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The Daily Worker

The Weather.

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690 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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Vol. 4.—No. 258.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1911.

GOVERNORS FLAY COURTS AND SEND THREE TO PROTEST

"Invade State Rights by Subterfuge and Cunning Devices."

THEY'RE AROUSED

Will Appeal to Chief Sinner to Curb Sins Lower Down.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 14.—The idea of Governors today sprang a new high in American politics when it voted 20 to 1 to send a committee of three to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States to check "the autocracy of inferior federal courts," with Judson Harmon, of Ohio, as chairman, and Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, and Chester M. Aldrich, of Nebraska, as the other members.

The committee will protest to the Supreme Court that federal judges have unwarrantably forbidden States to regulate railroad rates within their boundaries, and that federal courts have unconstitutionally limited the powers of State Legislatures.

The pretext for the appeal will be the decision of Justice Sanborn, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, enjoining the Railroad Commission of Minnesota from regulating interstate rates on the ground that such regulation could not be enforced, would deprive the roads of proper remuneration, and would interfere with interstate commerce.

The Governors take the ground that unless the Supreme Court by its final decision protects State rights, the States will soon become mere federal provinces. Governor Harmon, of Ohio, was one of the five Governors who convened the conference that the time had come for the States to call on the Supreme Court for help. The others who were especially prominent in bringing about an unprecedented action were Stubbs, of Kansas; Hadley, of Missouri; O'Neil, of Alabama; and Aldrich, of Nebraska.

Denounce the Courts.

The naming of the committee came at the end of a session remarkable for denunciation of the federal and Supreme Courts. Heretofore, since the conference began at the new Monmouth Hotel here, the Governors have limited themselves to mild discussions of economic questions, and an interchange of opinions on the best way for Governors to govern.

Of a sudden today the temper of the conference changed. Hadley, of Missouri, let go with sharp criticism of the Supreme Court, and Aldrich, of Nebraska, followed with a furious attack on Justice Sanborn, and an accusation that federal judges were autocrats who had to be curbed.

The quiet Governors who had been getting up now and then to ask brother so and so what he thought of this or that way of administering State business, took back seats. Several of them, Cruce, of Oklahoma; Hadley, of Missouri; Harmon, of Illinois; and Aldrich, of Nebraska, were swept back by a wave of enthusiasm. O'Neil, of Alabama; Stubbs, of Kansas; Hadley, of Missouri; Aldrich, of Nebraska; and Harmon, of Ohio, were in control of the conference, supported unobtrusively by Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.

The thing was settled in thirty minutes.

Plans of Committee.

The committee's procedure, as announced tonight by Governor Aldrich, will be to go before the Supreme Court in their capacity as Governors, and plead that the inferior federal courts are meddling dangerously. They will ask the Supreme Court to upset Justice Sanborn's decision in the Minnesota rate case now before the Supreme Court on Appeal, and will be prepared, so Aldrich says tonight, to lay before Chief Justice White and the associate Justices, evidence that Justice Sanborn decided the case against a preponderant weight of expert opinion and conclusions. Argument will be made by all three, said Aldrich.

The committee hoped, he said, to get a reversal in the Minnesota case, but its chief aim was to impress the Supreme Court that State Governors are aroused over the nullifying by federal courts of State rights.

The Supreme Court itself, to which the Governors will appeal, was charged with having done precisely the same thing that the inferior courts have done. But this trifling discrepancy did not seem to bother the valiant three.

Governor Aldrich said, in part: "We are citizens of a nation whose government is the absorption of law in no other country does the law speak a language so emphatic and all-predominating force of this power."

WILL HEAR CHARGES AGAINST TOBACCO TRUST

Attorney General Wickersham yesterday promised the Independent Retail Tobaccoists' Association here that in the future he will grant a hearing of their charges that the Tobacco Trust violated its promise to open no more retail stores.

Wickersham was in the city attending another court conference on the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company. After the session was announced another conference will be held September 26.

The retailers charge that the trust, since the injunction was found, under which the dissolution order of the Supreme Court was issued, has discriminated against independent manufacturers and dealers in violation of the Supreme Court decision.

James S. McKeown, special attorney for the government in the tobacco case, joined the conference.

