

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

The New York Call

The Weather.

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600 FRANK STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3300 WESTCHAM.

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Price, Two Cents.

SEAMEN TELL OF ROTTEN FOOD AND FILTHY QUARTERS

Revolt Story of Fore-castle That Crawls With Vermin.

THIEVING CAPTAIN

Gives First Class Men Bad Discharges--Consul Sides With Them.

When the S. S. Buckminster, owned by the Robert Livingston Company, of West Hartlepool, England, Captain Dunbar, entered New York harbor a day or two ago, she brought with her a crew that would not sail in her again if they were paid \$500 a month. The eight men came to the call office last night and gave an account of the conditions of the ship, the brutality of her captain, and the rottenness of the food that is almost beyond belief.

The abominable conditions from which the men suffered may be imagined from the fact that for the first time on record the Consul took the part of the men against the captain. The men had signed on at South Shields, England, eight months and two weeks ago, at \$11 a month. They had received some of the money due to them before reaching New York, when \$63 was due to each man. Dunbar, however, thought he knew better than to pay the men what was due to them, and cooked up a scheme to cheat them out of \$10 each. He would have cleared \$80 had he succeeded.

Wife-Faced Thief.

Dunbar had occasion to hire a tug. The men had nothing whatever to do with the tug, and never went on board. Dunbar, however, thought he knew better than to pay the men what was due to them, and cooked up a scheme to cheat them out of \$10 each. He would have cleared \$80 had he succeeded.

The men protested against this impudent attempt to steal the money they had earned, and Vice Consul Nonworthy, of this port, sustained them in their claim. Dunbar had them down to receive \$12, and Nonworthy altered the pay sheets, and insisted on the men receiving what was due to them.

One of the men, a donkeyman on the ship, had \$24.50 due to him for some time, and Dunbar refused to pay it. The Vice Consul again sided with the men, and told Dunbar that, unless it was paid, he would hold up the ship, notify the Legal Aid Society, and force payment. Dunbar was obliged then to pay up.

Crawling With Vermin.

The men then gave a revolting account of the fore-castle conditions, and the food. The ship, the men say, is crawling with vermin, and filthy beyond expression. When they went on board at South Shields the ship was filthy, and during the voyage of nearly nine months it was cleaned only once, and that at the expense of the men, who said for point out of their own pockets, and gave their labor for nothing.

Food Putrid and Sour.

The food was worse than the quarters. The beef was putrid, the bread sour and only half baked, and the potatoes were almost rotten. When nearing this port, the men said they were going to notify the port doctor of the condition of the food, and Dunbar ordered a barrel of stinking beef to be thrown overboard, so that the doctor should not find it. The men contracted fever, one of them, John Cruise, a free man, being for some time too weak to do his work. Cruise had asked for carbolic acid to use as a disinfectant in the bilges, but had been told there was no disinfectant on board.

Another man, Henry Maxwell, was sick and unable to work for three weeks. Dunbar called him and the others to work for being sick. He had the lookback in his hand, and said in Maxwell's face, saying: "That is what I am going to do with you. Let you go being sick." John Young, another free man, coming on board one night, fell over some beams that were lying in the gangway, which was supposed to be clear. His collar bone was seriously injured, and for nine days he was unable to use his left arm. Dunbar bullied him all the time, and compelled him to work as best he could with the sound arm.

According to the men's description of the conditions, a mean, vicious, bullying captain, who was a bully, sick man. He was constantly below deck, bullying the men in the hope of getting more work out of them already overworked. He would be a thief, and doubtless has succeeded in thieving money from his crews in the past when a coast look it for granted that the men were in the wrong.

Nonworthy Men's Lives.

LABOR FEDERATION AFTER GOVERNOR

Oswego Convention Scores Legislature for Failure to Pass 54-Hour Bill. Threaten Retaliation at Polls.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The State Federation of Labor in convention here today sent letters to the Democratic Governor and Legislative leaders expressing chagrin and disappointment at the failure of the present Legislature to enact the 54-hour labor bill and the resolution to provide for a workmen's compensation law.

These bills, it is declared, are slumbering in the Senate committees. The resolution concludes: "We are determined to hold responsible the dominant influence in the Legislature. If you ignore our requests our constituents are your constituents; our members are your voters. Feeling our responsibility to the millions of workmen we represent, we shall be compelled to exert radical and far-reaching measures if necessary to assure this beneficial legislation."

Resolutions were also adopted favoring the campaign against tuberculosis, State Engineer Bensen, Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, and Assemblyman G. F. Phillips of Rochester were speakers at a meeting tonight.

EXPECT PEACE NOW IN MOROCCO CASE

Berlin Semi-Official Note Says Negotiations Are Proceeding Smoothly.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—A semi-official note was issued today in reference to statements made in Paris that the conversations between Herr von Kidderlin-Waechter, the Foreign Secretary, and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, in regard to Morocco were proceeding in a spirit of conciliation and that the probability of a satisfactory solution being reached was becoming stronger.

The German statement says: "News to hand is in conformity with the facts as set forth in the French statement. It should, however, be added that the German demands on matters of principle, on which Germany cannot give way, are also in question."

"Expression was given to this in a note handed to M. Cambon in reply to a letter from the Ambassador, yet the negotiators found it advisable to confer verbally in regard to differences of opinion that still exist and to look for a version relating to individual points calculated to draw the views of both parties, which to some extent diverge only in form, nearer one another."

"A series of proposals for an arrangement which the negotiators are now submitting to their governments has thus arisen."

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The aspect of the Moroccan negotiations with Germany, as viewed from Paris, continue favorable, with perhaps a little less strong expectation of an agreement than was held yesterday. The Bourgeois was stimulated by a hopeful outlook.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Selves, received the German Ambassador, Herr von Schoen, today.

JUDGE WANTS TO HELP "GET" POLICE SYSTEM

Judge Swann, who remarked on Monday after the trial of John Henry for larceny, that he believed the six policemen testifying for the defense had perjured themselves, said yesterday that he was ready to assist Police Commissioner Waldo in making a thorough investigation of the way the police "system" works in the Union Market Police Station.

Henry was convicted of swindling a Russian immigrant who, in his story implicated Policeman Reuben R. Huntington of that station. Six other policemen from that precinct appeared at the trial and tried to break down the story of the Russian. Judge Swann said: "I have not heard officially from Mr. Waldo that he has started to investigate the system. He has not asked me for assistance, but I shall be pleased to furnish him with a brief with parts of the testimony which show facts, circumstances and deductions that will lead any fair-minded man to believe the story of the complaining witness in every detail."

TO MEET AT WASHINGTON.

WHO POISONED SCHWARZ MEAT?

Attorney for Newark Horse Renderers Suggests "Fake" Evidence.

KEARNY, N. J., Sept. 20.—Claiming that Eugene J. Schwarz is the victim of "planted" evidence in the extortion case brought about by Federal detectives in regard to the preparation of horse meat at the plant of the Schwarz Bros. Company, of Kearny, George L. Record, attorney for the firm, stated today that he will call upon the Attorney General of the United States and other Federal officers to find out who, after breaking into the firm's pickling room, poisoned the meat stored there.

That Record will be arrested soon for his connection with the startling and highly dramatic charges to be prosecuted against the Schwarz Bros. Company, was persistently rumored.

Health Inspector Geisler is charged by the Federal detectives with having betrayed the secret of the investigation to the Schwarz firm. He was at Record's office today. Record stated to go over the amazing case in detail.

The story of the four months' investigation involving the detective work of men who toiled as laborers for 50 cents a day and lived in expensive New York hotels, rivals the wildest chapters of "The Jungle."

The specific charges against the company as made in a letter sent by Acting Chief Dunlap, of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, to the head of New Jersey's Pure Food Department, are that the firm's pickling room, now stored in their pickling room, contain meat that in part is from animals "that have died otherwise than by slaughter."

