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# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

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400 FRANK STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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## JOHN J. McNAMARA MUST BE TRIED IN LOS ANGELES

### Bordwell Turns Down Bill of Exceptions Filed by Defense.

### CASE BEGINS OCT. 11

### Judge's Decision Will Not Be Appealed—Another Arrest Is Reported.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 12.—Judge Bordwell, before whom John J. and James B. McNamara will be tried on October 11 on indictments charging dynamiting and murder in connection with the wrecking of the Los Angeles Times plant, ruled yesterday that John J. McNamara must be tried in Los Angeles, and not at Indianapolis, from which city he was kidnapped by Burns detectives.

The bill of exceptions filed by counsel for McNamara questioned the jurisdiction of the Superior Court, but the court held it had jurisdiction. Cyrus McNutt, one of the lawyers for the defense, said there would be no appeal from his decision.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, called at county jail yesterday to see the McNamara brothers. He was accompanied by Clarence S. Darrow and Joseph Scott, attorneys for the McNamaras, and several local labor leaders.

When he left the jail Gompers said he and John J. McNamara were friends of long standing, but that he had never met James B. McNamara before. Their talk was along union labor lines.

LAKIMORE, N. Dak., Sept. 12.—Stephen K. Smyth was arrested here yesterday on suspicion of being one of the men wanted in connection with the alleged dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times Building.

McNamaras Annoyed by Jailers.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 7.—Burns operatives have decided the McNamara brothers are having too much liberty in the Los Angeles County jail and have instructed Sheriff W. A. Hammill to keep the men strictly within the narrow bounds of the steel cage where they have heretofore only been confined at night.

The steel barred cells are enclosed in a steel walled room about fourteen feet square. There is a narrow passage all around the cells and when the prisoners were permitted to walk around the outside of the cells it gave them an opportunity to get near an outside window, to breathe pure air and to walk and exercise.

Cutting off that privilege will work a severe hardship on the men and especially on John J. McNamara, who feels the need of the walk around and around the narrow room, where he paced hour after hour, much of the time with a book in hand, and only stopping at intervals to make notes on a pad he kept on a small table in his cell.

To make the punishment more severe Burns men ordered two small potted plants, which the prisoners prized very highly, removed from the cell. One of these was a fern which the boys tended and nourished throughout the months they have been in jail. Formerly friends of the McNamaras who called were permitted to take them flowers and this was a source of comfort to them. All flowers have been prohibited and no explanations have been given for this action. It is believed Burns intend to wear the men down by close confinement and petty annoyances and to increase their discomfort as the day of trial approaches.

Attorneys for the defense declined to make any statement, but they confirmed the report that the men had been put in close confinement.

Forty Workmen Next Week.

To try 40 men will be put on trial on September 16 to answer to the charge of picketing. These men were arrested several months ago accused of violating the infamous ordinance under which 400 workers have been arrested and many of them imprisoned.

The city prosecutor has taken an active interest in these cases, and upon their trial will make another strenuous effort to secure convictions and prison sentences against the men.

All of these men are out on bail, being held in the amount of \$50 each. Nearly all the men are carpenters, drivers, mechanics and others in the employ of local breweries. These men won their strike two months ago and all have returned to work.

There are two metal workers in the list and special attention has been given to their cases, as all metal workers have been especially prosecuted whenever an opportunity is offered.

## ORANGE VOTES AGAINST COMMISSION FORM

ORANGE, Sept. 12.—Eighty-eight more voters of Orange, who know how to vote, showed they wanted the Walsh Act for commission government rejected than showed they wanted it, and Orange will stick to the old form of government until the special committee of citizens appointed by Mayor Seymour makes its report on a new charter, and the new charter is adopted.

Had the figures been the other way the outcome would have been the same, for not the necessary 50 per cent of last year's vote had been registered in favor of commission government. The tally showed 1,289 for and 1,377 against it. The vote polled last year was 3,300, so that 1,000 had to be in favor of the new government today if it was to have even a chance to win.

## HOLD CONFAB ON PUNISHING LYNCHERS

### G. v. Tener Determined to Bring Coatesville Murderers to Justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—Governor John K. Tener held a conference at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel today with Senator Boies Penrose and Attorney General John C. Bell. Immediately after finishing his talk the Governor left for Harrisburg.

When asked the nature of the Governor's visit to the city, Bell said: "I have been so busy recently with this probe of the municipal government that I had no time to confer with Governor Tener concerning the prosecutions in connection with the lynching of Zack Walker at Coatesville. That is the reason he came here."

"The Governor wants every power of this commonwealth employed to bring the perpetrators to justice at once, and I will carry out his instructions."

According to a dispatch from Harrisburg, Deputy Attorney General Jesse B. Cunningham, in expressing the commonwealth's determination to get to the bottom of the lynching, said the State will get the facts, even if it be a matter of years, whether the county authorities continue the prosecution or not.

The list of men subpoenaed from Coatesville, that will appear before the Grand Jury investigation, which resumes in West Chester tomorrow, comprises some of Coatesville's most wealthy and influential citizens. The list follows:

William F. Worth, millionaire, and manufacturer; Councilman H. B. Spackman, Joseph Humpton, associated with the Lukens Iron and Steel Company; William H. Ridgway, a noted Sunday school lesson writer; Douglas Perkins, Manufacturer; Frank L. Campbell, editor of Coatesville Times, and William Robinson, a barber.

## CHARTER COMMITTEE WILL STAND PAT

The joint legislative committee which is preparing the new city charter will have ready by next Saturday all the amendments which it will recommend to the Legislature next Monday.

On the authority of Senator Cullen, the chairman of the Cities Committee of the Upper Chamber, the clauses which give to the Mayor the veto power over subway franchises and routes will be retained and the committee will also report in favor of the Mayor's suggestion for a small and paid Board of Education.