TWO MORE KILLED BY MUSHROOMS

Three Others Said to Be Dying After Gathering and Eating Poisonous Fungi.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 14.—As the result of eating poisonous mushrooms which they had gathered a few hours before, Mrs. Mary Muchool and her daughter Nora, age 9, died last night, and three members of the Lyons family, Michael and Rose, father and mother, and Nora, the daughter, are in a dying condition.

The first victim of the poisonous fungi was little Nora Muchool. She and her mother went out just before supper last night to gather mushrooms in a meadow near their home in Dutchess Junction. Both mother and daughter ate heartily of the mushrooms and a few hours later were taken violently ill. Dr. G. V. Keating, of this village, was sent for, and he at once discovered that the mother and daughter had been poisoned. They had no doubt gathered some poisonous toadstools with the others. While at the Muchool house, the physician was called to the Lyons home and here he found three members of the family suffering from the same poison. Despite energetic efforts, the members of the Lyons family are slowly sinking, and their recovery is said to be impossible.

MELLEN AGAIN SAYS HE ISN'T RESIGNING

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has made a formal statement in which he denies that there is any basis of fact for the rumor that he is to resign, and declares he has no intention of resigning. Mellen also denies that there is any possible reason for anticipating a reduction in the New Haven's 8 per cent dividend.

"Business is slow," he says, "and the approach of the Presidential election always makes for caution, but the property of the railroad is being leased, and such conditions without endangering dividends and the subsidiaries which are now under construction will soon be earning something to help pay the burden of the New Haven has, heretofore, been carrying the names of most of the men."

The only reason he has for feeling cautious in a too positive statement regarding future legislation and the labor question.

FOUR WORKERS KILLED; ONLY NUMBERS KNOWN

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14.—While riding home from their work on a flat car, four out of fifty laborers were killed and eleven were injured, three probably mortally last night on the Lake Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad in the southern outskirts of the city. Their train was side-swiped by a freight. On account of the victims having been known to the bosses only by numbers, it was impossible to get the names of most of the men.

The wreck occurred on the Belt Line improvements near Warren road. The wreck was apparently the result of a mistake in signals, which allowed the work train carrying the laborers to back onto the track ahead of the freight.

FORMER SHAH FORCED TO BEAT A RETREAT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Following a crushing defeat at Sarad Kooch, former Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza, who has thrown Persia into the hands of the British, has fled in a rowboat to Gommesh Tepeh, according to advices received by the State Department today.

A large number of the ex-ruler's followers were killed in the battle, and although there is still desultory fighting at various places, the government believes the revolt has been squelched.

ONLY CHANCE NOW TO SEE BROOKS' COMET

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 14.—Brooks' comet, the strange sighted by Prof. E. P. Leavenworth, of the Department of Astronomy at the State University on Monday night, is being made the subject of a close watch by the university scientists. An effort will be made to photograph it. The comet, which never will be visible again, was discovered by Brooks, a New York scientist, about a month ago.

IN COP'S APARTMENT

Fire and water yesterday wrecked the apartments of George E. Titus, police inspector, of the ninth floor of the Abbotford apartments, at the southwest corner of West End avenue and 89th street. Thirty families in the house were driven out temporarily. No one was hurt, but there was plenty of excitement, and the firemen were cheered by a squad of soldiers from the Chinese cruiser Hai Chi.

RUIN IN WAR NOW, DECLARES BEBEL

Tells Social Democrats Germany Made Stupid Move in Morocco.

JENA, Sept. 14.—Bebel, the Socialist leader, made a speech at today's session of the Social Democratic Congress in regard to the possibility of war between Germany and France over Morocco, and also as to the reports that in such event the members of his party would favor a political general strike.

Bebel admitted that German influence in Morocco would greatly increase the commerce of the Fatherland, but this was not worth the bones of a single Prussian workman.

He denied that his party had ever advocated a general strike in case of war.

His task was to prevent war, which he was convinced would lead to no solution of the present burgher social system.

Bismarck, said Dr. Bebel, would never have been guilty of such a stupid step as the sending of the gunboat Panther to Agadir. He said the Kaiser showed sense in having come to an understanding with the French Minister, to give up his aggressive Moroccan policy.

Bebel went on to describe the economic ruin which, in his opinion, war would cause. He believed that a victory over France would not be gained so easily as it was in 1870.

Bebel declared that the Social Democrats would do their utmost to bring an end to a war as soon as possible and would then avail themselves of the political and economic crisis which must follow, to abolish the war of classes and the reign of capitalism.