Because an interstate and international shipment of horse meat brought the matter directly within the jurisdiction of Dr. Wiley's men, was held up so that it seemed improbable that it would be made, the Federal inspectors turned their attention to the New Jersey State Board of Health at the last minute.

In a statement issued today Schwarz Bros. Company said: "The horse meat traffic was carried on by the firm of the authorities, and the plant was open to inspection all the time and that the inspectors visited the place daily."

According to the Schwarz brothers, when the first shipment of horse meat was made to Holland, the American Line in February, the shipment was held up on the other side because it did not bear the seal of the United States Government inspector. When the authorities in Washington were notified, the firm's attorney, Mr. Record and Mr. Schwarz were told that there was no law covering the inspection of horse meat for human consumption in this country. An arrangement was finally entered into with the Holland authorities, whereby a State veterinary surgeon in this country was to examine the animals before they were killed, inspect the meat in the process of preparation and after it was completed, and to be substituted for the seal of the United States authorities and agreed to fully by the Holland officials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Dr. F. L. Dunlap, acting chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, is greatly pleased with the work of inspectors of his bureau which resulted in charges that the firm of Schwarz Bros., of Kearny, N. J., has been engaged in canning for the export trade the meat of decrepit and diseased horses.

"The matter seems to have been fully stated in the papers," said Dr. Dunlap today, "and there is nothing to add as to the details of the case. The inspectors went to the plant and from their reports we believe that our charges are perfectly made and accurate. It was very difficult and unpleasant work for the inspectors. They had to get right on the ground and one of them drove a wagon which contained dead horses, the wagon being driven from various places where the dead horses were to be found, into the factory. We thought at first we could get around this insidious affair through our own laws, but matters shaped themselves so that all we could do was to get the information we were after and then turn it over to the State authorities. What will happen now we cannot tell, as the prosecution, if any, is out of our hands."

FIND DYNAMITE IN CENTRAL PARK LAKE

Ten sticks of dynamite of the size used for blowing up rocks were found in a Greek newspaper in the large Central Park lake yesterday by Patrolman Curry. The bundle was half sunk in the water opposite 74th street. Curry fished it out. The newspaper was dated September 12 and carried a story of a man who had been "drowned" the explosives again in a pail of water, where he left them until Lieutenant Kelly of the Bureau of Combustibles took them to the magazine at the expense of the Fire Department. The dynamite was stolen, and that the thief was carrying it through the park when he was frightened by a policeman and threw the bundle into the water to get rid of it.

HARVESTER TRUST WILL REORGANIZE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It was learned today that the government is ready to permit the International Harvester Company, a subsidiary of the Steel Trust, to reorganize its organization voluntarily in order to conform with recent interpretations of the Sherman law.

DEFENSE SCORES IN NEW CASTLE TRIAL

Police Lieutenant Testifies 1,700 Men Walk Out, Demanding Raise of 2 Cents an Hour.

By JACK BRITT GEARTY.

(Special to The Call.)

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 20.—Prosecution in the Free Press seditious libel case dragged along the whole day without bringing anything substantial before the jury, except articles in the paper offered as evidence, until shortly before adjournment, when Police Lieutenant Weddell testified that "Big Liz" Sweeney and another plug corporation detective had drawn revolvers on him and threatened to shoot him. This was a center shot into the contention of the prosecution that the publication of articles in the Free Press had incited the people to disorder. The defense has from the beginning insisted that the trouble was caused by the appearance of armed scabs who were marched through the streets in the mill section of the city with the avowed purpose of inciting strikers to make trouble.

Former Sheriff Waddington, whose administration was a stench in the nostrils of the city, admitted under oath that a list of names of men to be sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs had been given to him by David S. Pyle, manager of the Steel Trust's tin mills, and that he swore them in. The poor fellow was a pitiable object as he sat in the witness chair, fearing every moment that attorneys for the defense would try to dig into his record in office.

While the strike was on, Louis Duchex exposed him when he took one of the women prisoners in the jail out into the country in an auto for a joy ride. County Detective Breen, sworn to account for the absence of Pinkerton Detective Fernandez from court, testified that he visited the Pittsburgh Pinkerton office, and was told that Fernandez was somewhere in Massachusetts. "Granny" Gardner read Fernandez's testimony at the former trial. The Pinkerton obtained a contract with the Free Press Committee containing names of the entire committee. He offered to make a name appearance on the contract under false pretense and did not dare to appear at this trial. The record quotes him as describing his business as a piano builder, but reference to that caused the jury to insist that Fernandez obtained the contract under false pretense and did not dare to appear at this trial. The record quotes him as describing his business as a piano builder, but reference to that caused the jury to insist that Fernandez obtained the contract under false pretense and did not dare to appear at this trial.

Charles Watkiss, a scab, testified that he never saw any weapons, in the hands of the strikers. Chief of Police Gilmore, who had appeared as prosecutor, admitted on the stand that he never saw any disorder, but said he had plenty of trouble reported to him. He admitted that on July 20, 1909, about a dozen scabs were arrested in the neighborhood of the mill office, and that they were armed with revolvers, blackjacks and maces. He testified that he never saw any blows struck.

Attorney Mehard, for the defense, attempted to get Gilmore to tell whether he started the prosecution of his own volition or upon request of some one else, but "Granny" Gardner objected. Judge Porter upheld the objection. Mehard insisted that the jury had a right to know in order to properly charge up the costs of the case should they find the defendants not guilty, but Porter refused to permit Chief Gilmore to reply.

One of the prosecution's witnesses, William Crabb, Socialist Justice of the Peace, caused a smile when, in reply to question whether he had any recollection of the tin mill strike, he said, "Yes, just a slight recollection of it. The effect of the strike is still apparent in the town." "Granny" Gardner during his examination of Crabb brought out the fact that he had worked nineteen years in the tin mills here. Witness testified that he saw any trouble until scabs were marched through the streets on July 20, 1909. Instead of supporting the contention of the prosecution, vital parts of the testimony of their witnesses tended to show that much of the trouble was due to the scabs. None of the testimony indicated any responsibility on the part of the Free Press.

The prosecution will have to put up something stronger than it has shown in order to lay the ground for conviction. Attorney Dickey said at the close of court tonight that he hoped to finish his case some time tomorrow.

FINN COMES HERE TO ESCAPE SIBERIA

Frederick Mandelof, a wealthy wholesale merchant of Finland, with his wife and two daughters, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Oceanic en route for Philadelphia. To reporters Mandelof stated that the persecution of Finnish liberals, of whom he was one, by Russia, compelled him to leave his country where his business and property amounted to \$500,000. He had before him a choice, he said, of either being exiled to Siberia before long or departing for America. He chose the latter.

Speaking about conditions in Finland, he said: "Finland is no longer a free country. It has a Parliament, but the Russian Government enacts laws of its own for the consent of the Finnish Parliament. Russian officials rule the Finnish cities, and those few Finns who are appointed to public office are men who sympathize with Russia."

STREET CAR STRIKE TIES UP DETROIT

1,700 Men Walk Out, Demanding Raise of 2 Cents an Hour.

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—Fifteen hundred employees of the United Railway Company went on strike this morning and no street car was left running in the city. There was no transportation to the Michigan State Fair, just opened.

The men get 23, 25 and 28 cents an hour. They ask 25 and 30 cents an hour. Last night the leaders of the local street car men's association took up headquarters in the Knights of Equity Hall, Fort and 2d streets, and as soon as crews finished their respective runs they marched to the hall.

Just as dawn was breaking hundreds of the men, still wearing their uniforms, went marching in every direction toward the hall. "Practically all of the men were at the meeting this morning," said one of their number. "Only about fifty were absent. There was not a dissenting vote on the strike proposition."

Out through the great factory districts in the north, east and west ends a great army of the city's workmen trudged down the center of the streets this morning on deserted car tracks. In a vague way they understood that a strike was on. Then came the shouts from those who had been through the business center and had heard the news.

