

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR AND COOLER TODAY.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1911.

WESTERN R. R. MEN BALLOT IN FAVOR OF FEDERATING

Meanwhile Companies Continue to Lay Off Workers.

MAY BE REVENGE

Intimation That Roads Are Angry With Interstate Commission.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Incomplete returns from a secret vote at meetings of the 6,000 union employes of the Illinois Central Railroad show a large majority in favor of the system federation. Union leaders assert that about 60 per cent of the votes have been received.

Meanwhile, rumors continue to spread regarding a wholesale reduction in forces threatened by the railroads.

"Retrenchments" by the Southern Pacific Railroad is going on. In California it is estimated that 2,000 employes have been dismissed, 1,200 at Los Angeles, and 1,500 at other points. Most of the dismissed employes were clerks. The shopmen are working on shorter hours.

E. P. Ripley, president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, laid last night that unless business conditions improve it will be necessary to reduce the 60,000 employes of that company.

"Prospects for any substantial betterment in the general volume of business are not bright, in my opinion," Ripley said. "The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the intermountain rate cases already has had a sentimental effect that has not been beneficial."

An order issued by the management of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad dispensing with the services of about 200 clerical workers yesterday led to a report last night that a drastic policy of retrenchment was being enforced. L. A. Robinson, controller of the company, said:

"We are finishing up work on the fiscal year's accounts, and it is customary to cut down the extra force when the large amount of work entailed by this task nears completion."

"Our shops are employing full forces and no reduction of a general nature among our employes is contemplated," said R. H. Ashton, vice president of the company. "Our force today is about the same as it was last year."

Will Discharge 2,500.

From Omaha it was announced that Union Pacific superintendents were in conference with officials of the company, relative to the order for retrenchment. A. L. Mohler, general manager, intimated that 2,500 will probably be the correct number of employes to be laid off. The impression is given out, however, that most of those now laid off, will be restored early in October, but only "as soon as conditions improve."

The Examiner here prints a sensational story to the effect that railroad employes face the most drastic wage reduction in the history of the country. The newspaper alleges that the reduction of certain Western rates by the Interstate Commerce Commission is regarded as a breach of faith on the part of the President, who is said to have promised the railroads that they would be allowed to increase rates after the general wage increases granted last summer, and that this is the principal cause of the impending reduction in wages.

James W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, which is active in the railroad federation now seeking recognition and wage advances, is quoted as saying: "I'm not surprised to hear that the railroads intend to make reductions of wages. In every railroad official's office the charge is made that railroads will go into bankruptcy if Congress, the State Legislatures, and the Interstate Commerce Commission don't stop opposing the interests of the railroads."

The first important step under the "system federation" plan of making simultaneous demands on the Southern and Union Pacific lines in behalf of all the unions, probably will be taken in Chicago, when committees assemble here in an effort to confer with Julius Kruttschnitt, traffic manager of the Harriman lines.

They are now on their way here, and there is much doubt that Kruttschnitt will receive them. He has said he will "agree to receive representatives of individual unions," but he has intimated he will balk at receiving representatives of all the

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POSTAL HEARINGS NEAR THEIR END

Second Assistant Postmaster General Submits Revised Figures Show- ing Cost of Second Class Mail.

The commission appointed by Congress to investigate and report upon a new and more equitable apportionment of second class postal rates, and headed by Charles E. Hughes, United States Supreme Court Justice, took up what is scheduled to be its last week of hearings in New York in the Postoffice Building yesterday.

Postmaster General Frank Hitchcock was there, accompanied by the second assistant Postmaster General, Britt. Their respective secretaries carried a vast array of books and memoranda. Herbert Noble, who, with half a dozen other attorneys, is representing the many publishers of the country, and who objects to the proposed increase of a cent a pound on second class matter, also was early on hand, and likewise armed with a vast amount of data.

The proceedings began with the calling of Stewart, who proceeded to point out a number of minor changes in the tables of poundage and average haul of second class mail matter heretofore submitted by the postal people. New changes, Stewart explained, were the result of new computations made by experts in the Postal Department in Washington during the week's adjournment. For the most part, the revised figures showed a slight increase in the estimates of the cost of handling second class mail over the tables heretofore submitted by the government.

The difficulties which the Postoffice Department meets in administering the postal regulations were set forth by Third Assistant Postmaster General Britt. He said that the second class rate has been denied to any publication which has not a legitimate list of subscribers and that this point is particularly hard to determine. If, for instance, said he, any copies of a magazine are distributed free that magazine cannot have the cent a pound rate. He added that there are some periodicals which give premiums to their subscribers and that these also have to be excluded.

Another delicate point, he said, was the determining of what publications are primarily for advertising. If the statute were construed strictly, he thought, the greater part of the magazines and newspapers would have to get the second class rate.

James L. Cowles, the parcels post advocate, summed up his arguments with a fervent appeal for a one-class postal system.

SEC. FISHER BUSY INSPECTING ALASKA

CORDOVA, Alaska, Aug. 23.—Secretary of the Interior Walter L. Fisher arrived at Katalla yesterday on the steamer Admiral Sampson.

After answering a number of cable messages the Secretary donned a mountain climbing suit and with a pair of rubber boots under his arm, boarded a launch, which left immediately for Controller Bay. He made a thorough inspection of that harbor and will proceed up Bering River at once.

The Secretary can go only as far as Stillwater by boat. There he will don his rubber boots for a six-mile "mush" to a number of the much-disputed coal lands. Secretary Fisher is expected to arrive in Cordova Thursday.

PASSENGERS PENNED IN CUNARD ELEVATOR

Magistrate Breen was an hour late in getting to the Yorkville Court yesterday as a consequence of having been held prisoner in an elevator on the Cunard Line pier. The magistrate, with his wife and son William, went to the pier to see his other son, Matthew P., Jr., off for Europe on board the steamship Mauritan- ia to visit his sister Grace, who is studying opera in Italy.

The Breen family, with fifteen other passengers, entered the pier elevator. Within five feet of the top the car stuck. For half an hour the persons in the car fumed and perspired, and several women fainted, the magistrate said. Finally Breen was able to get the Cunard people to understand that if a chair was let down in the car the passengers could get out. After fifteen more minutes were wasted this was done, and the passengers crawled out.

LAND ILL-TREATED BOY HERE FROM FAR EAST

The immigration authorities at Ellis Island are holding a 16-year-old boy who landed here about two weeks ago from a port in the Far East. The lad was brought over by a German tramp steamer and his condition is such that it is evident that he had been ill-treated. The boy cannot speak English and when he was questioned he motioned with his hands, which bear huge red welts as though he had been bound.

The lad was turned loose in the city when he arrived, but was picked up and turned over to the New York Port Society, who reported the case to the National Reform Association.

The boy will be detained while an effort is made to trace the steamer and the identity of its captain, who, it is said, is responsible for the lad's state.

YOUNG SOMNAMBULIST HURT

George Perkins, 12 years old, of 1864 Third avenue, was removed to the Emergency Hospital, yesterday, suffering from internal injuries and a broken right leg, as a result of falling from a window of his home. The boy is a somnambulist. He fell through a window in the light shaft, landing on the roof of a two-story extension below.

GROUT FAILED TO APPEAR AT PROBE

Witness Wanted in Union Bank Muddle Ignores Subpoena.

Edward M. Grout again failed to respond to his name when it was called yesterday by James C. Crosey, at the continuation of the Union Bank investigation in the Kings County Court House in Brooklyn. As intimated in a letter written on the previous day, Grout ignored the subpoena with which he had been served, and the session of the probe came to an abrupt end. The investigation will be resumed on Friday.

In order to meet all technical requirements a new subpoena made out by Attorney General Carmody and signed by Superintendent of Banks George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., was served yesterday on Grout at his office in Manhattan. When Special Commissioner Goldstein was asked if steps would be taken to make Grout testify, he said:

"We certainly are going to try to make Mr. Grout testify. I am going up to Albany tonight and will see Attorney General Carmody tomorrow morning. The Attorney General is prepared to make application to the Supreme Court to punish Grout for contempt in failing to obey the subpoena. Mr. Grout will be treated the same as any other witness, and Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl told us yesterday to take any necessary steps to compel his appearance."

Assemblyman Goldstein refused to say until after he had seen Carmody, whether steps would be taken to punish Grout for disobeying the first subpoena, but it is unlikely that any action will be taken before Friday. Even then, if Grout persists in his refusal to appear, it is likely that a third subpoena will issue in order to avoid the litigation and delay that would attend contempt proceedings and the uncertainty thereof. This new subpoena will be signed by Governor Dix under the Moreland act, the legality of which has already been tested in the courts.

While yesterday's proceedings were going on a woman stenographer took notes. She admitted to Crosey that she was from Grout's office.

Copies of a demurrer to the indictment against David A. Sullivan, president of the defunct bank at the time it was called the Mechanics and Traders, were given out after the hearing by Sullivan's attorney, John C. Judge. Judge demurs on technical grounds. The demurrer will be argued before Judge Pike in the County Court on Tuesday morning.

Judge also questioned Assemblyman Goldstein's standing in the commission. He quoted from article 3, section 7 of the State constitution, which says that no member of the Legislature can hold a civil appointment from the Governor.

JEWELRY WORKERS ARE WINNING THEIR FIGHT

Several more jewelry bosses called on officials of the Independent Jewelry Work- ers' Union, Local 2, yesterday to discuss terms of settlement.

Officials of the union said yesterday that there is every indication that the strike will result in a complete victory for the men in about ten days or two weeks at most. The bosses who sign agreements with the union are required to sign a bond. This is done to make sure that the provisions of the agreement are lived up to.

WHITE UNIFORMS IN SUBWAY GOING?

Rumors were current yesterday that September 15 will see the end of the white duck uniforms on employes in the subway.

The white suits cost the Interborough about \$25,000 and have been worn only two weeks, but the experiment is said to have proved a failure, as so much laundry work was required as to practically ruin them. Now blue suits costing \$17 each are understood to be in prospect.

Special Labor Day Edition

The issue of The Call on Monday, September 4, 1911, will be a Special Labor Day Number. It will contain a number of propaganda articles, several cartoons drawn by such well known artists like Art Young, John Sloan, Ryan Walker, Gordon Nye, etc. The articles and cartoons will be very appropriate for this occasion and will be invaluable for propaganda purposes.

The Labor Day Number of The Call should be widely circulated throughout the Eastern States, both as a means of good propaganda for our cause as well as advertising the tollers' newspaper.

In order to stimulate a large distribution of this number of The Call the regular bundle rates of 50 cents per hundred will be reduced to 60 cents. Party branches in Greater New York and local or labor organizations throughout the Eastern States should avail themselves of this opportunity and order large bundles for free distribution.

Bring this matter before your organization and send in your orders early. At least 100,000 copies of this issue should be distributed. Address all orders to THE NEW YORK CALL, 400 Pearl Street, New York.

POLITICIANS STIR UP RACE FEELING AMONG WELSH

Labor Unions Ready to Call General Strike Again.

S. WALES RESTLESS

Miners Demand Raise and More Troops Demanded for Ebbw Vale.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—While the strike situation throughout the country shows any signs of relief, there are abundant signs that a very little will precipitate another general strike of even greater dimensions than the one that has just been "settled."

There is not, perhaps, much likelihood of any national movement until the outcome of the railroad commission inquiry is known, but the labor unions are clearly holding themselves in readiness to strike again the moment the employers show signs of attempting trickery.

The two centers of the war at the moment are Liverpool and South Wales. At Ebbw Vale, the scene of a large part of the bitter fighting and the scene of the great coal miners strike a few months ago, feeling is bitter to the point of desperation.

Trouble in South Wales was renewed tonight. Seven shops were entered and wrecked. The raids are systematically anti-semitic, recalling the Middle Ages or the conditions that have existed in Russia. The retail trade in the small mining towns and villages in South Wales is mostly in the hands of Jews whom rumors accuse of exploiting the inhabitants and for getting a "clinch" on the workers in various ways.

The rumors are "untraceable" and the truth of them is not to be ascertained. The Jews emphatically repudiate the charges, but the lowest classes greedily believe the rumors and ignore the many instances of generosity, public spiritedness and philanthropy displayed by local Hebrews.

The work of plunder and destruction is carried out for the most part by hoodlums, but hundreds who would be indignant at the application of the word thief to themselves, either sympathize with or join with the looters. As an instance many worshippers who were leaving chapels on Sunday last watched more or less approvingly or shared in the loot. The loss will aggregate many thousands of pounds sterling. Many Jews are now homeless.

Star Race Feeling.

A very disquieting sign is the anti-semitic feeling that has been fostered in the district by a section of Tory politicians. This sentiment, it was thought had been killed everywhere but in Whitechapel and Stepney in London, where it has been used by the Conservative candidates as a means of securing office, but without success. There are few Jews in other parts of England, and for this reason the attempt to launch a national issue failed.

Apparently, however, it has been used to some advantage by the Conservatives in Wales, where a number of stores are owned by Jews. With the increased cost of living, and the spread of the chain system of stores prices are high.

This fact has been seized by politicians, who say that the high prices are due to the Jews. By this means a certain amount of race feeling has been fostered, and has resulted in two or three of the stores being stoned by excited men who have no time to think.

The same political capital has been seized by the politicians in declaring that high rents are due to the Jews. The whole campaign is part of the attempt to work up an anti-foreign feeling with a view to passing legislation that will exclude political refugees.

Liverpool Situation Critical.

At Liverpool negotiations had been proceeding during the day between the street car strikers' leaders and the street car officials. It was expected that a settlement would be effected, but the threatening attitude of the strikebreakers put the officials in a position where they had to choose between strikers or strikebreakers, and they chose the latter, refusing to re-instate any of the strikers.

Now that the other disputes in Liverpool have been settled the strike committee insists upon the reinstatement of the men as a condition of the general resumption of work under the settlement agreement. The tramways committee refuse to re-instate the men alleging that if they do so 1,500 men who remained "loyal" to the municipality will strike. So the commercial and industrial life of Liverpool is still paralyzed, as thousands of persons connected with various employments are awaiting the permission of the strike leaders to resume work.

The city continues under military domination, and a complete deadlock prevails. Finding the tramways Com-

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"SOCIALISM ON ONE SIDE OF ROAD"—TAFT

"Contentment With Present Evils on Other," He Tells Veterans.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The sight of 20,000 veterans of the Civil War, recalling the dark days of that struggle, gave a twist to President Taft's address tonight before the G. A. R. campfire at the National Encamp- ment, which is being held here. Taft had come to talk of peace, and he held his address principally to this topic, but the reflection of the im- mense struggle which had centered about the old men who marched be- fore him in the parade this morning contrasted in his mind the political struggle that has seethed about him for the last few months, and which was only temporarily relieved yester- day by the adjournment of Congress, and his thoughts turned naturally to this channel. He said that when he was tempted to think of his own trou- bles, he had only to think of the troubles of Lincoln.

"When we contemplate what we have lived through, and what we have accomplished, it ought to encourage us to feel that the problems before us are slight in comparison with those we have solved. Our very prosperity and the accumulation of our wealth have brought other problems, elusive and difficult in their settlement, and have prompted a higher civic ambition with reference to the condition of the individual and his equality of opportunity, and with reference to restrictions upon methods of use un-
duly oppressive to competitors and to the public at large. These higher aims for the betterment of society; these new evils growing out of the concentration of wealth, and these combinations which, properly controlled, are a great good in the reduction of the cost of production, have invited from the active minded of today suggestions of remedies that are so extreme that the medicine to many of us seems worse than the disease. Those who are charged with responsibility, and sobered with the difficulties, find ourselves in the middle of the road resisting the tendency to Socialism on the one hand, and the inertia of reactionary contentment with present evils and ambition for greater concentration of financial power, on the other; but we are gradually solving the problem.

"Solve It Peacefully."
"The present does not bring difficulties so great as you had to meet and overcome in '61. It may be a longer fight, because it will not involve violence, or the shedding of blood, but it must, and will be, solved peacefully, and by the earnest effort of the level-headed, the practical, and the courageous among us, and by reducing the influence of the demagogue and the theoretical extremists, on the one hand, and the reactionary influence of combinations of wealth on politics and progress on the other.

"His solution will be consistent with the preservation of our ancient institutions of personal liberty and private property under the Constitution. The message that you bear, with your experience and your success, to those of us struggling now with the problem is, that however dark at times the situation seems, so long as we retain in this country God fearing, sober, intelligent people, we can count in the long run upon their working out safely and sanely the problems set before them, no matter how many mistakes in the form of 'nostrums' they may have been led into by the speciousness of half baked theories of progress, no matter how often they may have been defeated in their purpose by the temporary success of the corrupt influence of concentrated wealth.

His Troubles and Lincoln's.

"This thought has come to me time and again since I have had the responsibility of the Presidency; and when there seemed troubles and burdens that were hard to bear, my mind has reverted to those which Lincoln carried, and in comparison with his sad mental struggles, mine have seemed boyish and of little weight."

The crowd that cheered President Taft today when he entered the reviewing stand for the G. A. R. parade was silenced by the persistent rattling of snare drums that approached with increasing loudness down the roped streets. Soon the line of gray-haired drummer boys rounded a corner. Cheers followed them, but always it was a moment or two after they had passed that the noise broke.

As they passed the President arose. Beside him stood Governor Dix, Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., Joan E. Gilman, and Major-Gen. Frederick Grant, the son of the great Civil War commander of the men who passed in review. The old warriors represented forty State veterans' organizations. For hours the line filed by. It was evident how great a task it was for most of them. Commander Gilman saluted the ragged, furled flags heading the now fragmentary regiments. With canes, flags, and still, I raised arms they saluted the President.

The President left at 8:45 tonight for Beverly.

WOMAN CRUSHED WHEN AUTO FALLS

Husband and Son Badly Injured as Car Strikes Truck and Topples Heavily Over Viaduct.