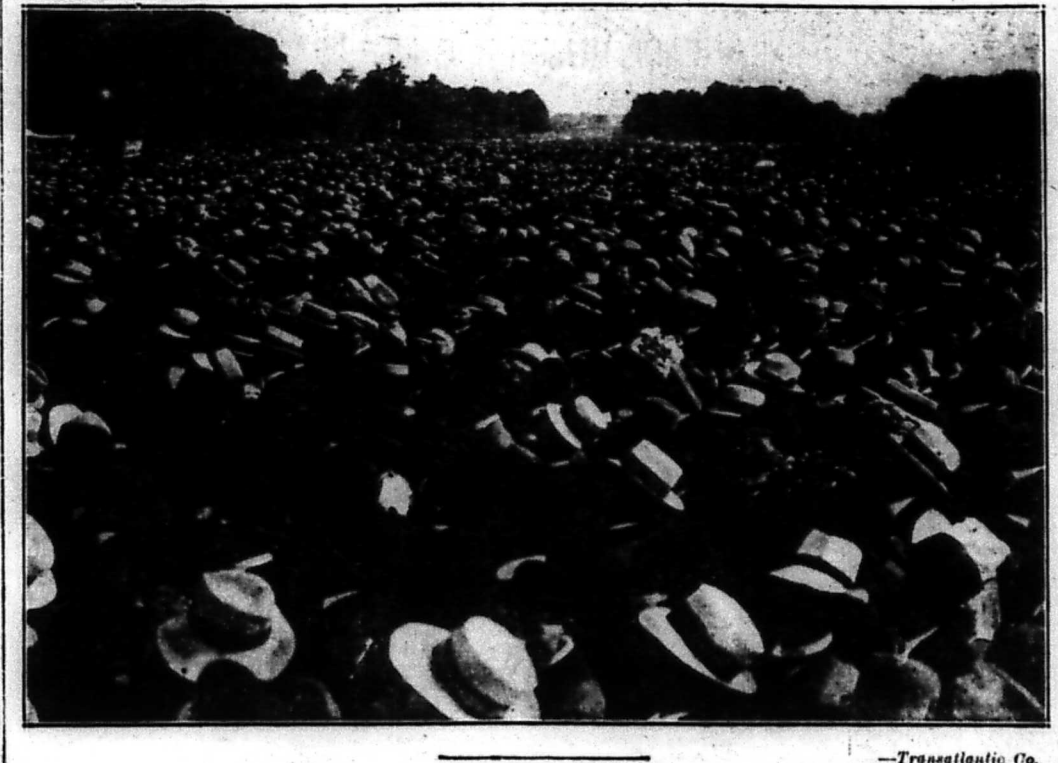
Senator Cullen explained, however, that while it was the intention of the committee to stand pat on these two provisions, conditions might arise when the new charter is discussed in Albany which would lead to a modification of these clauses as well as changes in several other amendments which were to be proposed by the committee.

## \$50,000 CASH FAILS TO BAIL CONFIDENCE MAN

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—S. A. Potter, alias George W. Post, said by federal officials to be one of the best known gold brick and green goods men in the world, was arrested today by C. F. Deswoy, division superintendent of the Department of Justice, on a charge of operating a confidence game.

Potter and two companions, for whom federal officials are searching, are said to have netted \$1,500,000 in the past few years by the operation of their schemes.

## SCENE AT GERMAN SOCIALISTS' ANTI-WAR MEETING IN BERLIN



French Cabinet Meets to Examine Germany's Counter Proposals in Moroccan Affair. Socialist Agitation Has Rendered Conflict Impossible, Despite Rumors to the Contrary.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Cabinet Council met this afternoon and examined the German counter proposals in regard to Morocco. There will be a general meeting of the Cabinet on Thursday to take final action.

The French reply to Germany's demands will, it is thought, firmly adhere to the original French proposals and will decline to grant any special commercial privileges to Germany. It will insist on French control over Morocco.

A German balloon with photographs aboard landed at Verdun, a strongly fortified town in the Department of the Meuse, this afternoon.

The balloonists were detained, and the French military authorities notified.

The strangers are said to have ascended at Frankfurt-on-the-Main for a pleasure trip, but the discovery of numerous freshly taken photographs in their possession led the local authorities to hold them.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Reuters' Telegram Company says that it has received a communication from a high diplomatic source in London to the effect that Germany's reply to the French proposals in regard to Morocco has caused great disappointment. If the German proposals were accepted, according to this communication, they would practically involve a condominium over Morocco economically and politically and would mean that France and Germany would be on the same footing.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 12.—Agents of the German army are buying horses in Denmark on a big scale. Ordinary prices have been nearly doubled within the last few days as a consequence.

Denmark has formally complained of Germany using Danish waters for the maneuvers of her warships with-

out asking permission as being contrary to international practice. The public outcry continues as the Germans are taking soundings and surveying.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—A report circulated in financial circles that Germany had withdrawn the cruiser Berlin from Agadir was officially denied this evening. The Berlin has been at Agadir since she relieved the German gunboat Panther, whose unexpected appearance at the Moroccan seaport gave rise to the present dispute between France and Germany.

No further developments in the Moroccan affair are expected, pending the receipt of France's reply to the German note. The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, is in Dresden with his family, awaiting the next move by his government.

It is generally admitted that the anti-war agitation by the German socialists is becoming too formidable to be much longer ignored.

(By Laffan News Bureau.)

JENA, Sept. 12.—It is very clear that there will be no split in the Social Democratic party as the result of the annual convention now in session.

Yesterdays anti-war resolution was carried and also the resolution directing the Social Democrats to vote for liberal and progressive candidates under specified circumstances.

August Bebel remains the most prominent figure of the congress. He has spoken frequently and with some of his old time fire.

Molkenbush is second in activity and importance and seems to be designated as the successor of Bebel as president. The insurgent element is well represented by Rosa Luxemburg, Red Rosa as she is called, and she is attacking the Bebel committee daily. Revisionists have hitherto been

quiescent, although the silence of Bernstein's followers evidently is due to the approaching elections and the need of a united front.

Bankers and business men arriving from Europe yesterday aboard the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie were much interested in the new developments in the dispute between France and Germany over the Moroccan situation and spoke of the possibilities of a European war. All seemed to think that the chances of war were remote, but the consensus of opinion on the ship was that the new turn affairs had taken was a serious one and might mean trouble.

