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Vol. 4.—No. 251.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1911.

CHINESE AROUSED OVER NEW RAILROAD, IN ANGRY TEMPER

Missionaries Alarmed for Lives and Property in Szechuan.

BIG LOAN IS HATED

Feeling Against Foreigners, Who Finance Project, Said to Be Growing.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The disorders in Szechuan province, western China, have become serious, in the opinion of the officers of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, which has its headquarters in this city. Following a cable message from one of the missionaries at Chengtu, the capital of the province, telling of the rioting on the part of the natives, another dispatch was received today which said: "American Consul advises us to leave."

Today's message convinced the society's officers that the lives of the missionaries and the mission property are in danger.

The disorders, it is understood here, are of a political nature, and are due partly to Chinese opposition to the reigning Manchu dynasty, but more particularly to the proposed railroad from central China to west China, which is to be financed with money borrowed from foreign nations by the Chinese government.

TORONTO, Sept. 7.—The Rev. Egerton Shores, general secretary for foreign missions in this city, is not disposed to take a serious view of the Chinese disturbances. "It is merely a matter of political unrest among themselves, the Chinese," he said, "and has really little to do with the missionaries. The latter will probably take refuge for a time with the foreign legations at Chung-King, which is about 500 miles down the river."

"There is a great deal of political unrest in China at the present time," Shores continued. "It is part of the evolution of new civilization."

He then read a dispatch received today from Chengtu, which said that the missionaries would take refuge at Chung-King, and added:

"Think it best to postpone departure of outgoing missionaries."

Shores, however, in spite of this dispatch, reiterated his belief that the disturbance would amount to little, and that there was not much danger to missionaries. He cited some instances of his experiences in China, showing how rapidly political disturbances were quelled.

Including the Women's Missionary Society, there are about twenty missionary families in Chengtu, according to Shores's estimate, and about 150 foreigners altogether. There are members of the Friends Society there; also some from the China Inland Mission, as well as the Methodist Episcopal Church, but no Baptists. The Canadian Methodists work in co-operation with the Baptists of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In a statement issued tonight accounting for the uprising, the State Department says:

"Recently an imperial edict was issued placing under the Ministry of Communications the construction of all trunk lines throughout the empire, and cancelling all concessions for the private construction of trunk lines previous to the year 1911. This measure affected the line which was being built by Chinese private enterprise in the province of Szechuan and has doubtless precipitated the present manifestations in a province always considered more than ordinarily turbulent and one where reactionary tendencies, the very of China for the Chinese," and a certain amount of anti-foreign tendency has made local appreciation of the economic and progressive measures of reform and industrial development introduced by the Central Government more slow to be appreciated and understood than in other parts of China.

"There is no reason whatever," continues the statement. "To attribute the present uprising to the recent railway projects in which the United States is interested. In fact, these railways are now planned and under present conditions lie wholly outside of the province of Szechuan, the question of ultimate extension into that province having been set aside for possible future consideration."

CHILD RUN DOWN.

Eight-year-old Frances Shierer, of 725 Wythe avenue, Williamsburg, may die as the result of injuries she sustained yesterday at Penn street and Wythe avenue, when she was run over by a heavily laden truck of the Independent Salt Company of 12 to 24 Taylor street. The child was playing and dodged into the roadway from behind another wagon before Vincent Sullivan, the driver of the salt truck, could see her.

BOY MURDERER MAY NOT HANG

Petitions Still Pouring in Pleading for Life of Tiny Prisoner—Anna B. Shaw Heard From.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 7.—There has never been a prospect that Earl Gilchrist, the 15-year-old negro, would be hanged tomorrow. His appeal to the Supreme Court was made soon after his conviction, on June 29, and his case will not come before the higher court until next month. A stay has already been granted pending the decision. And even then there is not the remotest chance that he will be hanged. Should the higher court sustain the case, the Governor would commute the sentence.

For the past week the Governor's office has been flooded with petitions, letters, telegrams and all sorts of protests, urging him to save the State the ignominy of hanging a child. A petition containing 5,000 names came from Cleveland, Ohio, and letters have poured in from petitioners from San Francisco to Toronto.

Anna B. Shaw, president of the Woman's Suffrage Association, sent a long telegram of protest, and a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission joined his voice with the chorus.

A petition from Cleveland, Ohio, contained 42 cents "for the revive of this little boy."

SENDS M'NAMARAS BACK INTO CAGES

Sheriff in Los Angeles Orders Labor Men Shun in Steel Structure. No More Exercise.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 7.—Sheriff W. A. Hammel issued orders today that John J. McNamara and J. B. McNamara, the imprisoned labor men, be kept in the steel cages to which they were assigned instead of being allowed to exercise in a corridor as heretofore.

He also ordered that no flowers be kept in their cells and two potted plants that were in the cells were removed.

The sheriff's action started rumors that he had heard of a "plot" and was taking precautions.

He said that the precautions were taken only because the trial is near. The explanation is scarcely accepted as satisfactory.

TWO MEN DEAD IN CARRIAGE; \$3,000 GONE

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 7.—Dead in their carriage the bodies of Joseph Zehner, of Lansford, and Samuel Watkins, of Summit Hill, was found on the top of the mountain between Lansford and Nesquehoning this afternoon. Both had been shot, evidently from ambush. A box containing about \$3,000, with which half a hundred hands at the Nesquehoning coal strippings were to have been paid, was gone. There is no clue to the murderer or murderers.

Zehner was a contract miner in charge of extensive coal stripping operations for the Lehigh Valley Coal and Navigation Company. Today was pay-day for his men and shortly before noon he stopped at the coal company's office in Lansford in company with Watkins, his driver. He left with the \$3,000, driving over the mountain road which leads through a very lonely country, a distance of several miles. Early this afternoon a teamster driving over the same road came across the horse and buggy, the animal quietly grazing along the roadside. Inside the carriage was the bodies of the two men covered with blood.

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In answer to the suit Christian makes a general denial of Mrs. Pearce's charges.

MORE DEATHS FROM BAD MUSHROOMS

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Two more deaths occurred in Westchester County today as the result of eating poisonous mushrooms, while a number of others are reported to have become ill.

In the town of Harrison and Ryer, sixteen persons have been stricken and this morning Pitero Dimingo died in terrible agony.

Giuseppe Vergrossa, aged 8 years, of 331 South Tenth avenue, died after having been ill since last Sunday morning. He picked the fungi in the woods near Mount Vernon and shortly after eating it became ill and Dr. Bryant was summoned, but he could do nothing for him.

Among the other new victims is Amelia Tenny, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Tenny, of 208 North Fulton avenue, who secured some toadstools in some mysterious manner and became violently ill. Dr. Bryant attended her and managed to save her life.

OIL TRUST FIGHTS COMPENSATION LAW

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 7.—To test the constitutionality of the new workers' compensation law of New Jersey, the Standard Oil Company is said to be compelling employes to waive the compensation feature of the law and will carry the first suit brought to the highest court.

By refusal to act under the compensation clause the company is disabled from pleading any defense except fraud or willful misconduct on the part of injured workmen.

LEVY LAW STIRS A HORNET'S NEST

Independence League Lawyers Denounce It Before Justice Gavagan.

A savage attack on the Levy election law, which prohibits the name of a candidate from appearing on the ballot more than once, was made yesterday by four lawyers on the argument before Supreme Court Justice Gavagan of a motion for a writ of mandamus directing the Board of Elections to print the name of Andrew F. Murray as Assemblyman from the 19th, Assembly District on both the Republican and Independence League tickets.

The lawyers declared that the law is unconstitutional.

The application for the writ was made in behalf of Murray and Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the Republican County Committee, and John J. Hopper, chairman of the Independence League County Committee. Murray was represented by ex-Congressman William S. Bennett; Chairman Koenig by Alexander S. Gilbert, and Chairman Hopper by Herbert R. Limburg. The Citizens' Union joined in asking for the writ, on the ground that the law will wipe out independent tickets.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel Terence S. Farley, the election law expert, appeared alone in opposition to the motion. Robert L. Luce and Bartow S. Weeks, of the Tammany Hall Law Committee, were in court. At the close of the long argument the court reserved decision and asked for briefs.

At the outset Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley argued that the court had no jurisdiction of the case because the proceedings had been prematurely brought. He said that Assemblyman Murray had made himself the party at interest in his affidavit that persons influential in both the Republican and Independence League parties had assured him that he could have the nomination for the Assembly again. Mr. Farley insisted that there was nothing on which the court could act until some one had actually been nominated by two parties and the Board of Elections had refused to certify the names on the ballots twice.

It was announced by Herman Limburg, counsel for the Independence League, that arrangements had been made for a term of the Appellate Division as soon as Justice Gavagan announced his decision, which was reserved.

SUES FOOD EXPERT FOR MONEY INVESTED

Eugene Christian, "Food naturalist and expert writer on harmonious dishes," is to be sued this morning before trial in a suit filed against him by Mrs. Mollie F. Pearce, widow of a banker formerly of Covington, Ky., in which Mrs. Pearce seeks to recover \$4,180 with interest which she says she paid to Christian for 310 shares of stock in the Christian Natural Food Company.

Mrs. Pearce, in her complaint, says that recently she learned that Christian had misrepresented to her the value of the stock, the business prospects of the company and had falsely stated to her that "Louis H. Vorles, general manager of the Uneda Biscuit Company," was vice-president of the Christian Natural Food Company and was about to take "an active interest" in boosting the Christian concern and its products along.

In answer to the suit Christian makes a general denial of Mrs. Pearce's charges.

CONVICTS FAINTED AT MODERN SIGHTS

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 7.—E. J. Fogarty, warden of the State prison, who called to see Governor Marshall today, related a story of an automobile ride of ten miles he recently gave to four inmates of the prison, whose aggregate term of imprisonment thus far has been 105 years. One has served ten years, one thirty-five years, one seventeen years and one thirteen years. All are "lifters."

The ride was from Michigan City to Laporte, where two of the prisoners saw for the first time trolley cars, automobiles and many other signs of modern achievement hidden to them in the prison walls.

So great was the surprise to the prisoners, the warden said, that two of them utterly collapsed from nervous excitement. One of the prisoners was William E. Hinebaugh, who is said to be in a precarious condition because of failing health.

OKLAHOMA WITNESSES ORDERED DISARMED

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Sept. 7.—Judge P. B. Cole, presiding in the trial of P. Starr, charged with cattle stealing, today ordered the deputy sheriff to disarm witnesses in the town. Members of the Starr faction were at one hotel and members of the anti-Davis-Starr faction at another.

The officers gathered up a dozen Winchester and twice that number of six-shooters, which the men had concealed. P. Starr and Joe Davis had Winchester in their rooms in their hotel. This was done because Judge Cole feared the bitterness between the factions might lead to trouble. A jury was secured, and testimony is now being taken in the Starr case.

MUTINY ON SPANISH CRUISER.

BILBOA, Sept. 7.—There has been a mutiny on board the Spanish cruiser Reina Regente. The mutineers, heavily armed, have been landed here.

KIPLING HITS AT RECIPROCITY

Canada, Says the Bard, is About to Put Her Own Soul in Hock, and Ought to Beware.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 7.—Rudyard Kipling is the latest recruit to the anti-reciprocity cause. The Montreal Star got him to write a letter to the editor, and it was cabled to the Star today and printed this afternoon. It says in part:

"Bateman's Burwash, Sussex, England, September 6.—

"To the Editor of the Montreal Star: I do not understand how nine million people can enter into such arrangements as are proposed with ninety million strangers on an open frontier of four thousand miles and at the same time preserve their national integrity."

"Ten to one is too heavy odds. No single Canadian would accept such odds in any private matter that was as vital to him personally as this issue is to the nation."

"It is her own soul that Canada risks today. Once that soul is pawned for any consideration, Canada must inevitably conform to the commercial, legal, financial, social and ethical standards which will be imposed upon her by the sheer admitted weight of the United States."

"She might, for example, be compelled later on to admit reciprocity in the murder rate of the United States, which, at the present, I believe, is something over one hundred and fifty per million per annum."

OLD FISHERMEN TO BE GIVEN HOME

GLoucester, Mass., Sept. 7.—This morning the estate of Samuel V. Crosby on Eastern avenue was purchased by Patrick M. Longan, representing John Hays Hammond. It is the intention of Hammond to present it to a board of trustees that a permanent home or snug harbor be provided for Gloucester fishermen who have gone by the age of usefulness.

This gift on the part of Hammond comes as a result of action on the part of Dr. John E. Dixwell, of Boston, and William D. Sullivan, city editor of the Boston Globe.

Two years ago a number of Gloucester fishermen old in years and practically unable to further ply their calling, were arrested and arraigned for vagrancy. The judge, Sumner D. York, didn't want to sentence them, but when the old men asked for it that they might have a home, he sent them up. Then it was that Dr. Dixwell and Sullivan became interested. The former started a fund and the latter aided in it and further gave the matter columns of publicity with the result that the men were released from the county house and sent to a sailors' boarding house to live through the winter. Through the summers they fished as much as possible and were self supporting. Hammond heard of it and became interested and the house results.

GOV. FOSS EXTRADITES TWO UNION LEADERS

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—Governor Foss yesterday signed papers extraditing Louis Brooks and Nathan Berman, officials of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union, Local 56, to the town of Hebron, Conn.

The union men are charged with attempting to destroy the property of Sam Sherlip & Co., of Turnerville, Conn. The charge against them is the outgrowth of trouble which the union has been having with the firm for many months. It is now running on a non-union basis.

It is believed here that the Cloak Manufacturers' Association is behind this move in an effort to break up the union.

HELD FOR THROWING ACID, DENIES CHARGE

ROCHESTER, Sept. 7.—An echo of the cloak makers' strike in Cleveland was heard in Rochester today when Joseph Turkel, who claims New York as his home, was arrested on the charge of acid throwing.

Several Cleveland employers have opened shops here to take care of their trade while their home shops are tied up by the walkout.

Jacob Veiner, a scab employed by one of these firms, was attacked a few days ago and burned about the face with acid. Veiner now charges that Turkel is the man who threw the acid at him. Turkel denies the charge.

DENY LEISHMAN REPORT.