In an automobile accident on the Mercer street viaduct in Jersey City last night Mrs. Sarah Burnett, of 39 West 31st street, Bayonne, was crushed to death and her husband and son, who were in the machine, were badly injured. The automobile, driven by the son, Clifford, 19 years old, crashed into a heavy truck while going up the viaduct at high speed, slewed up against the railing, carried it away, and fell twenty-eight feet on top of a scrap heap in a contractor's yard.

Coming down the viaduct when the Burnett machine was half way up was a heavy truck. On the high speed the Burnett car struck the rear left wheel of the truck and glanced over toward the railing, veering around as it went. It hit the steel railing with a smash and tore away forty feet of it and then toppled from the viaduct.

Burnett, who was in the tonneau with his wife, jumped as the machine was leaving the viaduct. He clutched the edge of the railing with his hands and hung there for a moment, but his weight dislodged that part, but he fell with it. Clifford Burnett could not jump, as he was held in by the wheel, and Mrs. Burnett was not quick enough to free herself from the auto.

Beneath the viaduct is the yard of Henry Byrne, a contractor. The automobile landed on a pile of scrap metal and stones. It turned over in its descent and landed with the wheels up in the air. Clifford Burnett was thrown from his seat and he fell clear of the machine. Mrs. Burnett was caught underneath the car.

MUCH GRAFT SHOWN DURING DISCUSSION OF CITY CHARTER

Charitable Institution Uses City's Appropria- tion to Save Official.

DOCUMENT HELD UP

22,000 Children Cost City \$3,000,000, but Some People Get Profits.

The discussions yesterday on the proposed City Charter was the occasion for an exhibition of selfish interests, each of which hopes to gain something in the general scramble for loot, and cares nothing for its rivals or for the public interest.

Every organized private interest appeared to be present and were assisted by a number of individual interests. The discussion, on the whole, free from personalities, touched very closely on the sore point several times, and the welfare of the people was conspicuous in the main by its absence from the minds of the opponents and supporters of the instrument.

Directors Bruere and Allen, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, put up during the day a fight for efficient auditing of accounts, as they are concerned with the money paid by the city to charitable institutions.

Interested Motives Everywhere.

The bureau in its turn was attacked by Frank W. Smith, former chief accountant and bookkeeper of the Finance Department, who said that Morgan, Carnegie, and other financiers are behind the bureau.

Everybody suspected everybody else of interested motives, and it looked as though they all had such motives. Deputy Tenement House Commissioner Frank Mann, in speaking of one of the provisions of the present charter, that is alleged to define the powers of members of his board, explained that many people say they do not understand what it means.

"Frankly," said Mann, "I don't understand it myself."

He then took up the relations between his department and the police, urging that the police who were detailed for tenement house duty should be under the directions of his department, and not under those of the Police Department, as at present. His chief point seemed to be that under present conditions and the prevailing three platoon system the men do not always do an eight hour day, and Mann suggested, smiling, that his department might want them to work that number of hours occasionally.

He also explained that he wanted the men under his directions in order to send them where he wished.

LANDLORDS EVICT PUBLISHER LOUGHLIN

D. O. Loughlin, who for the last twenty years has been in the publishing business in this city and who is the owner and manager of the Gordon Publishing Com- pany, formerly the Twentieth Century Publishing Company, was evicted on a warrant signed by Magistrate Lynn from 2 West 16th street yesterday and about \$15,000 worth of books and office furni- ture were seized and removed to the warehouse of the Knickerbocker Storage Company. City Marshal Van Leer evicted Loughlin in behalf of the Hudson Realty Company, Loughlin's landlords.

Loughlin published religious and scientific works and in connection with his publishing business managed the Humboldt Library of Science. He formerly lived at 64 Fifth avenue. His wife now resides at 39 West 27th street.

THIRTEEN COLORADO MINERS OUT ON BAIL

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 23.—Thirteen of the fifteen members of the United Mine Workers' sentenced to jail re- cently, by District Judge Whiteford, on the charge of being in contempt, violating Whiteford's anti-picketing injunction in the Northern Colorado coal fields, were released on bond to- day.

Judge Musser, of the State Supreme Court, ordered the release of the men, pending a hearing by the full Supreme Court, on an application for a writ of supersedeas. The thirteen miners affected were charged with civil contempt. Judge Musser refused to release William Crawford and Edward Doyle, the other two, who are accused of criminal contempt.

TROOPS FAIL TO GET STRIKING WORKERS

LISBON, Aug. 23.—The government has ordered a military force to proceed to Villaharbo to suppress the strikers who went out recently from a number of factories where they were employed be- cause of the tyranny of the bosses. Fire occurred in two of the factories today and the bosses immediately sent word that the buildings were set fire to by the strikers.

The government was quick to respond to the command and rushed troops to Villaharbo, but in consequence of the strike of dockers and lightermen the troops were unable to cross the Tagus and the cork factories were destroyed.

ITALIAN MARBLE QUARRYMEN ARE FIRM

ROME, Aug. 23.—News received from Massa Carrara today is to the effect that at a mass meeting of more than 6,000 striking marble quarrymen, held there yesterday, it was decided to continue the fight until the bosses granted the increase of wages de- manded by the men.

Under pretext of some of the speeches being too violent, the police tried to break up the meeting, and succeeded in seizing several of the red flags that were being displayed.

FOUND DEAD IN STABLE.

Charles Monks, 36 years old, known as the best natured man in Tarry- town, was found at 2 o'clock, yester- day morning in the office of S. T. Knapp's livery stable. Monks was around joking with his friends at midnight and was in the best of spir- its. When the day man called him Monks did not respond, and on in- vestigation, he was found dead with a smile on his face. Heart failure killed him.

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Brooklyn's Many Tenements.

Brooklyn, according to the Deputy Commissioner, has many more tenement houses than Manhattan, and for that reason he suggested that the charter provide for an executive head of the Tenement House Department in Brooklyn as well as in Manhattan. He urged some other similar changes, and stated that no additional expense would be incurred, as the alteration could be made by retaining the present man, but giving them extended executive powers.

Referring to the statistics that the Police Department furnishes to his own department, Mann said that reports are turned in showing the number of criminals arrested in tenement houses. Mann explained that he could see no value in such information, but left the determination of that matter to those having "superior wisdom."

Mann was followed by a representative of the

and he asked if I didn't think Mayor Gaynor wasn't a nice man. Assemblman Foley rapped for order, but she continued: "I want to say here that I don't think Mayor Gaynor is a nice man. I think he ought to be removed, for he is working for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company."

She then returned to her seat, from which she announced that the taxpayers would be informed by circulars of certain iniquities she did not specify.

William Butler, of the Building Trades Employers' Association, who claimed to represent over 1,000 employing builders, spoke on behalf of his clients. Butler was emphatic in saying that his was a business proposition, and that politics had nothing to do with it. His friends might be Republican and Democrat, but on this occasion they were all united in business interests.

On behalf of his clients he demanded that the section of the new charter relating to building and architecture and providing for the appointment of an examining board should be amended and remain as at present, since 1872, he said, the members of the board had been selected by various organizations, such as the Architects' Institute of America. The proposal now was to have them nominated by their respective societies and accepted or rejected by the Mayor.

This, said Butler, would permit of political play. In addition, he requested that the new charter should provide for the board members receiving a fee of \$10 a day for their services, as in the past.

At the appearance of Henry Bruere, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, in the afternoon, the proceedings took on a more interesting and suggestive complexion. Bruere's chief point was the necessity for city supervision over the 160 charitable institutions that care for over 22,000 destitute children. It brought up the relation of the Catholic and other churches to the city, and the work of these organizations, and the nature of their administration, \$5,000,000 for Charity.

Bruere said the city annually appropriates \$5,000,000 for charitable purposes, of which \$3,000,000 goes to the children's care. He stated that the statistical information at the inquirer's disposal showed that the number of such destitute children increases, as the population increases. The city has, therefore, emphasized Bruere, a permanent problem, due to deep-lying economic causes, in this connection.

Of the total number of children specified, he said that 25 per cent were deserted by the fathers. This might be minimized to some extent by adequate legislation, but the vast proportion of the children would remain, and with them the problem they presented.

Bruere urged that the best system for looking after the children was the cottage system and dealt at length with the prevailing system. In the existing 160 institutions, said Bruere, there are about 160 different standards of service. In some of the institutions the children have to sleep on beds without mattresses. In others conditions are almost ideal. But the amount paid to each institution per child by the city is the same.

Some standard of service is, therefore, necessary to be instituted and maintained, and that can be secured only by complete publicity. It is not possible, added Bruere, to hope to balk that publicity.

Charities Aid Official. In regard to the financial responsibility for the city charitable donations, Bruere insisted that the final power should lie in the hands of the Board of Estimate, not in the hands of the Controller of Charities. Bruere then brought up a matter that caused some agitation recently in the city.

He said that a check had been made out by one of the charitable institutions that receive money from the city. The check was made out ostensibly for "special counsel fees," but, Bruere stated, it was in reality made out to a city official who was in money difficulties, and it was intended to help him out of the hole. Other similar checks, said Bruere, had been made out for this official.

not for the maintenance of the children, but to pay off mortgages of the various institutions and to swell a yearly profit. Edward M. Groat followed, saying he wanted to set right many misstatements made by Bruere, and he proceeded to explain that the check episode referred to had been investigated by Gaynor's orders, but that the finding had been that there was no truth in the charges made.

He further stated that Archbishop Farley had ordered a thorough investigation to be made into the finances of the various Catholic institutions, and alleged that \$70,000 had been spent in the inquiry and everything had been found in order.

Following Groat came Dr. Allen, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, also with a version of the check investigation. Allen stated that it was true that the investigation had been ordered by Gaynor and made. It was also true, however, that everything but the check had been found on the official in question, and he further stated that the goods had been found on a number of other people.

He clinched his statement by saying that should any one, official or unofficial, in any capacity whatever, ask for a copy of the proceedings and conclusions of the committee of investigation, he would be denied access to the document.

Speaks With Heat. Following Allen came Feldman, representing a number of Catholic institutions. Feldman began by saying that he could not speak without heat on this whole matter, as he belonged to a section of the community that had been charged with theft.

He confirmed Groat's statement that \$70,000 had been spent to find out if the Catholic administration of the city's funds had been honest, and stated that the auditors, Patterson, Teate, and Dennis, were well known in the city, and that their honesty could not be in doubt, urging in proof that they were the auditors for many great corporations.

He said that during the investigation men had been allowed to enter the sisters' institutions and to stay from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. if they chose. He complained that the first questions these men had asked were: "How much of the money do you give to the Pope? How much do you give to the church?"

Bruere asked Feldman whether it was not a fact that part of the city's money to these institutions had been used to pay off mortgages. Feldman answered that he did not know.

MAYOR HURT BY ABBOTT'S CHARGES. Writes Letter to the Doctor in Reply to Article in Outlook Criticizing the Charter. Mayor Gaynor wrote a letter yesterday to Lyman Abbott, in reply to Dr. Abbott's editorial in the Outlook on the proposed charter. The Mayor said that he was "surprised" by the editorial and that it was "very discouraging."

In his letter the Mayor gives the history of the preparation of the new charter as he has given it before, and adds, "Those now engaged in exaggeration and distortion gave no assistance." He explained how the Legislature's committee held hearings in New York last winter, incorporated changes then suggested into the document, and now is holding more hearings. "And yet in spite of all this publicity and years of work," he continues, "you and others call the proposed charter a 'secret' charter."

LABOR MEN TO PROTEST. The committee of the United Hebrew Trades, which went to the City Hall yesterday to protest against Section 643 of the city charter, which deals with the question of special police, will call at the City Hall again this morning, as that section of the charter was not discussed yesterday, but will be taken up today.

HEARING IN JERSEY UNION LABOR WAR

Pleadings in Case of Carpenters of Newark Against National Brotherhood. (By Laffan News Bureau.) TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 23.—The entire session of Vice Chancellor Walker's court today was devoted to reading the pleadings in the proceedings instituted by the 262 members of Local 1787, of Newark, to enjoin the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and others, from preventing the complainants from procuring employment in this State or elsewhere.

Vice Chancellor Howell granted a temporary restraining order against the defendants about a month ago, and the case came up today upon an application to continue this restraint in the form of a preliminary injunction. The voluminous pleadings which counsel for both sides presented made it necessary to defer argument until next Friday. The pleadings included practically all the correspondence that had passed between the national organization, the Newark District Council and Local 1787. It was disclosed that there had been much friction between the district association and the local preceding the final exclusion of the latter from the National Brotherhood.

The national organization claimed that the local had been insubordinate and had violated the constitution and orders of the superior bodies. These charges were denied in affidavits presented on behalf of Local 1787. It was also brought out that since the suspension of the local, walking delegates, representing the National Brotherhood, have prevented members of the local union from securing employment.

BIRD SLAUGHTER RAISES BIG ROW. Jersey Authorities Kept Busy Denying Responsibility for Shooting of Songsters. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 23.—Arthur Underhill, a member of the Montclair Shade Tree Commission, today made a formal denial that the slaughter of starlings, sparrows, robins, and grackles in this town one night last week was authorized by the commission. Underhill says that if the destruction of the birds had been contemplated, the commission would have adopted some other means than shooting.

On account of the notoriety that the slaughter of the song birds has given Montclair, many of the men and women residents who are away for the summer are writing and telegraphing Mayor Hinck and other town officials to prevent a repetition of the shooting, which was done by an employee of the Shade Tree Commission, who said he was acting under orders from Chief Forester John A. Anderson, of the commission. Last night a woman in New York called up police headquarters and threatened to expose Montclair and cause wholesale arrests of the local authorities if the birds were fired on again. The woman said she was a member of the Audubon Society, and that she considered the killing of the birds atrocious. She did not give her name.

State Game Warden Frederick J. Hall, of Bloomfield, says the killing of the birds was unnecessary, as they could have been frightened away by firing into the air.

MACHINISTS TO HOLD PICNIC IN NEWARK. Progressive Lodge, No. 14, of the Brotherhood of Machinists of Newark, N. J., will hold its annual picnic and games at Wever's Colosseum, 437 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, September 2. The park is one of the best in the vicinity and it is expected that the entire radical element of Newark will turn out to the picnic and help make it a success.

U. S. CONVICTS WON'T HAVE TO BE LACKIES. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 23.—Making or repairing an article for an officer, guard or other employee of the Federal prison here by prison labor will be prohibited after September 1, in accordance with an order from Attorney General Wickersham. It has been the custom since the prison was established for prison authorities and employees to have furniture, etc., repaired or made by prisoners. The Attorney General's order was made on the recommendation of a board of examiners which recently inspected the prison here.

AFTER VIOLATORS OF CALIFORNIA LABOR LAWS. LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23.—With the filing of a complaint in police court against Mrs. E. L. Bever, proprietor of a hotel, charging her with having employed a maid for several months without allowing her a day of rest each week, H. H. Lyon, Commissioner of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, has begun a movement under a law passed by the Legislature in 1893, which requires that one day of rest be allowed each employe in every line of work.

WESTERN R. R. MEN BALLOT IN FAVOR OF FEDERATING

(Continued from Page 1.) unions, as the federation plans. In that event they will appeal to President Lovett, in New York. A. B. Lowe, of St. Louis, secretary of the railway branch of the American Federation of Labor, which is organizing all the individual railroad unions into the system federation probably will have the deciding voice if it is decided to call a general strike on the Harriman lines.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 23.—E. W. McKenna, vice president of the Milwaukee Road, passed through Minneapolis today from Chicago for Montevideo, Minn., where he will meet A. J. Earling, president of the road, who is returning from Montana. The Milwaukee Road has no general plan at this time for the laying off of any large number of men. McKenna said with reference to the reports that the Union Pacific will make a reduction in working force, "We have the same large supply of floating labor that every big system has, which increases or decreases, with changing seasons, but nothing in our operating plans contemplates any scaling down beyond what changing conditions from one week to another may dictate. Business in the West, on all railroad lines, has been dull, this being especially the case in lumber. Things do not seem to be getting any worse, but, on the contrary, there is some improvement to be noted."

Denial From Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued the following: "The report that the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued an order to the heads of all departments to reduce forces wherever possible is absolutely untrue and without the slightest foundation. On the contrary, in anticipation of an increase in business, the company is employing additional car repair men at Greenville, West Morrisville, Harrisville, Enola, Belwood, Pittsmin, Pittsburg South Side and Altoona."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 23.—Business men here are planning a meeting for railroad men to plead with them and try to prevent a strike. There is much interest in the coming meeting in Chicago when the committee of the workers will try to secure recognition of the Federation of Labor. The leaders in the movement in half of the men, feel certain that a compromise may be effected, and the union recognized by the railroad officials. There have been no demonstrations on the part of the employes since the voting has begun, but the majority of them here favor a strike.

CLEVELAND SCABS BADLY TREATED. Cloak Maker Taken to Forest City to Work in Struck Shop Tells His Experiences. An idea of the way men sent to Cleveland to take the places of the striking garment workers there are treated was given yesterday to a Call reporter by John Sherman, a cloak maker, of 403 East 100th street. According to Sherman, the strikebreakers are treated worse than slaves, and their condition is more like prisoners in a jail.

Progressive month ago Sherman saw a note for a cloak maker in the Jewish Morning Journal. The ad. stated that the men were wanted to go out of town. Sherman applied at 17 West street, which was the address given in the ad., and was accepted. With thirty-two others he was put on a train at Jersey City, those in charge of the party not telling the men their destination. They first went to Buffalo, and from there were shipped to Cleveland. Arrived at Cleveland, Sherman and several of his companions were taken to the cloak factory of Prinz & Biderman, which is one of the largest in the city.

Sherman worked during the day and at night told the guards he was going out of the shop. They told him he couldn't go out, and on his protesting, called the boss, Prinz. Prinz endeavored to dissuade Sherman from his purpose, but to no avail. Sherman walked out and was received by the pickets of the strikers. They told him of the strike, and he refused to go back to the shop.