Cecil Grenfell, the English banker who was engaged in the reorganization of the Southern Iron and Steel Company, said: "France will not give way beyond a certain point, and the situation this morning seems much more serious than when I left the other side. I intended to spend several months here in the reorganization work, but now I may feel it necessary to return within a week."

"It is a perfectly natural sequence that Germany should wish to annex a part of Morocco because of her policy of commercial expansion. I am quite positive she doesn't want any part of the Congo, but that she does want a piece of Morocco."

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, regarded the European situation as a serious one, but could not imagine that it would result in war.

James A. Blair, Jr., of the Wall street banking firm of Blair & Co., said that the talk in Europe was that if there was a fight between France and Germany it would wreck the commerce of Europe for twenty-five years to come. It was not thought, however, among bankers in England that the dispute would get beyond the arbitration stage. Germany's commercial ambitions were causing her, Blair said, to wish to acquire new territory where she could place her subjects without losing them.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CAUSED HIS DEATH

Coroner's Jury Finds Proprietor of Martha Washington Hotel Died for Lack of Medical Attendance.

At an inquest yesterday afternoon before Coroner Feinberg on the death of Arthur W. Eager, late proprietor of the Martha Washington Hotel, who died suddenly on August 11 last, the jury returned a verdict that he died of the diseases enumerated in the report of Coroner's Physician Weston, but that death was due to the lack of proper medical treatment.

It developed during the examination of witnesses that Eager was a Christian scientist, an usher in one of the churches, and a few hours before his death was visited by Mrs. Mary Wilson Meeker, Christian Science practitioner, of 80 Madison Ave.

After Mrs. Meeker's visit a physician was called, and Eager died while the physician was attending him.

According to the report of Dr. Weston, who made an autopsy, Eager had a rupture of the spleen, internal hemorrhages, patty heart and liver and chronic gastritis.

These conditions, according to the report, were due to malaria and were brought about by neglect of the disease.

## DIEGLE SAYS HE WILL TELL EVERYTHING

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS, Ind., Sept. 12.—"I'll tell all. Never mind what I'm writing. Call it my memoirs of Ohio politics if you want to. There will be no doubt of what I say after Monday."

Rodney J. Diegle, convicted sergeant at arms of the Ohio Senate, made the foregoing declaration at the French Lick Springs Hotel here today when he learned his sojourning place had become known.

Accompanying Diegle were his attorney, John Egan, of Dayton, and Detective Harry Bradbury, of Cleveland.

## CUBAN EDITORS MAY RETURN FROM EXILE

HAVANA, Sept. 12.—The Spanish Minister today conferred with the Secretary of State with the result that the journalists Villaverdes, who were deported a few weeks ago, will be allowed to return.

The expulsion of the Spanish Socialists Veytes and Chasco also was discussed. Their expulsion and excited members of the labor party in Spain.

## ENGINEER WILSON GETS JOB BACK

Man Whose Discharge Nearly Precipitated Strike on Ferryboats Reinstated by Dock Commissioner.

Jonathan A. Wilson, a marine engineer, who was dismissed from the Dock Department some time ago, was reinstated yesterday by Dock Commissioner Tomkins.

Wilson had been dropped on a charge of having failed to report an injury sustained by a stoker under him.

When Wilson was discharged a delegation of his fellow engineers appealed to Mayor Gaynor to have him put back, and there was an intimation that if he wasn't reinstated a strike would be declared among the engineers of the municipal ferryboats. Thereupon Mayor Gaynor said to the delegation:

"If you come here threatening to strike, let me tell you that if you strike not one man among you will be taken back to work while I am Mayor of this city."

The men did not strike, but the reinstatement of Wilson yesterday is considered a big victory for them, as well, of course, for Wilson.

## GIRLS IN PANIC AS CEILING FALLS

A falling ceiling yesterday buried one girl and caused a panic among twenty-five others employed by Klauber Bros. & Co., importers of lace and embroideries, who occupy the first and second floors of the building at 502 and 504 Broadway, which runs through to Crosby street. Because of the presence of nearly 100 male employees, the panic was checked before any one was injured.

The building where the accident occurred is an old one. When a piece of the ceiling 20x50 feet, dropped, Lily Dolan was sitting directly underneath. She collapsed from fright and plaster and slid from her chair under a table. Dan Rutter, a porter, picked her up uninjured.

The incident quickly caused a panic among the other girl employees. They ran to windows, but were restrained from jumping by the men. Some of them did climb down the fire escapes.

## GROUT DETERMINED NOT TO TESTIFY

### Still Fighting Against Being Made Witness in Union Bank Probe.

Edward M. Grout indicated yesterday that he would continue to oppose the efforts of the Superintendent of Banks to make him testify at the Union Bank investigation in Brooklyn. He applied to Justice Putnam in the Supreme Court to have a previous order rescinded, and it is believed that this presages an immediate appeal to the Appellate Division, which meets on October 1. Argument on the motion to rescind will be heard on Friday.

The object is to rescind an order issued on Saturday so that the matter may be whipped into shape for an immediate appeal without waiting for the printed forms. By the terms of the order Grout would have been arrested at the expiration of five days if he had not appeared before Edward Lane Dodge, deputy superintendent of banks, who is in charge of the Union Bank investigation. Justice Putnam allowed five days of grace because he wanted to give Grout a chance to avoid arrest by appearing voluntarily before the commission. As an appeal acts as a stay Grout may avoid arrest without complying with the terms of the order.

Grout took occasion to defend his own position with regard to a \$50,000 note which was repudiated by the Remsen Bank and Mortgage Company. In a typewritten statement he lays the whole blame on the Banking Department. He says that the department turned over four notes to him as good assets when he took charge as president after the reorganization of the Union Bank, and raises the question whether the mere repudiation of the note by the Remsen company has affected its actual value. Suit for face value of the note is now pending, he says. Anyhow, the bank was secured for the value of the note, he says, by additional collateral which was not mentioned on Monday. The additional collateral, according to Grout, was in the shape of good mortgages put up by David A. Sullivan, who, Grout says, he held personally liable for the note.