Factories that on ordinary days swing shut their doors with the warning blast of the whistles kept the gates wide open until a late hour, waiting for the straggling workmen. When the railway company at one point in the conference asked whether the union would consider a thirteen-hour day at the new schedule, they offered to try the hours for thirteen days and at that point in the negotiations the matter was dropped. The offer stood, but the company declined to accept it and insisted that if the question of wages was to be considered at all the men must accept a thirteen-hour schedule without trial.

Of the 2,450 men employed by the Detroit United Railways, 1,700 are members of the association. The remaining 700 have been employed by the company for less than ninety days and are not entitled to membership until they have worked at least that time. The men asserted, however, that the 700 new employees would go out.

Up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon not one local car, except mail cars, was in operation. The police are looking for trouble, and the strikers are orderly and quiet. Pickets were established at the company's barns, but no attempts were made to take out cars.

BELGIAN FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM HERE

Man Whose Extradition Is Demanded Says He Is Persecuted Because He Is a Socialist.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Officials of the American Political Refugee Defense League today were asked by friends of Henry Lecot, a Belgian, now under arrest in Moline, Ill., to use their offices to prevent Lecot's extradition to Belgium.

The league has promised to investigate Lecot's charges that he is being taken back because he was a Socialist and political reformer.

Officially, Belgium has asked for the man as a counterfeiter. Under the Belgian law a man can be tried by proxy, and after he fled from Belgium, Lecot was tried and convicted of counterfeiting, without a defense.

Lecot's friends declare there is no truth in the counterfeiting charge; that the Belgian Government wishes to imprison him because of his Socialist activities before he fled from Brussels. The case probably will be appealed to Secretary of State Knox for final action.

THIRTY-TWO REPORTED GONE FROM U. S. SHIP

Thirty-two sailors of the U. S. S. Fairbank deserted the vessel at Provincetown, Mass., on Monday night, according to stories along the waterfront yesterday. The vessel is in charge of Captain Dignity. The executive officer, having charge of the discipline on the boat, is Lieut. J. W. Cummings. So harsh was his treatment, it is declared, the thirty-two men jumped from the ship as soon as opportunity offered to make their escape from the vessel.

COMMUNES ORDERED WIPED OUT BY ALFONSO

SOCIALIST MAYOR FOR BRISTOL, CONN.

Sweeping Victory for Candidate Geo. W. Hull in Primaries—Prospects Fine for Election.

BRISTOL, Conn., Sept. 20.—The Socialists of this city today joyfully declare that they will elect the first Socialist Mayor in Connecticut next election day, October 2.

They base their claim on George W. Hull's victory in the primaries, the count for which was completed today.

Hull, a prominent Socialist worker in this place and a member of the State Executive Committee, received 848 votes, only 147 less than the combined strength of the other three candidates in the primaries.

His opponent in the city election will be John F. Wade, present warden and a Democrat. Wade got 380 votes. Immediately after the result was announced, the old party politicians held a meeting and agreed, irrespective of party, to work against Hull.

Twelve men were selected for Councilmen, of whom six will be elected.

RUMORS OF WAGE CUTS STRENGTHENED

Wall Street Again Hears That Steel Companies Will Retrench.

Gossip in Wall street yesterday centered about a rumor concerning the possibility of heavy "liquidation" of labor by the chief manufacturers of iron and steel in this country. One writer says:

"When will the liquidation start? Will the independents lead off? Will they reduce forces and cut wages more drastically than they did during the price war of 1909, or will they satisfy themselves with less retrenchment? And, above all, will the Steel Corporation follow that lead if it is made? That is the crucial question. In the open market of 1909 the Steel Corporation did not follow the lead of some of the independents in cutting wages by a full 10 per cent. Instead it stood its grounds."

"At the present time almost everybody who studies the steel business is certain that there are going to be large cuts in wages. It is believed by those who are in the business that the first cuts will be from 10 to 15 per cent."

"Those who cite the precedent of 1909 to support their contention that when cuts do come, the Steel Corporation will not fall in line, have to answer the unquestionably sound argument that conditions now differ greatly from conditions two years ago. In that the present open market for steel has not stimulated business, but has stimulated buying."

"The Steel Corporation employed last year something like 218,000 men. The anxiety over the possibility of liquidation in that vast amount of labor is certainly natural under present trade conditions."

MURDER CHARGE FOR LYNCHERS

Warrants Out for Two Coatesville Citizens—Police Chief and Officer Charged With Manslaughter.

COATESVILLE, Pa., Sept. 20.—The most important development in the recent negro burning case came today when warrants charging two members of the mob with murder and two policemen with involuntary manslaughter were issued by Judge Butler, after indictment by the special Grand Jury.

The jurors were discharged. They had been in session for three weeks, and it is said they were reluctant to act.

Richard S. Tucker, insurance agent, and Walter Markwood are indicted for murder. Tucker was the first man to enter the hospital the Sunday night the negro, Zack Walker, was dragged from his cot by a mob and given to the flames.

Realizing His Throne in Danger, He Issues Personal Orders.

ARREST HUNDREDS

Madrid Street Car Workers Kept at Work at Bayonet's Point.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The government pursues its traditional bloody policy, and has inaugurated a reign of terror.

Alfonso today assumed personal charge of the situation. Absolutely convinced that his throne is in danger, he telegraphed orders to the commanding officers of the various provinces, notifying them that they would be held personally responsible for any further growth of the outbreak.

Through Premier Canalejas he sent word to the Governor General of Valencia that the risings at Carcagente and Alcala, where the commune has been proclaimed, must be crushed out immediately.

If necessary the towns are to be destroyed. Wholesale arrests of suspected persons have been made in all parts of Spain where the government retains control, the total number arrested numbering thousands.

Meetings of the labor unions are prohibited by the military, and to be a member of a labor union is sufficient to cause instant arrest.

The street cars in this city were running today, but only because the streets were lined with soldiers, and each car carried several in the front and at the rear, with orders to kill if any attempt was made to strike.

The center of the uprising against the government today was in the neighborhood of Valencia. Reports received by Canalejas state that 2,500 well armed and equipped revolutionists, led by a former army officer, were marching on that city.

It is supposed that they hope to take advantage of the industrial conditions there to take possession of the city, and from there direct a campaign against the present government.

Additional troops are being rushed to the city, and it is likely that a pitched battle will be fought in the vicinity of Valencia if the revolutionists are as strong and as well armed as the latest reports say they are.

The telegraph lines leading into Valencia have been destroyed by the revolutionists, and the nearest point of communication is seventy-five miles from the city. Because of this fact details of what is happening are hard to get.

The latest reports from the city proper said that the police and cavalry, by a series of desperate charges, managed to disperse the revolutionists, who throughout the night held possession of the Plaza del Mercado. There were severe casualties on both sides.

Troops now hold the approaches to the Alameda and the botanical gardens, as the rebels had threatened to destroy both. Guards are also posted about the University of Valencia, many of whose students are known to hold revolutionary beliefs.

Two torpedo boats have been sent to Villanueva del Grao, the seaport of Valencia, and they will prevent revolutionists doing damage to the harbor there.

The narrow thoroughfares on the outskirts of the city are still held by strikers and their sympathizers, and the guards about the municipal buildings have been greatly increased.

Fighting is General.

At Leon and Seville the police, aided by the military, were in control of the situation early today, but further outbreaks are expected.

At points where the loyalists are in control the jails are being filled to overflowing, and reports are current of many summary executions, which characterize the government's method of dealing with all such outbreaks as the present one.

There are many localities, however, where the revolutionists have the upper hand, and are making short work of the royal authorities, and especially of the hated gendarmes who are quartered in details of from two to three up to a score or so—except in the large cities, where the numbers run into the thousands—all over Spain.

Dynamic is being freely used in the revolutionary campaign. Parties of guerrillas are being organized to take the field at once in the event of the crushing of the revolt in the centers of population, and arms and ammunition are being hoarded in great quantities.