Sherman has a letter stating that he did not go to Cleveland to scab, signed by H. Weinberg, Cleveland organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The letter also states that Sherman addressed a meeting of the strikers in which he told his experiences. Sherman says that sanitary conditions where the scabs are kept are very bad. The men are kept in one room, where they eat, sleep and live. They are treated like prisoners and not allowed to go out on the streets. One man who tried to go out was brutally beaten by a number of guards while the boss looked on.

Peace for another year in the cloak industry is apparently assured by the fact that all of the members of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association have renewed their agreements with the union on the basis of the contract of a year ago, which was adopted after the general strike of 75,000 cloak makers. According to this agreement all disputes are settled by arbitration while the agreements last, avoiding thereby all strikes and lockouts. The agreements provided, among other things, for a fifty-hour week, a Saturday half holiday, and no tentment house work.

MEXICAN ARMY TO BE REORGANIZED

No More Forced Service and Pay Will Be Materially Increased. (By Laffan News Bureau.) EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 23.—Mexico is to have a new army with the changed conditions that have come about with the success of the late revolution. The old order, with its army, has been changed. "The Diaz relic or barbarism," as the new officials call it, by which the army was recruited from among convicts and cut-throats as well as by enforced drafting of the innocent victims of petty tyrants has received its death blow. The pay has also been materially increased, and measures are now being perfected under the direction of a specially appointed commission for improving the morale of the army, creating a new army entirely so far as the enlisted personnel is concerned.

Gen. F. Truce Aubrel has received authority from President De la Barra to call to the army individuals whose terms of military service shall be voluntary and has commenced the reorganization. The enlistment will be for two years and the compensation, for privates, 1 peso per day. If promoted during their service they will be paid \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75, respectively, as corporals, second sergeants and first sergeants.

Half the 25th battalion, a section of artillery and ambulances, all of the reorganized army, under the command of Col. Francisco Vasquez, who took with him as his chief of staff Lieut. Col. Angel Garcia Conde, is now at Manzanillo, where they will embark for Lower California. Their duty is to pacify the State and round up any stray insurgents who have refused to recognize the Madero peace pact and are yet in the field.

PACKERS AFTER TEAMSTERS' UNIONS. Stock Yards Workers Will Be Supported by Organized Labor if They Strike—Bosses Want Open Shop. CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—In view that a strike seems eminent on the part of the teamsters employed in the Union Stock Yards here, the Teamsters' Union today made a last effort to have every man driving a team for the packers affiliate with the union. The 750 members of the Stock Yards Teamsters' Union were notified today that if they struck the Teamsters' Union would back them up. The stock yards teamsters went on strike about six years ago, and completely tied up the activity in Packingtown. Other teamsters' unions struck in sympathy.

There has been for a long time strained relations between the union men and the packers, who have succeeded in driving every other union out of the yards, so that at present the Teamsters' Union is the survivor. It is generally conceded that the packers are forcing the men to strike in order to break up all organized labor in the yards. No definite action has been taken by the workers, but if they do strike it will be a long fight, during which drastic measures will be resorted to in an effort to organize the other trades.

N. J. FEDERATION'S CONVENTION OVER. Many Resolutions Adopted at Closing Session and Paterson Chosen as Next Meeting Place. CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 23.—At the closing session of the thirty-third annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor here today the following resolutions were adopted: Instructing executive committee to secure presentation of bill to next legislature prohibiting loan sharks operating in this State.

Favoring the consolidation of plumbers and gas fitters' unions. Asking that an additional State inspector for buffers and polishers be appointed. Urging executive committee to do all in its power to prevent repeal of present employers' liability act. The office of church and labor delegate was abolished and the convention re-indorsed the liquor dealers' union labels.

The following officers were elected: President, Cornelius Ford, Hoboken; first vice president, George W. Marsh, Williamstown; second vice president, Frank Fetridge, Newark; secretary, Henry F. Hilfers, Hoboken; treasurer, Joseph P. Olone, Hoboken; members executive committee, James Matthews, Paterson; Patrick J. Donovan, Elizabeth; L. E. Skilman, Newark, and Harry Stephenson, Newark. The next convention will be held at Paterson.

TEA. To imitate is to compliment.

POLITICIANS STIR UP RACE FEELING AMONG WELSH

(Continued from Page 1.) mitte obstinate, Tom Mann, and other leaders, resolved to compel them to come to terms by holding up the transportation facilities of the whole of Great Britain. The labor leaders came to London this evening to ask the Transport Federation to declare a general strike, but found that they could not consult with the leaders of the federation tonight. Must Have Answer Today. The transport leaders were busy settling the disputes of the men employed in coastwise vessels. The man from Liverpool had, however, a brief conference with the officials of the Board of Trade and afterward saw the heads of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

The result of the consultation was that the railway servants' society will ask the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Board of Trade and the Premier to say definitely if the men are to be reinstated before noon of Thursday. Having leveled this threat at the official heads, the leaders went to bed and will meet again tomorrow. In the meanwhile G. R. Askwith, the "strike settler" of the Board of Trade, who arrived in London at 6 this evening from Manchester, where he has been settling disputes, took a train for Liverpool at 8 o'clock and will endeavor to bring about harmony there. It is impossible to predict the outcome of the controversy. President Bellamy of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants said tonight that he expected the Board of Trade to get matters settled by tomorrow.

On the other hand, the Liverpool leaders declare that they will not budge from the ground they have taken, and that unless the tramway committee climbs down from its high horse efforts to again paralyze the country will proceed. The National Transport Workers and the Workers' Federation, through which the Liverpool leaders hope to work, are rather vaguely known to the public. It seems that they embrace or are affiliated with a number of unions of workers engaged in all manner of transportation of passengers and freights. The Liverpool leaders declare that if these federations act they will call out the nations railway men, tramway men, car men, and such like, until the 250 are reinstated.

In the meantime many of the railroad men had been resuming their work on the understanding that the street car men's demands would be met. It is anticipated that they will come out again, as also may the men at the power houses, who went back today. The strike of the dockers and carters at Bristol has been settled, but other trouble is brewing. Collars in the neighborhood of Bristol have notified the owners of the mines that unless their wages are increased they will go on strike.

A black cloud on the horizon this morning was the dispute in the short sea traders or coastwise vessels. The trouble was practically at a deadlock, the men insisted on their demands, and the employers said that it was impossible to grant them under present competitive conditions. Another conference, however, was held at the Home Office, with the result that the dispute was settled in the evening.

The Executive Council of the railway unions officially declared off the strike on the Northeastern Railway system today, and the men at Newcastle went back to work. This action ratified the agreement reached last night by which the company promised to refund to the strikers, but refused to discharge men who stuck through the strike. That question is to be disposed of by a Conciliation Board.

A majority of the workers on the Northeastern Railway resumed work today or will resume tomorrow. Nevertheless, there is much dissatisfaction and it will be no surprise if there is a recurrence of the dispute. Meetings at Hull and Hartlepool passed resolutions to resume under protest. They disagreed with the actions of their executives and declared that in future agreements ought to be preceded by ballot.

Railroad's Heavy Losses. The receipts of the railway companies for the past week show heavy decreases because of the strike. The Northwestern company appears to have been the heaviest loser. Its report for the week shows a falling off of \$101,000, or about \$505,000. The Darlington railroad men are returning to work. The railroad men at Swansea are still in a fighting frame of mind, and 250 men employed on the Midland Railway are still out on strike.

STRIKING MARBLE MAN ARRESTED BY PINKERTON? Pinkertons are making themselves felt in the strike of the 2,200 marble workers who are out for an increase of 50 cents a day, according to Charles Carney, one of the strike leaders. One of these Pinkertons engaged in a brawl with a striker, Andrew Jicka, in Long Island City, and then turned him over to a policeman and had him arrested. Jicka was arraigned in the Long Island City yesterday and was held in \$500 bail on the charge of assault. He will get a hearing tomorrow. Yesterday the strikers dissuaded seven men who were going to do strikebreaking from taking jobs with struck firms. The entire marble industry in the city is badly crippled as a result of the strike and the leaders expect the bosses to yield before very many days.

BRITISH STRIKERS LOOKED PITIABLE

So Declares Miss Percival Allen, Who Saw Liverpool's Streets Full of Starving People. Miss Percival Allen, who will give one-recital at Bar Harbor, assisted by Courland Palmer, the pianist, arrived last evening by the American liner St. Paul with a story of her experience in the English strike. She had intended to sail for Boston from Liverpool by the Zealand, of the Star Line. She got to Liverpool on August 14 about 4 a.m., but nevertheless arose in time for breakfast. The windows of the dining room of her hotel, the Northwestern, were smashed and she was interested in things that seemed to be going on outside in the street. She attempted to go to a paneled window, but was restrained by employes of the hotel, who told her that all guests were prohibited from looking out of windows so long as the strike was on.

Miss Allen went out on the street and found them patrolled by coats and thronged with "pensive stricken looking men, women and children." She described the strikers as pitiable rather than fierce looking. She was told by an agent of the Star Line that there was no prospect of going to Southampton and she was to go to Southamptown and take passage by the St. Paul, which she did with a large number of other passengers held up at Liverpool. She will sail for England next week after fulfilling her engagement at Bar Harbor.

F. W. Taylor, a steamship man, who was in London when the strike of the dock laborers, lightermen and coal passers began, said it was a remarkable demonstration of what could be done by unanimity of action. He said he understood that the general wage for dock laborers, tramway servants, and others, was sixteenpence an hour, and that British public sentiment, being very conservative, apparently never had considered the whole of the wages of labor had been going up, the wages of labor had become stationary. The British had woken up on this subject, and the universal strike has been the means of waking them. Taylor said he believed the result of the proposed arbitration would be fair to the laborer and to their employers.

Taylor had booked by the Atlantic Transport liner Minnewaska, which was held up by the strike, as he, like lots of others, took passage by the St. Paul. SWEARS OUT WRIT FOR HER SISTER. Georgia Woman Swears Letter In Jail in Cincinnati Sanitarium After Being Spirited Away. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—A search through many States for her sister, who, she says, was taken away forcibly from her home and secretly conveyed to Cincinnati, ended today in this city when Miss Alice Palmer, a wealthy society woman of Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., swore to a writ of habeas corpus for the possession of Miss Annie Palmer. She says that she will remain here and fight in the local courts for the possession of her sister. Both women are said to be the heirs of an estate of almost \$500,000, which was left them by their father when he died.

Miss Alice Palmer stated today that her sister is kept in the College Hill Sanitarium, and that her physician and the superintendent will not allow her to be seen. She says that she went up to Vermont a few weeks ago to visit relatives, and that while she was there her sister was spirited away. Mrs. H. H. Cummings, of Augusta, is said to have gone to Atlanta to have secured the sister, and then to have had her brought to Cincinnati in secret. This afternoon Deputy Sheriff Sterber appeared in court with Miss Annie Palmer, who was accompanied by Dr. F. W. Langdon and Matron Spurlock, of the sanitarium. The sisters seemed delighted to see each other and chatted for an hour. Attorney John E. Bruere said that her half-sister, Mrs. Cummings, had brought her to the sanitarium with the consent of a brother and two sisters. He showed a telegram from her brother, asking that all efforts be made to keep her here.

INSIDE IRON WORKERS TO HOLD BIG RALLY. A mass meeting will be held by Local 56 of the Inside Iron and Bronze Workers at the Labor Temple, 245 East 96th street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon for the purpose of enrolling many of the iron and bronze workers who are still outside the organization into the union. Prominent speakers will address the meeting and will show the necessity of organization. Reports from union officials indicate that the organization is progressing. More members are being initiated every week and the strength of the union is beginning to be felt by employers, many of whom have already signed agreements with the union.

PHILA. FEARS CHOLERA. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—One of her passengers under suspicion as being a sufferer from cholera, the North German Lloyd steamship Bismarck, from Bremen, is lying at dock at Synder avenue, tonight, off from communication with the land. A strict quarantine is being maintained on the boat, and no health officers is permitted to board her or go ashore. Mrs. Elizabeth Plattner, 51 years old, of Baltimore, the suspected victim of the cholera, fears disease.

FIND WOMAN'S BODY IN RIVER. The body of a woman about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, weighing about 125 pounds, was found in the North River yesterday. She had on a gray skirt, a white blouse and stockings, and a watch. She was found floating in the water. The police are looking for the woman who was on the Lackawanna ferryboat yesterday.

UNION LABELS. UNION MADE PIANOS. 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. Union Made Beer. Aie and Porter. OF AMERICA. Copyright & Trade Mark Registered 1903.

Socialist Speakers Wanted. The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers in the next year, and only a few hundred are even fairly prepared for this work. We want able speakers with a clear understanding of what socialists want and how they propose to get it. Nothing but study will make you a competent Socialist speaker, but you can save a great deal of time by the right literature, and not learning things you will never use. We will send you a copy of our standard Socialist books. We advise that you start with these books about the order named: Revolution, Jack London, .05. Introduction to Socialism, Richardson, .05. Industrial Socialism, Hayward and Bobu, .10. Science and Socialism, .10. Voluntary Unionism, Debs, .05. The Labor Movement, Mary E. Marcy, .10. Values, Prices and Profits, .10. Wage Labor and Capital, Marx, .05. Socialism, Thomas and Kinsland, English, .10. Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels, .10. The Class Struggle, Kautsky, .10. Socialism and Socialism, .10. International Socialist Review (one year), 1.00. Total \$2.30, sent for Soap-Bubble Combination, and we will send you a copy of our standard Socialist literature. Enclosed find \$2.30 for which please mail at once your order for Soap-Bubble Combination of socialist literature. Name: Address: City: State: Zip: 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

SINCLAIR WANTS DIVORCE. Upton Sinclair sent word to the newspapers last night that as soon as he can get in touch with his lawyer and have the necessary papers prepared, he intends to sue his wife, Meta F. Sinclair, for divorce. He blames Harry Kemp, a young poet from Lawrence, Kan., for the estrangement between his wife and himself.

PEACE CERTAIN IN CLOAK MAKER TRADE. Peace for another year in the cloak industry is apparently assured by the fact that all of the members of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association have renewed their agreements with the union on the basis of the contract of a year ago, which was adopted after the general strike of 75,000 cloak makers. According to this agreement all disputes are settled by arbitration while the agreements last, avoiding thereby all strikes and lockouts. The agreements provided, among other things, for a fifty-hour week, a Saturday half holiday, and no tentment house work.

TEA. To imitate is to compliment.

GENERAL STRIKE OF LEATHER WORKERS OFF. Thirty-five bosses having signed contracts with the union, the general strike of the fancy leather goods workers was called off yesterday. There are still a few shops where the men are out because the bosses persistently refuse to grant the demands of the union. The strike of the fancy leather goods workers lasted for nearly three months. It was bitterly fought on both sides. Despite what was said, the strikers never wavered and none went back to work until the end of the struggle was announced.

PHILA. FEARS CHOLERA. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—One of her passengers under suspicion as being a sufferer from cholera, the North German Lloyd steamship Bismarck, from Bremen, is lying at dock at Synder avenue, tonight, off from communication with the land. A strict quarantine is being maintained on the boat, and no health officers is permitted to board her or go ashore. Mrs. Elizabeth Plattner, 51 years old, of Baltimore, the suspected victim of the cholera, fears disease.

GEIDEL UNSHAKEN BY DAY'S ORDEAL

Bellboy Remains Unmoved at Sight of Blood-Stained Clothes.

Paul Geidel, the young bellboy on trial before Judge Crain in General Sessions for the murder of W. H. Jackson in the Iroquois Hotel, went through his ordeal yesterday without a tremor. He showed not the slightest emotion. His mother and other relatives were spared the ordeal. Mrs. Geidel spent only a short time in court, and his sister and aunt were outside all day.

While Dr. Timothy E. Lehane, coroner's physician, was one of the state's witnesses, he also identified the counsel table and brought out a rag black with dried blood. Dr. Lehane identified it as the washrag found crumpled down the victim's throat. Next the blood-stained pajamas worn by the murdered man were produced and identified.

When Detective Barber was called to the stand the chloroform bottle which, forgotten by Geidel, was the clue which led to his arrest, was produced. Nott gave it to James A. Gray, counsel for Geidel, and it passed within a few inches of the boy's face. His expression did not change. The pajamas and the washrag were again identified and marked in evidence, and Barber also identified a bloodstained handkerchief as one he had found on the bed in Jackson's room and which Geidel later told him he had used to wipe his hands on.

Constantino Stenobolis, a waiter in the hotel, who saw Geidel hiding in a washroom off the dining room early in the evening preceding the finding of Jackson's body, was a witness. Another who saw the boy was Dominico Giodoli, a cook in the hotel. He met Geidel in the basement that night soon after 8 o'clock, he said, and saw him within twenty minutes later.

Dr. Lehane, coroner's physician, who performed the autopsy, said that there were three lacerated wounds on Jackson's face, which could not have resulted from a fist blow. There were incised wounds on the neck, and there were evidences of hemorrhages in the throat and lungs. The face, he said, was suffused by reason of the bursting of the tiny blood vessels under the skin. Death, he said, was due to asphyxia, caused by strangulation and suffocation.

Gray called to the counsel table Dr. Max Talmey, who, at his request, examined Geidel in the Tombs, and Dr. Talmey coached counsel on anatomy during the cross-examination of Dr. Lehane. Dr. Lehane said that he was positive the washrag had been forced down Jackson's throat before death.

Gray's last question was unexpected. "Where the defendant's nails were, as though they had been manipulated frequently?" he asked Dr. Lehane. The answer was in the affirmative.

Detective Barber told of finding a handkerchief on Mr. Jackson's bed which later, at Police Headquarters, Geidel said was his and the one he had used to wipe his hands on. Barber said that he was locked in the cell with Geidel "to keep him from doing bodily harm to himself," and that when he asked him why he had killed Jackson Geidel said, "Please don't ask me about it. It makes me sick."

Barber told of the circumstances under which Geidel's confession was obtained at headquarters. Gray objected, saying that as the detective said that there were in the room a Deputy Police Commissioner, the District Attorney and numerous policemen, it could hardly be called a voluntary confession. His objection was overruled.