Direct Result of Call's Story.

The above announcement from Postmaster General Hitchcock comes as a direct result of an article in The Call on August 22 telling of the shameful treatment of Daniel J. Rooney, the "Dan Rooney" Hitchcock refers to.

In that article The Call told how after fifty-nine years of service in the New York postoffice Rooney came to the office one morning to find that he had "resigned," despite the fact that he had never signed a resignation paper.

The employees at the postoffice were outraged by the manner in which Rooney was dropped from service by Postmaster Morgan. When The Call had told of the brutal treatment of this white haired patriarch of 80, who had given his life to the service of the country, it created a sensation among the 6,000 postoffice employees and all over the city.

At the main postoffice every man bought two copies of The Call and the story was passed along from employee to employee. Copies of the paper were also mailed to the postoffice officials both in New York and Washington, and the widespread agitation The Call article called forth caused Hitchcock to finally come out for old age pensions for Government employees, referring in particular to the case of "Dan Rooney."

The History of Rooney.

The story of Rooney's dismissal as told in The Call on August 22 follows in part:

After he had faithfully served the United States Government for fifty-nine years, never missed a day, never received a calling down from his superiors, Daniel J. Rooney, who is nearly 80 years old, was thrown on the scrap heap by the aforesaid government of the richest nation on earth a few weeks ago.

Whether it was as a result of Postmaster Hitchcock's economy scheme or whether it was the efficiency of Postmaster Morgan that prompted such action, the fact remains that Rooney, who was a clerk in the general postoffice delivery, resigned his job, as he says, voluntarily, as other postoffice employees say, because he was requested to vacate his position. He is now depending upon his two children, who are themselves struggling hard for a living, for his board and keep.

When Rooney was asked by a Call reporter for the amount of The Call for turning him out in the end after fifty-nine years of service in the government, the old man said bitterly:

"In Germany, in France, in Italy, they pension post-office employees when they have grown too old to work in the most backward countries of Europe their pension government employees. In the United States, the most advanced country in the world, a faithful government servant, the age

## HITCHCOCK, STUNG BY CALL EXPOSE, OUT FOR PENSIONS

### Story of D. J. Rooney's Dismissal Cited by Postmaster.

### SALARIES ARE SMALL

### Men Cannot Save for Old Age, Head of Department Admits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Postmaster General Hitchcock announced today that he would recommend to Congress in his forthcoming annual report that some form of pension be granted to supernumeraries in the postal service.

The Postmaster General's announcement was made as the result of the cases of Daniel Rooney and Andrew H. De, each of whom served for many years in the New York City postoffice and who were dismissed by Postmaster Morgan some time ago when he became convinced their use impaired their further usefulness.

Mr. Hitchcock said he did not censure Postmaster Morgan, as the system now in vogue forced the retention of such employees, only to be dropped when they were old and helpless.

"These two dismissals," said the Postmaster General, "bring forcibly to mind the necessity for some form of action to protect supernumerated employees. It is my intention to bend my efforts toward a solution of the complex problem of pensions that has been pending for several years. I think the clerks not only in the Postoffice Department, but in the service throughout the country, should be cared for when they become too old to go on with their work."

In view of the increased cost of living the salaries paid are barely sufficient to enable the employees to meet current needs, and the opportunity to make provision for old age is small. These conditions suggest the adoption of measures that will insure government employees against want after they pass the period of actual service. Private business establishments in this and foreign countries find that such a course brings practical returns in increased loyalty and zeal of employees."

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## SOLDIERS GUARDING FRENCH MARKETS

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The food "riots" today spread to Saint Etienne and Cherbourg, where the soldiers were obliged to interfere to protect the market men from the irate women.

The Paris markets were all guarded by soldiers.

The riots are becoming more alarming to the shopkeepers. There have been riots today at Dunkirk, Nancy, Moulins, St. Etienne, Havre and Nevers. There were several small riots at the Paris markets and the Republican Guards were kept busy.

The rioters indulge in breaking eggs and hurling carrots and potatoes at the heads of the police and the troops.

## STRIKE MOVEMENT SPREADING IN SPAIN

MADRID, Sept. 12.—The strikers at Elbos, Santaner, Malaga and elsewhere are growing more determined. There have been many clashes.

The worst has been at Bilbao, where the soldiers fired upon the people. Street cars have been stopped, and the railroads and shipping of the port are almost idle. Many shops have closed.

The government is taking drastic measures to put down the strike owing to the political complexion given to the movement by the agitation of the Socialist leader, Pablo Iglesias, and the Republican, Soriano. Martial law has been ordered in Bilbao and 3,000 fresh troops have been sent there.

## SEATTLE PLANS TO OWN CITY RAILROAD

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 12.—Stirred by the agitation which has followed the recent demonstration against Judge Hanford of the United States Court and the city's victory over the Seattle, Boston and Southwestern Interurban Railroad, the City Council plans to condemn and purchase this line, operating it under municipal ownership.

Councilmen Griffiths last night introduced an ordinance providing for the purchase. It appraises the property at \$200,000.

## NOW DEATH LIST OF LEHIGH WRECK IS 30

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Miss Draper, of Lancaster, Pa., is dead of injuries received in the Lehigh Valley wreck at Manchester, August 27. Her death raises the list of dead to thirty.









# The Call



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VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13. No. 256.

## SAMUEL COMES INTO THE SOCIALIST CAMP

We cannot say that the Co-operative Commonwealth is brought perceptibly nearer by the decision of Mr. Gompers to support the candidacy of Job Harriman for Mayor of Los Angeles, but none the less the incident is interesting as illustrating that all men, even Mr. Gompers, are subject to economic determinism.

For years Mr. Gompers ignored political action and received many encomiums for his safe and conservative policy of denouncing Socialists and Socialism at every opportunity, and many times his utterances exasperated and irritated Socialists to no inconsiderable extent. It was certainly not an agreeable experience to them to hear their movement denounced as socially unsound, morally unwise and industrially impossible by the president of the American Federation of Labor. They knew he was mistaken, but as he was speaking from a peculiar point of vantage, effective reply was not easy.