Taft's Friends Say It's Not True That Dr. Hill Was Forced to Quit.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 7.—Denial was made today by persons close to President Taft that Dr. David Jayne Hill was forced from his post as American Ambassador at Berlin to make room for John G. H. Leishman. It was also stated Leishman objected to being transferred from Rome to Berlin on the ground that his purse could not stand the increased expense and accepted the promotion only after much persuasion.

It had been stated that Secretary Knox had been desirous of advancing Leishman because he was a fellow Pennsylvanian and a political protege.

BERGER DESCRIBES WORK IN CONGRESS

Defends His Old Age Pension Bill and Gives Milwaukee Pointers.

Nearly 2,000 men and women crowded into the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum last night to hear Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist Congressman, deliver an address on his work in Congress and on the Socialist movement in Milwaukee. Berger said that the working class in Milwaukee is using both arms, the Socialist party in the political field and the unions in the industrial field.

In Milwaukee the movement is mostly American and not like the papers represent it to be—strictly German, said Berger; most of the officers are also American. Propaganda they are carried on by literature, while little talking is done.

"This administration is the first honest one Milwaukee ever had," said Berger, "and if any man tells you otherwise, tell him he is a liar. We have ten capitalist dailies who are fighting the Socialist Democratic party's daily, and yet they have not dared to say the administration is dishonest."

"The capitalist taxpayers' League, which is composed of contractors whose easy graft the Socialist administration cut out, real estate men, big manufacturers, saloonkeepers, and other capitalistic gangsters, are busy blocking the work of the Socialists through the Legislature, but still the administration has been saving the city thousands of dollars. The movement in Milwaukee is a strictly working class one, and there can hardly be found twenty lawyers or saloonkeepers in the organization. Every workman is admitted without any questions, but when a lawyer makes application for membership, a committee is appointed to learn why he joins."

"During our last campaign in Milwaukee several organizations drew up a list of demands and presented it to all the party candidates to find out whether they would pledge their support to them. Both the Democratic and Republican candidates pledged their support to them, but the Socialists pointed to the platform and said that what the platform contained was the only thing they would pledge themselves to."

Berger then reviewed his work in Congress. He said that all the unions should get their members to write their representatives asking them to vote for the anti-kidnapping resolution, and it would become a law.

In conclusion he spoke of the Old Age pensions bill, saying that it was a more liberal bill than the Australian, English, or German laws. The reason he specified that a man should be a resident in the country for twenty years, and a citizen for sixteen is, said Berger, the possibility that other countries would send their aged here. In Germany a man must be 75 years old, and then he gets one mark a week, which amounts to 25 cents. In England, old workers get 5 shillings, or \$1.25 cents a week, while here the bill calls for the payment of \$4 week. If this bill becomes a law, said Berger, it will abolish all poorhouses. He said that everybody ought to be satisfied with it, yet he finds that in addition to capitalist attacks, many Socialist party members are opposing it.

Sol Feldman made an eloquent speech, and was received with great enthusiasm. The Staedte Vereinigung of Kings county sang. Ludwig Lore presided, and made an appeal to all workers to help the Milwaukee Socialists start a paper. A collection for this paper was taken, which brought in \$92.01.

MUTINY TO ESCAPE CHOLERA QUARANTINE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 7.—Cholera continues to spread among the troops who have recently returned from Albania. Three battalions of Anatolian troops who were quarantined at Mitrovitz because of the prevalence of the disease among them demanded that they be sent home. When this was refused they mutinied and seized a train, on which they proposed to get away. Loyal troops suppressed the mutiny, and the leaders will be put to death.

Several suspicious cases of illness believed to be cholera are reported from Crete.

TRAPPED BY FIRE; RESCUED.

A blaze on the eighth floor of the loft building at 215 and 217 Grand street Wednesday evening gave four persons a thorough fright and kept the firemen busy for over half an hour before the flames were extinguished. Rosenberg & Daniels, jewelers, occupy a lower story, and four of their employes, Miss A. C. Meyers, of Corona, L. I.; Miss S. Freedman, of 1567 63d street, Borough Park, and two office boys were in the building.

BAILEY OUT FOR GOOD.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 7.—Senator Bailey has refused to consider a determination to be a candidate for reelection at the expiration of his term, March 3, 1912, and few now doubt the sincerity of his announcement. With Bailey's withdrawal assured, attention centers on the candidates to succeed him.

PROPOSED CITY CHARTER RAPPED

Delegates Representing Many Public Organizations Tell Gov. Dix It's Improper and Dangerous.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—Declaring that the proposed charter for New York City as it is emerging from the legislative committee is improper and dangerous in several of its provisions, a delegation of 100 citizens of New York, representing nearly all of the prominent organizations of the city, presented a protest to Governor Dix at noon today.

Raymond V. Ingersoll, chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, which was responsible for the fusion ticket in the last local campaign, told the Governor that the important changes in principle in the charter practically overturn the result of the last municipal election and that thousands of independent Democrats would thus be disfranchised.

"We oppose the proposed draft of the new charter," Russell Benedict, president of the Brooklyn League, said, "for the reason that it places in the hands of one man—the Mayor—complete domination of the development of transit facilities. Of this there can be no shadow of doubt."

"The grant of any unqualified veto power to the Mayor is unwise and contrary to sound public policy. It would place the power of absolute obstruction of rapid transit development in the hands of one man. We have come to feel it a moral issue that no such charter shall be fastened on our city."

ALBANY VICE PROBE TO COST \$25,000

Gov. Dix Assures Committee That Such an Appropriation Would Be Approved by Him.

ALBANY, Sept. 7.—The legislative committee appointed to investigate conditions of government in Albany city and county met at 4 o'clock this afternoon and organized by the election of Senator Howard R. Bayne, of Staten Island, as chairman, and R. C. Nellis, also of Staten Island, as clerk of the committee. Nellis is now the clerk of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

James W. Osborne, of New York City, was named to be the chief prober of the committee, and he is to meet the committee at Senator Bayne's office, 67 Wall street, in Manhattan, at 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon next. Osborne is at Raquette Lake. The commencement of the taking of evidence by the committee will depend on how soon Osborne can get ready.

Governor Dix assured Senator Bayne today that he would approve an appropriation of \$25,000 to pay the expenses of this committee. Those who attended today's meeting were Senators Bayne, Fiero, and Wainwright, and Senators Hurd and Gardner, the other two members, sent their proxies to Chairman Bayne.

ARIZONA MAY YET OBTAIN THE RECALL

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 7.—The recall of judges will be replaced in the constitution of the State of Arizona in spite of President Taft, if the plans announced by Republican leaders of Maricopa County are accomplished.

The central committee of that county today issued a call for a conference on September 20 of all aspirants for office. At this meeting all the candidates will be pledged to vote for the submission of a recall amendment at a special election to be held immediately after the territory is admitted to statehood. Similar pledges will probably be presented to candidates of both parties elsewhere in Arizona.

STRANGE MESSAGE FOUND IN BOTTLE

CAPE CHARLES, Va., Sept. 7.—William Richardson, a young business man of this city, today picked up a corked bottle in the waters of Chesapeake Bay while surf bathing. Inside he found the following mysterious message:

"Thirty degrees of Australia. To those who can and will render assistance to a helpless girl. I was stolen from my home, 381 London Lane, by my uncle, who is trying to gain control of my fortune. Please render assistance whoever can by having arrested George W. Meyer, formerly of Sydney, Australia."

"GRACE LEROY."

With the note was a card bearing the name of Lenora Schwarz, 3407 Race street, Philadelphia.

MORGAN'S LITTLE WAY.

To Preserve Customized Rooms, Buys Into Hotel Company.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Because he desired to occupy as his headquarters his favorite part of the city, J. Pierpont Morgan has invested heavily in the company which will erect a new hotel on the site of the old Arlington Hotel here.

Morgan has always stopped at the Arlington, and when plans were made for tearing down the old structure, he bought stock in the company with the understanding that he might have a suite on the second floor reserved for his occupancy while in Washington. He had the corner rooms on the second floor reserved in the old Arlington, which was just across Lafayette Square from the White House.

RAILROAD UNIONS MUST NOW STRIKE OR BACK DOWN

Final Decision Expected Today in San Francisco Conference.

PEACE IS TALKED

Wall Street Organ Believes Present Threats Are Preliminary to Spring Move.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Final action, it is expected, will be taken in San Francisco tomorrow on the question of either calling a strike of all shop men on the Harriman lines or postponing indefinitely steps to enforce recognition of the Federation of Mechanical Crafts on these roads.

Members of the general committee composed of representatives of the various unions, assembled in the Pacific Coast city today in preparation for a prolonged conference beginning tomorrow morning. The attitude of the union officials was marked by reluctance, all declining to make any forecast of what may be done. It is known, however, that the position of President Kline, of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, and a number of his associates are against a strike if any means for adjustment of the controversy can be found in still unchanged.

"I am for peace at all events, at all times, even if we have to fight for it," said Kline in a statement issued during the day. "We have gone so far now that it is impossible to turn back, and we don't propose to take the settlement of the matter to the streets. The various crafts have started a negotiation, and will insist on its recognition."

The firm stand taken by F. J. Conlin, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, against calling a strike on the Illinois Central until the executive board of that organization has been consulted resulted in a lull today so far as talk relative to a walkout of shop crafts on that line is concerned. The international officials will convene in Chicago next Sunday to discuss the situation.

The executive committee of the System Federation of the Allied Shopmen of the Illinois Central Railroad was in conference today over the demands rejected by the railroad officials, but nothing was given out. The committee was discussing the advisability of a strike was admitted in labor circles. No other conference were held.

The international officers of the various unions affected were not in session today. The international officers refuse to confirm or deny the report that they had refused to sanction a strike of the Illinois Central System Federation.

Officers of the Illinois Central asserted that no further overtures had been made to them by their employer, and that they had planned for no meetings with them. At the office of Vice President Julius Kruttschnitt of the Harriman lines it was said that other matters than labor troubles had occupied the day.

Vice President Kruttschnitt intimates that his trip to San Francisco has shown him that the men on the Union and Southern Pacific are divided in sentiment toward the new segregation idea.

So Good to Men.

"The rank and file of the men of the Harriman lines," he says, "know that we have for years made it a point to treat them fairly, give them the best wages being paid, provide a pension system out of the road's treasury without a cent of expense to them and provide for their promotion on the merit and seniority basis. The Southern Pacific, for example, sets aside each year a considerable fund for its 700 pensioners. Interest on this gives them enough to live on, and it is a good deal more than they could have saved for themselves if they had spent their lives working as clerks in wages, for instance. In some way without a thought of candy in his hand, you take him into a candy shop and point out the loaded shelves and ask how he would like to have some of that, and you are in trouble at once."

"The Wall Street Journal is of the opinion that as railroad strikes will be called up in spring, it discussed the subject yesterday as follows: 'Eastern railroad strikes are now beginning to get a more prominent place in the news columns of the country.'"

estimate of the Western railroad labor situation, which has been much misunderstood at this end of the country. Naturally only an extremely limited number of New York financiers have been favored with the innermost view of things, as the operating officials of the lines affected and threatened see them. Hence the prevalence of the impression that the country was on the eve of a gigantic struggle between capital and labor.

As a matter of fact, nothing has been further from the expectation of the rank and file of operating men. The blunt positiveness with which they have met the demands of which they have due as it now appears, has been due to the conviction that the pending demands were intended only to bring on a preliminary skirmish as a sense of their unfairness. Whatever the temporary and immediate results of the conference scheduled for this week may be, it can be stated now, with no little definiteness that the labor leaders will go to any lengths to avoid an actual walkout at any time between now and spring.

May Be Spring Movement.

In railroad offices and other well informed quarters in the West it is the practically unanimous belief that the plan of the federation from the outset has been to shape things this fall and winter for a determined movement in the spring. Recruiting offices are most successful when there is a reasonable prospect of the new recruits reaching the front, and war taxes are most cheerfully voted with the troops marching down the street.

There is no question but that the railroad managers have been and still are willing to force matters to a quick conclusion. That does not fall in at all with the plans of the labor leaders, as the railroad men tacitly admit, and the latter are therefore more or less resigned to a winter of border warfare. Whether the men will make the same demands in the spring as they have just submitted, they probably do not yet know themselves. Much depends upon the degree of firmness with which the companies hold the position they have taken, the direction in which public opinion develops, and growth of "federation" feeling among the men.

This is not to belittle the importance of the negotiations, if such they may be called, that are now going on. Just as the men have utilized them to draw out the position of the roads, the managers, under Mr. Kruttschnitt's leadership, welcome them as an opportunity to awaken the public to what they regard as a grave situation. But the preliminary nature of the step taken by the unions probably accounts for their seeming indifference to what the public thinks of their cause and their manner of furthering it.

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1706 FITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

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Rivington cor. Orchard St.

McCann's Hats
Are always the best and cheapest.
210 BOWERY.

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

NEURO SEAMEN REFUSED WORK.
CARDIFF, Wales, Sept. 7.—Five hundred negro seamen are destitute here and are subsisting on free meals. The increase in wages due to the strike, will enable shipowners to man their ships with whites, and they refuse to employ negroes.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty
This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no Hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.
MARTIN LAWLER, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York.

A Valuable Book for Socialists as well as Non-Socialists.
Bebel's Reminiscences
Translated from the First German Edition.
In the Preface Bebel writes: "When a man has attained a prominent position, through the favor of circumstances, the public has a right to know the conditions that brought about this result."
Scenes of Childhood and Youth. Years of Apprenticeship and Wandering. Back to Wetlar and onward! My Entry into the Labor Movement and into Public Life. Lassalle's Rise and Its Results. The Convention of the German Workingmen's Clubs. Friedrich Albert Lange. New Social Phenomena. The Stuttgart National Convention. Wilhelm Liebknecht. Increasing Disaffection of Workingmen's Clubs. The Catastrophe of 1866. After the War. The Continued Development of the Federation of German Workingmen's Clubs. Personal Matters. The March to Nuremberg. The Trade Union Movement. My First Sentence. Before Barman-Eberfeld.

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PRICE POSTPAID, 75 CENTS NET.
The New York Call Book Dept.
409 Pearl Street, New York

CHARLES KERR & CO.
116 W. KINGS ST., Chicago.
Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please mail at once your Soap-Box Combination of social literature.