Thomas F. Curtayne, manager of the hotel, said that Geidel had been discharged July 22, after working only a little over a month. One of his duties, he said, was to dust out the mail boxes in which guests kept their room keys.

WHOLE POLICE FORCE REMOVED BY TOWN

WASHINGTON, Pa., Aug. 23.—Following sensational charges by Fire Chief J. B. McCune against Chief of Police Robert Sickels and members of the police force of Duquesne, ten miles east of here, the entire police force was notified today that it had been removed from office. McCune charged gross neglect of duty, extortion, receiving of bribes, drunkenness, slander, aiding a prisoner to escape, forcible entry and protection of gamblers and gambling houses and speak-easies. The fire chief was backed up in his charges by Patrolman I. J. Ritchie.

The presentation of the charges created a turmoil in a meeting of the council, which immediately delegated the police committee to make a rigid investigation. Last week a partial hearing was held and numerous witnesses were called to substantiate McCune's assertions. Chief of Police Sickels entered an emphatic denial.

HEARST TO BECOME CANDIDATE AGAIN?

Design Seen in Some Recent Outcries Through His Newspapers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Political circles here woke up today to the fact that W. R. Hearst is getting ready to butt into politics again. Hearst, through his newspapers, has been showering compliments on President Taft, and his sudden change of attitude has caused surprise and a little guessing.

Hearst executed his latest political move by cabling a signed statement from Paris to the Washington Post. In this statement Hearst clearly indicates an intention of getting busy in national politics. He declares the President has taken his stand with the interests by vetoing the tariff bill. Hearst's newspaper praised Mr. Taft overmuch for his stand in favor of "Canadian reciprocity. Not in the Post interview, he intimates that "trusts through corruption and coercion must control the Democratic convention as they will the Republican convention." He declares that if they shall nominate a trust-controlled Democrat, as they will nominate a trust-controlled Republican, then let the Democratic progressive league unite with the Republican progressive league and place a genuine progressive of whatever party in the field, fearlessly to make the fight for the citizens and to oppose the big-partisan representatives of the trusts."

Hearst modestly refrains from suggesting the nominee of this coalition of progressive elements.

Some of Taft's friends here felt aggrieved today because Hearst felt necessary in his statement to indulge in the following attack on the President: "Mr. Taft has fired the first gun of the campaign of 1912 from the camp of entrenched privilege. Let the heavy artillery of the people thunder a defiance. One swallow does not make a summer, and one deserter does not make a disaster, even though he be the President of the United States."

Some of the Democrats were a little uneasy today over Hearst's political activity. They expressed the fear that they might have to carry him as one of their assets in the campaign of 1912. They believe that Hearst has designs on the national ticket for 1912 and is looking for a place for himself. Failing to get recognition in the Democratic convention, he may call a meeting of insurgents of both parties and nominate himself on a third ticket.

Hearst has been booming Speaker Champ Clark for President, and attacking Governor Harmon. Possibly if Clark should prove unequal to the fight in the convention, Hearst might come forward as his heir.

Hearst has also been making virulent attacks on Roosevelt recently, no doubt with a purpose in mind.

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BURNS GETS MORE LOS ANGELES MONEY

"Great Detective" Finds Easy Pickings With Aid of Administration.

(By National Socialist Press.) LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16.—Burns finds it extremely good and easy picking in Los Angeles with a labor hating city administration that is playing into the hands of the detective outfit the same as the county outfit. The City Council yielded to the importunities of Mayor Alexander and appropriated \$7,400 of the people's money and turned it over to Burns. He was given \$13,000 on a former occasion despite the fact there is no law that allows the city to pay rewards.

The money was paid on the ground that he had "conducted an investigation." Dozens of persons with legitimate and pressing claims were turned down by the Finance Committee, but the Burns deal was put through with great speed. There is deep indignation because of the action of the city administration, and the Socialist and labor papers are giving the action of the officials the widest publicity.

In order to avoid possible injunction proceedings, the Finance Committee made an announcement that the city would not be imposed upon any further in the Burns matter. A few minutes later the Council met and passed the appropriation, and Mayor Alexander hastened to pay the money to Burns.

The detective, his son, Sherman Burns, with Police Detective Biddenger and Reed, of Chicago, then went north on the steamer Yale.

Clarence Darrow met Burns and a bunch of operatives in the office of the District Attorney and they exchanged some sharp passages. Darrow recognized in the group of operatives Mills, who was connected with the Meyer-Haywood case at Boise. The Chicago attorney directed attention to the fact that Mills was on the losing side in that famous case. Darrow said, incidentally, the operative was playing the same old game here and that he again held a losing hand.

The Grand Jury came in for a scathing arraignment again this week after a futile attempt to force John Harrington, of Chicago, to give some information concerning the case. Harrington, who is a lawyer, has been making special investigations for the defense. He declines to answer on those grounds, but Prosecutor Ford insists on another inquisition, and asks Judge Hutton to cite the attorney for contempt of court. Harrington laughs at the idea.

Darrow again declared the Grand Jury was not investigating anything, but was continuing to act as the special agents of the Burns detective outfit. "It is the same old story of intimidation and browbeating," said the attorney. "They are trying to put us in a bad light and to discourage our witnesses. They will be kept in session until the trial begins. They will be used for the same old purpose."

WILL PUT SPEED LAW TO A TEST

Lawyer Summoned for Fast Auto Riding Says He Intends to Carry Case Higher Up.

The question of precedence in New York City between a local ordinance limiting the speed of motor vehicles to eight miles and hour and the Callan law, which permits speed up to thirty miles, which has been and still is an open question even among the City Magistrates themselves, is to be determined by a test case. Sumner Gerard, a lawyer, promised Magistrate House in the West Side Court yesterday to push the action to final settlement, even if he has to go to the Court of Appeals.

Policeman Manush had summoned Gerard to court, charging that his automobile had been doing twenty-five miles an hour up Central Park West Monday. Gerard objected to such complaint being taken or an examination had, claiming that he was within his rights under the statute. Furthermore, the ordinance had never become effective, because its provision calling for the posting of signs, specifying the rate of speed, as the city limits had never been enforced.

HOOSIER "DRYS" HOT ON TRAIL OF "WETS"

LINTON, Ind., Aug. 23.—The people of this place voted to have a dry town, and yesterday they celebrated their first real victory over the wets by raiding three drug stores which had been closed by the arrest of the proprietors for running blind tigers. Sixteen hundred bottles of beer and one thousand half pint bottles of whisky were emptied into the sewer. Two fifty-gallon barrels of gin were also relieved of their contents. It is estimated that \$3,000 worth of "wet" goods had been confiscated here this year.

Curtis Dittmore and Noah George, proprietors of drug stores, who were fined \$50 each and sentenced to jail for thirty days, have made an agreement with the officials, including members of the State Board of Pharmacy, by which the jail sentences were suspended on condition that they go out of business.

ATWOOD READY TO ENTER NEW YORK

Talks of Landing at Governors Island Some Time Today.

CASTLETON, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Aviator Atwood landed here, nine miles from Albany, today ready to enter the air over New York under full sail tomorrow. He will start at 5 a.m.

Atwood was up long before the folks of Fort Plain had their sleep out, and at 5:30 this morning he was down on the field where his machine had lain all night. He was off at 7:30 and swung down over the haze on the Mohawk Valley.

Before he left Fort Plain he told the newspaper men that he preferred landing at Governors Island, where he could find clear spaces for his descent into New York, rather than attempt to land where cross currents from ocean winds might make things ticklish.

Schenectady was the next town of any size to hear the whirr of Atwood's motor. At 8:45 crowds that blackened the house tops, and the hills saw Atwood flying not more than 100 feet above the river, where the tracks of the New York Central make a big S to clear the city on the way to Albany. Atwood left the river course. He dipped lazily above the huge plant of the General Electric Works, while the hundreds of workers cheered from the roof and windows, and then his plane grew dim and finally disappeared in the haze of the airways toward the Hudson and Albany.

Even if Atwood didn't stop at Schenectady he kept the entire city from beginning work for long. The time that the fire whistles screamed of his coming from Amsterdam until he had cut over the western part of town no one thought of business.

He had hardly passed over Schenectady when word came that he had stopped for a moment in Amsterdam to tinker with a loosened motor bed plate.

Schenectady watches had him leaving that place at 8:45 a.m. and it was 9:02 when Albany first saw him flying over the southern end of the city. He was making good time and was pointing straight for the Hudson. He did not stop at the Capital, but kept on for Castleton. He hung above Castleton for a moment, picked out the ball grounds as the best place for a landing and slid down into the open space. He climbed into a motor and started off to Albany to see about gasoline and the pontoons with which he wanted to equip his biplane before he starts down the Hudson for New York.

The pontoons, which are long metal cylinders that support the biplane should it decide on a watery course, are made of aluminum, and one will be attached to each side of the plane. They hold thirty cubic feet of air. Atwood didn't want to go down the Hudson until they were on.

8-CENT TRANSFER FAILURE, HE ADMITS

Metropolitan Road's Official Says Receipts Have Decreased a Third.

One of the witnesses heard yesterday by the Public Service Commission at the resumed hearing on the transfer question was Frederic T. Wood, assistant to the general manager of the Metropolitan system, who admitted that the arrangement for transferring passengers from the Metropolitan line to the 59th street route for an extra 8 cents had not been a success. When the scheme was first put into operation about 2,000 passengers a day bought the transfers, but Wood said the number dwindled considerably.

Wood submitted to the commission a mass of statistics showing that the number of cash fares on the different surface lines had increased since the free transfer system was done away with, and that there had been a decrease in operating expenses, because the car mileage of the companies had been lessened. These figures supported the contention that the companies are making that they cannot afford to transfer passengers from one line to another for a single fare.

The tabulations submitted by Wood were for the six months ended December 31, 1910, as compared with the same period of 1907. For the six months in 1907 the total number of revenue passengers—those paying cash fares—was 187,587,641, and during the same period in 1910 the number was 194,523,293, an increase of 3.72 per cent. These were the figures for all of the surface railroads in Manhattan.

The Metropolitan system, as it is now constituted, carried 132,731,374 during the last six months in 1910, as against 124,825,321 in 1907, an increase of 6.33 per cent. The Third avenue railroad and allied companies carried 40,941,689 in 1907, and 45,251,759 in 1910, an increase of 12.97 per cent. On the Second avenue route the number of revenue passengers fell from 12,422,922 in 1907 to 8,871,807 in 1910, a decrease of 27.90 per cent. The Original Park, North and East River Railroad Company, the Belt Line—in like manner fell from 7,533,766 in 1907 to 6,456,323 in 1910, a decrease of 14.53 per cent. The business of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Crosstown Railroad Company dropped off from 1,548,018 revenue passengers in 1907 to 152,130 in 1910, a decrease of 90.18 per cent, and the Fulton street line, which did a small business in 1907, showed a decrease of 100 per cent, it being no longer operated.

Wood testified that the average fare per passenger on the Metropolitan system in 1907 was 3.203 cents and in 1910 2.451 cents.

Arthur Du Bois, counsel for the commission, asked for an adjournment until he could compare Wood's tables with those compiled by the commission for the months preceding the one tabulated today. Commissioner Eustis, presiding, adjourned the hearing until this afternoon.

BELIEVE "DROWNED" COP STILL ALIVE

Patrolman Hoag Supposed to Have Disappeared With an "Affinity," Abandoning His Wife.

Alexander Hoag, the patrolman attached to Traffic Squad C, who was thought to have been drowned at the traffic men's outing at Witzell's Grove, on August 5, because his clothes were found in a bath house after he was missed, is now believed to be still alive.

Hoag was missed shortly after 6 o'clock, and his supposed death put a damper on the last hours of the outing. His shield and cards were found in the clothes left in the bath house. Two men of his squad stayed in the bath house all night and searched with a lantern for Hoag's body. The next day the harbor police set to work day with grappling irons, and kept up the search for a week, until they decided that the body would never be found.

Capt. John D. Ormsby, of the Astoria station, was ordered to investigate Hoag's death. Ormsby began to find out things which made him wonder whether Hoag had died or not. In the first place he found that a man had been in the grove on the day before the outing, and had taken a box to the stable owned by Mrs. Witzell. Mrs. Witzell asked Frank Werli, a stableman, to find out what was in the box, and he uncovered a suit of clothes, a soft straw hat, and a suit of underwear. He took the things to his room.

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SPORTS

GIANTS FALL BACK

Lose Final Game With Cubs and Drop Into Second Place Again.

Wiltse Hard Hit.

In yesterday's clinch between the Giants and the Cubs the Cubs flared up fiercely at the beginning, and at the end, and were meek and harmless all the time between. In winning they didn't need the runs they made in the ninth inning, but having in mind strong finishes by the Giants on Monday and Tuesday, felt an urgent need for a longer lead, and set about to get it. After they had moided three runs in the first inning they quieted down as if frightened by their own tenacity, but in the ninth, seeing the Giants were being kept well in check, they roused themselves again and went through an inning, which was a facsimile of the first.

The analogy between the first and ninth innings was extensive. In each the Cubs made four hits and three runs; in each Wiltse gave a base on balls and made a wild pitch, and in each Snodgrass perpetrated an error on a base hit. Neither of Snodgrass' errors made matters any worse, for the same number of runs would have resulted anyway, but Wiltse's battery offenses were costly, yet not as fatal as the hits that were bunched on him. Seven straight layer innings with two scattered hits and eight hits in the two first innings and that was the program which constituted the Chicago reprisal.

During this long Chicago lull the Giants were throwing away many chances. A rally was nipped in the bud in the second inning by the sharpshooting of Pat Jim Archer, of the old out, the Hibernal deadshot, picking Herzog off second base with a throw to Tinker at a time when there were two on bases and none out. 'Twas a suffocating wet blanket, and by the same token didn't rebound to the credit of Herzog as a base runner of vigilance. Little sure-shot Jimmy also caught Becker napping off first in the next inning with the one of his instantaneous throws. The score:

Chicago	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Sheekard, lf	5 0 1 3 0 0 0
Schulte, rf	4 1 0 0 0 0 0
Tinker, ss	4 1 1 5 3 1
Zimmerman, 2b	4 1 2 2 0 0
J. Doyle, 2b	4 1 2 0 0 0
Hofman, cf	4 0 2 4 0 0
Saier, lb	4 1 1 11 0 0
Archer, c	4 1 0 1 2 0
Richie, p	4 0 1 0 0 0
Totals	36 6 10 27 12 1

New York	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Devore, lf	5 0 1 3 0 0 0
L. Doyle, 2b	4 0 1 2 0 1
Snodgrass, cf	1 0 0 1 1 2
Becker, rf	4 0 1 5 0 0
Merkle, lb	4 0 0 8 1 0
Herzog, 3b	3 1 2 0 3 0
Fletcher, ss	2 1 0 2 1 0
Meyers, c	4 0 1 3 1 0
Wiltse, p	3 0 0 3 1 0
Murray	1 0 1 0 0 0
Totals	31 2 7 27 9 2

*Batted for Wiltse in the ninth.
Chicago..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-5
New York..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1-2

PREACHER PREVENTS BOXING IN CHURCH

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—No boxing bouts will be staged at the Unity Methodist Church carnival here tomorrow night.

This announcement was made today following a vehement protest from the pastor against action of the committee, which planned the fights and got permission from the police to stage them.

The preacher threatened to resign. The committee at first determined to stand pat, but finally yielded.

MONUMENT TO DEAD AVIATOR.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—The Denver Board of Supervisors last night voted to erect a monument in honor of Ralph Johnstone, the aviator, who was killed at the meet at Overland Park, Nov. 17 last. The tablet will be placed at the spot where Johnstone's machine fell.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

National League.
At Boston..... N. E. E.
Cincinnati..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—5 1 1
Boston..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—5 2 2
Batteries—Fromme, Smith and Clarke; Furde and Kling.
At Philadelphia.....
Pittsburg..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 5 3
Philadelphia..... 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—5 2 1
Batteries—Leffell and Gibson; Stack and Spencer.
American League.
No games played yesterday.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League.
Pittsburg at New York; Chicago at Brooklyn; Cincinnati at Philadelphia; St. Louis at Boston.
American League.
New York at Chicago; Philadelphia at Cleveland; Washington at Detroit; Boston at St. Louis.

DODGERS DO IT AGAIN

Ginger and Timely Hitting Enable Dahlen's Men to Beat the Cardinals a Second Time.

The Brooklynys played a fine game yesterday. They set a pace which the Cardinals couldn't follow, and ran away from that team. There was no error to mar their fielding, and their hits were timely. Moreover, Rucker was invincible in the box. The Cardinals twice had three on bases with only one out, but couldn't score either time. Stark, at second for Brooklyn, was busy with his bat and brought Tooley, who had walked, around in the first with a stinger through Huggins. Davidson singled and scored Stark. The Brooklynys made one run in each of the next three innings. A base on balls and Rucker's triple brought one over in the second. Hits by Stark and Davidson and a sacrifice fly promoted by Barger rounded up one in the third. Erwin's jolt for the circuit accounted for one in the fourth.

