so much in the price paid for the property as in another feature which is also the subject of inquiry at present, and without which the Tennessee property would be much less of a bonanza to the Steel Corporation.

This feature is the subject of a special report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor on the conditions of the workers in the steel industry.

His report shows that the average wage is between 18 and 25 cents per hour and that 49 per cent of the workers earn less than 16 cents per hour; that one-third of them work seven days a week, twelve hours a day, and that the tendency is to still longer hours of labor.

It is in this purchase of labor power that the real "bonanza" of the Steel Trust consists, and which explains the annual dividends of \$150,000,000. But the public is not supposed to have any special interest in this particular feature of the situation. The human commodity may be bought as cheaply as possible—an inquiry into that subject is never considered the "essential purpose of the investigation." It is the purchase of the inanimate commodity—the raw material of production—which is supposed to be of paramount interest to the public. Labor power purchased under the competitive wage system, which is the creator of all capital, is kept in the background, or alluded to only as a matter of secondary importance.

In passing, it is worthy of note how little effect the exposures of the Pittsburg Survey, set on foot two years ago by the Sage Foundation as an inquiry into the living conditions of the slaves in the steel industry, have had in improving conditions therein.

The small capitalist element may perhaps consider it an outrage that the Steel Trust is able to secure extended control of the industry at bargain figures, but they are completely impotent to change the situation. There was no other buyer for the Tennessee property than the Steel Trust, in fact, no other concern dare buy it and run the property in opposition to the trust as a competitor. And as they dare not call in question the system of which buying and selling is the very foundation, they are powerless to do more than watch the trust steadily secure control of all the sources of production and the industrial machinery of the nation. All the "glorious bonanzas" of the future both in purchase of natural resources and the exploitation of labor are reserved for the trust.

It is different, however, with the workers. Having no individual property and no hope of ever having any under the wage system, they are not particularly interested as to the conditions under which the trust secures control of the industries, or what they may pay for them, be it much or little. It is their labor power sold under a competitive wage system that forms the real bonanza which enriches the trust and reduces them to a mere animal existence. And when this fact becomes plain to them they will demand the collective ownership of industry in order to enjoy for themselves the "glorious bonanza" that their labor now affords to the masters of trustified industry.

### A LITTLE SCARE

Both the American Tobacco Company and Standard Oil with great cheerfulness and readiness announced they would comply with the order of the United States Supreme Court and cut themselves up into fragments.

Dividend time has just come around, and both companies announce more in sorrow than in anger that not knowing exactly what to do with the fragments into which they have dismembered themselves they feel it necessary to pass the dividend.

As a result a mild sort of panic has seized some of the minor stockholders and they unloaded their shares. Somebody was evidently willing to buy, for the shares did not go begging, though the break was one of several points.