And now when Mr. Gompers allies himself with and supports the candidacy of a well known representative of the industrially impossible, etc., creed, it might be supposed that there should be joy in the Socialist heaven over the assumed repentant sinner. However, rejoicings in this case might possibly be premature. A man does not "get" Socialism exactly as he "gets religion" at a camp meeting. The conversion of Mr. Gompers is probably not so much the result of a conviction of economic sin as it is of economic necessity.

Socialism hasn't attracted Mr. Gompers, but capitalism has driven him to the Socialists instead—which is a considerably different proposition.

What is really happening is that Mr. Gompers' economic world is falling to pieces around him, and Socialism is the only city of refuge at present available. Against the attacks of the California capitalists the old form of trade unionism which ignores political action is completely impotent. Otis and his associates, politically supreme in Los Angeles, render trade unionism powerless, and that supremacy must be wrested from them through political action. There is no other method possible and no other party available for that purpose except the Socialist party. Possibly this is about all that Mr. Gompers sees in the situation.

Still, even that much is encouraging. It is better to have Mr. Gompers with us than against us. Every little helps, and perhaps now that the ice is broken he may "get the habit" and help some more in the future.

In a certain sense, too, Mr. Gompers owes this much to the labor movement and the Socialist party. By casting his lot with the Los Angeles Socialists he is undoing the result of another political action in which he engaged some time ago, and which his present action now shows he repents of.

When Governor Marshall of Indiana was running for office last year Mr. Gompers gave him his support and influence, and threw all the support of the American Federation of Labor as far as he could in the same direction, on the principle of rewarding friends and punishing enemies. Marshall, however, rewarded his friend Mr. Gompers by turning over McNamara to the man stealer, Burns, and allowing the latter to kidnap him from the State without process of law. So Mr. Gompers is now trying to undo in California what he helped to do in Indiana. And in this work he can get none to assist but the Socialists, and as a consequence comes into the camp of the industrially wrong and politically impossible.

So while we by no means refuse or scorn his assistance, we may be excused for not making the event an occasion of extreme jubilation. It was not altogether unexpected, for Mr. Gompers has merely followed the example of many thousands of his one-time followers who have preceded him on the march to the Socialist camp. His stay may perhaps not be permanent among us, but even so, he can be temporarily made use of, like a large part of the casual material that drifts our way.

There has been so insistent a demand for the reproduction of Gordon Nye's THE FOOL VOTE, that splendid cartoon and comment published in The Sunday Call of September 10, that it has been decided to print it in the form of a broadside. The Fool Vote cartoon and all will occupy one side. On the other side will be Art Young's splendid "Just Facts," together with some thought provoking comment. It will be one of the best and most important pieces of propaganda literature ever gotten out. Refer back to the material of which it is composed. Then send in your orders. The price has been placed absolutely at the cost of production, \$1.50 per thousand. Those who wish copies should send in immediately, as it is impossible to print more than the number ordered. It will be the propaganda instrument of the season, and will be a mighty factor in building up the organization of the Socialist party. But send in orders at once. If you want 10,000 the order will be filled. If you can afford only 100 send in 15 cents and the order will be filled. But send in at once, as printing must begin this week.

## A TRAGEDY IN THE JUNGLE

Coincident with the decision to return to safe, sane and conservative methods of finance in Wall Street and in the meantime preach "The Gospel of Cheerfulness," comes the news of the suspension of the old established firm of J. B. Van Schaick & Co., which has been in business for nearly sixty years, and which has always been regarded as one of the most conservative concerns in the Street.

The cause of the failure so far has been withheld from the public, a proceeding not exactly calculated to promote cheerfulness or confidence in financial circles.

It is suggested that the cause is to be found in the fact that the "marginal traders doing business with the firm failed to keep up their margins on a falling market," which is only another way of saying that the game busted for want of cash players, a condition that is becoming very prevalent in the locality.

These tragedies of the financial jungle are, on the whole, of little direct interest to the workers, with the product of whose labor the game is played. The closing up of the Van Schaick joint means nothing in particular to them. Nor is any of the wealth they created lost thereby, but has merely passed to the possession of one group of players to another. The Van Schaick capital will reappear merged in larger capitals—probably that of the Morgan group.

While capitalists live by exploiting the workers and devouring each other, these tragedies must of necessity continue and the weakest go to the wall as always. It is a case of eat the other fellow or he will eat you. "Conservative" methods or "cheerfulness" can do nothing to modify the rigor of the game.

In all likelihood this event is merely a prelude to a series of similar occurrences which may introduce another of those periodical breakdowns inseparable from capitalist production, and which bring want and hunger to millions as in 1907.

While the workers permit their products to be used as gambling chips they may expect to be thrown out of work when the game is suspended, and thus shoulder part of the tragedy as a punishment for permitting the continuance of the game. Then the "Gospel of Cheerfulness" can be fittingly preached to them also.

## SOCIALISM IN CALIFORNIA

By MILA TUPPER MAYNARD.

Keep the eye on the Western coast of the United States. History is making there more rapidly than in any other part of the world, unless recent German and British symptoms of rapid progress become pronounced.

Among these sunset coast commonwealths none is likely to sweep more rapidly into world significance than California.

### Reliable Symptoms.

When any locality is in the eve of substantial Socialist victories three conditions will be met:

First—Pronounced radicalism in one or both of the old parties.

Second—A well organized labor movement working with and in the Socialist party.

Third—A party organization in good working order, following a consistent policy on clear-cut class lines. In California every one of these conditions is found. The second is less general than could be wished for, but an excellent beginning has been made.

The superficial student of progress might naturally think that non-Socialist radicalism would steal the wind from Socialist sails.

It is not the case. "Progressive" parties and measures are sure proof that the economic pressure is becoming irresistible, and that it is embodied in practical economic and political movements.

If, therefore, there were no other proof that the Socialist and labor movement of California were becoming formidable, the reform movement of the State would be ample evidence.