A stroll by Evans, single by Hauser and pass to Bliss filled the angles with one out in the fifth, but Smith, batting for Harmon, struck out, and Huggins lined to Wheat. Bresnahan's pinch hitters all fell down. In the seventh, with three on and one out, Melver fanned before the seductive slants of Rucker, and Huggins forced Ellis at second. A single by Ellis and two-bagger by Evans saved the Cardinals from a shut out. This was in the eighth inning. The score:

St. Louis	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Higgins, 2b	4 0 1 1 3 0 0
Onkes, cf	3 0 0 4 0 0
Konetchy, lb	4 0 0 9 1 0
Evans, rf	4 1 0 0 0 0
Ellis, 1b	3 2 5 0 0 0
Mauver, 3b	4 0 1 1 3 0
Bliss, c	3 0 0 2 3 0
Harmon, p	1 0 1 0 0 0
Smith	1 0 0 0 0 0
Golden, p	0 0 0 0 0 0
McMilver	1 0 0 0 0 0
McAdams, p	0 0 0 1 1 0
Blase	1 0 0 0 0 0
Totals	31 1 6 24 11 1

Brooklyn	A. B. R. H. O. A. E.
Tooley, ss	3 1 0 1 3 0
Daubert, 1b	3 0 0 9 1 0
Wheat, lf	4 0 0 5 0 0
Stark, 2b	4 3 3 1 0 0
Davidson, cf	3 0 2 3 0 0
Barger, rf	2 0 0 0 0 0
Zimmerman, 3b	4 0 1 2 3 0
Erwin, c	3 2 1 7 0 0
Rucker, p	3 0 1 0 0 0
Totals	29 6 5 27 6 0

*Batted for Harmon in the fifth.
*Batted for Golden in the seventh.
*Batted for McMilver in the ninth.
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1-1
Brooklyn..... 2 1 1 0 0 0 1-2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.		American League.	
Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	65	41	612
New York	67	42	599
Pittsburg	67	45	599
Philadelphia	62	49	599
St. Louis	60	61	599
Cincinnati	59	60	599
Brooklyn	43	67	591
Boston	27	86	541

BIG FOUR WRECK DUE TO CARELESS EMPLOYEE

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 23.—At a hearing before the State Public Service Commission today the cause of the recent wreck on the Big Four Railroad, in which fifty persons were injured, was cleared up by the confession of Jacob Eastman, towerman at the crossing of the Toledo and Ohio Central and the Big Four railroads.

Eastman told the commission he had let the train run over the defective switch, thinking it would "get through all right," although he "knew it was risky."

WOMAN IN AUTO KILLED.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—An Erie-Rochester Division passenger train struck an automobile at the Belfast street crossing in Bath today, killing Mrs. James C. Clark, 65 years old. Walter P. Spraker, who was driving, escaped with a few scratches.

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WARNING POSTED FOR IMMIGRANTS

Card Introduced at Doty Hearing—Lawyers Again in Wrangle.

At the Doty hearing yesterday Lawyer Battle offered, at the beginning of the session, one of the cards which are posted at Hoffman Island.

"Warning to all those that will not keep order or who will not obey the rules of this island, will be deported."

A little later Dushkind asked Dr. Brannan, of the Consulting Board, what he supposed Dr. Doty meant when he said that two cases of cholera arrived at Quarantine apparently recovered.

"I'll not permit you to put words in Dr. Doty's mouth," said Commissioner Bulger, "unless you can show that he uttered them."

"Then if a vessel arrived on June 21," said Dushkind, "and the passengers were discharged the same day it was before the test could be made."

"I'm willing to be corrected if I'm wrong," said the lawyer. Battle showed him the record, which bore out Dr. Brannan's idea.

"I assumed that you were reading the report correctly," said Battle, and they surveyed one another with a glare that ended in a smile on both sides.

Dushkind spoke of a woman who was said by Dr. Doty to have contracted cholera from her infant. The child acted as what is known as a cholera carrier.

"Isn't it a fact," asked he, "that Dr. Doty's discovery of this infant as a cholera carrier is about on a par with Dr. Cook's discovery of the North Pole?"

A moment later the lawyer brought out that the cost of keeping sick persons at the islands had been reduced from \$2 to \$1.50 a day.

"Is that one of the reasons why the steamship companies are circulating a petition for Dr. Doty's resignation?" asked Mr. Dushkind.

"Wouldn't you take Dr. Doty's word against the sworn testimony that has been given here?" asked Mr. Dushkind.

A report made by Dr. Alvah H. Doty's advisory board in which the management of the Quarantine Station was approved was introduced in evidence.

The other members besides Dr. Brannan, who went to Quarantine on April 22, 1910, just after the first complaints had been sent to Governor Hughes about Dr. Doty, were Drs. J. D. Bryant, E. G. Janeway, W. M. Polk, J. W. McLane, A. Jacob, F. P. Kinnicut, H. M. Biggs, J. H. Gardner, and T. M. Prudden.

Coming back on the boat on the afternoon of that day they discussed what they had seen and Dr. Prudden, so Dr. Brannan testified yesterday, drew up a tentative report, which was substantially the same as the one which Battle asked him to identify.

The entire plan was examined," begins the report, "and all the details of new construction and of administration were investigated. This visit was of special interest in view of the fact that a series of complaints from various immigrants had recently been secured by a lawyer and forwarded to Governor Hughes."

The report was a general approval of the Doty administration.

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U. S. TURNS DEAF EAR TO PENSION PLEAS

Former President of Retirement Association Tells of Fruitless Efforts.

How for years persistent but useless efforts have been made by post-office employees to induce Congress to pass legislation which would do away with the superannuation problem by giving an annuity to old government employees was told yesterday to a Call reporter by Alexander H. Schultz, who was formerly for twelve years president of Branch 2, of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association.

Schultz is 71 years old, and has been in the service of the United States Government for forty-four years. He is still on the job in the general postoffice despite his snow white hair and mustache.

"If I retire today," Schultz said, "I have nothing ahead, I have not saved any money. I could not save anything from my salary. In fact none of us save anything."

"There are now several bills before Congress. They have been introduced during the session just closed. Personally I am in favor of the Austin bill, which provides for an increase of about 15 per cent in the salary of government employees, and for the deduction from the salary of each employee a monthly sum which should go toward his old age annuity."

"But I would welcome any other annuity scheme that Congress would adopt, provided it would offer the old government employee a means whereby they could, upon retirement, maintain themselves respectably to the end of their days. For the sake of the improvement of the service, for the sake of efficiency, the government ought to pension its old employees."

Speaking about Daniel J. Rooney, the postoffice employee, who, after fifty-nine years of service, was recently forced out of his position, as was told in The Call, Schultz said that Rooney had the sympathy of all the men in the postoffice with him. One cent a month from each postoffice employee in New York, Schultz said, would give Rooney an annuity of \$720 a year.

While many of the men in the postoffice favor just such a collection for Rooney, it is doubtful if the scheme will be carried out. There are in the postoffices throughout Greater New York more than 6,000 employees, and it would be no easy matter to get them together.

A glance into the postoffice brings out striking instances of how the old men, who have given their entire life to the United States Government, are being misused. Thus there are several old watchmen about the lobby of the postoffice that have seen better days. They have all been reduced gradually as they grew older. But even this comparatively easy job is too hard on them. Properly they should have been relieved of all duty.

Many old men, like Schultz, are still doing clerical work alongside of young men. To these old men the work, which was once comparatively easy, is a dread task, now that their eyes have given out, and their bodies have been debilitated by old age.

ELEVATED GUARD STRUCK. In Allowing Fellow-Worker to Pass, Train Hits Him.

Walking on the tracks of the Third Avenue elevated road, near the Tremont station, Patrick J. McDonald, a train guard, was struck by a northbound train, yesterday. He was using the footpath on the side. Another guard was walking south on the same path. McDonald stepped out of his way to let him pass, and the train, coming from behind, knocked him down. He suffered cuts on the head, fractures of several ribs, and numerous bruises, and was taken to Fordham Hospital.

MORE MILLS TO CLOSE. SALMON FALLS, N. H., Aug. 23.—Notices were posted in the cotton mills of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company today to the effect that the mills would close from next Saturday noon until September 5. The shutdown effects 600 operatives.

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SUICIDE IN RIVER WAS WORKING GIRL

Her Wages Too Small for Her to Achieve Her Desires.

The girl who jumped into the river from a Hoboken ferryboat last Friday has been identified and her story learned. She was Elsie Bunzli, an embroidery worker. Her shopmates say they will take up a collection for her burial.

She came here three years ago from the village of Erzingen, in Baden, Germany. An uncle, to whom her mother had written, was to meet her. He didn't, and she had never learned where he was, nor why he failed to be at the pier of the steamship when she stepped ashore. She was a girl with nerve, however, and she went to work. Taking a room with Mrs. Anderson at 318 Jersey City Heights, she found employment in the Kaufman Embroidery Works at 473 Broadway.

Two more bitter disappointments were ahead to lead her to suicide. From the first she made up her mind that she would save enough to bring her mother from Erzingen and that thought had had possession of her from the time she was employed. However, her wages were pitiful, and she found it impossible to save enough to care for the mother. This preyed on her mind.

When she left Erzingen Jacob Furth, who is in the German army, had promised to come to her as soon as his enlistment was over. Letters left behind showed that. One which was found in her room by Mrs. Anderson showed that Furth still cared for her, and that he was trying to come to the United States. But he didn't come, nor could her mother come.

"The girl had mourned over these things," said Mrs. Anderson, "but during the last week she had shown some improvement and seemed to be in better spirits. I thought she was all right."

GERMAN ENGINEER RESCUED IN GREECE

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Salonica, Turkey, today says that Dr. Edmund Richter, German engineer, captured by bandits and held for a ransom of \$225,000, has been rescued on the Greek frontier and is returning to Salonica.

Dr. Richter was mapping on Mount Olympus, in the wild frontier region between Turkey and Greece, under the auspices of a geographical society, when he fell into the hands of the brigands May 25.

Dr. Richter, like Ellen Stone, American missionary, who was ransomed from a Bulgarian band in 1901 for \$45,000, had been captured not by ordinary mountain brigands, but by the "Greek National Society," the capture being organized by Captain Strati, a Greek officer, who once lived in America, and that the affair was an incident of the band warfare between irregular detachments of Greeks and Bulgarians.

GIRL GIVES HEEL TO SAVE HER LIFE

Pauline Boyle, a young woman who lives at the Seaside Hotel, at Rockaway, was saved from death yesterday afternoon by Herbert Cornelius, a chauffeur. Miss Boyle went from Rockaway to East New York, and got off the train at Manhattan station. In attempting to cross the track in front of an express train her heel caught in a frog and she was held fast.

There were scores of people about, but no one seemed to know just what to do. An express train came round the curve and Miss Boyle seemed doomed, when Cornelius jumped out of his machine and ran to her. He tugged and tugged, but could not get her free. Then, at the last minute, he grasped the imprisoned leg and broke the heel off the shoe.

THREE DEAD; TWO WILL DIE IN HOTEL FIRE

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 23.—Three are dead, two others fatally hurt, and damage amounting to \$50,000 is the toll of a fire of mysterious origin here this afternoon, which partially destroyed the \$250,000 Chancellor Hotel, and threatened for a time to spread to nearby buildings.

The dead are Joseph Hall, 15 years old; unidentified white boy, about 15 years old; and an unknown negro, 25 years old.

The fatally hurt are Mrs. Fred Ball and Roy Dow.

FIFTH AVE. BUS IN CRASH. Women and Men Leap From Vehicle Struck by Auto.

Women slid down the sides of a Fifth Avenue bus, and men leaped from it yesterday as it was knocked by the sidewalk by a Third Avenue Railroad Company emergency automobile at 60th street and Fifth avenue.

LABOR LYOCEUM Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association.

MARYLAND MINERS VERY PRODUCTIVE

United States Figures Show That Each Man Working in 1910 Turned Out 898 Tons.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The production of coal in Maryland in 1910 was 5,217,125 short tons, with a spot value of \$5,835,058, according to statistics collected by the United States Geological Survey in co-operation with the Maryland Geological Survey.

Maryland, like Virginia, benefited indirectly from the six months' strike among the miners in the Central or Mississippi Valley States. Owing to the shortage of fuel in the Western States a large amount of West Virginia coal, particularly from the southern part of the State, was diverted from the seaboard to the temporarily more profitable markets in the West.

Profiting by this diversion, Virginia's production, shipped principally to Lambert Point piers, near Norfolk, increased over 1,750,000 tons, or 37 per cent.

Maryland's coal production, which because of the approaching exhaustion of the famous "Big vein," had been showing a declining tendency for the last two years, was also given in 1910, and increased from that of 1909 by 1,193,884 tons, or 23.67 per cent. The value increased \$1,363,327, or 30.5 per cent.

The coal mines of Maryland gave employment in 1910 to 5,809 men, who worked the unusually high average of 270 days, and although 97 per cent of Maryland's tonnage is hand mined, the average productive efficiency of the miners is considerably above the mean average for all 12 States. In 1910 the average production for each man employed was 848 short tons for the year, and 3.33 tons for each working day. No labor troubles were reported in the coal mines of Maryland in 1910. The mines are operated ten hours a day.

HE OVERRULES BOTH TAFT AND SENATE

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The unusual instance of a Controller of the Treasury overruling a decision of the President and Senate of the United States came to light here today in connection with the salary to be paid William A. Warner, the newly appointed postmaster at New Decatur, Ala.

The postoffice at New Decatur was discontinued on June 30, but on July 23 President Taft nominated Warner for the place, and the Senate confirmed.

In his opinion Controller Tracewell says since the office doesn't exist, Warner can't be paid, and declares that the President had no right to establish a postoffice without the concurrence of the Postmaster General.

OTTOMAN COMPANY, MEAT DEALERS, MAKE DENIAL

A denial was made yesterday by the William Ottoman Company, of Fulton street, that it was supplying the Hand-in-Hand Restaurant at 218 Bowery with scraps of beef and bones and pieces that are ordinarily sold to soap factories and rendering houses, as was stated in The Call last Sunday.

Manuel A. Kurshedd, who is connected with the Ottoman firm, stated that his firm was only dealing in mutton, and anyway it did not supply the Hand-in-Hand people with any bad meat. The Ottoman firm, he said, is doing a high class trade, having as its customers, the Delmonico, Plaza, and other well known hotels.

FOUND STARVING TO DEATH IN BOX CAR

READING, Pa., Aug. 23.—Exhausted from being locked in a box car without food or drink for three days, George Reed, 18, of Pittsburg, was found dying by several Philadelphia and Reading Railway hands at Tamaqua today. He was rushed to a hospital on a special engine, where slight hopes are entertained for his recovery.

The supposition is that the door of the car was closed on him when the train passed through Reading.

500 JEWS AT FAIR LIABLE TO EXPULSION

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 23.—Five hundred Jews, who are attending the fair at Nizhni-Novgorod, have been declared subject to expulsion from the district.

WOMAN HELD FOR THEFT. Alleged to Have Disappeared After Taking Jewelry.

Mrs. Selesia Mizions, of West New Brighton, was arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan in Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, made by Mrs. Clementine Colazza, of 182 Delancy street. The woman was held.

OLD AND DESERTED, SHE DIED IN RIVER

Wage Earning Sons Dead, Aged Woman Ended Her Life.

The body of the woman pulled from the East River at Pacific street, Brooklyn, by John Gibbons, a watchman, was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Mittelsdorf, a woman formerly in good circumstances, but recently an outcast.

She was 75 years old. A year ago in quick succession she lost four sons. All of them were able-bodied men and wage earners. They left no money and their mother was thrown on the world.

Without means she sought the aid of Mrs. Emma Koelle, secretary of the Aid Society of Zion, with offices at 196 Concord street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Koelle tried to get a place for her in the Wurtburg Home, but the arrangements went wrong for some reason.

Mrs. Koelle said that Mrs. Mittelsdorf lived for several months at the Chauncey Home, Bushwick avenue, between Tilling and Chauncey streets. She was happy and contented there. Her stay there was arranged through some plan by which she did not have to pay for her keep, and news of this spread among other women there whose board was paid by relatives.

This gave rise to a lot of ugly gossip, and last June Mrs. Mittelsdorf had to leave.

On her last visit to Mrs. Koelle Mrs. Mittelsdorf said: "I don't know what to do. I am too old to support myself. I have no home. I am a burden to everybody and to myself. There is no place for me but the poorhouse. I'll either have to go back to the poorhouse or end it all."

"But I cannot go back to the poorhouse. When I was there they treated me shamefully. They had no respect for old age. They showed no consideration for my feelings. They made me sleep on the floor, with little covering, and when I objected I was told: 'What do you want for nothing?'"

"One night I was very thirsty and I requested a glass of water. They told me: 'Go get it yourself! What do you suppose we are here for? Do you think we are paid to wait on you? No, no, no, my heart is broken—I can't go back to that place.'"

RECEIVES JAIL SENTENCE INSTEAD OF A KISS

"Say, little blondy, how about a kiss?" said Max Feldman, a piano teacher, who lives at 252 East 52d street, Manhattan, to Miss Laura Simms, of 566 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn, a ticket seller at the elevated station at Norwood avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Feldman then tried to collect said kiss. Now he is preparing to do thirty days at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island.

It happened when Feldman came to buy a ticket from Miss Simms, she says she was sitting behind her little window when the man appeared and smiling broadly, asked her for a kiss.

The man then came around to the door of the ticket booth. He was proceeding to climb over the rail in spite of the vigorous protest of Miss Simms when she landed a slap on his face.

Policeman Cloonan came to the rescue and arrested Feldman. He was taken before Magistrate Nash, in the New Jersey Avenue Police Court, and sent to the workhouse.

BERGER TRIES TO CLASSIFY INSURGENTS

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 23.—Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman from the 5th District of Wisconsin, in a statement on the extra session of Congress, today says:

"Taft, who was elected by an overwhelming majority less than three years ago, barely escaped having one of his veto messages overridden with the help of a goodly number of Representatives who had been elected on the same platform and the same ticket as he. So much is certain, the insurgents are neither Republicans nor Democrats. And they surely are not Socialists. They represent a new group in capitalist politics."

COOP MAY RECOVER. Driver of Speeding Auto and Companion Are Held in Jail.

Policeman Edward P. Donovan, who was struck by a speeding automobile at Grand street and the Bowery Tuesday morning and hurled against a fire hydrant, was still alive in Gouverneur Hospital yesterday, with a good chance of recovery. Joseph F. Wiggins, 19 years old, of 214 West 67th street, who was driving the machine, and Frank Barrett, 19 years old, of 149 West 67th street, a bell-boy in the Hotel Wolcott, who was with him, were arraigned in Essex Market Police Court yesterday. They were held in \$3,500 and \$1,000 bail respectively.