SOCIALISTS SEAR Queen

THE HAGUE, Sept. 14.—Queen Wilhelmina has abandoned her intention to open the States-General on September 15 in person, in consequence of the determination of the Socialists to make a demonstration for universal suffrage in the streets simultaneously with the passage of the royal procession.

CHOLERA SWEEPS TURKISH EMPIRE

Whole Villages Have Been Wiped Out by Unresisted Disease—Thousands of Deaths.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—The whole Ottoman Empire is in the grip of the cholera, and deaths will be numbered in the thousands, though the failure of local officials to record even an approximate estimate is impossible. Scarcely a town or village from Bagdad to Scutari has escaped.

In northern Asia Minor, where the scourge first appeared, whole villages have been wiped out. In some districts the tax gatherer in making his rounds has not found a living person, such of the inhabitants as had survived the epidemic having fled to other parts.

The troops returning to the camps near here from Albania have been a prolific source of infection. In most cases the sanitary measures taken are hopelessly inadequate and the disease is simply running its course.

INSIST OIL TRUST HELPED REVOLUTION

MONTREY, Mexico, Sept. 14.—The published report from Mexico City that Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez has in his possession papers showing that the Madero revolution was financed by the Standard Oil Company has caused a bit of stir in business and political circles in Mexico.

It is remembered that during the revolution Casazeb and H. Clay Pierce made several trips between New York, Washington and Mexico. The primary object of the Standard Oil Company in furnishing the money for carrying on the revolution was to place it in position to better conduct its fight against Lord Cowdry, of the Pearson interests, for control of the oil business of Mexico, it is stated. Recent reports that the oil concession of the Pearson syndicate in Mexico are to be forfeited by the new government is regarded as substantiating the report of the Standard Oil interest in the revolution.

THINKS M'NAMARAS WILL BE ACQUITTED

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 14.—Following the conference with Clarence Darrow and other attorneys for the defense of John J. and James B. McNamara, during which he made a study of the case, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, today predicted the acquittal of both defendants.

"Neither John or James McNamara was involved in the Times affair," he declared. "After seeing both men and talking to them I am more than ever convinced of their innocence. I believe they will get a fair trial, but I have not changed my opinion of William J. Burns. I have had a splendid chance during my stay here to observe the prejudice he has tried to arouse by his statements and magazine articles."

SCHOOLBOYS STRIKE SPREADS

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The strike of the schoolboys, though it is decreasing in London, is spreading in the big centers.

Many windows have been broken by the boys and the police have been called upon.

MORE THAN 2,000 MORE JOIN STRIKE OF LADIES' TAILORS

Fashionable Fifth Avenue Shops Now Completely Tied Up.

10,000 WORKERS OUT

Smaller Bosses Grant Demands and Big Employers Must Follow Soon.

The strike of the ladies' tailors and dress makers became general yesterday when nearly 2,000 more men and women who remained at work on Wednesday when the strike call was issued by the Ladies' Tailors and Dress makers' Union, No. 38, joined the 8,000 men and women already out. Fifth avenue, the center of the fashionable dress making establishments which every year at this time are busy making up winter dresses and gowns for members of the "400" and others, was deserted by workers yesterday and not a machine moved in any of the emporiums of fashion.

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Position of France.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—A special courier left for Berlin with the draft of the French reply to Germany. The reply was first submitted to Sir Francis Bertie and Mr. Svislovsky, the British and Russian Ministers here. So far as can be ascertained the following summarizes the French position:

France is to represent Morocco abroad, including the protection of Moroccan citizens. The Sultan is not to conclude treaties without consulting France beforehand, but France is to guarantee to and for Morocco the existing treaties. France is to maintain in Morocco a commissioner who will direct civil and military affairs concerning both countries.

French councilors are to assist the Moorish ministers and France is to assure the service of the Moroccan Reichstag and the rights of the Moroccan creditors and to guarantee the Moorish loans.

Nervousness in London.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Stock Exchange reflected the prevailing nervousness in regard to the Moroccan situation today, when the market was down. It is generally admitted that war is impossible, but the stock jobbers are none the less on the edge of nervous prostration.

England is supporting the French position in accordance with the foreign policy initiated by the late Edward VII of isolating Germany. An alliance with France and Russia, and it is believed, a pledge of neutrality from Italy form the main parts of the international game that is spreading uneasiness throughout the world.