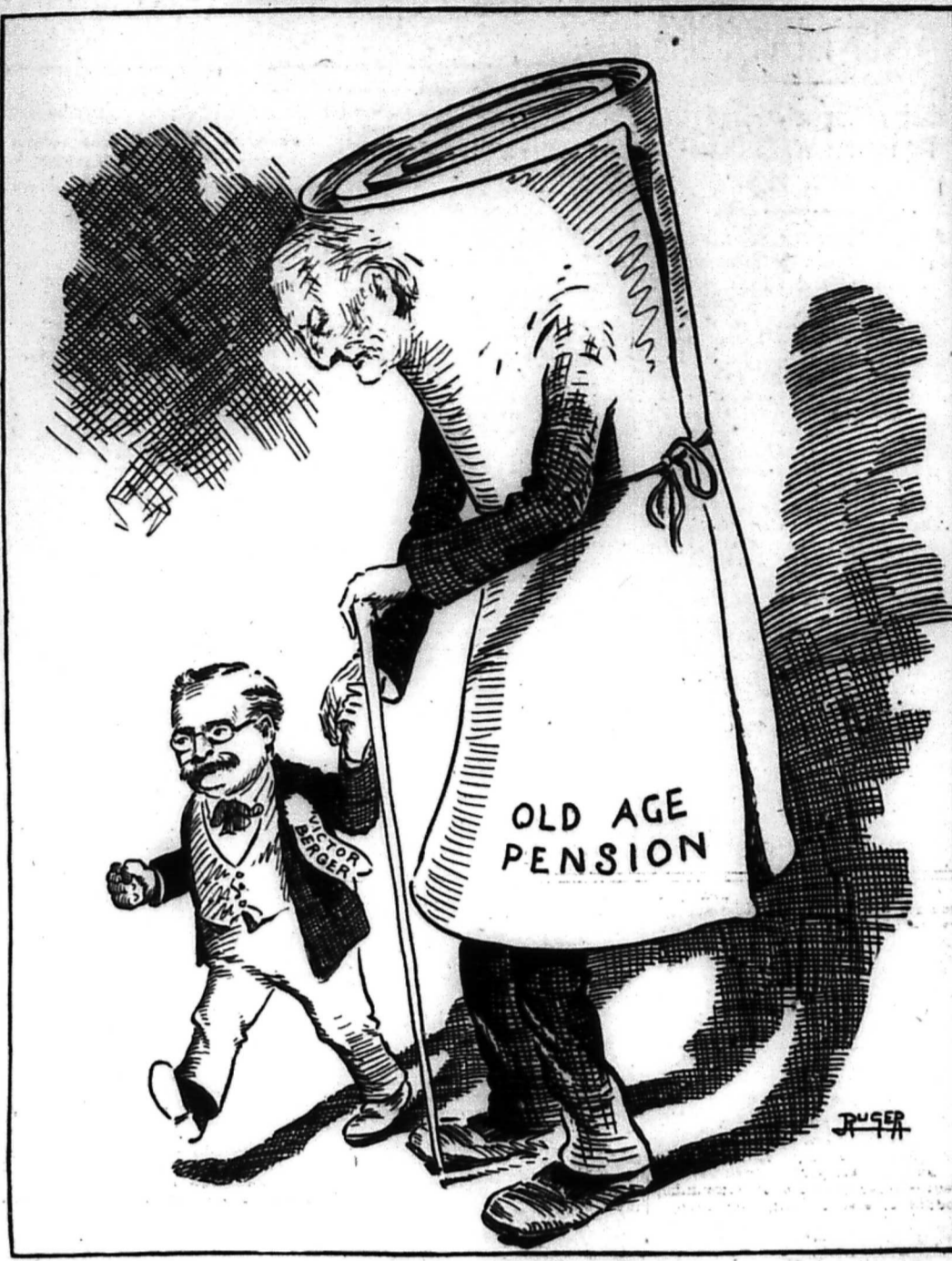
In this trifling incident the workings of the same wise crew that has always directed operations may be seen. Whenever there is a chance to beat down the price of the stocks there are always a couple of the larger stockholders ready to grab the offerings.

The "dissolution" of the trusts has offered about the best opportunity that has yet occurred. There has been no lessening of income and the trusts are just as able to pay as ever. But this chance was one that could not be missed. A few more of the little stockholders have been shaken out and actual ownership of the concerns passes into fewer hands.

That the action of the Supreme Court would mean still further concentration was a foregone conclusion. It was as impossible to go back to independent, competing companies as it would be for this nation to go back to independent, mutually jealous colonies. As there has been a concentration of government in the nation, so there has been a concentration of control in the larger and more flourishing industries.

Before the rulings of the Supreme Court work out to their limit, thousands of little stockholders who believed themselves on the road to affluence will find they have been wiped out.

### HELPING HIM ALONG



### A PLEA FOR COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

By A SOCIALIST.

There are people who think that if all our cities would only accept the commission form of government, every social problem would at once disappear. Other supporters of the scheme seem to think it is a good red herring to draw across the trail before the workingman's nose, so that he won't be thinking so much about getting the full product of his labor. Anything, these people say, to keep the workman's brain busy, so that he won't make trouble.