FREE. This Solid Brass Bed with Every Purchase of \$100 Worth of Merchandise. Our Terms: \$3 Down on \$50, 5 " " 75, 7.50 " " 100. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS. Cut This Out. I'll Entitle You to a FREE MARIENBERG SOUVENIR.

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N. Y. LIVE STOCK IS WORTH \$182,879,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Statistics relative to the domestic animals, poultry and bees reported on farms and ranges for the State of New York at the thirteenth Decennial Census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued by Census Director Durand today. The figures are preliminary and subject to slight revision later, when a few other farms, whose returns, now incomplete, are included in the final tables. It is not expected that these additions will materially modify the amounts or rates stated herein. Special attention is directed to the fact that the present statement relates only to live stock on farms and ranges, and does not give the figures for the cities and towns of the State.

The aggregate value of all domestic animals, poultry and bees, as reported in 1910, was \$182,879,000, as compared with \$125,378,000 in 1900, the amount of increase being \$57,501,000, and the rate 45.6 per cent.

The total value of the domestic animals was reported as \$174,353,000 in 1910, as against \$120,673,000 in 1900, the increase amounting to \$53,680,000, or 44.5 per cent. The poultry were valued at \$7,870,000 in 1910, as compared with \$4,311,000 in 1900, the gain being \$3,559,000, or 82.8 per cent.

The bees were valued at \$647,000 in 1910 and \$994,000 in 1900, an increase of \$350,000, or 8.5 per cent.

NO EXTRA PAY FOR MANAGING P. O. BANKS

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 23.—Postmasters of the third and fourth classes had the postal savings bank explained to them in convention here today by J. M. Wardle, inspector of the Southern District of New Jersey.

The postmasters were interested to know if by the establishment of postal banks in their offices, their pay would be increased. Wardle replied that if there was extra work involved it meant only that the postmasters would receive additional help. He spoke of the results of the postal bank at Red Bank, and said that the national banks in that place have declared that they did not want the receipts therefrom, giving as a reason that the rate of interest paid was too small to bother with.

The next meeting place of the convention will be at Atlantic City.

DIDN'T POISON HUSBAND. Woman Promptly Discharged by Magistrate Following Fake "Evidence."

Mrs. Bertha Wolf, of Ridgewood Heights, Queens Borough, appeared before Magistrate Smith, at Jamaica, yesterday, to answer a charge made two weeks ago by her husband, Oswald Wolf, who said that he was being slowly poisoned by arsenic. She was discharged promptly.

The bag of white powder which Wolf said he had with the court showed no signs of arsenic, and the man himself had vanished. His wife said she did not know where he was.

MACHINIST'S HURTS FATAL. Robert Woodruff, the machinist who was beaten in a fight at the Queens Borough Bridge plaza on Monday night, died yesterday in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, without having regained consciousness. Joseph Archione, of Fifth and Jackson avenues, who is charged with the assault upon Woodruff, was held without bail on a charge of homicide.

BURIED UNDER LOAD OF LOGS. HORNELL, N. Y., Aug. 23.—George Allen, 65 years old, was instantly killed this morning when a bridge over which he was driving gave way, burying him underneath a load of logs. The horses escaped uninjured.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants. 875 Broadway, 110 & 677 Broadway, 215 W. 62d St., 27 Beekman St., 27 W. 17th St., 210 W. 14th St., 210 W. 13th St., 210 W. 12th St., 210 W. 11th St., 210 W. 10th St., 210 W. 9th St., 210 W. 8th St., 210 W. 7th St., 210 W. 6th St., 210 W. 5th St., 210 W. 4th St., 210 W. 3rd St., 210 W. 2nd St., 210 W. 1st St.

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SPECIAL DELIVERIES to the Bronx and Westchester County. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Home Furnished \$75.00. PARLOR. Containing the following articles: 1. Ext. Table, 2. Chair, 3. Rocker, 4. Yds. Oilcloth, 5. Yds. Carpet, 6. Pictures, 7. Bed Room, 8. Kitchen, 9. Wash. Tub, 10. Yds. Oilcloth, 11. Yds. Carpet, 12. Yds. Oilcloth, 13. Yds. Carpet, 14. Yds. Oilcloth, 15. Yds. Carpet.

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LAWYERS DISCUSS MEASURES FOR LABOR

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—Lawyers from all parts of the country attended the twenty-first conference of commissioners on uniform State laws here today. The conference will continue until Monday and acts as a forerunner to the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Bar Association, which will begin its sessions Tuesday.

GATES LEFT \$30,000,000 TO BE KEPT INTACT

Ex-Judge Gildersleeve, who drew up John W. Gates' will a year ago, stated yesterday after the funeral that his estate was worth between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. The bulk of it goes to Mrs. Gates and his son, Charles G. Gates.

FATAL STORM IN LOMBARDY. Rains and Cyclonic Winds Cause Devastation in Italian Province.

ROME, AUG. 23.—Torrential rains, accompanied by cyclonic winds, have fallen for twenty-four hours in Lombardy, devastating the rich province. Many houses were blown down and some fatalities resulted. Bridges were carried away and enormous damage done to vineyards.

KILLED IN REAR-END CRASH. ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 23.—W. H. Kennedy, 27, of Altoona, a brakeman, was killed in a rear-end collision in the Pennsylvania yards here today. A South Fork train plowed into a freight from Pittsford. Kennedy was in the caboose, which was crushed like an eggshell, and later caught fire, partly burning the body.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. 203 East Broadway, Tel. 2346 Orchard. Branch, 103 Lenox Ave., bet. 116th and 118th St., 1700 Fifth Ave., bet. Rockaway and 57th St., Brooklyn. I am with The Call since The Call started.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1620 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Every Day.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER. 140 BOWERY. Thomas G. Hunt. Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS. 450 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

O. W. Wuerter PIANOS. 1510 THIRD AVENUE, near 90th Street (Manhattan), 2920 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx), 1786 FIFTH AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants. 875 Broadway, 110 & 677 Broadway, 215 W. 62d St., 27 Beekman St., 27 W. 17th St., 210 W. 14th St., 210 W. 13th St., 210 W. 12th St., 210 W. 11th St., 210 W. 10th St., 210 W. 9th St., 210 W. 8th St., 210 W. 7th St., 210 W. 6th St., 210 W. 5th St., 210 W. 4th St., 210 W. 3rd St., 210 W. 2nd St., 210 W. 1st St.

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SWINDLERS BUSY ON THE EAST SIDE

"Real Estate and Business Exchanges" Fleecing the Ignorant.

An old game in a new form is now being worked with great success on the East Side, and the victims, as usual, are those who can least afford it.

The modus operandi of this swindler, which draws its victims chiefly from people who cannot read English, is as follows: The operators under the guise of a "real estate and business exchange," which is printed on their business cards, offer to little shop keepers or the owners of lots or ready to sell their business, to get a purchaser.

They demand a deposit, ranging from \$2 to \$5, which they promise to return, if no buyer is found within a specified time, which is usually from two to four weeks. For the money thus paid over the operator gives a receipt in English, which, however, reads entirely different. The receipt says that the deposit has been given for the expense of advertising and services, and in case of a sale through his office will be deducted from the commission.

The people who have paid their money against this receipt, which they cannot read, await, of course, in vain, any notice from the "business exchange" of a prospective buyer having been found. The swindlers have no intention of procuring a purchaser. After the elapse of the time agreed upon for the consummation of the deal, the duped generally call and demand their money back. The returns of the money is refused. The victims then learn for the first time what is written on the receipt. If they become persistent in their demand for the return of the money, they are simply thrown out of the office of the "business exchange."

The East Side Branch of the Legal Aid Society is at present handling a number of such cases. An action in fraud and deceit with body execution in case of a judgment is commenced. It is, however, not an easy matter to secure a judgment against the rogues. As a rule, these fellows are well dressed, often wearing diamonds. They speak English, making a fair appearance and putting up a bold front. They deny with assumed indignation the allegations of their victims, and point to the receipt as evidence of the character of the transaction for which the deposit was made. It thus becomes a question of veracity between the swindler and his victim, with the chances in favor of the first for the reasons given.

The relief to the duped lies, however, in the multitude of these cases against one and the same operator. Then it is no longer one man's word against another man's word, but the concurrent testimony of many victims against the testimony of the swindler.

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TRUSSMAKER HENRY FRAHME

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST

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"TEETH" FREE

Crown and Bridgework \$3.00

Paris Dental Parlors Co

LARGEST DENTAL OFFICES IN THE WORLD.

223 Sixth Avenue, Near 15th Street.

1815 Madison Avenue, corner 118th Street.

KEEPS WORKERS FROM SOCIALIST MEETING

Jean J. Coronel spoke at an open air meeting held yesterday noon by the Brooklyn Socialist party at the corner of Knickerbocker and Bleeker streets, Brooklyn.

The first meeting was fairly successful, although the superintendent of the factory tried to prevent the meeting by threatening the speaker and appealing to the police. The policeman told the superintendent to mind his own business.

The workers spent their luncheon hour in the factory and came to the windows. In making inquiries Coronel was told that during the luncheon hour they were forbidden to leave the factory building under pain of losing their jobs.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

P. VLAG MISQUOTED.

Editor of The Call: A clipping regarding my activities in Milwaukee was sent to me by Comrade R. N. Weeks. I regret to say that I am very much misquoted, and I presume, Berger was also misquoted.

The facts are as follows: I was given twenty minutes to speak on Co-operation, not ten minutes. I came upon request of Berger and others. The delegates presented a resolution, not I. The resolution was carried unanimously. It was a request to the National Executive Committee to issue a leaflet on Co-operation. The leaflet to set forth which forms of co-operation were desirable from a Socialist point of view.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Irish Socialist Federation will hold an open air meeting this evening at 125th street and Seventh avenue.

A social evening to open the fall and winter season and to welcome William Thurston Brown, director of the Modern School, Portland, Oregon, will be given tomorrow night by the Francisco Ferrer Association at 6 St. Marks place.

The Industrial Workers of the World have arranged the following open air meetings: Tonight, 10th street and Second avenue; Saturday, Thompson and Bleeker, evening, 18th street and Marginal street, noon; Monday, Aug. 28, 125th street and Seventh avenue; Thursday, Aug. 21, 138th street and Willis avenue; Saturday, Sept. 2, 18th street and Marginal street, noon, 36th street and Seventh avenue, evening.

WHEEL KILLS CUBAN.

EASTON, Pa., Aug. 23.—A bursting emery wheel today killed Edward Blascadado, a young Cuban, sent to the United States to learn the machinist trade and mechanical engineering in the plant of the Treadwell Engineer Company, near here. He was running the wheel when it burst, and a fragment fractured his skull.

CHOLERA CLOSES SCHOOLS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 23.—Because of the cholera epidemic, twenty-eight deaths having been reported during the last twenty-four hours, all of the schools in the city were closed today.

DRS. L. & I. HERMANN SURGEON DENTISTS.

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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.

The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date preceding that on which it is to appear.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air Meetings. Branch 2—Seward Park (pavilion), I. Phillips and Jewish speaker.

Branch 4—57th street and Eighth avenue, Ed F. Cassidy. Branch 8—138th street and Willis avenue, J. C. Frost.

German Branch, East River—79th street and Avenue A. E. Antel, Tarzay in Hungarian and L. Lore in German.

Finnish Branch—124th street and Madison avenue, J. C. Vaughn. NOON. Branch 1—24th street and Madison avenue, I. Phillips.

Russian Open Air Meeting. The Russian branch will hold an open air meeting tonight at Avenue A and 7th street.

OTHER MEETINGS. Branch 5—Harlem Forum, 360 West 125th street. Meeting of all standing committees. Library open. General Council, Y. P. S. F.—22 Rutgers street, 8:30 p.m. Important business. Organization Committee will hold a continuation of its last meeting.

Speakers' Class Meets Tonight. The speakers' class of Branch 9, 1363 Fulton avenue, will meet hereafter Thursday evenings at 8 o'clock. Instead of Sundays, beginning tonight. Comrade George Dalsauge will give a practical lecture on public speaking, which will no doubt prove very interesting and instructive. All Comrades and class students should by all means attend.

Volunteers Needed. Comrades who have spare time, day or evening, are invited to call at party headquarters, 239 East 84th street. There is considerable work to do, folding and mailing, and volunteers are needed to expediate matters. Carfare paid.

Lecture on Boy Scouts. A lecture by Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick, on the American Boy Scout movement, under the auspices of the Socialist Scouts of New York, will be held on Sunday, August 27, at 2 p.m., at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. Admission, 10 cents. Boys and girls under 16 admitted free. This lecture will take up the effect of the Scout movement on boys and on older people.

BROOKLYN. Open Air Meetings. 5th A. D., Branch 1—Stuyvesant and Gates avenues, August Claessens. 6, 3 A. L., Branch 2—Tompkins avenue and Pulaski street, J. Jennings and J. A. Behringer.

11th and 17th A. D.—Bedford avenue and Monroe street, A. Crawford. 13th A. D.—Graham avenue and Frost street, J. Chant Lipas and Jean J. Coronel.

14th A. D.—Havemeyer and South 3d streets, William A. Jacobs. Italian Branch—Cook and Humboldt street, Paul Arnone and G. Di Neri.

Havemeyer and South 3d streets, William A. Jacobs. Beard and Dwight streets, A. Crawford. Ryerson street, between Park and Flushing avenues, Jean J. Coronel.

OTHER MEETINGS. 9th A. D., Branch 2—Olympia Hall, 922 Fifth avenue. 9th A. D., Branch 4—Finnish Hall, 764 40th street. 21st A. D.—113 Moore street. Young Socialist League.

The Young Socialist League is holding meetings regularly at the Headquarters of the Socialist Party of the 23d A. D. At the last meeting the members were addressed by Alexander Cohen of the Bronx. He spoke on the uniting of all Young Socialist Clubs of the Borough of Queens and urged that we send delegates to this federation. Later, the following delegates were elected: L. Weinstein, chairman, and M. Winick and M. Eisenstadt. The committee elected by the league for the purpose of destroying the Boy Scout movement in Brownsville and East New York held a meeting in conjunction with the committee appointed by the Socialist party for the same purpose. Plans were drawn up for a campaign against the movement. The league wishes to announce that visitors are always welcome at the meetings held every Thursday night at 1776 Pitkin avenue.

QUEENS. A special meeting of the Queens Naturalization Conference will be held on Friday, August 25, 8 p.m., at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen. All the delegates are urged to be present and help complete final plans. Progressive labor organizations not yet represented, are requested to send delegates without fail, providing such organizations are in agreement with the aims of this conference, which

are to give assistance to people in taking out their citizen papers, by instructing them, and other practical help. A mimic demonstration will be given. Any one interested in this work is welcome.

NEW YORK. Westchester County.

The moonlight excursion on Saturday, August 19, proved a tremendous success. The weather was ideal, and the Hudson River appeared in all its glory. Socialists from all over Westchester County thronged to the landing places. All seemed to be enjoying themselves, and all the Comrades united in praising the County Committee for giving them an opportunity to enjoy an outing together and at the same time enable the committee to raise a fund to send an organizer through the county. After landing at Peekskill, the Comrades repaired to Shady Lake Park, where they enjoyed dancing. Special cars were waiting to take them back to the steamer. There was a plentiful supply of lunch and refreshments, and the crowd showed its appreciation by disposing of the whole supply. The Comrades returned home tired but happy, with cheers for the party and the County Committee, and the promise to repeat the occasion next year on a larger scale.

Special praise is due to the committees of the various locals who were busy in selling tickets and attending to the wants of the Comrades on the boat. Local Yonkers, as usual, furnished the largest quota and the hardest workers.

At the landing at West 129th street Comrades William O'Beiz and Hoffman took charge of the sale of tickets, while at Yonkers Comrades Schwalb, Vogel, Fitzpatrick, Neppel, Orme and Bennetts had charge. Comrade Dietrich made the arrangements for the refreshments, and Comrades Mrs. Neppel, Mrs. Antel, and Mrs. Bennetts presided over the lunch counter. Comrades Chambers, Wasson and Lamson of Mount Vernon; Comrades Popkave and Wilms, of White Plains; Comrade Swanson, of North Rochelle, and Comrade Pine, of Tarrytown, did good work on the committee.

Branch 5, of Local New York, with the assistance of Comrades Boyd and Mr. and Mrs. Gelder, assisted in swelling the crowd. A fair-sized delegation from the Workmen's Singing Society of New York, and Branch 91, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, went aboard on West 129th street.

The thanks of the County Committee are herewith expressed to all the Comrades who helped to make the occasion a success.

Amsterdam. The Socialists of Amsterdam have been refused a permit to hold street meetings by Mayor Conover, of that city. The Mayor's excuse is that Republicans and Democrats are also refused permission to speak on the street corners. About ten years ago Socialist Labor speakers were arrested for speaking in the Carpet City, and the question was contested in the courts, and, however, two street meetings were held at the corner of Main and Market streets, in defiance of the Chief of Police, who declared that the speakers would be arrested. The speakers, however, had secured a verbal permit from the Mayor and called the bluff of the police chief. The party is again confronted by these un-American tactics of petty politicians, and it is thought that the matter will be fought out to a finish and the right of free speech will be secured in Amsterdam.

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

Morris County. The Morris County and City of Dover convention will be held in the City of Dover, Sunday afternoon, August 27, in Socialist Headquarters, at 3 p.m. The following nominations are to be made for the county: Sheriff and two members of the General Assembly. For Dover: Mayor, Alderman and three members of the Board of Freeholders. All Comrades are requested to be on hand promptly at 3 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA. Open Air Meetings. Lawrence and Dauphin, H. Howard and Ed Moore. 5th and Bainbridge, P. Hemmeyer and F. W. Whiteside.

HARTFORD, CONN. The Socialist Study Club held its first monthly debate on Thursday, August 17. The subject was "Resolved, That Industrial Unionism is of more benefit to the Working Class than Craft Unionism." There was a large crowd present to listen, at 235 Asylum street. The judge gave the debate to the advocates of industrialism. A lively discussion followed. The next debate will be the last Thursday in September.