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INJURES HIS HEAD.
William Lockitts, 46 years old, elevator man in the Havemeyer sugar refinery at Kent avenue and South 4th street, Williamsburg, forgot to take his head in yesterday as he went to work at 121 West 74th street. He was taken a prisoner to the Flower Hospital, and the surgeons there said he would recover.

LITTLE GIRL VICTIM OF HUMAN FIEND?

Madison Police Work on That Theory in Strange Kidnapping Case.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 7.—Abandoning the belief that little Annie Lemberger was kidnapped for ransom or by blackmailers, the Madison police are working to unravel the mystery on a theory that sends a thrill of horror through the heart of every father and mother in the Capital City.

The police believe that the rosy-cheeked child was the victim of a human fiend and that her body will be discovered before long. In many respects, they say, the case resembles that of Elsie Paroubek, who vanished from her home in Chicago, and whose body, showing evidence of violence, was taken from the river after a country-wide search had been instituted.

This theory of the disappearance is the more credited because of the State university scandal of some months ago when a professor, J. E. Billman, was given a sentence in the Federal prison for sending anonymous letters to a young woman student in his classes which described the existence of a mystic circle, as he called it, organized for the pursuit of unnatural desires. The young woman turned the first letter over to the Federal authorities, who finally located the anonymous writer through the aid of a woman detective who kept up the correspondence.

The Federal authorities were never able to learn about the mystic circle, but the disappearance or kidnapping of yesterday is connected with this scandal particularly because the only clue to the child's disappearance is that a stylishly dressed man and girl were seen on the lake shore Wednesday afternoon before the child's disappearance became known.

The little girl slept near a window in her father's bedroom that opened on the yard. Search disclosed the fact that the grass beneath the windows had been trampled, that the window opened after a pane of glass had been pried loose to admit of the window latch being sprung. There all clues ceased.

PHILA. TRACTION CO. FEELING CHEERFUL

Believes It Has Its Workers Bamboozled into "Spirit of Co-operation" with New Management.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in a confidential report says that while its troubles with its employes are not settled, they are at least in a much more favorable condition than under the old management. The attitude of the men toward the company is declared to have undergone a complete change, the old feeling of antagonism having disappeared in favor of the desired "spirit of co-operation." Hugh Barron, secretary of the Philadelphia branch of the Amalgamated Union, is quoted as saying: "The co-operative plan proposed by the company cannot be acted on by the union until after the international convention to be held at St. Joseph, Mo., September 10. A delegation of eighteen will attend the convention from this city, and the matter will be discussed with the officers out there. The proposition must be acted upon by the whole division here in Philadelphia."

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SWIMMING, FOUGHT FISH FIVE HOURS

Seaman, Lost Overboard, Rescued by Steamship After Thrilling Fight For Life in Mid-Ocean.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 7.—The British steamship Nollemsent, Captain R. Young, just in, brings a thrilling sea story of rescue of a Danish seaman, Andy Anderson, who was found afloat in mid-ocean, 200 miles from land off St. Vincent, after five hours' battle with sharks and other fish. Anderson has recovered and appears little the worse for his experience, except the numerous scars and wounds on his body, from the attack of ravenous fish.

Anderson was a fireman on the British steamship Milton, bound for St. Vincent, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, when just going on watch, a lurch of the vessel threw him into the sea, and the ship passed on. Fortunately he carried his knife with him, and hitting the water he divested his clothes and prepared to keep afloat as long as possible.

He was not long in the water, when attacked by fish, and at intervals of every few minutes he was engaged fighting against death at the hands of sharks and by drowning, but he kept above water for five hours, and by a fortunate coincidence, the Nollemsent was thirty miles out of its course, when the lookout sighted the nude body in the water. A life boat was put overboard, and the man rescued and he fainted when taken from the water, but within an hour had remained consciousness.

Anderson is a muscular young man, 23 years of age, and an expert swimmer, being able to swim rapidly, with both feet tied and one arm pinned, and with both hands tied and both feet bound. He said he found no trouble keeping afloat, but the fighting against the fish attacks spurred him to desperation, and at times the sea was red with the blood of fish, from the wounds inflicted with the knife.

DON'T BE FOOLED BY WALL ST., SAYS BRYAN

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 7.—Contending that Wall Street is already committed to Taft for 1912, and that it would be folly for Democrats to bid for it, Bryan says in the Commoner:

"The old fight is on again. For sixteen years the Democratic party has held its quinquennial struggle to free itself from the strangle hold of Wall Street. The victory won in the national convention of 1896 put the party as an organization on the side of the people, but the Wall Street element of the party defeated it by such a combination of force, force and corruption as the country had never before seen."

MARBLE WORKERS TO MEET TODAY

To place the facts of their strike before the public at large and especially before those interested in their struggle for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, the Conference Committee of the United Marble, Soapstone and Slate Industries has arranged a mass meeting for 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Bohemian National Hall, 321 East 73d street. The conference also sent out yesterday an account of their struggle with the Marble Industry Employers' Association to the secretary of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and to the mechanics and builders.

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VANCOUVER MAYOR LAUDS SINGLE TAX

Brings Prosperity, He Says, but Is Silent on Labor Troubles There.

I. D. Taylor, who was elected Mayor of Vancouver, B. C., on a platform that embraced the single tax proposition and who is now serving his second term, is at the Holland House. He reported yesterday that Vancouver was prospering under the new tax law, and that he was going to work for something somewhat similar for the whole province of British Columbia. Reciprocity, Taylor said, is so much in favor in the Western provinces, where it is counted upon to reduce the high cost of living, which in Vancouver runs from 25 to 50 per cent above what it is in Seattle, that even if Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party should lose in the East at the coming election the votes, the party will gain in the West will easily make up any deficiency.

Taylor is editor and proprietor of the Vancouver World, which he bought six years ago.

"The single tax law was put into effect last year during the first month of my term," said Mayor Taylor yesterday. "The city has been gradually working in that direction since 1905. We first exempted from taxation 25 per cent of the value of improvements, and two years later 50 per cent, and so on, until when I took office we were taxing only 25 per cent of improvements."

"Now we levy a tax simply on land values. The assessor makes a valuation every year and it so happens there has been a yearly increase in valuation so far. This year, for instance, valuations have increased 25 or 30 per cent over last year. We are not carrying out Henry George's theory in its entirety. The difficulty would be that the people who do not understand Henry George would probably rise in rebellion."

"No, our tax rate has not gone up in consequence of the new law. It is only twenty-two mills on the dollar, which is low for a new city. The first year we took off the assessment of improvements entirely the rate remained the same as the preceding year."

Mayor Taylor didn't go into the reasons for so many strikes and labor troubles in his city and section.

Taft Pleads for His Peace Treaties

Says This Is a Land of "Peace and Justice, Industry and Freedom" and "Hope of the World."

HARTFORD, Sept. 7.—Hartford turned out a good crowd to hear President Taft today. Evidently there are many people in Connecticut who are not members of the Grange and the withdrawal of the Grange officials from today's celebration did not reduce the crowd. In fact, the much heralded opposition to the President issue did not develop.

Taft spoke on his pet "peace" treaties and criticized the majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations because they refused to give to the Joint High Commission, provided for by the treaties, the authority to determine just what questions should come before the commission and then pass finally on those questions. He described as "most remarkable" the reasoning by which the Senators opposed to the treaties had reached the conclusion that the treaties were unconstitutional.

"Steadily throughout the world," he said, "the burden of creating armies and fleets has grown heavier and heavier, steadily crushing the life and the hopes of the people. But steadily, too, has grown the hope that an escape from these burdens may be found, that in some measure at least peaceful methods of settling disputes among individual men may obtain among the nations."

"Now, wherever good men and women the world over are longing and praying for the dawn of this great day of peace, their eyes turn first with hope and confidence to the great republic of the west, to the land whose ideals are of peace and justice, industry and freedom, to the land which more than any other has used the peaceful method of arbitration for the settlement of its differences with other nations. In this great movement we are the hope of the world. This hope by the proposed narrow construction of the Senate's powers to make a treaty, we are now to strike down."

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At the last meeting of Local Union No. 476, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a circular from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor was introduced. The Berger committee reported that local Unions 309, 375, 476 and 513 will hold a mass meeting on September 12, 8:30 p.m. at the Labor Temple. Victor L. Berger, of Wisconsin, first Socialist Congressman, will address the meeting. Members of other unions will be welcome.

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STREET CAR KILLS A LITTLE GIRL

Child Crossing Ninth Avenue Becomes Confused and Her Life Is Instantly Crushed Out.

Six-year-old Grace Nicholson trudged along behind her father, Alfred Nicholson, a shipping clerk, of 188 Ninth avenue, and her brother Bob, to see Bob get his hair cut at a barber shop across the way from her home yesterday afternoon. But when her father saw her following he told her to run home. She started to cross Ninth avenue at 21st street just as a surface car in charge of Motorman Frank Pucciarone, came along. The little girl became confused, started to run in front of the car, changed her mind, and then the car caught her.

Ninth avenue was filled with people at the time, and a big crowd, headed by Policeman Gonder, jumped for the car, bent over and lifted it up so that a man could climb underneath and pull out the child's body. A doctor from the New York Hospital was called, but all he could do was to say the child had been killed instantly and drove away.

The sight of the girl's body and the temper of the crowd made the motorman leave his car and run for the shelter of a store at 181 Ninth avenue. The crowd was growing larger and angrier every minute when Policeman McGurrik came to Gonder's help. He backed up against the store door behind which Pucciarone was shivering and kept the crowd away. Then he and Gonder seized a passing truck and as the reserves from the old West 111th street police station came up they put the girl's body and the motorman in the truck and drove to the station house. There the motorman was kept for two hours until all he could do was divided, and was then let go.

The father came and got his girl's body later in the evening.

RAILROAD FIGHT ON IN JERSEY CITY

Commission Takes Up Case of Commuters Who Are Compelled to Buy Tickets to New York.

The New Jersey Public Utilities Commission again took up in Jersey City yesterday the case of the commuters against the railroad company which has eliminated Jersey City and Hoboken from the railroad map by refusing to sell tickets between these terminal stations and other points along the line and compelling Jersey men to buy commutation tickets to New York City.

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CHAIN MAKERS WIN ANOTHER VICTORY

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Mass Meeting
WILL BE HELD AT THE
BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HALL
321 to 325 East 73d Street
UNDER THE AUSPICES
CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
OF THE
MARBLE INDUSTRY
Friday, September 8, 1911
AT 3 P. M.
All members of the industry are expected to attend, as there will be no meetings of the organizations held on Friday evening.

TWO GIRLS NABBED IN NEWARK STRIKE

Fighting between strikers and strike-breakers and arrests of two picketers marked the strike of the hemstitchers who are out against the Newark Embroidery Company, 78 Shipman street, Newark, N. J. The trouble started when one of the strikebreakers on the way to work was stopped by pickets and asked not to go to work.

A scab chaperone who was near the scene broke into the argument and began to chase the girl strikers. Police were immediately called out, and as usual, they arrested two strikers, Rose Nere and Josephine Rego. Both were charged with rioting and disorderly conduct.

The strike started because the new superintendent of the works wanted to raise the price of thread for which the girls have to pay. The strikers declare that according to the new system it would be impossible for them to make a living wage. They say they will stay out until the firm abandons this new robbery.

"PROSPERITY" IN PA. STEEL MILLS

SHARON, Pa., Sept. 7.—The Washington, Pa. tin mill which has been idle almost a year will be started in October affording employment to about 500 hands. The plant has been overhauled and put in good condition.

Manufacturers of car couplers, drawbars, and brakebeams are expecting a big improvement in business as result of placing of large orders for cars by railroads. The Erie is inquiring for 200 refrigerator cars and 250 automobile cars in the Pittsburgh district. The Pennsylvania Company has placed an order for 600 gondolas and twenty-six flat steel cars. The McKees Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company has received an order for 100 general service gondolas from the Haystack Central Railroad. The Standard Steel Car Company has also received an order from the same road for 185 flat cars to be delivered before the end of October.

Notice has been posted at the South Sharon tin mill that four hot mills will be idle this week for repairs.

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PHILA. OFFICIALS MEET FIRST FIRE

Opening Day of Probe Deals Severe Blows to Director Clay.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—Sparks began to fly at the outset today of the investigation by the Catlin Commission into the corruption of the government of Philadelphia under the administration of Mayor Reuburn. The hearing was held in the City Hall.

Henry Clay, director of the Department of Public Safety, which was the first branch of the city government to be probed, turned from accused to accuser the instant the proceedings opened. The director demanded a copy of the specific charges made against him and the names of the persons who made them as a condition of his co-operation with the investigators.

Director Clay then made the charge that the commission had been inspired by Senator Penrose and State Senator McNichol for political purposes and not for a fair and impartial probe, and was only pulling the Penrose-McNichol chestnuts out of the fire. He declared that Senator Penrose has threatened that unless he and Mayor Reuburn headed off the majority aspirations of Recorder of Deeds Vane "certain actions of certain persons" would be made the subject of an investigation.

Senator Frank E. Baldwin, of Potter County, resisted the charge that outside influences were back of the probe. He said that he, for one, had not seen Senator Penrose for six months and that he was speaking both for himself and his confederates when he promised a full and impartial inquiry.

Attorney General Bell and Thomas Buchanan White, who as a special Deputy Attorney General will conduct the investigation, also resisted Director Clay's allegations and Bell refused the Director's request for a copy of the specific charges against the latter.

The hearing started shortly before 11 o'clock.

A. L. Eisenhower, Chief of the Bureau of City Property, was called to the stand and he gave some interesting testimony. Scott, counsel for Clay, advised him at the outset not to answer any questions, but Eisenhower went on. He proceeded to state that when Director Clay assumed charge of the Department of Public Safety the latter at once changed the system of awarding contracts. The witness said that he did not see the specifications of various contracts, but was obliged to sign warrants for them just the same without knowing whether they covered the specifications or not.