TAX INCREASE FOR NATIONAL STRIKE

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sept. 20.—With a view to preparing for a national strike for an eight-hour day, according to President O'Connell, the International Union of Machinery men in convention here today voted to increase the tax on the

(Continued on Page 2.)

ENGLAND PREPARES FOR NEW REVOLT

Churchill Issues Order for Formation of Special Police Reserves.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—That trouble is brewing fast for the British governing classes is evident from every item that comes to hand from all parts of the country. And that the government appreciates its danger and is endeavoring to meet it is evidenced by the fact that the Home Office has sent out a circular to the chief constables throughout the country, calling their attention, in case of a general railway strike, to the mode in which the police force should be strengthened in case of necessity.

Home Secretary Winston Churchill points out that, though the immediate need of special constables has passed, "it is of great importance that steps taken for the registration of suitable persons, ready to serve, should continue, and, should every police district keep a classified register of the persons available, it would assist the police in a serious emergency."

The circular points out that the police required at ordinary periods are less than the number necessary in times of emergency, and that, therefore, it is, in Churchill's opinion, the duty of the chief constables to make arrangements in advance whereby the force can rapidly be supplemented so as to be able to cope with sudden calls without dependence upon military aid or the assistance of neighboring forces which, in certain contingencies, may not be possible to obtain.

"A well organized body of citizens would afford the police and public confidence of the effective protection of life and property.

"It would be especially useful if a national emergency should arise such as would require the mobilization of reserves, for it would then enable the chief constable promptly to replace the reserve soldiers serving with the police, and provide an additional force if needed for protection of means of communication, and of public works from outrage, and for dealing with undesirable aliens."

Suggestions follow for the classification of special constables and for their pay and pension in case of injury or death.

14 Navy Gunners Killed.

TOULON, Sept. 20.—Fourteen persons were killed by the explosion of a gun on board the armored cruiser Gloire during gunnery practice here yesterday. The Gloire is of 10,000 tons displacement and has a speed of 21 knots.

SHOE STYLES

If you are looking for the very latest styles in footwear call on us, look our stock over, and see the newest models in all leathers.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

ARTHUR NEWMAN

510 Wendover Avenue
Just a Whisper Off 3d Avenue.

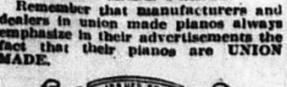
UNION LABELS.



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



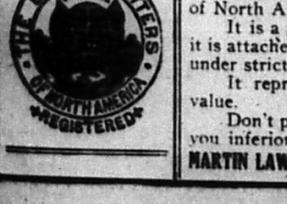
The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.



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.



Workingmen, Do Your Duty

The 1022nd Edition of The Call and Our Announcement

COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL.

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE

Underwear, Shirts, Socks, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overalls, etc. Custom Made. Wholesale and Retail.

SIG KLEIN and Assistants

50 THIRD AVE., Near 10th St., New York.

WINNING TAILORS WILL RETURN TODAY

Hold Shop Meetings to Receive Instruction as to New Rules.

Following the settlement of the Merchants' Society of Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers with the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, Local 38, fifty-five employers' not members of the association yesterday signed agreements conceding all points granted by the employers' association. As a result of these settlements about 500 more strikers will return to work this morning under union conditions.

None of the strikers employed in the shops of members of the association returned to work yesterday. They all held shop meetings at which working cards were given out to them. About 5,000 strikers will return to work this morning, having gained most of their demands for which they had struck.

There was much jubilation at strike headquarters yesterday, and the workers were congratulating themselves over the quick victory they won. The shop chairmen held a meeting yesterday at which they received instruction about the rules to be observed in the shops. The most harmonious feelings prevailed among the strikers yesterday, and this morning they will return to work.

Among the large employers that settled yesterday are: Kehoe, 523 Fifth avenue; Miss Larkin, Fifth avenue; Joseph, Fifth avenue, and Osborn, 24 West 46th street.

DARLING CASE COMES UP TODAY

Attorney Scores Capitalist Press for Failure to Show Up Dangers of Pistol Law.

The case of Joseph F. Darling, the lawyer who has written to Police Commissioner Waldo stating that he has in his possession a revolver and would take no license for it, as the right to bear arms is guaranteed by the Constitution, will be heard this afternoon in the 57th Street Court.

Darling has written to the chief of police in order to start a test case on the new pistol law railroaded through by Sullivan and his aids in the Legislature.

In a letter addressed to the press of New York City, but which has never seen the light of day in any of the capitalist papers, Darling scores them for their failure to show the public the real significance of the Sullivan pistol law.

In his letter to the press Attorney Darling says in part: "What is the matter with the metropolitan press that it treats attempts to deprive a man of the right of self-defense in such a halting way, as if it were here that tell the difference between right and wrong? The time is coming when far more serious attempts against personal liberty may be expected from the political class, and the press should be promptly vigilant in such matters."

"By omission and commission you have caused such legislators as T. D. Sullivan and such bosses as Charles F. Murphy to rule as if they were straws over American communities; and the least of all the disgrace of such a condition is that they pass silly and unenforceable laws.

"Having found that all attempts to get publicity for such ideas as are above expressed, merely resulted in your ignoring the exponents of such ideas as being notorious seekers, you have forced such exponents to resort to the Socialist press to find a medium. I send this letter with the faint hope that you will encourage political and economic discussion in the way above set forth—the way consonant with our traditions and institutions."

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SPORTS

DODGERS LOSE TWO

Soundly Beaten by Cincinnati in Double Header, Being Swamped in Second Game.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Brooklyn lost both games of today's double header to Cincinnati. Schardt in the first game was touched up rather hard, but poor fielding in the sixth inning brought him into deep trouble from which he could not recover. In the second game Manager Dahlen sent Miller to the mound, but he lasted only four innings, in which time the Reds amassed no less than eleven runs. Miller was wild and after the first inning the Reds slammed the ball all over the grounds. Steele, who relieved him, did much better work, but of course it came too late. Costly errors in the second game also contributed to the big score piled up by the home team. Bush, an umpire from the Texas League, made his debut as a National League arbiter in the first game with Emstie as his partner.

The second game was a walkover for Cincinnati. Miller was wild, had poor support, and the Reds found him for many hits. Humphries was hit hard also, but managed to tighten up in pinches and had high-class support.

First game: R. H. E.
Brooklyn . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—5 9 1
Cincinnati . . . 10 0 0 0 5 1 0 X—7 9 2
Batteries—Schardt, Lent and Erwin; Frohme and Clarke.

Second game: R. H. E.
Brooklyn . . . 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 7 4
Cincinnati . . . 15 1 4 0 1 0—12 9 2
Game called on account of darkness.

Batteries—Miller, Steele, Bergen and Miller; Humphries and McLean.

FAIL TO ENJOIN THE WAIST MAKERS

Justice Bijur Denies Motion to Make Permanent Rosenwasser Junction.

A great victory was scored yesterday by organized labor in general, and by the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union No. 25, in particular, when Justice Bijur vacated the temporary injunction of Philip Rosenwasser, 325 Broadway, issued by Justice Goff against the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union No. 25.

The temporary injunction was so sweeping that had it been made permanent it would have greatly restricted the personal liberty of the employees.

Justice Bijur followed the decision of Justice Goff in the case of the Lesser-Kalb Manufacturing Company against the Waist Makers' Union, and held that the employers would have to show violence on the part of the officers of the union, or some active participation in the strike, or the acts of individual members of the union when the strike was shown not to have been declared or maintained by the union.

Attorney Morris Rothenberg, who appeared for the union, admitted that the union was giving the strikers benefits, and that its attorneys was appearing for the strikers, and said that it was as lawful as if an outsider were to contribute money for their support. On going through the papers submitted by both employers and the union Justice Bijur denied the motion of Rosenwasser to make the injunction permanent, and ordered the temporary writ to be vacated.

The strike against Rosenwasser is now in the hands of the strikers and the employers are standing firm and confident of victory.