The Socialist Sunday School will resume sessions some time in September. The Comrades of Local Hartford are working, arranging a course of five lectures to be held during the late fall.

Local Hartford's agitation for a county organization has born fruit at last. On Sunday, August 27, an organization was perfected at Local New Britain's Headquarters. Things are going to hum from now on. The local holds meetings every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. New members are coming in with the cool weather, so it behooves all members to be on hand at every meeting to help things along.

NATIONAL NOTES. The following National Committee motion is to be submitted when sup-

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

ported by the requisite number of members: "Mystic, Conn., Aug. 16, 1911. 'I move that no present employee of the National Office succeed Barnes; and that the present employee be replaced (as fast as possible) by Comrades who have in no way been connected with Barnes or the National Office, barring also members of the National Executive Committee.

'Comment: The National Executive Committee has sent out thus far no statement that the 'Keep' allegations are untrue. Barnes entered general denial to the allegation, but then instantly took the significant step of presenting his resignation. In view of the absence of further details, it is not unfair to assume that at least some of the present employees of the National Office knew of certain conditions that are no credit to the party, that John M. Work has been in the National Office for a long time, that he was closely connected with Barnes, and must have known of at least some of the conditions and yet failed to bring them to the attention of the National Executive Committee.

'The press reports are so very meager and all official information is lacking, that the Comrades hereabouts incline to the opinion that the whole matter is about to be made to white-wash an affair. Of course, we may be doing the members of the National Executive Committee an injustice by assuming this, but then that's not our fault, because they have not supplied us with any official announcement thus far.

'WILLIAM INDERELST, National Committeeman for Connecticut. The above comment contains unwarranted assumptions and inferences. The letter of Comrade Inderelst was dated August 18th, and charges lack of information as an excuse for the conclusions drawn. The National Executive Committee meeting adjourned in Milwaukee late on August 15th, therefore making it impossible at an earlier date to supply the desired information. In behalf of the truth and in justice to Comrade Work, I am impelled to state that Comrade Work was as greatly surprised as any other party member or official by the latest volley of charges lodged against the National Secretary. Furthermore, it should be known that Comrade Work was absent from the office during the time mentioned by the complainant, and, therefore, had no means of knowing anything regarding the allegations made. The records of this office and of the National Executive Committee attest these facts.

J. MAHLON BARNES. The following is the arrangement of lecture circuits of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau:

In each circuit the lecturers, in the order named, will speak on the following subjects: "How We Are Gouged;" "Why Things Happen to Happen;" "The War of the Classes;" "The Trust Busters;" "Socialists at Work."

The personnel of the circuits is as follows: Eastern Circuit—Charles Edward Russell, Walter J. Millard, Ben Wilson, John Slavton, Lena Morrow Lewis.

Central Circuit—Oscar Ameringer, Rose Pastor Stokes, Frank Bohn, R. A. Maynard, A. W. Ricker.

Western Circuit—W. T. Ries, Ernest Unterman, George R. Kirkpatrick, Carrie Allen, Ralph Korns, Wood, N. A. Richardson, C. B. Hoffman, Anna Maley or May Wood Simons, Winfield R. Gaylord.

After the above list was made out word was received from Carrie W. Allen that she cannot serve. A substitute in her place for the Western Circuit will be announced later.

National Organizers and Lecturers. Otto F. Brantetter, August 27-29, Globe, Ariz.; 30, en route; 31, Duncan; Sept. 1, Sheldon; 2, Clifton.

Thomas L. Bue, August 31 to September 1-2, Bastrop, La. John M. Collins, (Trade Union Agitation, Machinists), September 1, Urbana, Ill.; 2, East St. Louis.

John W. Brown, West Virginia, under direction of the State Committee. J. L. Fitts, August 27 to September 2, South Carolina, under direction of the Provisional State Committee.

Thomas N. Freeman, August 37, Meridian, Miss.; 28, Devos; 29, Pleasant Hill; 30, Meridian; 31, Columbus. George H. Goebel, Alaska.

Lena Morrow Lewis, Michigan, under direction of the State Committee. Tom J. Lewis, August 27, en route; 28, Republic, Mich.; 29, Iron Moun-

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 3 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line. Seven words to a line.

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126th ST., 450 E. (near Washington ave.)—New 4-room apartments; improvements; \$18; inducements.

tain; 30, Norway; 31, Iron River; September 1, Stambough; 2, Crystal Falls. Anna A. Maley, August 26, Duluth, Minn.; 27, Fargo, N. D.; 28, Valley City; 29, Bismarck; 30, Dickinson; 31, Billings, Mont.; September 1, Butte; Wallace, Idaho.

W. W. McAllister, August 7 to September 2, Indiana, under direction of the State Committee.

Dan A. White, (Trade Union Agitation, General), August 21-25, Massachusetts; 26, New York City; 27, Philadelphia; 28, Pittsburg, Pa.; 29, Cleveland, Ohio; 30, Toledo; 31, Columbus; September 1, Cincinnati; 2, Indianapolis.

The above are the only speakers working under the direction of the National Office. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

OBITUARY. Mrs. Johanna Greic-Cramer. Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, the body of Mrs. Johanna Greic-Cramer will be given to the flames at the Rose Hill Crematorium, Linden, N. J., in the presence of a large number of Socialists from New Jersey and this city, who will assemble to accord the last honors to a woman who was one of the pioneers in the Socialist movement in this country.

Mrs. Greic-Cramer was born in Dresden, on January 6, 1864; was married in 1885, and came to America, with her husband, in 1887, from which time to the day of her death, August 22, she took a leading part in the movement for the emancipation of the working class.

John Moriarty. John Moriarty, son of Comrade Dan Moriarty, died on August 22, after a short illness, at his home, 110 East 41st street. The deceased leaves a brother, Thomas, and it was his intention when Thomas became of age that the two would make application to become members of the Socialist party.

Since coming to New York several years ago, he was always active at party gatherings, especially in the distribution of literature and carrying the platform, and it was his fondest ambition to become a speaker and writer for the cause, and had he lived, no doubt, he would have succeeded. Comrade Moriarty died at the age of 20 years, and his remains will be taken to Manchester, Conn., for burial.

PHARMACISTS. George Oberdorfer. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE. Near 128th Street. Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

Francisco Ferrer Association. SOCIAL EVENING, Friday, August 25, 8 o'clock. To Open the Fall and Winter Season and Welcome William Thurston Brown. Director Modern School, Portland, Ore.; Late Organizer Socialist Party, State of Montana.

Admission, 15 Cents. Music Dancing Refreshments.

NEW NEW BEBEL'S REMINISCENCES. Translated From the First German Edition by Ernst Watermann.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce Street, New York City, N. Y.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 410 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

Brotherhood of Machinists.

Headquarters 125 Park Row, N. Y. METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 3, Fridays, Melrose Park, Hall, 200 Courtlandt st., from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. KLYSIAN LODGE, No. 2, Thursdays, Belding's Hall, 127 Hudson st., Hoboken, from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. WINTHROP LODGE, No. 3, first and third Fridays, Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby ave.

PROGRESSIVE LODGE, No. 4, Mondays, Labor Temple, 242-247 E. 84th st., New York. BISHWIPY LODGE, No. 5, Tuesdays, Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn. ELECTRICAL LODGE, No. 6, Fridays, 547 Park Ave., bet. 101st and 102nd sts., New York. MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 7, Thursdays, Labor Temple, 242-247 E. 84th st., New York. MICKLEMETER LODGE, No. 8, (Columbian), Tuesdays, 412 Pearl st., New York. INDIAN LODGE, No. 9, Wednesdays and third Fridays, Gosweller's Hall, 500 E. 80th st., New York.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 380. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 114th st., bet. 113th and 115th sts., New York. 9 to 12 a.m. Delegates Body meets every third Monday 8 p.m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL NO. 275. Meetings every Monday 8 p.m., at 211-213 E. 74th st., bet. 73rd and 75th sts., New York. Secy., Chris. Carlson, rec. secy., Geo. Tamm, etc., Bronx.

Socialist Party, New York County. Headquarters, 410 Pearl St., New York. Meetings every Monday 8 p.m., at 211-213 E. 74th st., bet. 73rd and 75th sts., New York. Secy., Chris. Carlson, rec. secy., Geo. Tamm, etc., Bronx.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS UNION, No. 10, meetings every third Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 940-942 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn.

HEWLETT'S UNION, No. 60, meets first and third Tuesdays, 10 a.m., at 100 E. 10th st., 940-950 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn. Joseph Weiland, secy.

JOINT LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, "Brother Workmen of Newark, N. J.," meets first and third Tuesday evenings every month, at 415 E. 11th st., bet. 112th and 113th sts., Newark, N. J.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS UNION, No. 10, meets every Sunday 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 242-247 E. 84th st., New York. Employment office, 200 E. 84th st., New York.

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CIGAR MAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 60, meets 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th of each month, at 100 E. 10th st., 940-950 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn.

UNITED UNION, Office 83 E. 84th st., N. Y. Tel. 6204 Orchard, meets every Thursday night at 89 E. 4th st., Astoria Hall, I. Cohen, Organizer.

FURNITURE UNION of New York and vicinity, meets every Sunday 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple of the month at 67-69 St. Marks St., Otto Bohn, secy.

WEAVERS' LOCAL UNION NO. 60 of the N. P. D. P., meets every Monday at 8 p.m., 100 W. 114th st., bet. 113th and 115th sts., New York. Secy., Geo. Tamm, etc., Bronx.

FIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS UNION, 15, meets every first and third Thursday noon, at 100 W. 114th st., bet. 113th and 115th sts., New York. Secy., Geo. Tamm, etc., Bronx.

JOINT KE. BOARD Piano Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, I. U. of A., meets every Tuesday at 100 W. 114th st., bet. 113th and 115th sts., New York. Secy., Geo. Tamm, etc., Bronx.

REGULAR BISHWIPY MEETING of 8th and 10th A. D., Flushing Branch, every first and third Sunday of each month, at Madison Hall, 1841 Madison ave., 4 to 5 p.m.

AGENTS WANTED. PAR-OKO, The Favorite of Hygiene, washing powder, 2 lbs. 25c, 5 lbs. 45c, 10 lbs. 85c, country territory for agents; samples, postpaid, 10c; territories free. Thomas Mfg. Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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NO SHORT CROP OF CASH

Because this has been a dry summer season those benevolent gentlemen into whose hands we, in our wisdom, have consigned the management of the necessities of life feel it necessary to increase food prices and make more money. The first move comes from the Beef Trust. It has jumped prices to the highest level that has been reached within three years.

Immediately the cold storage people began packing away poultry, eggs and other articles. They see that a great crisis is on us, and that out of it huge profits may be had. A few weeks ago there was a cry from the wheat and corn speculators. It was not one of despair exactly, because of a short crop, but of triumph and jubilation because of the prospect of long profits. They saw an opportunity to make the meek, submissive American citizen pay more for his food, and they readily took it.

At the same time there comes the further interesting information that the Harriman lines have laid off 6,000 men because of lack of work. In other industries thousands of other men have been dropped and the ranks of the unemployed have correspondingly increased. In all lines of industry, from steel to cotton goods, this has been a dreary, dull summer, and the end of it has not yet been reached.

As the workers have not been too heavily laden and have not been driven too hard during the past few months they face the autumn with healthy appetites and a light pocketbook. They have not been working, so they have not saved anything. In ironical compensation for their lack of cash and of employment they are confronted with an enormous jump in the cost of living.

When prices increased so outrageously a few years ago it was pointed out that hundreds of thousands of persons in this country are chronically underfed. Lack of adequate nourishment makes them a prey to disease, and consequently the land is filled with cases of preventable sickness, cases which have their origin in semi-starvation. The panic which manifested itself in 1907 and from which Theodore Roosevelt "saved" us to the enormous enrichment of the firm of Morgan has not yet ended. While the country was producing crops so we could proudly point to our trade balances and while it was possible for members of the working class to draw on such small sums as they had painfully saved, the area of semi-starvation did not increase as rapidly as might be expected. It did increase, however, and it has not decreased since.

The pathetic and almost hopeless appeals for funds for summer outings are one indication of it. The rush of men for every possible offer of employment is another. There may not be the "panic" in which financial institutions were wrecked, but there is the "industrial depression" in which men and women suffer, starve and die.

Out of this the Beef Trust and the food gamblers are going to reap an enormous golden harvest. They have begun already, and those who would eat and live must pay heavy tribute to them. It may be a dire time to the poor, but it is going to be a glorious time to the food monopolists, for they are going to extract coin from the general suffering.

There are few workers in this country who are not worse off than they were four years ago. The opportunities for employment are less than they were four years ago. The cost of living, owing to the dry summer and to monopoly, is going to be far greater than it was four years ago.

But it is a state of affairs which most people are willing to endure. There is no necessity for it, except the necessity of making still richer those who already have billions of dollars in their possession. The people of this country have given into the hands of a few people absolute control of the food supply. The stewards must now be paid for work they did not perform. There is more than an ample supply of food of all kinds. But those who raised it, those who transport it and those who labor for it cannot have it. Those who did not cultivate a single grain of wheat, who know nothing about the handling of food animals, whose nearest approach to farming is the occupation of a luxurious country residence, and whose work in transportation consists in flying around the country in private trains or across the ocean in beautiful yachts, will gain from the general misery vast sums of money.

They look upon it as their right, and why should they not do so? Have not all the people, except the Socialists, said it was just and that Capital should have a fatter and ever fatter share, even though Labor starves and dies?

Perhaps Colonel Roosevelt will more than make good the loss of da Vinci's Mona Lisa to the Louvre by sending that institution an autographed photograph of himself.

Atwood has been saluted with resounding cheers at every point at which he has stopped in his long flight. It is only a few years ago that he would have been burned as a wizard if he had performed any such feat. But, as the anti-Socialists say, "You can't change human nature."

Tom Taggart as the Democratic nominee for President in 1912? It is a good idea. His specialty is taking a chance.

After all, there is little in a name. Here are Christopher Columbus Wilson, Francis Xavier Butler and William Wadsworth Tompkins sent to the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for swindling in connection with United Wireless. They are named after a great navigator and explorer, a great saint and a great poet. But it did not prevent them from getting in bad with the authorities.

One of the speakers at the bakers' convention in Kansas City says that much of the baking done at home is absolutely murderous. This undoubtedly is merely another attempt to deprive woman of her honored place in the household, and should be rebuked instantly and forcibly.

The Journal of Commerce plaintively says: "In a civilized community a railroad strike ought to be an impossibility." So it would be, and it will be, when the nations have advanced to that point of civilization where they have sane and just social ownership of the railroads.

Capitalists are always philanthropists. A milkman in Hancock, Mich., to save his customers' digestion kindly added a gallon of water to each ten gallons of milk. So they wouldn't suspect how much good they were being done he charged full prices. That is always the way. If a capitalist is not watering milk he is watering wages, but it is always for the benefit of the consumer or the wage workers.

There may be some objections to the fact that policing power has been placed unreservedly in the hands of the Steel Trust. There is no reason for it. The trust already possesses the judicial power, and one branch might as well help another.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT

By GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

THE PRINCIPLES OF SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT. By Frederick Winslow Taylor. New York: Harper & Bros. 8vo, 207 pp. Price, \$1.50.

SHOP MANAGEMENT. By Frederick Winslow Taylor. New York: Harper & Bros. 8vo, 207 pp. Price, \$1.50.

I am convinced that Taylor's scientific management is of very great importance, but that it cannot be made to work universally under capitalism and for profits. As explained in the first of the above named works it presents many of the characteristics of a panacea. As there developed it reminds one forcibly of the single-tax theory and its enthusiastic advocates. And yet, scientific management must be finally accepted and adopted into Socialism, for only there can it find its complete expression.

As presented by Taylor scientific management shows several obvious defects. The author of this system contends that it works for the bettering of the position and wages of the workers and he is doubtless right in this claim. The limitations of it, however, as concerns wage-earners, are obvious. He shows that under his system the profits are increased three and six-tenths times, the wages 60 per cent. That is, the profits are increased from \$1 to \$3.60, the wages are advanced from \$1.15 to \$1.85. As an apology for this condition, Taylor says that while a comparatively small advance in wages greatly encourages the workers, a large advance makes them unruly, dissipated and careless. This kind of reasoning does not appear to be strong or convincing.

In the account of the beginnings of scientific management Taylor reports his interview with a man he calls Schmidt, who is described as stupid, ignorant, and lacking in ambition. His appeal to Schmidt's ambition for increased wages finally convinces that worker, and he is shown how to advance his daily toll of 12 1/2 tons of pig-iron loaded into a railroad car to 47 1/2 tons, with an increase of wages from \$1.15 to \$1.85. One by one, the men are won over to the new system, and the number of men employed is decreased from 300 to 75. Taylor claims that the men then quit from this job and go to other places elsewhere, and at work better fitted to their capacities. It is obvious, however, that this system, according to Taylor's own showing, will displace many men who will not be able to find places, if it is finally adopted universally. If there were some kind of government provision for the out-of-work, by which all men might be fitted into the places to which they are best suited, this scheme of displacement might work well. It is obvious enough that some men are better adapted by age, experience, ability, quickness of time reaction to particular kinds of work than others. If each man can be placed where he can work most easily and successfully, it would be a splendid thing. But who is to fill in the interstices between the different manufactures, and see to it that no one is idle? For these men left over and crowded out Taylor makes no provision, and under any system of private ownership and management such provision cannot be made.

Taylor describes Schmidt as a dull, stupid, ignorant fellow, fit only for carrying pig iron into railroad cars because strong, robust and stolid. And yet he tells us that Schmidt on \$1.15 per day is building himself a house with his own hands working at it before time in the morning, and racing home at night to continue his labors. Obviously, the two accounts of Schmidt do not hang well together. A man caring enough for his family to labor for them in this manner cannot have been nearly so stupid as he is described. A man knowing enough, and skillful enough, to build a house with his own hands, certainly must have been competent for other things than pig iron, whatever Taylor may have to report about him.