Both of these kinds of people, I think, are mistaken. Commission government won't solve any of our economic problems—only Socialism can do that. Neither can it, or anything else, obscure the main issue, the issue is too glaring to be obfuscated. But I think I see where the Socialist movement has a great deal to gain by supporting the commission form of government, and by working for it wherever there is a chance. I know that most Socialists don't agree with me on this point—but that is why this article is written.

The most violent attack has come from the Socialists because commission government abolishes party designation on the ballot. Now, of course, every Socialist will agree that the Republican and Democratic parties in city politics ought to be abolished. Has anyone ever found a Republican or Democratic city party which stood for anything—unless by chance they get tangled up on one side or other of the liquor question? The only parties which stand for any distinct issue are the Socialist party and the Prohibition party—and the prohibitionists don't seem to be making much headway, probably because people realize that they are aiming at symptoms rather than at causes.

The Socialist party, then, has a right to exist. But did it every strike you, reader, that the Socialist party is just the one that will gain by a non-partisan ballot? Most people are Democrats or Republicans simply because of the name—because their fathers and brothers, and in some States their sisters, have always voted for that name. They don't vote for a man because they agree with him, for most Democrats and Republicans haven't yet learned to think clearly enough to know if they agree or not—if they had, they'd be Socialists. They're voting for a name, not for an idea. Most of you have probably had the experience of taking a friend to a Socialist meeting, and having him tell you, after it's over, that the man who spoke may have been all right, but that he (your friend) is a Democrat, and so couldn't possibly vote for the Socialist candidate. On the other hand, if no party names were printed on the ballot, he would vote for the candidate whose ideas he liked best, regardless of party; and, of course, you know which ones they would be.

To put it shortly, I think that a non-partisan ballot will kill off all those parties which have no right to exist, but that it will strengthen those parties which stand for real issues. The Socialist party doesn't need the artificial stimulus of party designations on the ballot. The other parties do, and they'll die without it. And isn't this just what has happened in those cities which have adopted commission charters? Berkeley, Cal., is a commission city—and the Socialists have captured it. The city of Spokane, with over 100,000 inhabitants, is governed by commission, and one of the commissioners is a Socialist. Haverhill, Mass., is a commission city, and two of the members are Socialists.

And these are only a few examples; there are many more. Milwaukee is, in fact, the only important Socialist city which is not governed by a commission.

Another argument that has been used against commission government is that it is not democratic, that it places too much power into the hands of a few people. I heard this argument a few weeks ago at a charter hearing before the Legislature, and the man who gave it was a fat, podgy, unwholesome looking corporation attorney. It took power away from the "people," he bawled out. A few days later I heard a Socialist friend repeating the same arguments, and I didn't like it. What is a democratic government? It is one which will do without delay just what the people want it to do. A large City Council isn't democratic; it generally doesn't do anything but play politics and quarrel about dividing the money. But five men, everyone of whom knows that he is being watched, and that he will be recalled if he doesn't do what is expected of him, make up a government that will do what the people want, and do it well.

It may be argued, perhaps, that five men cannot keep in touch with the people who elected them, and that they will after a while forget what the people want. If that is the case, the people always have an infallible method of letting their commissioners know what they want—the initiative and referendum. Isn't that democratic?

Imagine a large American city governed by a commission of the five best Socialists in the town, elected by an intelligent, wide-awake, conscious body of workmen! There will be no checks and balances to prevent the will of the people from being carried out. They won't have to go begging to the State Legislature for permission to do everything that they want to do—

for home rule will come as quickly as does a commission government. The people will no longer be governed by a miscellaneous body of men over whom they have no control, but they will govern themselves through five efficient agents. Isn't that an attractive picture?

Many Socialists hesitate to support commission government, because these are so many capitalists backing it. The capitalists that are backing it are making a mistake, and they'll find that out soon. The politicians "for revenue only" are already denouncing it, and so are the traction thieves and gas robbers. What if the commission government, as it was at first adopted at Galveston, was autocratic and tyrannous? Good things can grow out of mud. The Socialists must take hold of commission government, and make it a democratic instrument of the working class. If they oppose it they are only making enemies, and playing into the hands of the big business men.