Attorney White made an address to the commission in which he declared that it would be proved by witnesses that a favorite bidder got contracts by virtue of a "secret understanding with Director of Public Safety Clay." "He was not at all the lowest bidder," said White, "but several times when his bid was the lowest by several thousand dollars he was given the contract and his figures were then raised. Not only this, but the specifications were changed and rewritten so as to allow him to use cheaper material in the construction of fire houses."

"It will also be shown that in cases of small repair jobs no bids were taken at all, and this favorite contractor was given the work oft and, it will be shown that the contractor did not live up to the altered specifications and used cheaper material than had been specified in the construction of buildings and in repair work."

BANKER ASKS FOR CHANGE OF BAIL

Sullivan Wants Real Estate Substituted For Cash—Judge Reserves Decision on Motion.

An application was made before County Judge Dike in Brooklyn yesterday morning by David A. Sullivan, president of the defunct Mechanics and Traders' Bank, who is under indictment for forgery in the third degree, to substitute real estate bail for the surety company bond which is now on file for his appearance.

In his affidavit on the motion, Sullivan states that he was required to give cash security to the surety company, and he was compelled to go among his friends and have them contribute the cash to make up the indemnity to the surety company.

He further states that under his agreement with his friends he is now in a position where he must return to them the security by way of cash which they advanced for his release, and he now applies to the court to accept real estate security.

John C. Judge, counsel for Sullivan, argued in favor of the motion. District Attorney Clarke strenuously opposed the motion. He maintained that the desire of Sullivan's friends to secure the cash which they contributed to the surety company when it furnished the bond for \$15,000, indicated that Sullivan's friends were now growing apprehensive and wished to get their money back.

Clarke urged that the court should not assume the responsibility of changing the character of the bail, for if this defendant was permitted to give real estate security, and the cash indemnity that was now up was returned to Sullivan's friends and he did not appear for trial the court would certainly regret its action. Judge Dike reserved decision on the motion.

TO BRING GLACIAL POTHOLE TO NEW YORK

UTICA, Sept. 7.—Arrangements have been completed for excavating a hole at Russell, in St. Lawrence County, and transporting it to New York City, where it and its sustaining frame of rock, which weighs fifteen tons, are to be shown in the American Museum of Natural History. The last cuts which revealed the great bulk have been made and within a few days the hole will be on its way to the metropolis.

Students of St. Lawrence University recently discovered a glacial pothole in a crystalline limestone quarry, which had been made, as all the evidence revealed, by a stream which had once flowed down the ancient glaciers which ages ago drifted down a place of the rock, and stones and pebbles were revolved rapidly in a whirlpool at this spot and gradually wore a round hole, at the bottom of which the stones and pebbles were found. Professor Edmund Otis Hovey, now acting director of the New York Museum and curator of the Department of Geology, is delighted.

This hole is two feet in diameter, three feet deep on the front side and four and a half feet at the back.

THINK HE'S "BOY SCOUT BUNK."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—In the arrest of Ernest A. Stephens here the police today believe they have "Boy Scout Bunk," who is alleged to have fled from Minneapolis with money belonging to the Scouts. Stephens was formerly a church worker. He is held here on a check charge.

SUBWAY WORKER KILLED.

William Watson, 24 years old, of 107 East 98th street, a laborer in the employ of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was killed on the subway tracks at 238th street and Broadway yesterday. He was cleaning signal lamps when a southbound express train struck him.

From FACTORY to YOU

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These Chairs, leather seats, golden oak, fancy carvings, worth \$3.00 in any retail store. **OUR FACTORY PRICE \$1.40**
(Only six to a customer.)

WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 6.

ALLEGED LOTTERY MEN ARRESTED

Office of La Speranza Raided and Editor Held as Head of Band.

Everybody in the offices of La Speranza, a pale green Italian publication at 35 Rose street, was on the jump yesterday afternoon when two men entered and informed the editor that they were in search of some mislaid cuts that were sent for La Speranza's use from the lithographic concern they represent.

While the editor was looking for the cuts the two picked up one of the copies of La Speranza, of which only the second and third pages have as yet been printed. They read for a minute and then informed the editor that he and his staff were under arrest.

The men were Detectives Cavane and Nicelli, from Police Headquarters.

The forms and blocks and cuts were bundled into a patrol wagon together with the three who were getting out of La Speranza. The three prisoners were charged with violating the laws against the running of lottery games, and with having in their possession lottery tickets. This offense is a felony and is punishable with imprisonment for two years and a fine of \$1,000 or both.

The police think the Rose street establishment is the headquarters of the lottery games that have taken so much money from the pockets of poor but honest Italians.

The prisoners said they were Ottone Cianl, of 214 Thompson street, Endoro Pistilli, of 18 Roosevelt street, and Pistilli's cousin, Giocchino, of the same address. The police think that Cianl is the head of the whole lottery game here and in Jersey City and Newark. They say that the game must have netted the heads of it some \$50,000 a month. It is supposed to be the American branch of the lottery games in Palermo, Venice, Naples, Rome and Bari, where lottery is sanctioned by the government.

La Speranza, and it was the first issue of this paper that the detectives caught in the making, had on its green pages the list of the successful combination and the winners in the Italian lotteries.

The detectives say that the New York tickets, and on the presses in La Speranza's office they found hundreds of lottery tickets printed in blank, differ from the home products in that they have not the official stamp of the government.

The agents would go out from the printing office and sell these tickets in the poorer Italian sections and then report progress on manifold books, many of which were taken yesterday, to their chiefs. The head of the game then knew how matters stood, and if he found that he was going to lose heavily in a certain agency that agency would disappear off the face of the earth when it came time for the winners to cash in. Some of the tickets were as low as 5 cents apiece.

The prisoner will be arraigned in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

WILLCOX MUM ON SUBWAY OPERATION

P. S. Chairman Says Vital Feature of Question is Construction. Didn't See Cram Abroad.

Chairman Willcox, of the Public Service Commission, and the new member of that body, J. Sergeant Cram, who has been warming up things for his fellow commissioners ever since his appointment by Governor Dix, may have sailed for Europe on the same steamship, the Mauritania, but they didn't come back together. Furthermore, it was learned yesterday, they didn't see each other after they walked down the gang-plank on the other side. Willcox went abroad to forget his subway troubles and Cram had some shooting to do up in the north of Scotland. So they parted.

Willcox was very chary of discussing transit matters, but said construction is the vital feature now. He would make no comment on the letter from the Interborough declining the third-tracking plans mapped out by the commission.

Willcox also declined absolutely to discuss the steps that will be taken next toward the operation of the city's new subway, the construction of which was commenced in Lexington avenue before he sailed away. He remarked that it would be four years before the matter of operation would have to be settled, anyway. This suggestion of delay in making the arrangement to enter into an operating contract with the B. R. T. was somewhat surprising, in view of the fact that the understanding was when the commission took work for the summer that the operating contracts were to be taken up as early as possible.

COSTABILE HELD WITHOUT BAIL

Italian Arraigned in Tombs Court Faces a Felony Charge—Courtymen Jam Courtroom.

Giuseppe Costabile was arraigned before Magistrate O'Connor in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon in answer to charges growing out of the bomb alleged to have been found on the Italian in Prince street.

The court was jammed with Italians at 2 o'clock. They took up every seat in the courtroom and half filled the corridors outside.

A dozen Italian detectives dropped down from headquarters and began to mingle with the crowd, inspecting faces and feeling to ascertain the whereabouts of concealed weapons. They had an eye out particularly for any of Costabile's companions whom they might recognize. When the hearing opened the dusky crowd gave closest attention to the proceedings.

Detective Carrao told the court he had known Costabile ever since he had arrested him in 1905. He recognized Costabile when he met him on Prince street. He asked Costabile what he had under his coat.

"Fruit for the family," was Costabile's reply, said the detective.

Counsel Gardone, for the prisoner, moved that the charge be dismissed, as a bomb was not a weapon included under the Sullivan law. He was overruled. Then he asked that the charge be changed to a misdemeanor. Under the Sullivan law Costabile faces a felony maximum penalty of seven years in Sing Sing and a \$1,000 fine.

Magistrate O'Connor overruled this as well and held the prisoner for the Grand Jury without bail.

CANADA ON WATCH FOR MISSING MONA

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 7.—At the request of the French authorities the government has issued orders to the Dominion police at the ports of Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Vancouver to watch for the stolen Mona Lisa.

Similar instructions have been issued to the customs officials and to the immigration inspectors at those ports. The French Government is of the opinion that if a Frenchman has the picture and he is leaving France he is likely to try to escape via Quebec. Many French criminals have been stopped by the immigration officials at Quebec. The Canadian officials generally board incoming ships at Father Point, 150 miles down the St. Lawrence from Quebec, and make their careful examinations in a leisurely but thorough manner before the ships reach Quebec.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The police were tardy in notifying the police of Cadiz and Barcelona to watch for La Joconde, but today they received a reply which said that as hundreds of copies of the Mona Lisa leave France annually they did not see how any one was to be expected to identify the original.

SHOT TWICE BY WOMAN.

Architect and Politician Accused by Her of Ill Treatment.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Robert Bruce Watson, who was State architect under the Yates administration, well-known contractor and for many years prominent in Republican politics, being affiliated with the Lorimer faction, was fired upon and twice wounded today by a woman who declared her action was justified by Watson's treatment of her.

The woman, who is tall, a blonde of striking appearance and says she is 35 years old, gave her name as Mrs. M. E. Coney, and said she had been living at the Brevoort Hotel.

Watson had just left his house at 225 South Central Park avenue and started to walk down the street, when the woman, who had evidently been waiting for him, stopped him. Witnesses say the two talked in angry tones for a few moments, when the woman suddenly produced a revolver and fired three shots. One bullet creased Watson's head over the right ear and another inflicted a flesh wound in the thigh.

CHARLIE ST. CLAIR DEAD.

For Years He Ran Boxstall at Beckman and Park Row.

Word went around among the book stores and stalls in the lower part of the city yesterday that Charlie St. Clair was dead, and the regulars who make it their business or diversion to rummage among the dusty shelves of the second hand shops stopped to recall the shop that used to stand at Beckman street and Park Row. Every one who used Park Row in their daily travel before 1900 knew Charlie St. Clair's place whether they ever entered it or not.

Some time ago he re-entered business as a hotel keeper at Cedarhurst, L. I., where he ran a curio shop in addition to acting as host. His death was caused by Bright's disease.

SPORTS

MURPHY AND MOORE FIGHT FAST DRAW

Tommy Murphy, the fighting real "easterner," formerly of Harlem, but a resident of Flatbush, and Pal Moore, of Philadelphia, fought ten fast rounds to a close decision last night at the National Sporting Club. Moore had the bigger percentage of points in his favor in the first half of the contest, but Murphy's unfair tactics, principally his holding of his left hand around the neck of Moore when danger threatened, wore down Pal's strength and paved the way clear for Murphy in the closing sessions to bask in the limelight and thus even up the score.

Looking at it from a scientific standpoint, the bout was very entertaining and satisfied the members present, who, for some unknown reasons, failed to come out in the droves that one would have expected. Moore was the better boxer and landed the most blows. He had an accurate delivery, but the stream in his punches was not there in sufficient force to affect even a clean knockdown over an adversary as seasoned as Murphy. Tommy "bunched" his hits in the concluding sessions and had the Philadelphia slowing up steadily as the end came.

DODGERS BEAT GIANTS

Brooklyn Wins on Leaders' Errors. Barger a Puzzle to Home Team After First Inning.

The Brooklyn came out of the wilds of their native borough yesterday and began a three days' visit at the Polo Grounds by landing a hard jolt on the collective anatomy of the Giants, to say nothing of sending home in sober mood Manhattan friends of the latter who opined that the stretch of seven games with the Brooklyn and Boston would send the Giants West with a nice lead. That lead may yet evaporate, but not the way the Giants played yesterday. In having to knuckle under to the Brooklyn the Giants were outplayed in batting and fielding, losing a game which was a tie at the end of the eighth inning and settled by one Brooklyn run in the ninth.

The seventh place Superbas tackled the first place Giants with obstinacy and ardor. They were full of fight, but for five innings the Giants had the upper hand. They had a two run lead up to the fifth. Then the game began to tighten up and grow doubtful. The Brooklyn took the lead in the seventh and the Giants tied the score in their half. Brooklyn's deciding run in the ninth originated in a base on balls, given by Mathewson, after the first two outs had been put out.

However, the same may serve as needed for the Giants. Likely as not they were rusty and off edge following two days of the sedentary life. They did not field accurately, and their errors were conspicuously injurious. The Brooklyn didn't hit Mathewson hard enough to hurt if errors hadn't been coupled with hits. Mathewson didn't have his usual control, and two of his passes were associated with scoring, but finely fielded by Mierke, another by Fletcher, a high throw by Herzog and a drop fly by Snodgrass in their separate costly ways played a part in every Brooklyn run.

YANKS GET REVENGE

Beat Their Troublesome Enemy, the Washingtons, by 5 to 2 Score. Ford Saves the Day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Russell Ford's first appearance in the capital came at the psychological moment. Ford was ordered for box duty in the National's eighth, when the Highlanders were one run to the good and the home team had the bases full with two out. A feeble tap by Walker ended the game from a Washington standpoint. The Hillmen pulled down the big end of a 5 to 2 score.

Walter Johnson's \$7,000 salary did not bother the visitors much, as Chase's tribe bunched hits in the second and ninth, collecting enough to make all the runs they needed. Jack Knight sent the ball over the right field fence for a home run smash, scoring Hartell ahead of him in the second inning. This feat, together with some fine fielding by Chase and Gardner, proved the features.