SCORES INADEQUACY OF CITY HOSPITALS

Robert W. Heberd, secretary of the State Board of Charities of New York, at the American Hospital Association convention at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, said that this city is a generation behind in its public hospital and ambulance facilities. He urged a unified hospital and ambulance administration and large appropriations annually.

"Only within very recent years," said Heberd, "has any determined effort been put forth toward bringing the public hospital facilities of the city up to anything approaching a proper standard."

No survey of Blackwell's Island has been made, the speaker continued, and no layouts have been prepared for the nearly 40,000 inmates. A poorly paid hospital helper system has been the cause of much inefficiency and complaint. Despite four training schools much of the work of caring for patients is carried on by hospital attendants, nearly 10,000 of whom receive less than 50 cents a day. More than 8,000 changes have been made in this service in a single year because of the general inefficiency of those employed.

The ambulance service of the city," the speaker continued, "has for years been unsatisfactory. New York City has in the lower part of Manhattan no public relief station or ambulance, and relies to a large extent upon the crude and entirely inadequate facilities provided by a religious organization. This is, however, but an example of the general lack of facilities that prevails in every part of the city."

TWO MORE FOR GIANTS

Make Further Leap Toward Flag by Trouncing St. Louis, After Scare in Second.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The swift dash with which the Giants are approaching the finale of their season with the laudable purpose of winning the pennant was lengthened out to the extent of two victories this afternoon. The Cardinals were trounced twice, and the Giants have now won nine straight games since they left home. They have yet to experience defeat on this trip.

There wasn't much doubt that the first battle today would fall into the Giants' net, but the second had its periods of distress for the New Yorkers before it also was entered on the winning side. With Marquard pitching and having a good day, the Cardinals were shut out in the first scrap, which went along smoothly. The second engagement was different. It was a funny affair and with a deal of loose pitching. Crandall was knocked out of the box in the sixth inning; a three bagger was made off Mathewson, who performed just one-third of an inning, and Whitse finished in good style. The unstable pitching of Woodburn in the last two innings, it taking the form of hitting batters and wildness generally, was seized upon by the Giants to grab the game away from the Cardinals after the latter had snatched it away from them.

In taking Mathewson out after he had been in only part of an inning McGraw wasn't prompted by fear that Matty would lose the game. Matty was brought in to prevent further scoring by the Cardinals while they were jumping on Crandall. This Mathewson didn't do, so he was saved for tomorrow. Rain and darkness called the game at the end of the eighth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Devore, If.	4	1	2	1	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Knobloch, cf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Murray, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	0
Merkle, lb.	4	1	2	3	0	0
Herzog, 3b.	2	0	1	2	1	0
Fletcher, ss.	2	1	0	1	1	0
Hausser, p.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Marquard, p.	4	1	0	2	2	0
Totals	31	4	12	27	8	0

ST. LOUIS.

AB	R	H	O	A	E	
Magee, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Oakes, cf.	3	0	1	4	1	0
Konetchy, lb.	4	0	2	3	0	0
Ellis, rf.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Hausser, p.	2	0	0	3	1	1
Mowrey, 3b.	3	0	0	4	1	0
Bliss, c.	3	0	1	2	4	1
Laudermilk, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Clark, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	4	27	13	3

*Batted for Oakes in ninth inning.
*Batted for Ellis in ninth inning.

New York . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 12—4
St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

SECOND GAME.

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Devore, If.	3	2	2	6	0	0
Doyle, 2b.	3	1	1	0	1	0
Knobloch, cf.	3	1	2	3	0	0
Murray, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Merkle, lb.	4	0	1	6	0	0
Herzog, 3b.	2	1	0	1	1	0
Fletcher, ss.	4	1	0	3	3	0
Meyers, c.	4	0	2	4	4	0
Crandall, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Mathewson, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Whitse, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	7	8	24	12	1

ST. LOUIS.

AB	R	H	O	A	E	
Magee, 2b.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Clarke, cf.	3	0	1	5	0	0
Konetchy, lb.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Merkle, lb.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Evans, rf.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Hausser, p.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Mowrey, 3b.	3	1	2	0	2	0
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	8	3	0
Smith, p.	2	0	1	0	2	0
Geyer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Oakes, p.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Woodburn, p.	0	0	0	0	3	0
Bliss, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	4	10	24	14	2

*Batted for Mathewson in the seventh inning.
*Batted for Wingo in the eighth inning.
*Batted for Geyer in the sixth inning.
*Batted for Woodburn in the eighth inning.

New York . . . 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 3—7
St. Louis . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

WELLS BESTS ATTELL IN SCIENTIFIC BOUT

With at least fifteen pounds in his favor, Matt Wells, England's lightweight champion, outpointed Abe Attell, the American featherweight champion, in a scientific ten round bout in Madison Square Garden last night. Wells was the stronger and faster from start to finish. He forced the issue incessantly and gave a superb exhibition of ring skill.

Always cool and collected, the Englishman showed the better generalship. He outgassed and outboxed Attell, landing the greater number of clean blows, and also putting much more power into them than Attell could muster. But at that there was little slugging. Clean, quick, snappy blows were delivered by both men, who blocked or sidestepped with splendid judgment. Because of the absence of blood and knockdowns some persons were inclined to believe that the men were not trying their level best, but that was unfair, as there wasn't ground to doubt the honesty of the battle. Attell was beaten probably because he was outwitted.

CUBS NOW 7 GAMES BEHIND.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—An even break was the best the Cubs could get in their double-header with the Phillies today, and they are trailing the Giants by seven full games as a result. The Cubs won the opener, 1 to 0, in a great pitchers' battle between Cole and Earl Moore. They lost the second, 4 to 0. Richter, a youngster, being chased from the slab in the fourth inning by the fusillade of hits.

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HILLTOPS BREAK EVEN

Cleveland Pounds Pitchers All Over Lot in First Contest, but Are Checked by Caldwell.

An even break was the outcome of the double header between the Cleveland and the New York Americans on the hilltop yesterday. The visitors won the first game by pronouncing Warhop and Vaughn heavily. Warhop was allowed to remain in the box long after it was clear that he had lost his cunning, while Vaughn, who took up the task in the ninth, was unable to finish the inning. The Hillmen hit Blanding hard enough to win, but the handicap on the mound was too much for them.

The Cleveland presented their new colt battery, Reislige and O'Neill, in the second game, which was won when Chase knocked out a home run in the sixth inning with two men on bases.

With the exception of that period, Reislige pitched finely. Caldwell worked with much energy and managed to keep the visitors pretty well in hand. Jack Knight made six errors in the two games, and appeared to be all in. Magner showed up so weakly at shortstop in the first contest that Otis Johnson supplanted him in the second. Hereafter the games will begin at 3:30 o'clock. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Butcher, If.	6	1	3	1	0	0
Jasen, ss.	6	1	2	2	2	0
Jackson, rf.	5	1	3	4	0	1
Lajoie, lb.	5	1	2	6	0	0
Birmingham, cf.	4	1	1	7	1	0
Ball, 2b.	5	2	2	3	1	1
Turner, ss.	5	2	3	3	1	0
Easterly, c.	5	1	2	3	2	1
Dolan, 3b.	5	2	2	2	1	1
Chase, If.	4	1	1	6	0	1
Hartzell, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Knight, 2b.	5	1	3	4	3	0
Magner, ss.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Hemphill, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	1
Zinn, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Johnson, ss.	1	1	1	0	2	0
Dolan, 3b.	2	2	2	1	1	1
Chase, If.	3	2	2	2	0	0
Warhop, p.	3	1	1	6	0	1
Vaughn, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Caldwell, p.	1	1	1	0	0	0
*Daniels, p.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	45	12	18	27	10	3

NEW YORK.