Editor of The Call:  
Just now when there is so much being done to create a panic over cholera it might be well to give the people the benefit of a few scientific experiments.

Recently Professor Petenkoff, of Munich, Germany, swallowed several millions of the comma bacilli (germs of Asiatic cholera). Professor Emmrich repeated the experiment a few days later by swallowing a culture containing many millions of the cholera germs. For more than a week these professors had countless millions of the real cholera germs, taken from the intestines of persons who had died of Asiatic cholera in Hamburg, in their alimentary canals. Strange as it may seem, neither of these physicians suffered any inconvenience from the large quantities of active cholera contagion swallowed. Dr. Klein, of London, a celebrated vivisector, was another doubting Thomas, so he filled a wineglass full of Koch's active cholera bacilli and swallowed it. Again nothing at all happened. This was about ten years ago and he is alive to this day.

Then, again, Professor Metchnikoff, a renowned authority, says "that he has found the bacilli of Asiatic cholera widely diffused in the waters of many localities, while these same localities were practically free from cholera," also "the bacilli of typhoid fever has been found in inhabited localities in which typhoid fever has never been known to occur." This statement is corroborated by the testimony of many bacteriologists and denied by none. About two years ago Dr. Thresh, an English medical officer of health, swallowed by mistake a glassful of the virulent typhoid bacilli without the least injury or ill result. (He gave this evidence in a law court.)

Dr. Thomas Powell, of Los Angeles, has repeatedly allowed physicians and bacteriologists to inoculate into his body

the germs of anthrax, glanders, cancer, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever and has never experienced any appreciable effects therefrom.

It is of importance to note that many investigators who were at one time identified with the germ theory are now on record as having abandoned it as untenable. No less a person than Dr. Rudolph Virchow, who is conceded to be the world's leading authority on this subject, is one of these. At the thirteenth triennial session of the International Medical Congress, held in Paris in 1903, he said: "Microbes are always found where there is disease. They are also found where there is no appreciable disease, and may be the result and not the cause of disease."

Dr. Henry P. Loomis, of New York City, in the Medical Record of July 29, 1905, showed that the germ of tuberculosis does not appear in the sputum of a consumptive for three and a half months, on an average, from the beginning of the disease.

The so-called diphtheria germ (Klebs-Löffler bacillus) has been detected in skin diseases, vaccine pustules, emphysematous lungs and many other conditions remote from diphtheria. Dr. Ritter demonstrated in the throats of 127 school children when no diphtheria was present. Many times have these germs been swallowed in immense numbers, also injected into the bodies of human beings, and they have invariably failed to produce anything resembling diphtheria.

Therefore, the frantic efforts of our health (?) officials would be pitiful if it were not plainly visible that this whole thing is a ruse, and for the purpose of creating a nation-wide panic so that the people will aid the Medical Trust in the passage of the Owen bill now pending in Congress.

Laura Hobson M'Queston, M. D., Oph. D.

There are ninety-eight towns in the British Isles with a population of 50,000 or over.

### POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS; A FARCE COMEDY

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

With a great fan-fare of trumpets we are informed that Postmaster Hitchcock had designated New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis as additional postal savings depositories. We are cordially invited to become enthusiastic and large and corpulent stress is laid upon the fact that now we have a means of capturing the European bound remittances of our foreign population who have heretofore sent their money home to their governments.

You notice I said "government owned." This was with malice aforethought, in contradistinction to our New York City bank owned monopoly. What we aimed at in establishing a postal savings bank was the facilitation of deposits by small depositors, and the utilization of the millions secured at 2 per cent interest to retire high interest bearing bonds, furnish the wherewithal for huge government operations, and, in fine, to conduct the fiscal affairs of the United States as any sane business man would conduct his private business.

But, (and here's the Ethiopian in the woodpile) the Real Owners of America had a law passed making it illegal or unconstitutional for the government to engage in any activity which would curtail the profits of the highway robbers whose lairs lie on that narrow lane south of Trinity churchyard.