Both his books Taylor describes a ten-hour day for all the men, women and children under his employ. He does, however, describe one factory where girls are employed in which the time is cut down from eleven to eight and one-half hours, with an increase in the output. Throughout he insists that his system makes for the advantage of the workers, in shorter hours, increased wages, better training for workmen, and far greater care of the workmen in all respects.

The Taylor system of management may be summed up under three heads. The first of these is that the managers of shops or factories shall thoroughly organize their work, use the best machines and tools, and systematically superintend and direct all phases of the work done. Fewer men are required, but a far larger number of managers or skilled mechanics as supervisors and teachers. The men and the machines are alike thoroughly tested as to the best methods how they can be worked to secure the largest results. The managers work with the men, keep them under constant supervision, are always at hand to correct, to encourage, and to see to it that the product is first class in every respect. The men are constantly encouraged by information as to the results of work done, how much has been earned each day, and with premiums for good work. If the men are under daily surveillance, they are also stimulated, commended, and made to feel that the management is interested in their welfare and their success. Taylor claims that no strike has ever taken place where the system of scientific management devised by him has been in full operation.

The second point to this system is that it is thoroughly scientific. Taylor's criticism of the old rule of thumb methods is in every way valid and fully justified. We may not in the least agree with him that the traditional methods and tools are results of deficiency on the part of the workers or that the union methods are favorable especially to their continuance. It is enough that these methods are not scientific, and that it is high time that they were changed. Whether we are able to adopt Taylor's system or not, his plea for scientific management is abundantly justified. He describes how he secured, with the aid of experts in scientific investigation and statistics, a knowledge of how men can work most easily and effectively. This part of his book is very interesting and important. Through many years he investigated and experimented on his

machines and tools. He also inquired as diligently in regard to working conditions for men, what causes men to become "tired," what exhaustion can be avoided, what the conditions under which men can labor most efficiently. Whatever the limitations in other directions in Taylor's books and in his system, this effort to find out scientifically the facts in regard to labor-force, and its best utilization with reference to the health and happiness of the laborers, and equally with reference to the product as most finished and rapidly produced, is highly commendable. One cannot but marvel that in this age of science it was left to Taylor or any other individual to conduct such an investigation, and to work it out to a successful issue in a systematic manner. The science part of that system is in the highest degree desirable and important. It cannot be supposed, however, that it has in Taylor's system reached anything more than its initial stages. Far more yet needs to be done to make it thoroughly scientific and efficient as a working method. Let us fully recognize the value of the idea and method, however.

And thirdly, Taylor's system demands not only the application of science to labor and production, but it assumes that science shall be efficiently applied to the training of the men who labor. One serious defect in his statement of the situation is that he assumes the men are already experienced workers. He does not assume to acquire efficiency in a new system under a new management. He says not one word about the training of beginners in his new system, and suggests no provision for apprenticeship or a better system of industrial training. Given men already trained wrongly or, rather, not trained at all, if his statements are correct, he shows how slowly and painfully a gang of men was converted to the new methods, one at a time. Taylor estimates that it will require five years to change over from the old to the new methods. In scientific management he tells us of one factory which employed the most efficient scientific managers, those familiar with the new system and believing in it, but where the owners demanded that only one year should be spent in making the change, with failure, a big strike, and far worse conditions than before, as the result. Training, scientific training, persistent watchfulness over the men, and constant care of every man—these are conditions demanded in order that scientific management may be established.

Throughout both his books Taylor assumes that the wages system is to go on, that no other relation between workers and their managers is possible. He has some nicely written paragraphs in regard to the rights of the general public, particularly pertinent to the subject with which we are dealing, but his statement as to just how it is that the general public comes into the picture, except as consumers. He has evidently given no scientific attention to the big problem of the world markets, what are the real relations between raw materials and the finished product, the consumer and the workers, or how it is that in a period of universal panic and crisis, when the markets are glutted and the workers are all to be kept scientifically employed. These questions, of course, do not enter into the immediate problem with which he has to deal in working out scientific management; but it must ultimately come up against them. It must finally stand or fall as the result of how it deals with these problems, more correctly, how they deal with scientific management.

Finally, what shall we say as to scientific management? We must repeat the statement with which we began, that it is not ultimately workable under capitalism. As Taylor has developed it, it is thoroughly capitalist. He does not in the least disguise that this is his chief argument for it, that it increases profits, prevents labor troubles and strikes, and lowers wages even to a shortening of the hours of labor. No one can read these books of Taylor's without recognizing that he thinks in capitalist terms, believes in its methods, has never in any degree thought his way out from subjection to its spirit and methods. His account throughout of his working his way into this system indicates his complete subjection to the ideal of profits. He shows a large degree of sympathy with the workers, and a very unusual effort at providing for them the best methods and the most satisfactory results; but not for one moment, not in the lip of a syllable, does he indicate that his eyes are moved from profits or that he takes his place in the ranks with the workers as one of them, even though he began there as a young man.

The Taylor system in itself is thoroughly co-operative, from first to last. As it is worked out by Taylor it is autocratic co-operation, co-operation dominated by owners and managers for ends of profits. Nevertheless, it is scientific co-operation; and without that element it could not succeed for one day or in any shop or factory, big or little. It wholly omits the democratic element in co-operation, however; and it becomes, as worked out by Taylor, predominantly autocratic, dictatorial, feudal, and managerial. It is bureaucratic in the highest degree, and is a series of systems within systems, of long successions of managers and supervisors, while every man works under dictation, except the owner at the top.

Is not this enough to damn the whole system of scientific management? Not at all, for in essence it is not only co-operative, but socialist. When we condemn it as Socialists we make a great mistake, for it shows precisely how we must proceed in order to make the shop and the factory at once scientific, co-operative and capable of responding to modern needs. Instead of condemning it, we ought to accept it as proof of our contentions, and indicate how it must be reconstructed in order that it may become universally workable. In being scientific it is modern, in being dictated by the spirit of profits it is antique. What Socialism demands is the organization of labor from top to bottom on scientific principles, made workable by the application of scientific methods; and Taylor has made a very good beginning in both these directions. In striving his system with the

antiquated theory of profits as the chief end of labor he has crippled it, and shown it of half its efficiency. Nevertheless it shows great merit, and is undoubtedly a vast gain over the old methods of traditional and rule of thumb management. As set forth by Taylor scientific management shows one conspicuous limitation, in that he connects it intimately with the wages system. The wages system is condemned of progress and civilization, simply because it is an attenuated phase of slavery and serfdom, a survival from a past outgrown in nearly every other direction. The wages system cannot be made anything else than a species of slavery, and to condemn it under the name of scientific management is every respect historically correct, and justified by every modern fact connected with it. It is one of the great human institutions which grew up in the past that lingers on into an age of organized industry and science; but its doom is upon it, and it must go as inevitably as wife-capture and the holding of men in bondage. To connect his system with wage-slavery, which it makes more binding than it has been under the old rule of thumb system, shows the limitations of Taylor's mind, and that he has not thought himself clear from the mere survival of human progress. When the wages system departs forever, as it is doomed to do in the not distant future, and some form of scientific co-operation comes in its place, it will be along the lines indicated by Taylor's system of scientific management. Taylor's system of scientific management shows two conspicuous advantages over the existing and nearly universal methods of accomplishing results of work. First of all, it proposes the thorough scientific training of every workman. Taylor does not deal, as has been indicated, with education; but that is a great limitation in the treatment of his subject. This training must fully educate, in order to become fully effective. One suggests, though he does not work out, a system of practical education, that shall be universal for all youths, both boys and girls. Our education of today is as defective as are our methods of work; and we are in urgent need of a thorough-going revolution in our educational system, from bottom to top. Our schools and colleges do not train for life, do not base their teaching on fundamental principles, are not scientific and practical. As a result, as Taylor abundantly shows, all workmen need re-educating, in order to handle tools, in order to accomplish efficient results. This new education should precede the adoption generally of scientific management. It should go into every school and college, and none who can profit by it should on any account be excused from it. Every child should be trained, whatever the financial condition of its parents. Then scientific management will have a real chance, and need not begin with the individual teaching of a group of workmen.

Why should it have been left for such a man as Taylor, not conspicuously broad minded or widely cultured, as the budding methods of his book making show, to discover scientific management? It merely shows that science has not been adopted into life and industry, that we do not apply what we know, except in some few and less important and special spheres of action. We yet live in a world of tradition, antique formulas and under dominating mythologies in industry as in religion. We have not faced the facts of life, we have not seen face to face the realities about us. Our abominable, feudalistic methods of managing the education of our youth keep those who would and could apply science to industry in gross ignorance, and under the domination of brutal superstitions. As a result, the men who labor are ignorant of science, and cannot apply it to making their work more effective and easier. It is left to the "boss," the supervisor or manager, to teach the men how to do their work successfully. The remedy is science in the primary school, science in the high school, science in the college, science in every workshop and in every industry, taught not to a few managers, but to every man who labors. That will make labor interesting and efficient, the boss may be discarded as antiquated. Then scientific management will have a meaning, and prove truly workable.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A PROPAGANDA SUGGESTION.

Editor of The Call:
As a regular house to house distributor of Socialist literature of Branch 5, I would like to say a few words to the readers of The Call in regard to this work and its wonderful results.
In January, 1911, Branch 5 elected a committee on propaganda, whose specific work was the house to house distribution of leaflets. For many years there has been going on in Harlem a spasmodic distribution, but it never was done in an organized or systematic manner, hence never brought good results. But the present committee on distribution, with its assistants, have accomplished more in the past seven months than during any time in the history of the Harlem Socialist organizations. From January to July 114,000 pieces of Socialist literature went into the homes of about 15,000 families, and never before has such a Socialist sentiment existed.

On our first round we found the people very hostile toward us, but from continually leaving leaflets, urging them to read, they gradually have turned our way, and now dozens have given their assurance of their vote next election. Of course, this work has been instrumental also in building up our branch membership.
Now, reader, I wish to ask a question: "Which is the best method of Socialist propaganda?"
I take it that you are an active Socialist.
Street meetings, lectures, red specials, yellow specials, mass meetings, parades, or house to house distribution?
All are absolutely worthless except the distribution method, and it, too, becomes worthless if done improperly.

We are an educational party, true. Who do we want to educate? Primarily the members of the working class. Will they come to us for education? No. We must go to them.
Workers do not attend street meetings or lectures or run after red specials or mass meetings (except Socialists, etc.), or parades. (Oh! yes, they join us as we pass them). Then how on earth are we going to reach the workers? Go to them!
Organize a bundle brigade in your branch, distribute literature house to house, talk to the people as you go around. They may throw you out. Be consistent and go back. We have done it, and will soon win Harlem. In reading of Socialist victories out in the West, what is the answer to "How did you do it?" "Hard work and house to house distribution of literature." It is always the answer from Granite City, Milwaukee, Butte, Flint, Pasadena, Girard, Two Harbors, etc., and what is good for the West is good for the East, North and South.
If you want Socialism, work for it!
Don't mind the heat, don't mind the cold.
Distribute alone at first if necessary, and you will soon have a host assisting you. In my opinion, every branch or local should have dozens of comrades distributing house to house at least once a month.
Start in at once in 1911.
ABRAHAM L. WOLFSON.
New York, Aug. 15, 1911.

SCARCITY OF SPEAKERS.

Editor of The Call.
Having been instructed by our local (Hoboken, Socialist party) to engage speakers for our weekly open air meetings, I took the necessary steps. (1) I wrote to one of the speakers, and received not even an answer. (2) I went to headquarters in 84th street and inquired for a list of speakers. The young man in the office, busy reading a newspaper, informed me rather curtly that there were no speakers to be had. We should engage our home talent. I have never known that New York City was so short on speakers, and truly I don't believe the statement, either.
I, therefore, take the opportunity to ad-

OUR ANSWERS DEPARTMENT.

James Davidson—You can obtain information regarding Socialist literature in the Roumanian language by applying to L. Greenberg, 126 East 23rd street, Brooklyn.

Lewis Goldstein—You must take out first papers. Do it now.

J. Argow—The address of the Appeal to Reason is Girard, Kan. Its subscription price is 50 cents per annum. The International Socialist Review is published at 118 West Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill. Its annual subscription price is \$1. The money can be sent in postage stamps or a postal order.

THE EDUCATION OF BOY SCOUTS

By DR. EDWIN E. BOWERS.

"It has just leaked out that the resignation of the Rev. E. C. Fisher, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Hartford, was the result of charges that he kicked, ill treated and swore at a troop of boy scouts connected with the church during their recent camping trip under his charge to Middle Haddam, Conn., and his alleged prayer during the church services upon his return for the welfare of the boys whom he asserted came from un-Christian homes. The pastor admitted that the boys were a badly behaved lot, and that he spanked several of them, but he denies that he swore or that he ever said that the boys came from un-Christian homes."

The above interesting news item appeared in the Bridgeport Farmer, and substantiates, in degree, the contention that the Boy Scout Movement is debasing, degrading, brutalizing, inhibitive of ethical development and totally iniquitous.

The Rev. Fisher is but the victim of psychological suggestion, and is no more reprehensible than an hysterical or monomaniac would be.

His position as slave-driver and autocrat extraordinary worked upon his brain and the old atavistic murderer manifested itself in our racial inheritance, kicking the poor, foolish little tools whose parents put them temporarily in his power.

How long before we realize back as a man thinketh in his heart so is he? If his thoughts dwell upon murder, blood, battles, drills, details and minutes of scientific assassination (called "tactics") he will obey the law of suggestion—see red, and sooner or later run amuck. Look to it, parents. You are responsible for your boy's welfare. If he elects to make a little money degenerate, a part of a murder system, of himself, it is your duty to teach him the folly and brutalizing iniquity of it.

By an advocate of peace. Commence in your own home to abolish war, and begin with the Fisherized Boy Scouts, which are immediately accented by a youth-challenged him to a game of 1911.

Nothing loth, the stranger accepted, won the toss for the shot, went to the table, and left it till he had amassed 100. He was still in play.

He then noticed that his opponent had put away his hand, and was making for the door. "Hi! hi! young fellow," called "who's paying for this game?"

"Not me, you bet! No pay! It's my motto, and when I see a spectator, I'll have a word to say for my money, and not holding a cue, like a blooming 'er!"

"What on earth possessed you to marry a shot?" "The couldn't resist his, you know. When the first shot hit me he

dress all such comrades who are willing and able to speak in our little town, let me know their names and also which they have open.
I used to be a member of the Socialist Labor party for years, the same being, indeed, very small in New York city, and we never failed to get speakers whenever we applied.
I am sure that the gentleman at headquarters was mistaken, or that he had other reasons in making his statement. Another thing, I am every day busy downtown around the United States Trust and Wall Street. I can state that meetings held there at noon are deluged with messengers and even officials of the Treasury, are being very much impressed and begin to see some light. It certainly takes moral pluck and plenty of brains and wit, to teach Socialism amongst the sharks of Wall Street.

H. SCHRECK, Organizer, Hoboken, N. J.
P. S.—You stump speakers, send your name, and by the way, come prepared to look at a few S. L. P. Comings. They are just now busy around our meetings.

Editor of The Call:
Possibly this copy of a letter which I recently sent to Mayor Gaynor might interest your readers.
A. C. LEUBUSCHER.

Water Mill, Suffolk Co., N. Y., August 7, 1911.
Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of Greater New York:

My Dear Sir—I beg to call your attention to the fact that still another city has decided upon municipal ownership and operation of its transit lines, namely, San Francisco.

See article by Dr. Edwin F. Bowers on "Municipal Ownership of Transit Lines in San Francisco," in The New York Call for August 5.

In my last letter to you, I called your attention to the fact that the metropolitan city of the West, Chicago, had at last given up its expensive dillydallying with predatory monopolists; that it had fully and finally decided to build and run its own transit lines, outstripping in this respect Greater New York, who is still in the dillydallying stage.

Two "highwaymen" are now holding up our metropolitan city. We, citizens, have been brought to "stand" and are about to "defeat" in this emergency, Mayor Gaynor, why not—I ask in all seriousness—why not advise the people to do in the Frenchman did when he found his footsteps dogged by two strangers after he had drawn his sword withal from the bank preparatory to leaving our friendly shores. Doubtless you recall the graphic tale of his escape, and the characteristic way in which he frenchified our more pulbered English:

"I grabbed my 'bun' [die]; I pulled out my 'plur' [toil]; and I ran like the 'dev' [il]. Sincerely yours, ALBERT L. LEUBUSCHER.

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ANOTHER BOOK THAT HAS HELPED

When editors my proffered poem scorn (Always, of course, regretfully I like), And lack of luck is moving me to mourn

The homing instincts of the thing I write, 'Tis then that in my agony I look For consolation in my favorite book

Keats cannot cure my tendency to mope, Nor Shelley dissipate my anxious frown;

I cannot find resuscitated hope In either of the Swans of Stratford town;

Nor is the volume of Rudyard's goodly tome Of ballads (with the H's "not at home").

No: It is lettered in a golden tint "The Works of Self," and folio as my one

Display's my verses which appeared in print Last summer in the Little Sapling Sun.

I note the cultured rhyme, the sparkling wit Embodied in that jocular little form

And once again I laugh at Fortune's kicks, Once more I feel assured that I am then

My verse may yet be privileged to shine With snappy parts about the tips of Ten;

And so return the volume to its place With renovated confidence in Self—London Fulfillment.

NO PLAY, NO PAY.

Some little time ago a student strolled into a billiard room of one of our largest hotels, and was immediately accented by a youth-challenged him to a game of 1911.

Nothing loth, the stranger accepted, won the toss for the shot, went to the table, and left it till he had amassed 100. He was still in play.

He then noticed that his opponent had put away his hand, and was making for the door. "Hi! hi! young fellow," called "who's paying for this game?"

"Not me, you bet! No pay! It's my motto, and when I see a spectator, I'll have a word to say for my money, and not holding a cue, like a blooming 'er!"