AB	R	H	O	A	E	
Johnson, ss.	1	1	1	0	2	0
Dolan, 3b.	2	2	2	1	1	1
Chase, If.	3	2	2	2	0	0
Hartzell, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	0
Knight, 2b.	5	1	3	4	3	0
Magner, ss.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Hemphill, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	1
Zinn, cf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Johnson, ss.	1	1	1	0	2	0
Dolan, 3b.	2	2	2	1	1	1
Chase, If.	3	2	2	2	0	0
Warhop, p.	3	1	1	6	0	1
Vaughn, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
*Caldwell, p.	1	1	1	0	0	0
*Daniels, p.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	37	9	12	27	12	6

*Batted for Warhop in eighth inning.
*Batted for Blair in ninth inning.

Cleveland . . . 0 1 0 0 3 2 1 0—12
New York . . . 2 1 0 0 0 0 3 3—9

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Butcher, If.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Graney, If.	2	1	1	1	0	0
Olsen, ss.	2	0	1	2	4	0
Jackson, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, lb.	4	1	1	12	0	0
Knobloch, cf.	2	0	0	2	0	0
*Easterly, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ball, 2b.	3	1	0	0	2	2
Turner, 3b.	3	1	2	0	2	0
O'Neill, c.	2	0	0	4	0	0
Reislige, p.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	32	4	7	21	15	2

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"WHAT'S THE MATTER?"

"Securities have fallen, capital is apprehensive, trade is slack and for weeks nothing but gloom and uneasiness have hovered over the financial district," says the New York Journal of Commerce, in an editorial statement for the purpose of discovering "What's the matter?" that such conditions should prevail. It seems according to the J. of C. that in the higher circles of finance, there is no particular alarm about falling trade, rising wages, and the high cost of living, but rather that these higher circles are becoming conscious of a deep and growing distrust on the part of the masses toward "capital" in general. It proceeds: "The words Socialism and anarchism have become unpleasantly familiar, and there is a vague wonder as to what will be the final outcome of public distemper."

Then after much searching and retrospection the J. of C. suggests a partial cause. It scouts the idea that the ignorant and unscrupulous hostility of politicians is responsible and regards them as an effect rather than a cause. Nor is it the tendency of evolution toward great social and economic changes, for these things do not explain the intense hatred and malice displayed toward "capital."

It finds the cause in the effect on the public mind of long years of "corporate misdeeds which have disgraced American finance," and consoles itself with the statement that the corporations aforesaid are showing tendencies to reform, that "capital is now really on its good behavior," and concludes by hoping that the repentance does not come too late.

And that's "what's the matter," according to the Journal of Commerce. Capital has done those things which it should not have done, and has left undone those things it should have done, but is now about to bring forth fruits meet for repentance and win back the love of the public, which it has rightly forfeited for its previous misdeeds.

And to uplift itself once more in public estimation, "capital" is now discharging men by thousands from its railroads and factories, and insisting continuously in its financial organs that those remaining in employment must "liquidate," a euphemism for having their wages reduced, and in this insistence the Journal of Commerce itself has played and is playing a conspicuous part. The cost of living goes steadily upwards. The filthy Chicago packers have raised the price of meat, and that scoundrelly rogue, the Sugar Trust, not being able to cheat the revenue longer, is displaying its repentance by jumping the price of sugar from less than 5 to more than 7 cents a pound, a proceeding which is certain to regain the lost love of the public. The Oil and Tobacco trusts are reforming by re-forming instead of dissolving, as ordered by the Supreme Court. The Steel Trust is wiping out the last vestiges of trade unionism in its plants, and in California is showing its good will to men by entering into a conspiracy to hang labor leaders for the beneficent purposes of "liquidating" the wages of the members of the Structural Iron Workers' Union. And all the other trusts are turning over a new leaf by benevolently assimilating the property of their competitors, while ever new mergers and combines rise up out of the ruins of competition, and the "upper circles" of finance resolve themselves into one all-embracing circle with J. Pierpont Morgan as the center.

If this does not mollify and placate the public and disarm their suspicion, the Journal of Commerce has surely another guess coming.

Neither the admitted "sins of capital" or its promised good deeds have any bearing whatever upon "What's the matter?" They are indistinguishable from each other anyhow. Capital is neither saint nor sinner—it is just capital, and what it has done in the past it must do and is doing now and must in the future also. There is no repentance needed, for there is nothing to repent of. The capitalist system is not an individual, but a social force. In the bright lexicon of its evolution there is no such word as repentance, though capitalist journals may use it to deceive themselves and those whom the system exploits.

But there is none the less good reason for that "real but much suppressed fear of deep seated political unrest," which the Journal of Commerce declares to be troubling the upper circles of finance. It is the growing and ever clearing recognition in millions of minds that the old capitalist system in its every phase is played out as a policy by which society can live and progress, that its so called misdeeds are not really such, but inevitable results inherent in the system itself, and that what is required is not its repentance but its abolition. And it is this growing perception that makes Socialism an "unpleasantly" familiar word to the beneficiaries of the robber system. But they will not only have to get used to the word, but will soon have to get used to the thing itself.

The old capitalist ship is sinking, and the rats that have so long disported themselves among the cargo are taking the alarm. But the public are not interested so much in the rats as in the somewhat bigger fact that the ship is sinking. The wickedness or virtue of the rats under such circumstances is not a matter of particular importance.

The public has had experience with all sorts of capitalists, Christians and non-Christians, misers and spendthrifts, philanthropists and gamblers, profit-sharers and dividend-clamorers, libertines and ascetics, men of evil life and men of godly life, but it has never been greatly impressed by these personal differences, or based its like or dislike of capitalism upon them. Its objection now, more than ever before, is not against the capitalist individually or collectively, but against the system under which he operates.

And it is these objections, growing ever wider, louder and clearer, that alarm the upper circles of finance. If they were directed against individual capitalists they could be safely ignored. But the public are getting over that folly, and are in no wise interested in the repentance of the exploiters or their promises of future good behavior.

Well may the latter ask: "What is this, the sound and rumor, what is this that all men hear: Like the wind in hollow valleys when the storm is drawing near: Like the rolling-on of ocean in the eventide of fear?"

And receive the portentous and indisputable answer: "Tis the People marching on."

That is "What's the matter."

A MODERN VERSUS AN ANCIENT MIRACLE

In a well known Italian city once every year a miracle takes place according to schedule. A portion of the blood of a certain or perhaps an uncertain saint, supposed to have been martyred many hundred years ago, is preserved in a bottle in one of the city churches, and at the appointed time, under the manipulations of a priest, the blood liquefies in full sight of the congregation.

Many years ago we beheld this spectacle, but being naturally skeptical, were not highly impressed. However, as everything went off satisfactorily, the populace expressed their joy by a general celebration of the day. For the miracle is expected, and if liquefaction is not promptly attained the popular belief is that some great trouble is impending.

We now see no great difficulty in accepting this miracle, as it is within recent years been paralleled by a somewhat similar

occurrence in the Spanish city of Barcelona, which, unlike the older one, is fully attested by modern science. Two years ago or thereabouts the martyrdom took place. The victim was not generally regarded as a saint, to be sure, but that is, after all, a small matter. Saints are few in these degenerate days, though perhaps that may not be a matter for regret either.

But hardly had the body of Francisco Ferrer been interred in the glaciis of Montjuich fortress when the blood of him welled up from the ground and Spain was hurled headlong into the terrors of a general revolutionary outbreak. So widespread and tremendous was the ferment, that the royal Hapsburg-Bourbon cretin could scarce be maintained on his bloodstained throne, and for several weeks held himself and his pestiferous brood ready for instant flight. "Order" was finally restored by martial law, military execution and the shooting down of the revolutionary elements in multitudes.

When the next anniversary of the martyrdom came around a similar outbreak occurred, though on a much smaller scale, as the powers that be in Spain expected the miracle and prepared beforehand for it.

And now the third anniversary approaches, and the blood of the murdered Ferrer again oozes forth from the grave in the earthworks of Montjuich fortress. And once again Spain is seized with the revolutionary fervor, as the blood of her martyred champion once more calls for vengeance upon his murderers, and king, priest and statesman shiver in an agony of mortal fear lest the blood of the deal man choke out their poisonous lives.