Consequently, we now gather up the shekels from all over the country and turn them over to the Plunderbund composed of the New York City Bank, J. P. Morgan, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and other genteel philanthropists who reluctantly pay one-quarter of 1 per cent for the

use of this money. In other words, they pay 2 1/2 per cent to the government, the government pays 2 per cent to the depositor, and the Midway stream flows Wall Street-ward in ever increasing volume. Soon, from every city, town and hamlet in the country this aureate river will empty itself into the war chest of the gamblers who increase our cost of living in devious and tortuous ways.

Wouldn't it be nice if some of our common people were furnished a few hundred millions of dollars by a loving and paternal government at 4 per cent per annum with which we could buy bonds at 4, 5 and 6 per cent, hypothecate the bonds with the government again, (drawing interest all the while, mind you), use the money to buy more bonds, and so on ad infinitum.

How long would it take any of us to become wealthy if we "stood in" to the extent of dictating the lawmaking, dissection-rendering, wire-pulling farce comedy we are pleased to call government?

I pause for reply. Why any people who claim to be really intelligent will tolerate such an abortion of what should be a magnificent system of secure, careful banking and put up with this exploitation is beyond conception.

And the specious politicians who engage in any activity which would curtail the profits of the highway robbers whose lairs lie on that narrow lane south of Trinity churchyard.

Now I understand what Lear meant when he said "set thee glass eyes, and like a scurvy politician seem to see the things thou see'st not." He was provisioning the Taft administration and the Hitchcock variety of postal savings banks.

But courage brother—the worst is yet to come.

### USURPED POWER OF OUR COURTS

By ELLIS O. JONES.

In the August number of Pearson's Magazine appears the first article of a series on one of the most important subjects with which the American people have to deal. The title of the series is "The Usurped Power of Our Courts." The author is Allan L. Benson, who is well known, not only as a magazine writer of great virility, but as a full-fledged Socialist of long standing and the author of several pamphlets of wide popularity among Socialists.

The series is important from two standpoints. In the first place, from the psychological standpoint, it is significant of the progress of thought, that a capitalist publication should give over its columns to an attack upon this most holy and sanctified of all the bulwarks of capitalism. Socialists, of course, have already familiarized themselves with many of the ways in which courts nullify the will of the people. They know that a fitting motto of capitalism would be: "I care not who make the laws, so long as I can render the decisions." They know that we were coming to have a government of court decisions, by court decisions, for the capitalists. Socialists, of course, were able to see through the flimsy texture of the recent anti-trust decision. They had no illusions about it. But the great majority of the people have been mystified by the technicalities which they could not fathom, and felt that the great

and mighty Supreme Court had somehow saved us all from a dire fate. But, although for some time Socialists have indulged in attacks upon court decisions in general, and upon numerous instances of the ermine in particular, the idea now seems to be spreading and the result must inevitably be to remove that sacred tradition of impeccability with which the courts have surrounded themselves, just as others of our outworn traditions have succumbed to the scalpel of the much-raker.

But, in the second place, Comrade Benson's series of articles is important for the definite information that the Supreme Court has not, never had, and never was intended by the makers of the Constitution to have, the right to review the acts of Congress and nullify them. This is a usurped right. On one occasion Congress specifically forbade the Supreme Court to pass upon one of its acts. The author goes back to original sources and digs up much meat for our orthodox legal lights to digest. The result is bound to be a shaking up of jurisprudential dry-bones and a clarification of the problem before us.

Socialists who intend to keep up with the course of events should be in possession of these facts ready to hurl them forth at the advocates of blind respect for judicial dignity which turns out to be but confiscation of power.

### BOOK REVIEWS

By GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

**INDIVIDUALISM: FOUR LECTURES ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CONSCIOUSNESS FOR SOCIAL RELATIONS.** By Warner Fite. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 12mo, 301 pages. Price, \$1.80.