There was a persistent rumor today that the War Office had suspended all leave in the army, or had limited it to three days. The rumor was, however, curtly denied at the War Office.

Other countries are now becoming vitally interested in the dispute. Italy and Turkey are watching the trend of events closely. Italy is looking to Tripoli, which is still part of the Ottoman Empire, for compensation. The majority of the Italian newspapers are clamoring for the occupation of that place and the army and navy are ready, but the government will not act until the Franco-German negotiations are ended.

ECHO OF CAPITALIST SCHEME THAT FAILED

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—There was an echo of the great teamsters' strike of 1903 today when the effects of the Employers' Tearing Company's \$300,000 workers' were sold at auction.

The company was organized under the laws of West Virginia during the strike to make it possible to get an injunction against the strikers from the United States court.

It was hoped if the injunction were violated, regular troops would be sent here to preserve order.

The scheme failed and the company has gone on the rocks.

CHICAGO UNIONS SETTLE DISPUTES

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Building trades members who have been on strike because of the jurisdictional dispute between the Associated Building Trades and the Chicago Building Trades Council returned to work today.

Later yesterday Martin B. (Shinky) Madden and Simon O'Donnell, heads of the two factions, signed an agreement ending the controversy.

MOROCCAN TANGLE NOW REACHES CRISIS

Little Doubt That Germany Will Accept French Original Demands.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The protracted negotiations between France and Germany, with England and Russia in the background backing France, have thrown the Bourse here into a condition bordering on panic, all market prices having declined heavily, and credit being strained to the breaking point. Unless a settlement of the dispute is reached without delay a panic is feared that may absolutely ruin Germany.

Unlike her rival, England, Germany has long been obliged for many years past to raise loans in order to meet her increasing naval and military expenditures, and, while in ordinary times there is no question of her solvency, that question does arise in a time of crisis such as the present.

That the German Government would be glad enough to purchase her position as the bully of Europe at a cheaper price, is obvious. But she is an essentially military nation, and the people who have the power are driven to maintain it in accordance with historical tradition.

The fact is that the time has passed when a King can rule alone in Europe. Germany's policy might have been safe some twenty years ago, but she is no longer able to ignore her people as before. The Social Democrats insist on being heard, and though they have comparatively few seats in the Reichstag, their power outside is undisputed. The Kaiser and his friends, the Mannesmanns, to secure whose Moroccan concessions all the trouble has arisen, have a reputation to fear as well as national bankruptcy.

For these reasons there is no doubt in the minds of those who credit the Kaiser and his friends with an atom of sense that within a few hours a settlement will be reached and that France will this time emerge the diplomatic victor.

It is understood that the Foreign Office here has received by courier the French reply to Germany's proposals. Accompanying the French reply is a memorandum of proposals to Minister Jules Cambon here, ordering him to adhere strictly to basic principles.

FREE PRESS MEN ARE PRONOUNCED GUILTY

HASTENING OF DEATH DENOUNCED BY SHAKER

LEBANON, Ohio, Sept. 14.—James Fennessy, trustee of the Shaker colony at Union Village, near here, today denounced the action of Brother Robert Gettle and Sister Elizabeth Sears in giving chloroform to Sister Sadie Marchant to hasten her death.

"I believe I voice the sentiment of every Shaker in the United States," said Fennessy, "when I say such a thing is very bad and contrary to the laws of God and man. No matter what Gettle's reasons may have been, there is no article in the religion of our sect which would permit him to take the alternative of life or death from the hands of God."

Fennessy said he knew Sister Elizabeth Sears. She had stopped at Union Village for two years, eighteen years ago, on her way to the Florida settlement, he said.

OVERTIME PAY FOR FERRY WORKERS

Dock Commissioner Comes Out in Advocacy of Better Conditions in City Service.

Dock Commissioner Tomkins yesterday sent letters to Assemblyman Foley and Senator Cullen, chairmen of the legislative committees on charter revision, advocating amendment of the labor law so that Dock Department employees detailed to the municipal ferry service may be paid for overtime when required to do emergency work after regular working hours.

The Commissioner suggests that an amendment granting discretionary power to the Board of Estimate to make rules and regulations for overtime compensation in all city departments be inserted in chapter 7 of the proposed new charter. The Commissioner says:

"Where double time is paid by private firms for overtime the city should pay the same rate, for in a broad way I believe that municipal employment should always be under better conditions and wages fully equal to, if not slightly in advance of, those paid by private concerns in order to raise the standard of living among the wage earners."