For today the workers of Spain make revolutionary holiday. Down go the tools of industry, the slaves break out into the streets and bring their oppressors and exploiters, royal vermin, priestly parasites, and blood-sucking capitalists face to face with the general strike. Down go the telegraph wires, the railroad bridges and communications, and up rises the red flag of the social revolution and the people's commune is proclaimed in several cities. Thousands of armed soldiers and police, scores of artillery batteries and machine guns appear everywhere on the scene and bloody conflicts occur by hundreds in the streets. The navy is in revolt, the army shows ominous signs of disloyalty, and capitalist gamblers in foreign lands drive a brisk trade by laying odds that both crown and miter will go down in the threatened debacle.

They are now paying the price for the blood of Ferrer, the most costly libation that Spain has ever poured on the earth, and she has shed much of the blood of the pioneers of progress and humanity. Little did they think when their musket volleys blotted out that life under the fortress wall two years ago that the price of innocent blood would be exacted from them to the uttermost farthing. Ferrer was dead and his pernicious teachings would die with him.

But before the smoke of the firing platoon had cleared away the cry went up from the blood of the dead man in his grave, and every year since his murderers are called upon to pay at least an installment on the price until the last payment can be exacted.

This is the modern Spanish miracle that so far outclasses the ancient Italian one, and is so thoroughly attested by the greatest scientific fact in the modern world—the social revolution.

And those who sent Ferrer to his death may expect the miracle to occur periodically, until they and all they represent are swept from the earth. But until then the blood of the dead will cease not to cry out against them, nor will its cry go unheeded.

Tradition has it that some fifty odd years ago in the Italian city before mentioned, the annual liquefaction on one occasion refused to take place. A successful Italian revolutionist was then occupying the town with his forces, and the failure was said to be due to the anger of the saint that he should be allowed to possess it. But Garibaldi, a miracle worker of no mean ability himself, gave orders that the blood should promptly liquefy, and behold it was so and trouble was averted.

But there is no military prodigy to forbid the blood of Ferrer from crying out of the earth, no war chieftain above the capacity of "Butcher Weyler" to prohibit the Spanish people from hearing and responding to that cry, no priest to work a counter-miracle, no king or statesman to say to the revolutionary wave, "thus far and no farther." Spain's modern miracle cannot be manipulated by individuals, however great, as could its ancient prototype in Italy.

For behind the cry of innocent blood moves the resistless, inexorable force of the social revolution which is now sweeping the entire world, of which Spain is but a part, and a minor part.

Ferrer is dead, but the Social Revolution lives.

WE, THE PEOPLE.

By MAC.

What a delightful, most expanding sound this expression has for most of us all important Dinglehotters, especially when it is bowled at us by some of the cad-pip artists of the old party teams that alternately roll a string at our expense at each succeeding election.

It would be a merry game indeed if we could see the bowler occasionally, for it does seem a bit monstrous being the pins all the while. To be sure, many of us would make but indifferent bowlers at best, as it is now when the opportunity offers and we go out for a little practice at the game we make such a sorry mess of it it takes only little persuasion to convince us that our long suit is at the pin end of the alley.

It does seem just a bit odd that We the People and We the Public should be everlastingly chosen out of a lot of come-ons for the divinely chosen outfit that loses no opportunity of advertising that after-the-fact indignance stuff and get away with it without a word of rebuke, so far as the matter of the We-Va's of the first part is concerned.

And here's another odd thing: Not being satisfied with bumping us from every conceivable angle, they needs must rub it in, in the very unkindest and inconsiderate manner. Alas, 'twas ever thus!

You remember back in the old days when that stern old revolutionist, Alexander Hamilton, in discussing this question, is reported to have said: "The people, the people, sir, is a beast!"

That was the unkindest cut of all, for we must feel that Alex was altogether too outspoken on the subject, even though he had very pronounced ideas on the matter, and chose to express himself as his followers only dared to think. We are glad to note, however, that the above famous bon mot was not chosen as a favorite inscription on the numberless monuments erected to the memory of the distinguished diplomat.

Speaking of historical characters, in this connection we must not overlook that precious old patriot of pleasant memory, Commodore Vanderbilt. There was a staunch admirer of the people, a man with a wealth of feeling for all that pertained to the public welfare, especially if it promised sufficient pecuniary return, and though out a steamship in the accepted sense, he had a keen understanding of the fitness of things and a robust way of expressing himself on matters that strongly appealed to him.

If Mark Antony in his address to the Roman populace had had recourse to the warmth of expression of the old commodore it's a bet he would have been marked in more than one name. Think of Mark getting off that famous periphrastic, "The public be damned!" Wasn't that a glowing tribute of endorsement to We, the People, of those halcyon days?

These were indeed merry days, but not the only merry ones for We the People, as we today rejoice in the attainments of the past, and much pleasure in these of the present, and trust to satisfactorily adjust ourselves to those promised us in the future, which we have reason to opine holds much of that which of necessity must have been missed by our forbears.

On the good authority of a very distinguished collegian we have it that one of the grave faults of an otherwise progressive people is a too profuse demand for

education. That's the rub! Too much education! What we really need is "more vocational training, a more idealistic craftsmanship, scientifically managed, with a restricted output and a non-militant (2) union," but if we could only know when he was jesting!

Again, we also have it on excellent authority of an esteemed church man that We, the People, have too little faith, that the greater hindrance to the possibilities of the higher life is the absence of faith and reliance in our chosen leaders, and what we need to do, to be done, is "to sleep sound on our pillows as the ship of state is guided by the inspired hands of a divinely chosen crew." There's a combination for you, sound and sleep, we to furnish the sleep, they the sound.

While we are looking over the prophets and advisers of the people let us not by any chance forget that good old scion, Jim Hill. Do you recall that triumphant, trite and valuable hint to the vainglorious and improvident of us? Remember, he remarked at the time when we were all so sorely puzzled over the increased cost of things material, "that the high cost of living was due to the cost of high living." Would you, would any one, consider that anything short of an inspiration?

Not so long ago it was recorded that a coterie of industrial captains in New York petitioned the Mayor in the interest of the people of a certain district there, who were disturbed by the busy-gurdies while at their work so much so, I was said at the time, that many of them took up the refrain of the ditty played by the street organ, other citizens ventured to stop—music hath charms to be sure—but likewise rans mit it.

So, then, in view of all this historical and otherwise, what have we, the people, or what could we have that in a great measure is not due to the foresightedness, self-sacrifice and superior ability of the master minds that labor assiduously and unceasingly in our behalf?

Is it any wonder, then, that there are moments when they lose faith in us and sweat us athwart the feed bucket, even as we sweat one another in times of political and industrial stress or during those heated moments of contention on the merits of the possible pennant winners in the big league?

Indeed, no; the only wonder is that they persist in their great work of uplift in the face of the rankest ingratitude and most stolid indifference that any set of savors of a people have ever had to contend with, and it will be a sad and momentous occasion when the present helmman of the ship of state abandons the wheel, 'twill not only be a catastrophe, 'twill be likewise a relief to both the ship and the ballast.

A farmer in a small way walked into the offices of one of our fire insurance companies and intimated that he wished to insure his barn and a couple of stacks.

"What facilities have you for extinguishing a fire in your village?" inquired the superintendent of the office.

The man scratched his head, and pondered over the matter for a while. Eventually he answered, "Well, it sometimes rains!"

SLAVERY

By A. B. COOPER.