### Recent Reforms.

The last Legislature in California was the first in years not dominated by the Southern Pacific Railway. It was progressive under protest, much of the time, but progressive it was to a remarkable degree.

Woman's suffrage. Recall of all officials, including judges. Initiative and referendum. These are amendments submitted to be voted on October 10 of this year.

A long list of other amendments, most of them in some way desirable, will also go to the people.

The Socialists had no Legislators among these lawmakers. They had, of course, educated and agitated for these measures for two decades and so were fundamentally responsible, but they were a direct influence also.

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Irving is speaking constantly in the city and is also directing the campaign. His eloquence and enthusiasm is contagious. His meetings twice a week in a popular hall of the city are attracting an audience not reached at the Labor Temple.

R. A. Maynard has been speaking in the city and for the past month has spoken nightly in the Labor Temple (the magnificent home of the trades unions) to one large body of organized labor after another. The intensity of the enthusiasm manifested is tremendous.

A meeting in the largest auditorium in the city Sunday afternoon, August 20, to hear J. Stitt Wilson was packed to the topmost gallery. The capitalist paper conceded 2,500 in attendance.

### "Good Government Failure."

The Good Government administration has been a pronounced capitalist administration, although fighting some big corporations. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association fighting the unions has been in the saddle.

An anti-picketing ordinance was passed by these "Good Gooes" and has led to the veritable persecution of union men. Four hundred arrests with imprisonment have been made, although only four convictions were secured.

Internal feuds have also divided the administrative forces and a general discontent prevails much for the opposing candidate.

Only two candidates will be on the final ticket after the primaries, so that the fight will be clear cut between the Socialist and one other, probably Alexander, the present incumbent.

### Job Harriman.

The Socialist candidate for Mayor is the very incarnation of the class struggle. He thinks in terms of working class need and his loyalty is not only conviction, it is instinct.

For twenty years he has been a Socialist, and it will be remembered that he was the Vice President nominee after the unity convention that merged the Socialist Labor and Social Democratic parties.

He is a lawyer, but an important part of his business has been fighting working class battles in the courtroom.

The past year has been a strenuous one in Los Angeles. The unions have been in a fight for their lives. Arrests and prosecutions have followed each other with tragic frequency and Harriman has been in the thick of it.

Never was there an election in which class lines were drawn more clearly than this one in Los Angeles. With Job Harriman as candidate, not a vote will go for the Socialists unless there is a pronounced sympathy, not only with Socialist collectivism, but with the immediate battles of labor.

The victory in Berkeley was a different matter. There the vote evidently meant the desire of intelligent middle class people to see what a

brains, high-minded Socialist would do if given power.

There were few to feel the working class problem in that city of homes.

Here it is different. There is here a working class in Los Angeles fighting for its life and a candidate who is so identified with that class that no one will think of him except as a working class partisan.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Harriman will be a broad-minded, progressive Mayor, alert for the welfare of all right-minded citizens, but this will be little known by voters who are anxious that the workers should have a government primarily their own.

A victory won on this basis will be of tremendous significance.

### The State Party.

The organized Socialist party of California is strong.

The year preceding the election of 1908 the party numbered less than a thousand. Campaign year it rose to 2,500. In 1910 the dues paying membership rose to almost 5,000. A healthy condition prevails throughout the State.

In Berkeley the election of J. Stitt Wilson last spring, and one Councilman, gave great courage throughout the State.

San Bernardino came within six votes of electing Richardson Mayor.

Oakland polled more than 10,000 votes and forced an open fight through having won a place at the primaries.

The Legislatures in both the recent terms have passed radically new laws relating to party organization, primaries, etc. The necessity of conforming to these laws has been an embarrassment to the party in many ways, but so far it has proven itself able to meet these capitalistic complications successfully. That they were intended as deliberate snares for the Socialist organization cannot be doubted.

Here and there are references which indicate the impression that the California movement is out of line with the revolutionary movement of the party.

As a matter of fact, it is in the van in working class radicalism. As a State party it accepts the position taken by Untermyer in the majority committee report on immigration at the National Congress. Anything else would mean direct antagonism to the economic fight of labor on the Coast and be "impossibilism" of an extreme type.

Otherwise the party platforms are as aggressive as can be found anywhere.

Wherever the political battle is being fought in the party the revolutionary line-up is pronounced.

For, as in Los Angeles, all the actual symptoms of a class has entered into the fight.

A more nominal illustration of developments anticipated by Marx and Engels could not be found than this we are now watching in California.

## A DASTARDLY CRIME OF CAPITALISTS

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

Away out on the Pacific Coast in the City of Los Angeles is being enacted as grim a tragedy as ever defiled the black pages of Venetian injustice.

We are translated back to the days of the infamous "Council of Ten," the Inquisition and the abominable galleys.

In the year 1011, in a so-called civilized land, two workmen—heads of the Structural Iron Workers' Union—were abducted and without any legal or other formality spirited across the continent where they are to be tried, convicted and hanged as clear a trumped-up charge as any which ever set a sixteenth century Italian to the Bed of Damian or the embrace of the Iron Maiden.

Senator Borah, one of the committee which tabled Congressman Berger's resolution to have the government officials investigate this illegal kidnapping, and who himself is the prosecutor in the case, declared that there wasn't a scintilla of evidence which would warrant holding these men, and that it was clearly a conspiracy on the part of the money power to railroad these unfortunate victims of capitalist oppression to the gallows.

The Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper published in Girard, Kan., took up the matter and sent one of its staff, George Shoaf, a trained detective and editorial writer, to make a personal investigation.

The result of his work was to confirm a suspicion that Otis, the owner of the Los Angeles Times, was guilty of blowing up his old establishment by proxy of Tom River, a half-breed Mexican (so Shoaf charges), after carefully providing another complete plant (so that not a single issue was missed), while he and his chief officials were on a tour in Mexico, which fact the Structural Iron Workers' officials were familiar with.