Ferry workers believe that the recent threat of revolt on the Staten Island line had a good effect in starting this move of Tomkins.

AVIATOR WARD REACHES CALICOON

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 14.—Calicoon, in the wilds of Sullivan County, N. Y., is where James J. Ward, the cross-country aviator, landed at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, having made the fifty-five and one-tenth miles from Middletown in fifty-seven minutes, his best yet. Calicoon is 137 miles from New York, twelve miles from Susquehanna, where he was scheduled to spend Wednesday night, and fifty miles from this city, the nearest big telephone. He was reached by long-distance telephone.

Ward was joined by his mechanics, who were at Calicoon waiting for him. Ward told of his trouble in the earlier part of the day. He started from Paterson, N. J., this morning and was in the air only a minute when he had to come down on account of engine trouble. At 9:20 he took to the air again and flew twenty miles to Sloatsburg, N. J., coming down at 9:46 to get his bearings.

He went up again, but after a few miles had to come to earth to fix his engine near Middletown, N. Y. After luncheon he went on to Calicoon.

NURSE ACCUSED AS THIEF IN DENIAL

Several persons went to Brooklyn Public Hospital yesterday to claim various articles found by detectives in the room of Helen Louise Watson, the trained nurse who is in the Raymond street jail on a charge of shoplifting, but against whom at least one charge of grand larceny has been made.

The chief loser by the young woman's operations, according to the detectives, was William B. Devereux, Jr., of 59 East 66th street, Manhattan, from whose summer home in Manarock the theft of about \$3,000 worth of jewelry was discovered shortly after the nurse had been employed there.

As a result of his complaint a search of the nurse's room in a furnished room house at 177 Congress street was made. Miss Watson denies stealing any of the articles found in her room. These articles, she says, were given to her by grateful patients, several of whom are dead.

RACE BATTLE NOW DISGRACES CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—One man was killed and several injured in a race battle shortly after noon today at 18th street and Armour avenue. The victim, a white man, was Jesse J. Ray, a carpenter foreman employed by the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

Ray, Edward Condon, and John W. Mahon were sitting at 18th street and Armour avenue eating lunch when several negroes approached. The men engaged in words and soon a general fight was in progress. One of the negroes hurled a brick at Ray. It struck the man on the head, fracturing his skull, and he died instantly. When a dozen white men saw Ray fall they joined in the attack upon the negroes.

McKeever Excepted Trial of Socialist Editors Abject Farce.

FIGHT TO GO ON

Convicted of Contempt—Seditious Libel Case Monday—Help Urgently Needed.

By JACK BRITT GEARTY.

(Special to The Call.)

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 14.—The capitalist prosecutors of the Socialist weekly, the Free Press, got a verdict of guilty on the charge of contempt of Judge Porter at 11 o'clock this morning, the jury convicting Steve L. Flanagan, editor, and Frank L. Hartman, business manager of the printing plant, but acquitting Charles McKeever.

The decision was the outcome of the most partial trial I have ever witnessed, and came as a great surprise to most people in the city, but especially to those who followed the case closely.

District Attorney Diekey says the seditious libel case will begin Monday. After being out all night the jury came into court about 9 this morning and asked for further instructions as to what convicts on a contempt of court charge. Porter repeated his former instructions, laying stress upon the point that criticisms of the court, the burden of which was to accuse public opinion against the court, filled the bill, but the jury was out the hours more before a verdict was reached.

The entire proceedings of the prosecution were so one-sided, so consistently planned, and so well supported by Judge Porter, as to make it impossible for the defense to introduce evidence showing the real purpose of the articles complained of, or to explain them to the jury, which observed the instructions of Porter as to what should not be considered and accepted his interpretation of the law against that of Attorney Marron. Porter's rulings having been consistently against the defense on every vital point, the jury could hardly acquit.

Help Urgently Needed.

The Free Press defendants having been the subject of an attack based upon facts Judge Porter was manifestly unfit to preside at the hearing of the case and a proper regard for his own dignity, if not consideration of the rights of the defendants, would seem, should have led him to send the case to be tried before some other judge. But wouldn't consider that for a moment, not even when challenged for cause as an interested party to the prosecution would be yielded.