Jack Warhop had his subway ball working properly and was a complete puzzle until the eighth, when he wobbled, and after Leivelt and Johnson rapped out clean singles, the "midget" objected so strenuously to one of Umpire Perrine's decisions that his ump charged Jack to the clubhouse. Big Jim Vaughn went in and was wild. Three men faced him and Washington scored, pulling up to within one of the New York count, when Russell Ford took a hand and saved the day. The score:

Washington	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Milan, cf.....	3	0	0	3	0	0
Schaefer, 1b.....	4	0	1	2	0	0
Elberfeld, 2b.....	1	0	1	2	0	0
Gessler, rf.....	3	0	0	2	0	0
Walker, lf.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
McBride, ss.....	3	0	1	2	0	0
Conroy, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Street, c.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Henry, p.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Johnston, p.....	4	1	2	0	0	0
Lellief, p.....	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ainsmith.....	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	29	2	5	27	15	2

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Daniels, lf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Walter, rf.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Caldwell, cf.....	2	1	0	0	0	0
Hemphill, cf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Chase, 1b.....	4	1	1	2	0	0
Hartzell, 3b.....	4	1	2	0	0	0
Gardner, 2b.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
Knight, ss.....	4	1	2	2	0	0
Blair, c.....	4	0	1	1	0	0
Warhop, p.....	3	0	0	1	0	0
Vaughn, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ford, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Total.....	35	5	8	27	15	2

MADE A NIGHT OF IT IN GRAVEYARD

AVIATORS KILLED IN MIDAIR.

BELIN, Sept. 7.—Senior Lieutenant Neumann of the army aviation corps and Aviator Le Conte, his passenger, were killed by the explosion of the engine of their machine while flying between Mulhausen and Strasbourg this morning.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

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

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

MADE A NIGHT OF IT IN GRAVEYARD

Belles and Beaus of Big Pool Give Dance and Frolic at Midnight in Cemetery.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 7.—A woman of Big Pool came to this city and related to Justice E. B. Hartle the details of a gruesome frolic held in the village a few nights ago.

The Big Pool affair, according to the informant, was a dance given by several of the citizens in the graveyard, with the belles and beaux of the village doing round and square dances over the graves of their ancestors, or resting and flirting upon the grave-stones while the orchestra was seated upon mounds under which reposed the bones of the venerated dead of the community.

Lanterns hung from the tops of ancient monuments cast feeble gleams upon the moss-grown stones, and the merry dancers, as they whirled and cut figures amid the monuments to death with free and easy manner.

"It was enough," the woman declared, "to make the dead rise from their graves."

She was indignant as she told the story, which, she said, had snocked the good people of the community. Apparently the dancers cared nothing for the dead, and they danced as if they did not realize that under their feet the earth covered their ancestors.

Amid the merry whirl the dancers passed the flowing bowl of Jamaica ginger and pop. Big Pool being a "dry" place, and recklessly they made a night of it under the silvery moon until 1 o'clock in the morning.

"If there is no punishment here for their actions," the woman asserted, "it is wonder that the wrath of heaven is not called down upon them."

WOMAN OF 80 FOUND STARVING

A case of destitution which may develop some startling features under police investigation came to light yesterday when Mrs. Jane Robinson, an octogenarian, was removed from her home at 299 Pulaski street, Brooklyn, to the Kings County Hospital. She was in a dying condition. Neither food nor drink had passed the aged woman's lips for five days.

The police are looking for William H. Robinson, the woman's son, to find out whether he could throw any light on the circumstances under which Mrs. Robinson lived. Mrs. Robinson is possessed of considerable property, and it was represented to the police that some designing person had planned to get hold of it.

The attention of the police was called to the case by a neighbor, Dr. Mabce, summoned from St. John's Hospital, looked the woman over and said she was dying of starvation.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

National League.
At St. Louis—R. H. E. O. A. E.
Pittsburg..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 4—3
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Batteries—Hendrix and Simon; Geyer and Blinn.

At Chicago—First game:
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Batteries—Fronme and McLean; Cole, Brown and Archer.

At Boston—First game:
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Boston..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—5
Batteries—Chalmers and Carter; Mettern, Weaver and Kling.

At Boston—Second game:
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Batteries—Alexander and Carter; Young and Raviden.

O'NEIL IS FOR PUBLIC FIGHT INVESTIGATION

If Frank S. O'Neil, State Athletic Commissioner, has his way, the session today for resuming the investigation of complaints concerning the violations of technical rules by the Madison Square Athletic Club, at the time of the Wells-Brewer bout in the Garden under the new law, will be open to the public.

Secret meetings of the commission should be abolished, so far as this matter is concerned, O'Neil said yesterday. He advocated the widest publicity "for the sake of prize fighting and the interests involved."

The first hearing was in executive session. Dixon, the other member of the commission, has not expressed himself on this point, and as the chairman, Sullivan, has resigned, there can be no vote on the question of an open or secret session if the two commissioners disagree as to methods of procedure. O'Neil is confident, however, that Dixon will join with him in disposing of some of the points on which they differed concerning the inquiry.

In the meantime, O'Neil has been making investigations on his own account concerning the Madison Square Athletic Club and those supposed to be interested in it or entitled to a share in the distribution of its receipts, so that he may be in a position to combat the points made by Patrick Powers, when he refused to answer and insisted upon being represented by counsel. The hearing will be held in the office of the commission at 41 Park row.

LIGHTWEIGHTS BOX TONIGHT

The Twentieth Century A. C. will present as its star attraction tonight Tommy Maloney, the West Side idol, and Young Ahearn, of Brooklyn. Ahearn has greatly improved since he fought Packer McFarland, and has been boxing with Larry English and Willie Fitzgerald, and he intends to force the race from start to finish and swap punches instead of avoiding them by foot work. The contest, which will take place in the St. Nicholas rink on 66th street, should furnish one of the fastest and hardest fighting engagements staged here for some time between men in their class. The men will weigh in at the clubhouse at 135 pounds at 6 o'clock and will enter the ring promptly at 10 o'clock.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York.....	28	46	.623
Chicago.....	24	49	.617
Pittsburg.....	25	54	.581
Philadelphia.....	28	57	.544
St. Louis.....	24	62	.525
Cincinnati.....	27	67	.490
Brooklyn.....	23	73	.467
Boston.....	23	73	.455

American League	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Philadelphia.....	24	44	.550
Detroit.....	27	51	.520
Cleveland.....	27	50	.521
New York.....	28	51	.520
Boston.....	25	56	.490
Chicago.....	21	55	.455
Washington.....	24	73	.420
St. Louis.....	25	69	.410

NO BASEBALL "WAR."

American Association Withdraws Its Drafting Rule Petition.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Danger of a baseball "war," if there ever really was any, vanished today, when the American Association meeting here withdrew the petition of August 1 to the National Commission, asking for new drafting rules and prices. The petition was denied last Thursday, and there was talk of serious trouble. The petitioners sought to have players purchased at a fixed price of \$5,000 in order that the association teams might not be "torn to pieces" each year by clubs in the major leagues.

SMALL FEED FOR PANS.

Marty O'Toole has started off right smartly to prove he really is a \$25,000 pitcher, despite the calamity howlers. Now the fans are wondering what he will be in a couple of years if he can start off and win his first three games in major league company.

A score of 7 to 0 looks like a forfeit game, but St. Louis really did "fight" it out with Chicago Wednesday.

Philadelphia's double barreled defeat of Boston makes eight times this season the Athletics have bagged two games in one afternoon.

THE SUNDAY CALL

September 10

There is in the English language no other Socialist publication of such enormous educational value as The Sunday Call. There is no other paper in the English language that carries even approximately as much information concerning the great International Socialist movement. From an educational, news and literary standpoint, it is easily the leading paper in the English language. Here are some of the articles that will make notable the issue for this coming Sunday:

GORDON NYE has a splendid cartoon and writup appealing to the union man who uses his brain.

THE POSTAL CLERKS AND HITCHCOCK'S ECONOMY SCHEME, by a Postal Employee. Just a forceful exposition of the little game being played.

A WORKINGMAN WITH A CAPITALIST MIND, by J. E. Arnett.

NEW ZEALAND, THE EXPERIMENTAL STATION OF THE WORLD, a reply to critics by Thomas Walsh, associate editor of the Voice of Labor.

PUBLIC OPINION, by Richard Perin.

ARTHURS, another gem of a story from Neil Lyons.

LANDLORD CAPITALIST, one of the best of these stories of American life.

HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT, by Gustavus Myers. A tremendously important study of one of the biggest subjects now before the American people.

IMPERIALISM IN POETRY, by George Willis Cooke, a discerning discussion of Kipling as the poet of the despoilation of weaker people.

OLD AGE PENSIONS, an intelligent and comprehensive summary of what has been accomplished in Europe, by A. Braunstein, AND

OLD AGE PENSIONS, a review of the Berger bill, by William J. Ghent.

POEMS OF REVOLUTION, a review, by Mildred Bain, of Horace Traubel's wonderful book, "Optimos."

HOW ENGLAND STRUCK, a presentation of recent momentous affairs, by Reginald Wright Kauffman.

WOMAN'S SPHERE will be well worth while with articles by Margaret H. Sanger, Louise W. Kneeland, Caroline A. Lowe, as well as by Roland D. Sawyer.

STOP WORKING TEN HOURS A DAY, by Frank Bohn.

And, of course, the wonderful big SOCIALIST NEWS PAGE, the best gathering of Socialist articles from various countries; the editorial page, GROUCHES' CORNER, OTTO B. SCHOTT with his neat little assaults on various persons who deserve it, and the POET'S CORNER.

You cannot find better. It is not the bulkiest Sunday paper, but it is the biggest and the best. It grows more and more to be a credit to the tremendously big movement that brought it into existence.

Pimples
blackheads and oily skin may be quickly overcome by the frequent use of

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

Sold by Druggists. Mfg. by Glenn and Walker, Inc., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Opening of the Campaign at Brownsville
A Monster Ratification Meeting

WILL BE HELD AT

Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin Ave. and Watkins St., Brooklyn
Tonight, at 8 o'clock sharp

SPEAKERS:

B. FEIGENBAUM

G. R. KIRKPATRICK

J. PANKEN

FRED E. MARTIN

ADMISSION 5c. Arranged by Branch 2, 23rd A. D., Socialist Party
HYMAN LARIO, Chairman.

CITY BAKED BREAD
NEW POSSIBILITY

Municipal Shop for Supplying Charitable Institutions Discussed.

It was asserted yesterday that New York City may soon become a bona fide baker and itself prepare the bread used in the city's charitable institutions.

The establishing of municipal bakeries to turn out the bread supply for the city's wards in its homes and hospitals is one of the changes that may grow out of the work of the Commission on Standardization, which has undertaken to figure out how the departments may save money in the purchasing of \$22,000,000 worth of supplies yearly.

There is already a precedent for the municipal bake shop. The Department of Correction bakes the bread now used in the city's penal institutions, having its own ovens on Blackwell's Island and using prison labor. The Department of Charities also bakes the bread for some of the institutions in its charge. In both cases the bread turned out has been found to compare favorably in quality with that purchased for the departments of health and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals. These four departments use annually more than \$1,500,000 worth of foodstuffs of all sorts, of which the staff of life forms not an inconsiderable item.

The Commission on Standardization has already provided that all of these supplies shall be purchased according to standard specifications as to quality. Whether or not it may be deemed "advisable" for the city to undertake the baking of its own bread remains yet to be determined. The commission will probably make such a recommendation if it finds that the city baking can be done at a reduction of cost and an improvement in quality. The problem of arriving at such a determination is a complicated one. The number of persons fed in the four departments varies widely. The greatest number are under the charge of the Department of Correction in the workhouse and the reformatories. It will be necessary to do a lot of computing to ascertain the cost per head per year of the bread in this and the other three departments, and not until after the sum is worked out can the commission say what is to be done about recommending the municipal bakery plan to the Board of Estimate.

The amount of bread supplied by the city to its various institutions in the course of a year is computed at around 1,000 tons, so that if Father Knickerbocker does put on a white apron and stick his arms into the dough tray they will certainly be buried to the elbows in the kneading. The departments of Health and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals alone are buying nearly 900,000 pounds of bread in leaves every year, exclusive of fancy rolls and biscuits. The outlay for the loaf bread for these two departments is upward of \$27,000 a year, most of it being bought by the wagon load.

By the specifying of standard qualities and units of purchase the commission has brought about an actual saving of an average of 5 per cent on the city's food supply. In some specific cases the saving has amounted to as much as 15 per cent. It may be that in the case of the bread supply the saving may be a double one, first on the purchase of the flour and second on the baking.

PLAN TO BREAK UP
SOCIALIST MEETINGS

The existence of a plot to break up Socialist open air meetings at 125th street and Seventh avenue has been discovered. Wednesday night Sol. Fieldman addressed a crowd of 1,500 at the above corner, speaking on "The Influence of Capitalism on Art, Literature, Religion and the Family."

Near the end of the meeting three policemen who were present and two chauffeurs were overheard talking over a plan to stop the meeting to be held on the corner next Wednesday. The scheme is to have the chauffeurs drive their automobiles up to the curb on the corner and keep them there while the meeting is in progress. The numbers of the policemen are 2365, 6804 and 7750.

During the evening the crowd and speakers were subjected to several annoyances. In spite of the fact that an opening through the crowd at least fifteen feet wide was kept clear on the sidewalk a young policeman at the beginning of the meeting tried to make the speaker wander. In his efforts he handled the people very roughly. He was later joined by two more cops, who hustled the crowd with considerable violence. They finally desisted when the crowd showed its resentment.

A woman who keeps a millinery store near the corner was heard talking with a lawyer about getting an injunction to stop the meetings. She sent a note out to the speaker threatening to have the meetings stopped.

SOCIALIST NEWS
OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings.
Branch 2—Rivington and Sheriff streets, Chitz, Edelstein.
Branch 3—10th street and Second avenue, W. B. Killingsbeck.
Branch 6—Carl Schurz Park, foot of 86th street, A. Lee and L. Phillips, Bruno Wagner in German.

Branch 7—196th street and Lexington avenue, Fred Paulitsch.
Branch 7—100th street and Second avenue, N. Weinstein and I. Nesdin in Jewish.
Branch 9—Tremont and Bathgate avenues, Sol Fieldman.
Branch 10—181st street and St. Nicholas avenue, Charles Solomon.

NOON.
Branch 1—Broad and Wall streets, W. B. Killingsbeck.
Russian Open Air Meeting.
The first Russian Branch will hold an open air meeting tonight at Avenue B and 3d street.

OTHER MEETINGS.
Branch 1—112 East 19th street, 8:30 p.m. Members will please attend to vote on Referendum C.
Third Russian Branch of Harlem—143 East 103rd street. All Russian Comrades invited.
Circle 1, Y. P. S. F.—1461 Third avenue. Preparations for the season's work will be discussed.