The author of these lectures is the professor of philosophy in the Indiana University, and they were delivered in the summer of 1909 at the University of Chicago. They are very distinctly academic in method, and the author justifies this method when he claims that the only worthy criterion of intelligence must be academic, his purpose in the lectures being "to show that knowledge and intelligence, in the sense of academic intelligence, is the final reality of value, of morality, of life itself."

There are many roads to Rome, and it little matters by which one travels, if he finally arrives. The author of this book is an individualist of the most pronounced type, who finds the motive and purpose of the social life in individualism, trained and scientific. He emphasizes the importance of intelligence, and he insists that in proportion as consciousness is intelligent it is social and ready to cooperate with others. He rejects the old individualism, as well as the newer theories of social combination or organic relations of individuals.

Our author ignores economics, the physical environment, natural selection, and all the modern scientific notions as to the determining causes of social relations. He is true to his position as a teacher of philosophy, and deals very largely in metaphysical abstractions, especially as concerns consciousness and intelligence. He does not belong to the old metaphysical type by any means, but he is of that ever school of sociologists who find the social motive in psychology. The individual, he claims, is actuated by regard for self-interest, but, as he becomes intelligent, he finds his advantage more and more in recognizing the rights and claims of others. Society in its higher forms, therefore, is a deliberate, intelligent, scientific recognition of the claims of self in relation to other selves.

A splendid text of books dealing with sociological problems is the manner of treatment accorded to Socialism. Here there is no sneering, no academic rejection as puerile and unworthy. Professor Fite writes of Socialism in a friendly and sympathetic manner, and insists that individualism and Socialism are one in spirit and purpose. A conclusion with which the present writer entirely agrees, for the two are one and inseparable. They must stand or fall together. What condemns the one makes the other futile. Socialism is a method of making individualism and democracy workable. On the other hand, without individualism persistently and emphatically asserted, Socialism must degenerate into the worst kind of tyranny.

Professor Fite says that "if there is no contradiction between order and freedom there is of course none between the theory of natural rights and the theory of Socialism—if by Socialism we mean simply that view which stands for a thoroughly comprehensible organization of society. Rather is a believer in natural rights in logic bound to make comprehensiveness of organization his direct and constant aim; for in each extension of the social organization he will expect to find increased opportunity for the satisfaction of his own ends."

This plainly means that if one starts at individualism he is bound to arrive at Socialism, if he is true to the facts and to the methods of science. On the other hand, he who starts with Socialism must arrive at individualism, if he has regard to the fullest development of the democratic spirit. By which road one travels to Rome little matters, the goal is the justification. Here Rome may be understood as a real social democracy, in which personal interests and the social welfare are fully reconciled and made one in purpose and method. In their deeper essence, therefore, Socialism and individualism are only two words for the same fact of social unity and harmony.

### LIBERTY, O LIBERTY.

The Teller's neck is in the yoke,  
Liberty, O Liberty!  
His soul is crushed, his spirit broken,  
Liberty, O Liberty!  
Oh, rise and cleave, with mighty stroke,  
The hands that hold this chafing yoke;  
'Tis time he to his own awake,  
Liberty, O Liberty!

Too long the tyrant has grown bold,  
Liberty, O Liberty!  
And trampled rough-shod young and old,  
Liberty, O Liberty!  
Now will you stand with aprot cad,  
To see thy sons be bought and sold,  
And handled worse than slaves of old,  
Liberty, O Liberty!

The sons of toil from want are slow,  
Liberty, O Liberty!  
Stir every worker's heart to know  
Liberty, O Liberty!  
One mighty sweep against the foe,  
And Labor's chains be shattered low,  
And free he claims to reap and sow,  
Liberty, O Liberty!

### NOT MILWAUKEE.

Editor of The Call:  
In asking "What is wrong Dubuque?" the Catholic Tribune that Iowa city says:  
"With a Catholic Mayor, a Catholic publisher, and editor of a daily with a Catholic population of about 40,000, all sorts of Catholic institutions, Catholic men of prominent by the dozen, and the walls of life, this supposedly Catholic city creates the vilest of plays and questionable moving picture shows." From the Boston Herald-Traveler of July 29. Sent by P. J. ...