They were asking for strange, unnatural and impossible things. How is it now? Why, in many countries of Europe and in several of our own States women are actually voting and holding office, and everywhere the indications are that the practice will soon be the general rule. The reason is that institutions have their origin in altered social and industrial conditions, and voted for women has become a needful means for safeguarding and advancing their interests. Desires and opinions always go together. The militant tactics of the suffragettes mark the acute stage of the transition of women into full-fledged citizens. Opposition to the movement is a spent force, and the vital energy of the situation is embodied in the thought and will of its promoters. Thus without knowing it we have lived through a revolution, one that, the abolitionists had dared to question the virtue and wisdom of the Federal courts. They were continually harping on the "higher law" and flouted the people for their bigoted idolatry of legality. Then came, to justify them, the Dred Scott decision. It elected Lincoln President, and it was not long till that famous judgment became a byword of judicial iniquity. And later in the same spirit the famous Proclamation of Emancipation was hailed as a glorious stroke of statesmanship. By a mere document absolute and sweeping abolition was irrevocably decreed by the same people which a few short years earlier were mobbing and killing slaves. Thus the much hated and mistreated abolitionists were vindicated, and the Northern section found itself entirely on their side, and ever since has been writing their names on the scroll of its heroes. Without any sense of having changed our course, or forced our opinions, but by a spontaneous outburst of pro-slavery, into the new beaten track made by events, and without hitch or scruple became as much at home in the new situation as if we had never known any other. But notice, here as ever, the pathfinders with their visions and aspirations were right from the start, knew what they were about, and whether they were leading, while the rest of the country was just as truly, but all unconsciously, following to the same end.

Thus the pioneers of new thoughts and departures can never at the start, with knowledge so restricted and unscientific as at present, take the crowd with them. The pathfinders sooner than the many catch glimpses of the promised land toward which we are all moving and must go, but until the glimpses have become a great light, the minds of the many are so blurred by prejudice and hardened by tradition, that they do not realize until the journey is ended that all the time they have been on the same track of economic necessity as their misunderstood and rejected leaders.

The struggle of the classes which constitute the recorded history of mankind is under way for a long time in the minor experiences of life before the masses on either side realize the true issues, and the goal of the struggle. For example, the fundamental issues of our day are only beginning to dawn on the minds of the majority, and by most even yet the feeling is that it is the half-way men, or piecemeal reformers with their unctuous platitudes rather than the uncompromising radicals who are the safe and sane leaders to follow. It is not seen that we are really in the very midst of the advanced stages of a well nigh completed revolution. Our natural and artificial systems are working at cross purposes, and, as always, it is the organic reality that must stay, and the old and unworkable legal forms that must pass away. In plain words, we are getting face to face with the issue whether capitalism or collectivism shall be the system of the future.

It proves nothing that to outward seeming the old order is as solid as the earth itself. In life as in science things are often the opposite of what they seem. To its inhabitants the earth is the biggest thing in the universe, it is not round but flat, stands still and the sun moves, while the bright stars are but little twinklers in the heavens for our delight and wonder. But knowledge tells a different story in whatever direction we carry our studies. We are always finding that we cannot trust appearances. So when we look beneath the surface of social concerns we become aware of facts and tendencies that our existing system does not reckon with, and which show us that system gradually losing all likeness of its original self, the same as happened to the now vanished system out of which it grew. We became aware, in fact, of the evolutionary process, and find ourselves moving along new tracks of change that seem bound to culminate in the ascendancy of interests and classes that have hitherto been subject and exploited. Of course, there must be the decisive event. In the case of slavery it was the war for the Union that ended the slave power. In our case it will probably be the winning by the proletariat of a great strike of sweeping election. Such changes are called revolutions, but really they are the explosions signaling a completed evolution, or the passing of an old regime. A revolution has indeed been accomplished, but the storm of its end is the smallest part of the story. The main part has been the long struggle and slow growth of a lower class, poor, and into industrial and political power, and the decline in importance of the former ruling class. Revolutions mean, as they always mean, a new deal in social conditions, and are "the only price to be paid for making the world happy."

Consider next the movement for giving women the vote. For us it has become an old story that raises no excitement, but it shocked and angered our fathers beyond measure. So again we see that it was not for nothing that the irascible pathfinders have been dining their unanswerable arguments into the public ear for the last fifty years. When first their wild cry was heard they were apprehensively called the "Whisking Sisters," and with one accord they were told

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The New Civilization.

The civilization of our time, the same as all preceding times, when the throes of dissolution is full of rest, uncertainty and bewilderment. Our rulers know not what to do, whether things are going. They would give the world for a new path, if it could be taken without leaving the road we are on. We are the upper and lower orders drifting more and more apart, absolutely outside of interests and aims, and becoming more and more unable to dwell together in unity and peace. The struggle is on us in full blast. The capitalist reformers are all at sea. They cannot and do not make things better, and are helpless to prevent them getting worse. "They are able neither to tolerate the evils from which we suffer nor the remedies we need to cure them." As for the statesmen, they give no quarter. There is the iron rule of economic abolitionism, which never spares nor gives, but always crushes and takes. The ruling party holds a better position. It knows what it wants, has a definite goal, the inspiration of ideas, and a practical scheme of organization. Their central idea is that material power must be abolished by the social production and distribution of wealth. This they contend is the new way which is destined to become the new solid social highway.

This onward movement will be slow or hastened according as the toilers are educated, persistent and determined. When they are strongly unshackled as a class, and go forth to get the rights and benefits that belong to them, things will come their way by leaps and bounds. If they were united industrially and politically as the owners are united, they could win even now nearly all the elections.

Not the Past, but the Future. For the masses there is no good old past. It has been their prison, and its only story for them is of their woes and wrongs. There are no good old things for the poor and lowly, except the leaders and teachings of Golden Rule gospels, which in all ages have kept alive the idea of their deliverance. The only hope of the workers is that they may succeed in getting together, and emancipating themselves. The oracles of authority and their economic masters would keep them down forever, and they must follow the pathfinders of these times, and see the world in its fullness can never be theirs. Once they are misled to help themselves they can set progress marching at a lively rate. In every country and government the workers are everything, for themselves they are nothing. If they will they can soon turn the tables completely. Unity, organization and set purposes on the industrial field and in politics will make the producers of wealth invincible in short order. From the workers must come the socialization of humanity; they alone can destroy the harsh and greed of capitalism, and its crowning wickedness of a ruling class with its swarm of parasites, its insufferable selfishness and parade, and sordid journalism of pleasure, politics and business.

In the world of mind the new regime is already here. Apart from the new faith and the new philosophy there is no progress for the future. The old traditions and institutions are empty shells. This means that the real revolution is over. Only its technical parts remain to be carried out. Thus the general consciousness is now far from ready to pass smoothly from an old to a new beaten track of legal and governmental forms and procedure, the main reason of which will be the securing to all full equality of opportunity, so that no longer shall a set of people live at the expense of another, and the present monstrous system made up of a few "lords of bread" and a vast multitude of "slaves of bread" be utterly and forever abolished.

This will not be a land of nowhere, as seems so certain to the spokesmen of the old dispensation, but the land of modern hopes and thoughts and interests. "A land full of industries and opportunities for the pathfinders in every direction. A land which will give the freest scope to the best self of every one, and show the paths followed will not be the ones of ignorance and evil, but the new ones of light and promise."

If such a land is not to be seen in the land of the past nor in the future, then life is not worth living, and the pessimistic gospel of despair is the highest truth.

But nature, or the laws of evolution, as manifested in the soul of man, in will and hope and intelligence, is against this darker view, and lets die the belief that the ills of our age are curable, and that welfare and happiness is the earth's destiny. Man, corrupt and evil systems have ever perished; their very dishonor bespeaks their end; all history is the record of their downfall, and the rise of something better from their ruins. Already the pathfinders of these inspired heralds of the new age are telling in trumpet tones as they go before, that in knowledge lies the solution, that it is the only light that breaks the hold that organized wealth and other despots have upon the people, and that artificial inequalities of well being is man-made, and of the same power can and will be abolished. And finally, we are beginning to spell out on the wall a great new writing of the coming doom of the present worn-out system, and the new ones are seen of the new and the road which leads straight to the economic independence of the workers, and which will be their gift from heavenly powers in the day of their overthrow the ruthless and greedy system that blocks their way.