BROOKLYN.
Open Air Meetings.
4th A. D. Branch 2—Marcy and Lafayette avenues, H. Slavin and Sol S. Schwartz.
10th A. D.—Flatbush avenue and State street, H. D. Smith and J. T. Vaughan.

13th A. D.—Grand and Leonard streets, J. A. Weil.
29th A. D. Branch 2—Bushwick avenue and Hancock street, August Claessens.
21st A. D. Branch 1—Manhattan and Montrose avenues, B. Rabbiner and Jean J. Coronel.
22d A. D. Branch 4—Sutter and Ashford avenues, J. Jennings and W. W. Passage.
23d A. D. Branch 2—Pitkin avenue and Osborn street, Joseph E. Klein and N. Stupniker.

NOON.
Bridge and Fulton streets, B. J. Riley and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.
John and Pearl streets, Jean J. Coronel.
Seventh avenue and 13th street, J. T. Vaughan.

OTHER MEETINGS.
1st and 2nd A. D.—Residence Organizer, J. G. Foulk, 577 Atlantic avenue, 8:30 p.m. (Meets every Friday.)
15th A. D. Branch 2—261-67 Driggs avenue.
22nd A. D. all Branches—675 Glenmore avenue. Special joint meeting. Russian Branch—Liberty Hall, 143 McKibben street, corner Graham avenue.

Young Socialists of America—Liberty Hall, 143 McKibben street. Interesting program.
To Ratify Candidates.
The first ratification meeting to be held in Brownsville this year will take place this evening at Metropolitan Saenger Hall. The speakers will be Benjamin Feigenbaum, Fred E. Martin, Jacob Panken and George R. Kirkpatrick, Chairman, Hyman Lario, Candidates for Assemblymen and Aldermen will be ratified.

Minutes Young Socialist Meeting.
The following are the minutes, in part, of the third meeting of the Young Socialist Federation of Brooklyn and Queens held Sunday, August 27, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. The meeting was called to order at 11:30 a.m.; L. Weinstein in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as corrected. The organizer reported that he and the corresponding secretary had attended to the work they were instructed to do and that the Socialist party of Brooklyn and Queens have elected three delegates each to supervise the Young Socialist Federation of Brooklyn and Queens, and that the Young Socialist clubs are getting interested little by little. On a motion, the report was accepted.

A motion was carried that the Federation meet every second and fourth Sunday mornings. A suggestion to arrange a mass meeting and invite Comrade Kirkpatrick to speak was laid on the table for the next meeting. This was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held by the Young Socialists and furthermore it is hoped that the Young Socialist clubs of Brooklyn will become active in the movement and organize the young people in all parts of Brooklyn.

Young people who are interested in the Young Socialist movement, and are not as yet members, can obtain full information from the recording secretary of the Federation, Charles Dann, 48-58 Debevoise street, Brooklyn.
To Hold Summer-night's Festival.
A summer-night's festival of the Socialist party of Kings County takes place on Sunday, September 10th.

Dr. Benj. Gortikov
DENTIST.
23 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

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

place on Sunday afternoon and evening, September 24, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Garden. Willoughby avenue, corner Myrtle avenue. Dancing in the large hall, Bowling alleys, etc. Admission 10 cents. Tickets can be had at the party office, 951 Willoughby avenue. Come one and all, the more the merrier.

QUEENS.
Evergreen, L. I.
Open air meeting, Centre street and Myrtle avenue. Speakers, John T. Hill, Fritz Kruger and M. Brendel. Maspeh.

The arrangement committee of the picnic of Branch Maspeh held a meeting Wednesday evening. They are greatly encouraged by the showing they have made, for this is the first Socialist picnic ever held in Maspeh. They hope to make it a great success, and as this is the stronghold of the Democratic party, we wish to show them what we can do when we wake up, and Maspeh is surely waking up. All our friends and well-wishers who wish to see us win out should attend our picnic next Sunday, September 10, in Elm Grove Park, Grand street, Maspeh, L. I. A special meeting will be held on Saturday, September 9. Every Comrade should attend.
GUST. SCHITZENHOFER,
Secretary.

NEW JERSEY.
Orange.
The Orange Socialists held a very successful open air meeting Monday night at Main and Day streets to protest against the adoption of the commission form of government in Orange. The Orange Daily Chronicle gave an account, almost a column in length, of the meeting. The Chronicle said, in part:

"The Socialist party is the only organization in Orange which is actively opposing commission form of government. The members of that party have decided to wage a strenuous campaign against its adoption. Open-air meetings are to be held every evening from now on until the special election. A largely attended meeting was held at the corner of Main and Day streets last evening. The speakers were Wilson B. Killingsbeck, Percy Sulc and E. S. Egerton.

"The Socialists will be represented at the public meeting to be held by the German Citizens' Club on next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at their rooms on Freeman street. Herman B. Walker has been invited to speak on behalf of the commission form of government, while Percy Sulc has been invited to present the other side of the question. A leading Socialist said this morning that the Germans of Orange would be generally found opposing commission government, as they had seen how it worked in the Fatherland. Attorney Henry Carless, of Newark, will probably speak at some of the open-air meetings during the week."

West Hudson.
The McNamara Defense Conference of West Hudson has arranged a mass meeting in the Labor Lyceum, 15-17 Ann street, near 6th street, Harrison, today at 2 p.m., to voice the protest of the workers of West Hudson against the kidnapping of John J. and James B. McNamara, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, and the attempt to railroad them to the gallows. Among the speakers will be Assemblyman Cornelius Ford, president New Jersey State Federation of Labor; James M. Reilly, secretary Hudson County McNamara Defense Conference; George Headley, of the Polishers Union; James Kelley, of the Bricklayers and Masons' Union of Kearny, and others.

PHILADELPHIA.
Open Air Meetings.
25th and Somerset, H. Close and Marcellus Wait.
Broad and Erie streets, William Nadel and Ed Moore.
Front and Diamond, A. Muldowney and H. Gantz.
Columbia and Girard, P. Hemmeter and C. Morgan.
5th and Lehigh, Phil Hirth and Isaac Paul.
Jasper and Westside, H. Mawson and F. W. Whiteside.

CALIFORNIA.
Los Angeles.
At a regular meeting of the German-American Branch, Socialist party of Los Angeles, held Friday, August 25, at Burbank Hall, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas our Comrade, George H. Shoaf, for years a writer and worker in the cause of the working class, a man who has devoted his life to the betterment of economical and industrial conditions of humanity, has disappeared under circumstances that indicate that he has been foully murdered or kidnapped and authorities have, by rare and singular coincidence, assigned the case to a detective who is under indictment and feeling from justice on a charge of kidnapping a brother worker and personal friend of George H. Shoaf; and

"Whereas the City Council of Los Angeles, under direction of the Mayor of this city, has appropriated and paid \$20,000 of the people's money to a certain detective who is himself under a felony indictment, charged with kidnapping a friend and fellow worker of the missing Shoaf; and

Classified Advertisements

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RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 3 insertions, 18c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line. Seven words to a line.
All authorized advertiser agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.
EDGEcombe AVE., 127 (near 140th st.)—3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; \$25; improvements; \$18; inducements.
121st ST., 351 W.—3 rooms, bath, hot water; newly decorated; \$18; inducements.
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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.
PARK AVE., 1072 (near 87th st.)—6 large rooms; improvements; \$22; inducements.
40th ST., 317 E.—4 large, newly renovated; improvements; \$18; inducements.
51st ST., 357 E.—13 rooms, bath, hot water; improvements; \$22; inducements.
52d ST., 357 E.—Single flat, 7 rooms; \$22; inducements.
50th ST., 245 E.—4 rooms, bath; all improvements; \$20; inducements.
42d ST., 327 E.—4 rooms, bath, hot water; \$15; \$19; inducements.
121st ST., 346 E.—7 rooms, bath, hot water; \$25; inducements.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx.
ANTHONY AVE., 1884 (near Tremont ave.)—5 rooms; all conveniences; heat, water, telephone; \$25-27.
CALDWELL AVE., 974 (near 165th st.)—4 rooms; all conveniences; heat, water; \$27; inducements.
103 ST., 1034 (near Simpson st.; subway station)—4-5 rooms; all improvements; \$17 to \$21; inducements.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 165-171 (near 105th st.)—4 rooms, bath, hot water; \$15-17; inducements.
WILLIS AVE., 560 (near 140th st.)—4 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; \$17; inducements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
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5TH AVE., 1420—Two or three furnished rooms to let, all light, first floor, Call Dr. H. Horwitz.
125th ST., 102 W.—Light, large rooms, for one or two gentlemen, in up to date apartment; bath; rent very reasonable. Osgood.

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COMRADE, over 30, with agreeable personality, good education, who speaks several languages; appreciated; store and collecting experience; also knowledge of advertising; acquainted with all methods of direct buying. Address German-American, care Call.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
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MUST SELL. BARGAIN—5000 buys lot 253 lot 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300. Address: 15 Clark st., Brooklyn, 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, 405 Park St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL No. 299.
Headquarters, 405 Park St., New York.
101 St. at Free employment bureau. Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Delegate body meets every 1st Monday 8 p.m.
CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' UNION, of Brooklyn, meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

BROTHERHOOD OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS OF THE LABOR UNION, of Brooklyn, meets every second and third Saturdays of each month at 8 p.m. sharp; 12 St. Marks pl., Boston cor. 3d St. N. Y.
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS AND MASONRY OF AMERICA, Local No. 11, meets every Monday evening at 8:00 p.m. at 140 E. 84th st.

taking up and diligently conducting a search for our Comrade; and be it further "Resolved, That we call upon the Grand Jury now in session and which has so servilely served the oppressors of the workers to read them themselves, if they can, by taking up and investigating the facts surrounding the disappearance of G. H. Shoaf and the negligence of the police authorities of Los Angeles."

NAME WITHDRAWN FROM LIST.
George R. Kirkpatrick's name, at his own request, has been withdrawn from the list of lecturers for the National Socialist Lyceum lecture course for the present year. Comrade Kirkpatrick's services will therefore be available in the vicinity of New York during the next few months.

MARRIED IN CITY HALL.
Popular Young Socialist Couple Decide to Try the West Together.
David Fulton Karsner, until recently a member of The Call's staff, and Miss Rose Greenberg, formerly connected with the Masses Publishing Company, were married at 1 o'clock yesterday in the City Hall, the ceremony being performed by Alderman James J. Smith. The young couple left last night for Chicago, where they will make their home.

BAER GETS SUMMONS.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—At the instance of Harry P. Cassidy, special agent of the Pennsylvania State's Pure Food Department, George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway, was today served with a summons to appear and answer a charge of violating the pure food law in causing the sale of bad eggs.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.
LOCAL 5, BROS. CHANDELIER AND BRASS METAL WORKERS OF NORTH AMERICA, meet every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 350 Second ave. bet. 2nd and 3rd sts. Desj. P. Fisher, 200 Gates ave., Brooklyn.

CEMENT APPLANT WORKERS' UNION of New York and vicinity, Local No. 1, meet every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.
PAPER CARBONATE MAKERS' UNION, Local No. 1, meet every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

BANKERS AND CONFERENCE WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 100, meets the first and third Friday evenings in the month at 140 E. 84th st.
SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF HUDSON CO., N. J., Inc., 200 2nd Ave., New York City, meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. at the home of the committee every Wednesday, 8 p.m.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, Local No. 127, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local No. 100, meets every Monday 8 p.m. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 15-17 Ann street, near 6th street, Harrison, N. J.

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE (Austrian) meet every Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.
AUSTRIAN WORKMEN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, Branch 42, Workmen's Circle, meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BR. 5, BROOKLYN, meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.
EAST NEW YORK, W. Woburn, 612 Glenmore ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

BLOOMINGDALE, W. Woburn, 612 Glenmore ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.
YORKVILLE, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

ANTHONY, N. J., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.
MIDWOOD, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.
MANTHANVILLE, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

METROPOLITAN, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.
BRANCH HILLTOPS, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

BRANCH NORTH BROWNSVILLE, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.
BRANCH BAY BRIDGE, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

MANHATTAN WEST, English Branch, meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.
KORUS, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

DEATH NOTICE.
KORUS, N. Y., meets every second and fourth Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 102 St. at K. A. Fryman, sec. 807-1, 505 Tilton ave., Bronx.

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FARM ACREAGE IS
SLOW OF INCREASE

Population Growing Faster Than Production—Valuable Figures Given.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Census Director Durand gave out today an important advance statement from the Bureau of the Census containing additional figures and details of the agricultural statistics of continental United States collected at the Thirteenth Decennial Census, April 15, 1910.

It is based on a preliminary comparative summary submitted by Doctor Le Grand Powers, chief statistician for the Division of Agriculture in the Bureau of the Census and it supplements a brief preliminary notice issued in July last.

During the ten years which followed the census of 1900, the population of the United States increased 21 per cent, but the number of farms did not keep pace with the increase in population. From 5,737,372 in 1900 the number grew to 6,340,357, an increase of 602,985, or 10.5 per cent. For the whole United States this is the lowest rate of increase which has been noted since the number of farms was first recorded in 1850.

Measured by number of farms, agriculture exhibits a diminished rate of increase, and in large areas of the country is practically stationary.

Land in Farms.
The small growth in the number of farms has not been compensated by any growth in the size of farms, the average number of acres in farms having decreased from 146 in 1900, to 138 in 1910. The increase in the total acreage devoted to agriculture was only 35,137,000 acres, or 4.2 per cent. The actual area in farms was 538,192,000 acres in 1900 and 573,729,000 acres in 1910.

Improved land, however, increased more rapidly than the total farm acreage or number of farms, the advance being from 414,499,000 acres in 1910, a gain of 2,949,000 acres, or 15.2 per cent in ten years. Yet this percentage of increase was only about two-thirds the growth of population, showing that at the best, the number of acres under cultivation and used for the production of crops had not kept pace with the increase in the number of people.

In striking contrast with the slow growth in the number and acreage of farms, and the area of improved land during the ten years is the enormous rise which has occurred in the

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value of farm property. Farm land, exclusive of buildings, which was valued at \$12,058,000 in 1900, had more than doubled before 1910, being then returned as having a value of \$28,386,770.00. The enormous increase here recorded of \$15,328,770.00 represents an advance of 117.4 per cent in the value of all land in farms.