The decision is the chief topic of conversation in every quarter of the city. Needless to say, some folks are mighty glad, but an army of tellers are angry, and bitter comment heard on every hand. Nothing can serve to draw class lines clearly in the campaign. The policy of the Free Press will not be changed one jot, whatever seems wrong, unjust or dangerous to the working class will be discussed freely in its columns, always.

A stenographer having been employed to take the record of the every phase of the proceedings, including Porter's charge to the jury, the published as fast as the stenographer can be transcribed. The workers of the city will show every delay of the entire case. They will be permitted to know whether or not the defendants are given even-handed justice.

After going over the ground with their attorneys, the defendants will decide whether or not to appeal. The case is an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Help is Needed.

This fight is costing the Socialist party here several hundred dollars every day, and while the members of the party and sympathizers are being out-paid assistance must be had once.

As I have said many times, precedent that may be established in this case is most dangerous to Socialist papers, and Socialists everywhere should make such donations as they can.

Freedom of the working class is at stake; let every reader send a letter of protest against this infamous outrage to Thomas W. Higgins, District Attorney, New Castle, Pa., your name of cash to the Free Press. It is needed badly now.

NAMES HUGE BAIL.

William H. Ballock, the Chicago man who is charged with running down killing Dr. Herman F. Hildner, Brooklyn, can be transcribed.

Ray, Edward Condon, and John W. Mahon were sitting at 18th street and Armour avenue eating lunch when several negroes approached. The men engaged in words and soon a general fight was in progress. One of the negroes hurled a brick at Ray. It struck the man on the head, fracturing his skull, and he died instantly. When a dozen white men saw Ray fall they joined in the attack upon the negroes.

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(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued on Page 2.)

MENSHIKOF TASTES FAKE JOURNALISM

Russian Indignant When Evening Newspaper Prints Distorted Interview.

Leonid Menshikof, the former Russian secret service chief, who exposed Asaf, Tartarof and other agents...

When asked on the day of his arrival what he had to say regarding the case of A. M. Evalenko, a Russian in this city whom Bourtaef accused...

"I have documentary proof against Evalenko, of New York, as a secret police agent. But his first name does not appear in the letters he sent to the Russian Government...

When a Call reporter saw Menshikof late in the afternoon he found the Russian indignant over the statements and tone of the Mail article.

SHOE STYLES

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

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS. ARTHUR NEWMAN 510 Wendover Avenue

Fall and Winter Styles Now Ready

H. SILVERSTEIN One Price Hatter 38 Delancey St. Cor. Forsyth St., New York.

UNION LABELS.



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



Workingmen, Do Your Duty

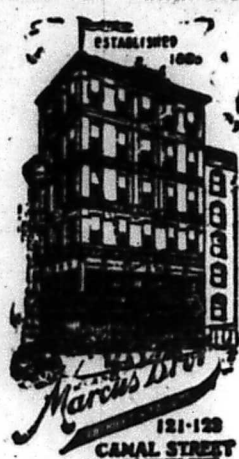
This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions.

Francisco Ferrer Association

6 St. Marks Place SECOND SOCIAL EVENING OF THE SEASON. Saturday, September 16, 8:15 p. m.

Marcus Bros. Clothiers and Tailors

121-123 Canal Street Cor. Chrystie Street



THE members of the firm of MARCUS BROS. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS

121-123 Canal St. NEW YORK

beg to announce to their customers and friends the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of their firm and further announce the presentation of a souvenir of the occasion to all those who avail themselves of our anniversary offerings in fall and winter suitings and overcoatings during the month of September.

GAYNOR "EXPLAINS" TAMMANY GUN LAW

Meantime Small Boy Is Arraigned Charged With Terrible Crime.

Mayor Gaynor had this to say yesterday regarding the Sullivan law concerning the interpretation of which there has been so much uncertainty. "Except in the case of foreigners this act relates only to firearms small enough to be concealed on the person...

SUBWAY SLAVES' WHITE DUDS GOING

Guards Shiver in Cutting Wind, but Interborough Is in No Hurry to Make Change.

The subway guards are going to be put back into their blue uniforms. The news that the white duds with which the interborough fitted out its reluctant employees some time since were to be laid aside for the old blue, became known to the sweated army of slaves yesterday, and it was news that was productive of joy.