On August 10 Shoaf wrote to his father: "If you do not hear from me you will know that something has happened, for I am in a dangerous situation. If I am killed Otis and the man I name elsewhere (Tom River) will be responsible for my death, for I have convincing evidence against them."

On Saturday, August 12, Shoaf wrote one of the Appeal staff as follows: "By Monday night I expect to have my story in shape to send to you. It is a hot one and will create a sensation from coast to coast. In it I charge Otis with the full responsibility of the Times explosion, naming the man he hired to destroy the building. The story will contain statements, facts and figures and the relation of circumstances more than sufficient to warrant the immediate indictment of Otis by the Grand Jury. As the story will shortly be with you I will not discuss it here."

The documents referred to never arrived. Within twenty-four hours after the letter was written Shoaf disappeared. The finding of his hat, battered and muddy, together with rubber hose loaded with lead, indicates that he was slugged. What became of him after he was rendered unconscious is not known. He may have been killed outright and his body disposed of or he may have been conveyed to some place where it was possible to hold him until after the trial of the McNamara was over and his evidence could not be taken.

Isn't this more appropriate to medieval Spain or Italy—to the days of the black

cloaked brave and the swift thrust of the dagger—than to Los Angeles, 1911?

Could anything more high-handed and despicable be conceived?

If the working men and women of the country permit this outrage to go unprotested—if they sanction, by their apathetic acquiescence, their railroading of innocent men to the gallows—which they richly deserve for the industrial slavery which is in store for them through the victory over their representatives in the McNamara brothers, soon to meet their fate at the hands of Capital.

If we have one drop of red blood left in us, protest against this illegal trial. Demand the recognition of the habeas corpus and the return of these men to Indiana.

This will be the surest way to clear our skirts of complicity by reason of our supine inactivity in "a dastardly crime of capitalists."

CONCENTRATE OR SCATTER.

Editor of The Call:

If every man, woman and child in New York gave me 1 cent I could have \$50,000. Concentrated, it is a whole lot. Scattered, it is an insignificant trifle.

Comrade Heidemann complains that his splendid branch is hard up, and points to the \$2,000 a month that is spent in the National Office for clerks. Does he think that he'll get it all for his branch? My branch is hard up, too. So are thousands of branches.

The pro rata amount that he would get of that \$2,000 would be about \$6— and for that \$6 Heidemann would cripple the National Office. Concentrated, \$2,000 can be a mighty weapon to fight the good fight. Scattered among forty-six States, and subordinated among thousands of locals, what earthly good would 3 cents per member be? About as potent as the 1 cent per inhabitant of New York City. Come, come, Heidemann, don't be selfish for your branch. Any branch that has a surplus does not deserve to be a Socialist branch, and should be expelled. Work? That's what the party is for, to make us work like slaves for the cause we love. Don't begrudge the National Office 3 cents. There are 100,000 of us, and \$3,000 looks good to me. There's our beautiful campaign coming. We're out for gore. We want the whole pesky earth, and if we board our messengers we'll queer the whole game. Let's pool them, and now for a Red Special that'll make the one of 1908 look like a cross-town horse car!

Yours for Socialism,  
WILLIAM MORRIS.  
Washington, D. C.

At a football match the other Saturday there were men going round with collecting boxes for the benefit of the employes who were burnt out at a foundry in the town. One of the men said to a fellow, jingling the box in his face:

"Can't the spare ovver?"  
"Dae you tak' copper?" inquired the man.  
"Certainly!"  
"Well, tak' them two," said the man, pointing to two policemen standing in front of him.

## HISTORY OF THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY

Translated by L. Patterson From Pagano Libero, in the Socialist Review, Manchester, England.

Now that the Italian Socialist party, through a series of transactions and renunciations, has come to recognize openly in its papers and its reviews the possibility, nay, rather the practicability and utility, of the participation of Socialists in power, I should like in this review to cast a glance back on the history of that party, which has been so active in these last years in Italian public life. I am prompted to this survey by the article of Leonida Bissolati in the Sozialistische Monatshefte, of Berlin, a man who has perhaps the most balanced intellect and the soundest and most consistent character of the Italian Socialist party.

Bissolati recognizes that the question of the participation of Socialists in power constitutes the third and last phase of a conflict between two directions and two methods, which has shown itself in past years first with regard to the electoral support given by Socialists to middle-class candidates and afterwards the parliamentary support given to a government by the Socialist group.

Bissolati recognizes also that the Socialist party stands before a grave and profound crisis.

Well, I declare myself fully in agreement with Bissolati on the conclusions of his essay.

The Italian Socialist party arose in an epoch of the decadence and impotence of the constitutional parties, and acquired in consequence an importance superior to all appearance in a country like our own, where there were not, and never had been, serious theoretical representatives of the Socialist doctrine; in a country where the objective, intrinsic, and essential conditions were wanting for the development of that doctrine; in a poor country, barely, or to a limited extent, industrial; in a country in which the working masses live in the large majority scattered in the country and have a very limited culture, Socialism would have been obliged to exist in a consumptive condition and remain confined only to the few big industrial centers.

We saw, instead, this party spread in a few years over all districts, in the North as well as in the South, in the city as well as in the country.

The factors were various which determined the unforeseen development of this party in Italy. Among the different motives should be put, we believe, in the first place, the fact that in this period the people had lost all confidence in all the other parties which were, in Parliament and in the country, fused and confused in a colorless amalgam without spirit or life.

To the spread of this party the fact that it alone had courageously resisted jobbery afterwards powerfully contributed, and then the spirit of colonial adventures and military expeditions was a second factor, for these adventures and expeditions were not approved or wanted by the large majority of Italians.

A third and last reason of the spread of this party I find in the battle fought and won by the party under the Pelloux ministry against parliamentary obstruction, and in defense of public liberty. Many working men and many young men of the upper and lower middle class remained fascinated by these loud-sounding and sympathetic battles fought in Parliament by the extreme Left, and more especially and more vigorously by the Socialists, and adhered to the democracy of the party afterwards by degrees, even to Socialism. All the weary ones, all the rebels against the mismanagement of public affairs, all those who felt repugnance for a whole series of moral, political and economic offenses and errors committed by the various ministers which succeeded one another during some decades adhered en masse, and confusedly to the Socialist party, the only one which at that dull time of Italian public life raised a standard of liberty, morality, and justice; the only one that represented at that moment a reaction and a protest against the State and against the class, or better, against the men, who were in power.