The fact that desirable free land has practically disappeared, resulting in an increase in the number of buyers, and that this number has been augmented by an increased demand for homes in the open country, has caused an upward movement in values.

It is not alone farm land which has increased in value. Farm buildings valued in 1900 at \$2,558,640.000 have increased to \$5,294,737,000 in 1910, a growth of 77 per cent. Implements and machinery show a corresponding but slightly less pronounced growth in value. In 1900 they represented \$749,776,000 and in 1910, \$1,262,622,000, an increase in value of 68.3 per cent.

Hired labor on the farms of the United States absorbed in 1900 an expenditure of \$357,720,000 and in 1910 \$645,612,000, an increase of 80.6 per cent. Expenditures for fertilizers are much less important, being in 1910 \$114,277,000 compared, however, with an expenditure of \$53,432,000 in 1900, this represents an increase of 113.9 per cent.

The number of farms operated by white farmers was 5,422,892, or 85.5 per cent of all farms, while the number operated by negro and other non-white farmers was 917,465, or 14.5 per cent of the whole. There is a slight increase in the proportion of negro and other non-white farmers, the proportion of farms operated by them ten years ago being 13.4 per cent. Whether this increase in the proportionate number of negro farmers means any increase in the relative extent of farming conducted by negroes cannot be determined till the tabulations are made showing the size of farms, by color of farmer.

Ownership and Tenure.
The total number of farms operated by owners, including those owned only in part, of the land operated by them was 3,923,705 in 1910, as compared with 3,653,223 in 1900, an increase of 280,382. The total number operated in 1910 by tenants was 2,349,254, as against 2,024,964 in 1900, an increase of 324,290. The number conducted by hired managers was 57,398 in 1910 and 59,055 in 1900, a decrease of 1,657.

The farms operated by owners constituted 62 per cent of the whole number of farms in 1910 and 63.7 per cent in 1900; those operated by tenants 37.1 per cent in 1910 and 35.3 per cent in 1900; and those conducted by managers, was 7.1 per cent. This indicates that the decrease in the proportion of farms operated by owners was less during the last ten years than during the preceding ten years.

Farm Mortgages.
Of the total number of farms, 3,923,705, operated in 1910 by owners, there were 2,622,341, or 66.7 per cent reported as "owned free of debt," while 1,311,364, or 33.3 per cent, were reported as mortgaged. There were 45,975 farms for which no mortgage report was secured, and these are included in the farms reported as free from debt. The Census Bureau has no information respecting the indebtedness in farms leased to tenants or operated by managers.

In 1900 information was secured concerning the "owned farm homes." At that time 2,342,239, or 70 per cent, were reported as "free from debt." There has thus been a considerable greater increase in the number of mortgaged farms in the number of farms free from mortgage. The increase in the proportion of mortgaged farms from 1900 to 1910, however, was less than that from 1890 to 1900.

Acreage Group Proportions.
Of the whole number of farms those "19 acres and under" formed 13.1 per cent in 1910 and 11.7 per cent in 1900; those "50 to 99 acres," 23.8 per cent in 1910 and 23.8 per cent in 1900; those "100 to 174 acres," 23.9 per cent in 1910 and 24.8 per cent in 1900; those "175 to 474 acres," 15.4 per cent in 1910 and 15.1 per cent in 1900; those "over 500 acres," 2.3 per cent in 1910 and 2.6 per cent in 1900. There has thus been a slight relative decrease in the medium sized farms, namely, in the two groups falling between 50 and 174 acres in size, as contrasted with a slight relative increase in farms below as well as in farms above these limits.

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The Call



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

VOL. 4. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8. No. 251.

THE PAPERS ARE RIGHT

Because two prominent New York newspapers refused absolutely to publish an advertisement of the Marble Cutters' Union warning workers of the fact that there is a strike on in this city, many union men are indignant and denounce the papers in question. But these papers, in refusing the advertisement, manifested unexpected decency and unusual sense. Why should they, zealous supporters of the capitalist system as they are, be expected to do anything that would assist the union men in winning their battles? Why should union men, in times of trouble, turn to their enemies for support? This is actually what they have done in seeking the insertion of advertisements during labor troubles.

It is quite natural, proper and right that these same papers should unhesitatingly publish advertisements for non-union workers to break a strike. That is part of their business. They would be recreant to their duty, they would be false to their supporters, if they refused to do so.

Union workers might as well recognize the simple fact that the capitalist press is not published in their interests. They might as well understand that when they seek the support of that press they are guilty of an action as foolish as though they went to the bosses against whom they are on strike and sought contributions from them in support of the strike.

They have had plenty of practical demonstrations of the truth of these facts, yet they seem not to have learned them. Consequently, they are surprised and hurt when papers which they have supported very rightly and naturally refuse to support in return.

These papers are not published in the interests of the working class and surely the unions have had ample illustration of it. Yet time and again the union men crawl to the papers, begging for "fair treatment" or trying to purchase publicity. While the papers naturally desire union money, the same as they desire all other money, they at least show intelligence in refusing to accept it for services that would be detrimental to the capitalist class.

Unions can neither influence these papers nor purchase them through advertising. But union support is necessary to the existence of such papers. Union support diverted from them and given to papers which consistently support the cause of the working class would speedily cause a revolution in the newspaper world. But while unions give their support and meekly endure the kicking and cuffing given in return they must expect the treatment they received in this instance.

DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF SUNSHINE

Some forty years ago a British professor of economics demonstrated to his own satisfaction at least that "hard times" were caused by certain spots on the sun. His theory being a welcome excuse for capitalist robbery, received some consideration, but finally was forgotten as more ingenious reasons were evolved.

This year the theory has been resurrected in a new form by a British medical publication, which suggests that the labor unrest in Great Britain and on the European continent is due also to the sun. This time, however, the spot theory is abandoned, and it may be said that the unrest is due to the fact that there were no spots on the sun.

The professor of forty years ago argued that the spots minimized the normal heat and light to such an extent that the crops partially failed. The new theory is that there was so much heat and light that the workers became restless through "actinic poisoning" and tried to ease their discomfort by going on strike, running amuck at the economic system generally and behaving somewhat like tormented cattle in fly-time. They had too much sunshine and they couldn't stand it, and so went on a general rampage.

It is handy of course to have a celestial body on which to lay the blame for the industrial mismanagement of the ruling class, but this sunshine theory might be reinforced by illustrations, if its promoters have not exhausted all their ingenuity in devising it.

For instance, it could be explained that New York escaped the unrest for the reason that there are some 400,000 dark rooms in the working class districts of the city, and the tenements generally are devised to admit the smallest possible amount of sunshine, as also are the sweatshops and factories and other holes in which the workers are exploited, whereas in European cities where the buildings are lower and admit more sunshine the working class necessarily felt its effects more.

Also it might be suggested that the way to keep the workers quiet is to keep them in the dark—both physically and mentally.

APPLYING AMERICAN METHODS

The reports that Joseph and Jacob Goldberg, extradited from Austria for burglaries committed in this country, are going to seek a light sentence by divulging the working of an "inner circle" of international political criminals should make people sit up and take notice. The tale as now related is a wild and wonderful thing, with a beautiful twenty-year-old woman as a leader of the anarchists, with secret bands robbing in order to get money to "topple rulers from their throne," and with all the other ear marks of the cheap, sensational novel.

But in America we have had plenty of proof that there is nothing of this character too absurd to meet with acceptance. The Goldbergs may, possibly, be merely applying to international political affairs, especially those which concern Russian refugees, the methods popularized by Harry Orchard and Ortie McManigal. They may be the forerunners of men willing, in order to save their own worthless necks, or to get dirty money for their treason, to swear away the lives of innocent persons.

If Russia, for instance, could through such means delude people into believing there exists an organized band of robbers, cut throats and swindlers who are using these means to overthrow her government, then it would become an easier matter to seize refugees. So far, through the Russian organizations and the Socialist party, these attempts have been frustrated. That Russia is now satisfied extradition is impossible and that she will accept this state of affairs is unthinkable. The appearance of a successful informer at this point would be an enormous advantage to Russia, and in the Goldbergs it is not impossible that the informers have been found.

Beulah Binford is going on the stage at a salary of \$250 a week. Now if Col. Astor would only take to the footlights the drama would have about all the uplifting it needs.

By the way Hearst is promoting aviation meets there is ground for the suspicion that he is going to fly for the Presidency, running having proved ineffective.

State Senator Sullivan's new concealed weapons law seems to have given criminals a much desired chance. They are the only ones not liable to arrest for carrying pistols.

The announcement in the news items of the day that "the anthropologists of the University of California have in their custody the most uncontaminated aborigine in the world," probably means that a man has been found really fit to head the Democratic or Republican ticket. "Ishi," the raw meat-eating cuss in question, would look all right on the ballot.

Letters to the Editor.

CONCERNING REFERENDUM C.

Editor of The Call:

The pending amendment to reduce the national dues is a stupendous mistake. Surely, no member who takes the trouble to familiarize himself with the facts will vote for it.

Let us take a look at these facts. As for the by-laws department in the national office, it is expected to bring in as much as it costs. It may, therefore, be dismissed from consideration so far as this question is concerned.

If the amendment were carried, the amount of dues received, after deducting the mileage, would be about twelve hundred dollars per month. Supplies, literature, buttons, etc., would bring the net receipts up to about two thousand dollars.

Now, as to the expenses. The expenses for organizers could be cut out entirely. The press service from Washington, D. C., could be abolished, though it ought not to be. We could cease to pay the wages of an assistant for Comrade Berger, and let him shift for himself in order to get the necessary assistance to ship out hundreds of thousands of his speeches. These are just about the only items of expense that could be cut.

The wages paid to employees in the office and to the foreign translator-secretaries are more than a thousand dollars per month, and are constantly increasing. Hereafter the printing bills will not likely be less than \$1,000 in any month. It costs nearly two hundred dollars per month to publish the Monthly Bulletin. Exchange, general expenses, telegrams, telephone, equipment, light, mimeograph supplies, stationery, etc., take several hundred dollars more. And there's the rent, which has been \$100 per month, but which will hereafter be more, because more room is necessary.

These necessary expenditures come to at least \$4,000 per month.

Just take your pencil and try to figure out how \$4,000 is going to be paid with \$2,000.

Then vote against the amendment. Besides it is a shame to retrench.

We need to expand instead of retrenching.

We need to expand the news service. We need to expand our incipient leaflet and pamphlet industry into an enormous Socialist publishing business. We need to expand the Woman's Department until it shall reach every woman in the land with the message of emancipation. We need to expand the agitation among the unions. We need to have more money to give active assistance in every battle of the class war.

Furthermore, the Presidential campaign is fast approaching, in which the national office should have enough money to flood all unorganized communities in the land with propaganda literature.

In conclusion, do you know where this amendment originates? It emanates from a privately owned publishing house, which exploits the movement for individual profit. And naturally it tries to prevent the development of the national organization to take on the publishing of Socialist works even at the expense of destroying the efficiency of the national organization.

In view of all these facts, it would be nothing short of a crime against the cause to reduce the dues at this time.

BARNEY BERLYN.
Chicago, Sept. 3, 1911.

Editor of The Call:

The two views on Referendum C, published in The Call, are antagonistic to the intended innovation. Besides, the arguments put forward are not entirely fair. The purpose of the referendum has not been clearly stated. Not a reduction of the total dues (a quarter almost everywhere), but a different distribution is proposed. Not a weakening, but a strengthening of our organization is intended.

The locals and branches should benefit by the proposed change. Instead of receiving 10 cents from each member, the branches of Local New York, e. g., would receive 12. In cities where no subdivisions exist the locals would be benefited. That a change of our State constitution would be necessary is admitted. Such a referendum will be initiated, and no doubt, be carried by an overwhelming vote. The local by-laws need no change. In anticipation of just such a national referendum, a clause was inserted by the last city convention to the effect that no local can charge to the branches no more than 5 cents in addition to the amount paid per stamp to the State Committee.

The uninitiated might say: Must the whole party machinery be set in motion for the sake of 3 cents? Every active member will quickly discern that this was absolutely necessary.

Take, as an example, my own branch, the fifth. With a membership of 350, it has a regular monthly income of \$35, while its expenditures for all purposes are far above \$100; sometimes more than \$150. At first sight, numbers like these would puzzle not only a Tammany politician, but even many party members. The difference is partly made up by subletting our rooms on certain days, by the sale of books and collections at our lectures, by a headquarters fund, to which about fifty comrades contribute, and by a literature fund, replenished from time to time by half the above amount. Strict economy prevails; our various financial secretaries would, if their talents were known, receive alluring offers from J. P. Morgan. Most comrades charge neither for cards nor for postage expenses. Lecturers are rarely paid for their services. Our caretaker receives the princely sum of \$10 per month, which some of our members would like to reduce to one-half.

Yet a deficit (no word is known better in our branch and committee meetings) creeps in every month, and an appeal for extra contributions has to be made every now and then. If this appeal is made at a regular meeting, the majority, who are too poor to make special payments, look as if guilty of a horrible crime, remembering the glass of beer or ginger ale they

recklessly indulged in the evening before. Besides, no like to step forward with a dime when he sees comrades who are better off chip in a dollar. The result is a sum absolutely inadequate for the purpose. One thing, however, happens regularly. After such an appeal the attendance of the meeting falls off. But we need the money. Special assessments were proposed and tried; they proved complete failures. The only way the money could be raised was to send letters to comrades with supposedly larger pocketbooks or endowed with a never-failing spirit of self-sacrifice. Even such letters are beginning to lose their effect. This is the condition of the branch which is considered the strongest financially, and which, through its activity, has won the admiration and ready support of numerous Socialists, even outside of its territory. The money is raised eventually; we would steal it if we could not get it in any other way. But the effort spent in collecting it is quite out of proportion to the amount in question.

Will the 3 cents help us to solve the problem? Our 350 members would pay \$126 yearly more to the branch than they are paying now. But all donations obtained through appeals last year, which ended with a small balance in our treasury, amounted to about \$140. Some comrades will look at this figure rather incredulously; they expected an additional zero after all the efforts described above. No, \$140 is the correct figure. We would not yet be out of our quandary, but we would raise the \$14 still missing without further raids on the national treasury.