WON'T CALL OFF THE JOHNSON-WELLS GO

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The directors of Earls Court, which is controlled by the American amusement promoter, Calvin Brown, decided today to allow the Johnson-Wells fight to take place, having been advised that the holding of the contest will not conflict with the terms of their license.

FIREARMS MAY BE BARRED FROM STRIKES

Leonard B. Smith, a lawyer, with offices at 49 Wall street, who is a sergeant in Squadron A, National Guard, and a member of the pistol team, said in an interview yesterday that the law had been so carefully drawn that the only judicial construction the militiamen could expect would be a restriction of all use of firearms in pistol practice, and perhaps even on strike duty.

FRANK'S Department Store

N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New.

FOREIGN SYNDICATE HAS MONEY FOR CROF

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 14.—President Charles S. Barrett of the National Farmers' Union announced at the Southern Cotton Growers' convention here today that French-English syndicate had guaranteed \$75,000,000 towards financing the South's cotton crop.

CONDEMN TUBERCULIN TEST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Two hundred dairymen of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, members of the Producers' Association of Dairymen of those States, have started a campaign at their annual meeting in progress here against the present Federal tuberculosis test for cows.

GIANTS STILL WINNING

Leaders Take Fourth Straight Game From Boston Rustlers, While Cubs Are Losing Two.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—The Giants this afternoon made it four straight from the Boston in a game of queer twists and freakish angles. There was heavy scoring in the last two innings, and those two sessions consumed as much time as the other seven put together.

MORRIS AND FLYNN BATTLE TONIGHT

The long talked of boxing contest between Carl Morris, the Oklahoma giant, who is looked upon as the possible successor to Jack Johnson's title, and Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, who sprang into prominence recently by a decisive victory over Al Kaufman, is to take place tonight at Madison Square Garden.

NITCHIE AND LOUGHREY FIGHT CLOSE BATTLE

Young Nitchie and Frank Loughrey, both of Philadelphia, in their contest last night contributed to the pleasures of the spectators at the National Sporting Club in a merry exchange in which fists flew around each other as plentifully as flies about swarms on a midsummer day.

GOV. CRUCE SURPRISED.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., Sept. 13.—Nothing which has so far happened at the Governor's Conference, now in session here, has interested Governor Lee Cruce, of Oklahoma, half as much as the fact that New York City will permit Carl Morris, the original "wildcat" champion, to fight Jim Flynn to mail each other tomorrow night in Madison Square Garden.

CUBS LOSE TWO GAMES.

Pirates Help Giants by Trouncing Chicagoes Twice.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

Table with columns for National League, American League, and Amusements, listing game results and scores.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE Broadway and 45th Street. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. All the OPERA HOUSE. The Merry Comedy of Suburban Life.

ATTEMPT TO KILL RUSSIAN PREMIER

KIEV, Russia, Sept. 14.—An attempt to slay Prime Minister Stolypin was made at the theater here tonight. Stolypin was severely wounded and his assistant was arrested. It is reported he may die.

HANGMAN IS PENSIONED.

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., Sept. 14.—In recognition of "long and faithful" service, George Balesden, Connecticut's official hangman, will retire on a pension November 1. Balesden has slipped on the noose and adjusted the black cap at every hanging in Connecticut since 1884.

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THEY FINE EACH OTHER.

COMMERCE, Ga., Sept. 14.—The Mayor of Commerce today fined the Mayor pro tem, and the Mayor pro tem in return fined the Mayor in the Mayor's Court. The offense in both instances was automobile speeding.

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PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—The Pirates boosted the Giants' pennant stock considerably this afternoon by trouncing the Cubs in both games of the double header. Pittsburgh fought desperately against the enemy of old, and Chance's men dropped two of the bit-rotter's scrappiest and hardest played games of the season on Forbes Field.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table showing standings for Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, New York, Chicago, Boston, Washington, and St. Louis in both National and American Leagues.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

Table listing games scheduled for today, including Philadelphia vs Detroit, Cleveland vs New York, Chicago vs Boston, Washington vs St. Louis, and Pittsburgh vs Cincinnati.

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LYCEUM THEATRE Broadway and 45th Street. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. All the OPERA HOUSE. The Merry Comedy of Suburban Life.

CONDENM TUBERCULIN TEST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Two hundred dairymen of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland, members of the Producers' Association of Dairymen of those States, have started a campaign at their annual meeting in progress here against the present Federal tuberculosis test for cows.