While in other countries almost exclusively working men adhered to Socialism, and it became and was thus a true class party, in Italy there entered into the constitution of that party small and even fairly large proprietors, tradesmen, and manufacturers, shopkeepers, and professional men. State officials of the provinces and boroughs, all people who have, in a word, interests opposed, if not antithetical, to those of the working classes.

It so happened that from this party the defense of their interests was demanded by ushers and magistrates, masters and professors, employers, and every guard and riffman. The Italian Socialist party was in turn the party of all the employes, high and low, of the State and the local administrations. It went on ever more abandoning the agitators and working-class movements to defend and protect in Parliament the new bureaucratic clientele, while by a strange and indefinable contradiction it continued to cry against the blood-sucking of the bureaucracy. It so happened that the same causes which determined the prompt and sudden triumph of Socialism in Italy determined also its immediate decadence.

Soon the Socialist party was no longer a working-class party, but a popular and democratic party. The elements which had swelled its ranks were not in great measure anything but democrats completely foreign to Socialism.

Against this state of degeneration of the Socialist party there did not fall to rise all those who continued to cherish the illusion that the Socialist party was an exclusively working-class party.

But all protests remained unheeded and ineffectual. The Socialist party took on ever more a middle-class character, and concentrated almost all its activity on Parliament. For the mass of the Socialist electors and for the whole country the Parliamentary expression of Socialism. The Socialist deputies were and remained for them the majority of the party.

But today since logically the most accelerated reformism and the most pointed "possibilism" triumph in the party, since the most representative men of the party give themselves to

the royal and ministerial party, the complaints rise more impetuous, the protest more lively of those who have still faith in principle, in those who still believe in the struggle as a means to collectivism as the end of the working-class Socialist revolutionary movement, who put principles at the base and strive to show the strident contrast between the principles of Revolutionary Marxism and the opportunistic legalistic practices of Parliamentary Socialism.

The Socialist party today discusses the question of the participation of its own men in the government. The discussion stands to prove and to amplify its profound psychological transformation.

The Socialist party of twenty years ago started from the Marxian conception of the impossibility of modifying the regime of capitalist production; it started from the premise that reforms carried out in our country would be bold and daring, causing absolutely damage the regime of capitalist production; it started from the premise that the middle-class would cede only and solely those reforms which do not damage the substantial basis of the regime of capitalist production, those reforms which would strengthen and safeguard the present social order and to retard the break-up of the working class revolution.

This party could not, I will not discuss, it could not conceive the problem of the participation of Socialists in power. But today, now that the Socialist party believes, and pretends to believe, that any modifications applied to politics, economy, and social relations, essential among men and—social classes are an approach to Socialism, the problem of the participation of Socialists in power presents itself.

The Socialist party wants to get into power in so far as it believes it can thus diminish and correct the defects and shortcomings of the capitalist regime. On this belief is based all its most recent psychological orientation.

We will not stop here to bring any argument to convince the Socialist reformists of the error into which they have fallen, or rather the equivocation under which they are debating.

Let us only say that the Socialist party that intends to utilize for the profit of the masses the machine of the State is nothing but a substitute for the democratic and radical party; it is only a middle-class party which proposes (perhaps nobly and generously) to impose on the capitalist democratic concessions in favor of the disinherited classes, in order to be able thus to safeguard order and law and disarm the warlike anti-State and anti-middle-class instincts of the working-class movement.

Socialism has become today a humanitarian, legalistic and pacific party; it has become a great insurance society against the working-class revolt as Guesde had to define it. The Socialist party, in a word, has changed professions: from soldier it has become friar. Up to a few years ago it incarnated the most courageous movement that existed; now it has become a government party.

It is logical and natural, therefore, that the authentic Socialists, the true ones, are weary of the official Socialist party, as were (before) the anarchists first, and the syndicalists afterwards.

Among the authentic Socialists who aspire to collectivism, who believe in the class struggle, who continue to recognize the acute and irremediable contrast between the machine of the State and the proletariat on the one side and the proletariat on the other side, who maintain that capitalist profit is unpaid labor, who have faith in the strike, as the heaviest and most effective weapon of the working class struggle, and the ultra-reformist ultra-reformist Socialists, who go to court, who are disposed to enter middle-class governments and ministries, who employ themselves in deceiving strikes, who speak of class collaboration and coincidence of interests, who cherish the conviction that one should progress ever by degrees and evolution; between those, in a word, who wish for revolutionary ends to intensify the state of class struggle and those who for conservative ends wish to soften all shock and all social contrasts, agreement cannot exist. The sincerity it is well that the separation comes, and that it should be full and complete.

As long as there remain together revolutionary anti-middle-class and anti-monarchical Socialists and non-revolutionary and dynastic Socialists, the Socialist party will be the party of equivocation and incoherence. Tomorrow, instead, when the division has come, the end and the other will be able to exercise a useful function. The reformist Socialists would be able to think of renewing, morally and intellectually, our country; to develop, in fact, the work of the revolution of the public life, for the sake of the democratic party; but they themselves completely unfitness. The revolutionary Socialists on the other hand would be able to continue to spread the word that arouses energy and awakens slumbering and dormant forces; they would be able to spread the conception and idea of the class struggle in these districts where the proletariat still lives without having any consciousness of its own strength, its own rights, and its own historical destiny.

TOMMASO SOBRICCHIO.

### HIS PORTRAIT.

A laughable incident happened at the Sheffield (Western Australia) Albert Hall on a recent Saturday night. While Miss Gertrude, Birmingham, singing, a man in the gallery was singing loud enough to be heard, and not heed the remonstrances of those near him.

The next turn was Prof. F. Cross, a clever sketch artist and shadowgraphist.

The man in the gallery continued his talk.

"I don't know your name," said