Some have proposed to raise the dues to 30 cents. This was tried formerly; for instance, in the 17th Assembly District. A falling off in membership was the immediate result. A quarter seems to have become the standard monthly contribution, and if we intend to organize the broad mass of the working people, we should never go beyond it.

There are other branches in the city for which the innovation would mean far more than for Branch 5, which, at a recent meeting, unanimously instructed its delegates to support the motion of Local Philadelphia in the Central Committee. Take, for instance, Branch 2. Last year I had occasion to attend four successive meetings of the branch. The comrades spent nearly all their time in trying to raise the income of their branch by a few paltry dollars in order to maintain their headquarters—the Socialist center of a territory more valuable for our propaganda at present than almost any of the Southern States. At a meeting of the organizers, last Friday, the delegate of the same branch declared that quite a number of his comrades were willing to distribute literature, but that their money went all for supporting their headquarters, and that they could not spend a cent for buying leaflets.

Not one cent for buying leaflets, and in July the national office spent \$1,174.40 only to pay its office force. Does not this fact alone impress on every fair-minded comrade the conviction that we are building up merely the framework of a big national organization, because we leave our fighting units without the most necessary sinews of war?

When the national constitution of the party was adopted our membership was insignificant, and a large percentage of our dues had of necessity to be set aside for the National Executive if we wanted to have one at all. When I joined the party, in 1907, the dues had reached a total which enabled the national organization to make its difference felt with respect to strength. It then received \$1,355 from 27,000 members. In the following year we had a rousing campaign. When Referendum C is carried we shall have 100,000 members, whose 2 cents monthly will mean an income of \$2,000 for the national office.

Restriction of expenses will become necessary, though not for very long. For the party membership will grow in leaps and bounds. But such an exercise of economy will have the most wholesome effect on the party management. It is necessary to call a halt when we see that in July, 1910, \$725 was paid for wages and only \$600 for speakers, while a year later \$1,197 was spent for the former and only \$553 for the latter. Our workmen do not pay their quarters to have an expensive corps of clerks. They want the bulk of the money to be expended for propaganda. We also know that a quarter spent in a live branch will do more toward the spread of Socialism than a dollar

spent in the national office. This is the case even now; the efficiency of the branches will be greater after the most annoying financial difficulties have been removed.

That a branch like my own, which ran three lecture courses last winter, held a hundred street meetings during the campaign, increased the number of voters 21 per cent over the figure of 1908, distributed 125,000 pieces of literature since January, and increased its membership from 200 to 350 in little more than a year, besides founding a new branch, which counts 110 members now, should constantly go begging for money, while the national office pays more wages to its clerks in one month than all the members of our branch pay into our treasury in thirty months, is a condition almost incredible.

Notwithstanding the assertion of Comrade Lee, the activities of the national office requiring more money should become smaller instead of larger. The individual States get little or no help from the national office, and the others get very little benefit from such assistance, as the receipts from those States, respecting their membership, clearly show.

If Comrade Gerber thinks we ought to imitate Germany, where the national dues are being increased, he knows very little of the development of the party in that country. Our comrades abroad gave sparingly to the national organization and captured the industrial centers first. These are well-nigh impregnable now, so that a larger percentage of the dues, which mostly come from the cities, can now safely be set aside for the purpose of capturing the agricultural districts. There is logic in such a procedure, but we are scarcely where our German comrades were thirty years ago.

While I have quite a number of other arguments in defense of Referendum C, I wish to call the attention of the comrades to only one point more which should not be lost sight of. The total membership of the national, the State, and the local organizations, and consequently, their incomes, increase all the time. But when a branch reaches a certain membership—at most 400 or 500—it must be divided. New headquarters must be established, considerable expenses must be met, and a heavy deficit threatens the members for the next twelve months.

Let us build up our local groups, and thus strengthen our State and national organizations. Referendum C, if carried, will help us to do this.

Yours fraternally,
KARL HEIDEMANN.
New York, September 3, 1911.

THE NORWICH PROPOSITION.

Editor of The Call:

While to Comrade Hunter the referendum of Local Norwich appears absurd, to me it does not, for the reasons that will follow below.

As matters are now, we could forever go on voting on a proposition. What would prevent the local that brought up the referendum "that the membership should not have the power to re-elect whomsoever it would" from immediately resubmitting the above referendum? I am sure they could succeed in obtaining the necessary number of locals to endorse same, and then the National Secretary would have to put the referendum once more to the membership for them to vote on it.

Should the referendum of Local Norwich carry, and the membership knowing that for a period of six months no proposition adopted by them can be repeated, they will—

1. Make a careful study of the referendum before them, weigh the arguments pro and con, and this will result in an intelligent vote. As a member of the party who has carefully watched how referendums are voted on by the members of the branch I belong to, and this I am sure is the case with almost all other branches, the above method has been the exception, rather than the rule.

2. The membership will be cured of the sleeping habit, inasmuch as the Hunters, Hiquilts et al. will be on the lookout for undesirable referendums, and will, through pen and voice, keep the membership awake. They will thus "not allow a few to decide that the party shall support" (a) in the next election" (Comrade Hunter's fear that this may happen should the referendum carry).

3. A saving of hundreds of dollars, the cost of putting a referendum before the membership, and of otherwise wasted energy, which money and energy can be put to better use.

MAURICE S. CALMAN, D. B. S.
New York City.

REFERENDUM "C"

By A. W. RICKER, Associate Editor, Appeal to Reason.

I want to sound a note of alarm regarding National Referendum "C," that is now before the membership. The party members should wake up, in my humble judgment, and seriously consider what this means. We believe that if they will do so and take the trouble to be sure to have their votes recorded, that it will meet an overwhelming defeat.

We are on the eve of the greatest national campaign this country ever witnessed, and surely this is not the time to cripple the National Office by cutting down the dues, and thus rendering the Executive Committee powerless.

Socialism is at last an issue which the old parties cannot ignore. For ten years we have struggled, fought and hoped for the coming of the time when as a party we would gain a public hearing. Many of us were in at the birth of the movement. We know what it has cost in sacrifices of time, energy and health. We have "soaped boxes" it when we were ready at any time to dodge eggs. We have tried in the old days to get before unions only to be met with a frowning refusal. We have seen this time pass, and the time come when for a union man not to be a Socialist is to be a nonentity. We have seen the party grow and spread even in the Solid South, notwithstanding our

efforts in that direction were at first ridiculed. Much of all this has been due to the national organizers and speakers sent over so-called barren territory by the National Office.

It is not a time to "knock" but to "boost."

Between elections we need to spread the propaganda; at election time to concentrate where success is possible.

If we cut down the national dues, the weak States will suffer between elections, and we will be powerless at election time to render aid where success is possible.

Let us defeat Referendum "C" and then go to work with a will to increase our membership and thus our financial resources.

Two Scotsmen met on board a steamer going to the United States, but rough weather was too much for one of them. When they saw each other a few days later Jamie greeted his friend warmly, and proceeded to make him comfortable with a deck chair and some rugs, remarking with a laugh: "Why, Willie, man, ye're lookin' years older than when I saw ye last!"

"Sma' wunner at that, Jamie," was the reply. "I've had several berth-days, ye ken, since I cam' on board the steamer."

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA

E. ROUBANOVITCH in L'Humanite.—Translated by Richard Perin.

After two consecutive years of good crops Russia is now entering into a period of scarcity.

At the present time the eastern section of European Russia and the western portion of Siberia are officially declared to be in an alarming condition. In the valley of Ural and in those of Tobolsk, of Irkutsk and of Irtysh, a territory equal in extent to that of France, Germany and Austro-Hungary combined, a terrible drought, which has lasted since the month of May, has completely destroyed all fodder and corn.

Now in that region, as indeed in all the rest of the country, the peasants have no savings and no provisions, and the terrible spectre of famine already confronts millions upon millions of them.

The situation is no better in the valley of the Volga. The governments of Samara, Astrakhan, several districts of the governments of Kazan, Simbirsk and Saratov—a territory greater than that of France—corn and fodder have also been destroyed by the July drought, during which the temperature almost daily exceeded 50 degrees centigrade.

Here, too, the great majority of the peasants have no provisions and requests for aid are already beginning to pour in; even the zemstvo of Kazan is urgently demanding from the government 9,000,000 rubles, (about \$4,500,000) and credit so that public works may be undertaken in order to give work to the famished peasants.

As to the central and western portions of Russia the reports at hand are not yet complete enough to warrant definite statements. But in any event, even in these favored regions, the crop will be much less than that of the two preceding years. In the Caucasus it will be even below the average.

The situation is so alarming that the government of Stolypin has had to abandon its plan of optimism. By order of the Minister of Finance, Kovkovev, a conference was recently called to discuss "the poor crops and the measures made necessary thereby." To this conference were invited the representative four Ministers and members of the State Bank, as well as delegates from several private banks.

Why the banks? Because this conference, or "consultation," had for its purpose the discussion of "measures to be taken to prevent the excessive exportation of Russian corn."

The Minister of Finance, together with the Minister of Commerce, requested the banks to extend long credits which would permit the producers of corn to keep their crops in the granaries as long as possible so as to prevent them being sold abroad at ridiculous prices; he requested the banks to increase advances to the producers and to lower the rate of interest.

It is reported that the government met with a formal refusal on the part of the private bankers. The latter stated that the measures to be taken were of an entirely different nature. It would be necessary, according to them, to place the means of communication to transport rapidly the corn of that part of the country where it will be abundant to the eastern portions of Russia, where there will be a scarcity. As to the conditions of credit, they would be established by the free play of competition, according to the needs of the market, the fluctuations of which are beyond the ability of the most far-sighted Ministers to forecast.

The Russian Government, dissatisfied with the results of this first "conference" is about to call a second.

It declares that it deems the situation very menacing and again insists that adequate measures be taken.

Without even awaiting the result of the new "consultation" the newspapers of all shades of opinion announce that the banking measures seem to them totally inadequate and without any bearing upon the difficulties of the enormous majority of cereal producers, that is to say, the millions of peasant workers.

The paradoxical situation of the Russian peasant is well known. Having no savings and sunk in the blackest misery he is obliged to sell the greater part of his crop, whether it be good or bad, immediately after the harvest.

This is why the money lenders and usurers can, toward the end of the harvest, exact their own terms, and the peasant the product of his labor to greedy men at forced and ridiculous prices.

The granaries are filled with cereals, but the granaries belong to the nobility and the monopolists who speculate upon the famine of the peasants. Instead of coming to the rescue peasants are obliged to buy their own corn at exorbitantly high prices. To be sure, the nobility and the great merchants ship corn abroad without being subject to any regulations save that of the condition of the world's market.

It may, then, be clearly seen who is going to profit by the measures proposed to the banks by the government. It is the merchants and usurers who have need of cash to buy at a low price the product of the peasants' labor. The loan will only be to monopolists who speculate on the peasants' misery.

The measures which Kovkovev proposes to the banks simply prove that capitalism is in control of Russian agriculture.

These measures square perfectly with the agrarian policy of Stolypin, who desired that the Russian Government should support the "strong" peasants, but that it had almost no concern for the "weak" peasant.

The "reforms" of Stolypin have been pitifully abortive, and it is in the midst of a famine crisis that the effect of his mistaken reform possibly will be completed.

While expecting this inevitable crisis the journals demand that steps be taken to save the peasants. The Rossolski Slovo of Moscow gives a list of the public works which should be immediately started, and as these public works only require the insignificant sum of 200,000,000 rubles, the Moscow Journal naturally demands the early assembly of the Duma and the Council of the Empire.

The speculation in corn is one of the most terrible evils of the Czar's regime. Its effective regulation is inseparable from economic and political changes. That is why the famine may become in Russia the starting point of a profound political crisis.

According to the economists, specialists in these matters, the famine will reach its height in 1912. This is also the year of the general elections to the Duma.

The near future is pregnant with decisive events, and the Socialist party, democratic and revolutionary, will do well to forget their petty quarrels and to prepare to present a united front to the approaching crisis.

The announcement that Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of the most aristocratic university in the country, Harvard, has become a Socialist, will doubtless be a rather surprising bit of information to many people. And when it is recalled that not so very long ago, when he was president of Harvard, Dr. Eliot was a pronounced anti-Socialist, and was a prominent member of the Civic Federation, which was organized very largely to war on Socialism, the change in Dr. Eliot's mental attitude is quite remarkable.

It may be only a coincidence, but ever since Dr. Eliot became ex-president of Harvard, and he was assured of a most comfortable old age pension, provided by wealthy Harvard alumni, his mental breadth and sympathies have gradually widened, until, at length, he has conceded the gist of the Socialist philosophy.

Soon after Dr. Eliot's retirement he published his five feet of books, which no one remembers now, and then he enunciated his famous twentieth century creed, which was in spirit definitely Socialist, although not recognized as such in the daily papers.

A few months ago Dr. Eliot was in Mexico, and although at that time he was careful to say that he was not a Socialist, he visited the City Hall and publicly expressed great pleasure at the thoroughness and honesty of the Socialist municipal administration.

Next it was announced that E. A. Eliot, Jr., a grandson of President Eliot, a Harvard junior, is one of the hardest workers in the Harvard Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, which has a membership of fifty. He recently composed a stirring poem entitled "Socialists' March," which was published in the Harvard Illustrated Magazine.

On July 6, 1911, Dr. Eliot spoke in Boston, where he most appropriately pictured a new Declaration of Independence suitable for the masses in the year 1911. He said that the average citizen is really not much more independent now than the colonist before 1776. Monopoly and industrial yokes are to be resisted today, said Dr. Eliot. There were eight sections in his new declaration of independence, plank 6 being the one in which he comes out flat-footed for the Socialist program. It reads as follows: "Land and all instruments of production and distribution of products should belong to society as a whole." If this is not Socialism, what is it? The demand of the Socialist party is the social ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the democratic management of the same for the common good. To secure this demand over 50,000,000 man need to be organized into a class-conscious body, known as the Socialist party, into which they are to be recruited from all sections of the population, and the party is to be organized and the party is to be organized and the party is to be organized.

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