BARON ROSEN'S NEW OFFICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The appointment of Baron Rosen, former Ambassador to the United States, to the Council of the Empire is gossiped.

CHAS. GOMER'S SONS

Brooklyn's Leading Clothiers RETIRED STOCK NOW ON SALE AT 671 Broadway, cor. Manhattan Ave. 1-3-5 Manhattan Ave., cor. Broadway BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WE will place on sale for this week, Chas. Gomer's Sons' Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats, Top Coats, Rain Coats and Trousers at one half their former prices.

Chas. Gomer's Sons' men's and youths' FALL and WINTER suits, value \$10.00 on sale at both of our \$5.00 stores at.

Chas. Gomer's Sons' men's and young men's top coats in gray, brown or black, some silk lined. Value \$20, \$10.00 our price.

Men's and young men's rain coats, value \$8.00, on sale at our stores at \$2.75 at . . . \$2.75

Your Money Refunded If Purchase Is Not Satisfactory OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.

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Blyn Shoe

We want YOU to know about this great shoe business—and what the name BLYN signifies. To thousands of families throughout the greater city the story of Blyn success is as familiar as the alphabet.

Our Immense Assortments of Fall Footwear, both Novelties and Staples FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

TEN BEST BLYN STORES. You will find a Blyn Shop conveniently near you—there's one in every centre of New York's busy sections. In these great stocks are represented the smartest styles of the hour—the latest and best ideas of up-to-date designers.

- List of ten best Blyn shoe stores with addresses: EAST SIDE, WEST SIDE, BROOKLYN STORES.

MANHATTAN PREP. SCHOOLS
FOUR SCHOOLS
FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL, State Bank Bldg., 34 Ave., Cor. 11th St.
MADISON AVENUE SCHOOL, Manhattan Bldg., Madison Ave., Cor. 10th St.
ABRAHAM RUBINSTEIN, Principal. Author of "Plane Geometry," "College, Regents, Civil Service."
Cooper Union

SICILIANS FLEE BEFORE LAVA FLOOD
Earthquakes Add to Horror of Etna's Eruption in Italy.

CATANIA, Sicily, Sept. 14.—The 20,000 inhabitants of Castiglione and Francavilla turned their backs on their homes today, fleeing before the advancing flood of lava from Mount Etna. Both towns are threatened with destruction.

FLORENCE, Italy, Sept. 14.—A heavy earthquake was felt here last night. It caused something of a panic, especially among the people at the theaters. Audiences rushed out of several of the playhouses. No damage of any importance was done.

CATANIA, Sept. 14.—The stream of lava from Mount Etna, which is now nearly fifty feet deep and 1,500 feet wide, is about to invade the bed of the Alcantara River.

A UNION MADE HAT
THE HAT ABOVE ALL
Harry the Hatter
1683 Pitkin Avenue
Near Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Treat of the Season
Grand Mass Meeting
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Socialist Party of Hudson County, N. J.
Tonight, at 8 o'clock
At Elks Hall, York and Henderson Sts., Jersey City N. J.
VICTOR L. BERGER, Socialist member of the United States Congress will give his experience as a working class representative. Come and Bring Your Friends.

Victor Berger in Brownsville
Tomorrow, 8 P. M.
Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist Congressman will speak on LABOR LEGISLATION
AT CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic Ave. cor. Vermont Ave.
B. FEIGENBAUM, Socialist Candidate for Assemblyman of 23d A. D., and SOL FIELDMAN will speak
Admission 10c Reserved Seats 25c
All sympathizers and Comrades should attend so as to give Comrade Berger a rousing reception. B. WOLF, Chairman.
Tickets on sale at Marcus Hat Store, 1734 Pitkin avenue; Globes Drug Store, Sackman street, corner Pitkin avenue.

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MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants
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PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS
MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS
MASSACHUSETTS CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET
PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS

WIRE TRUST MEN PAY \$1,000 FINES
Republican National Committee One of Latest to Submit.

Charles F. Brooker, Republican national committee member for Connecticut, who, as president of the Coo Brass Manufacturing Company and as vice president of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, was named as a defendant in two of the indictments found by the Federal Grand Jury in the steel wire cases, entered a plea of nolo contendere yesterday before Judge Hough in the United States Circuit Court and was fined \$1,000. Fines in all these cases have been imposed at the rate of \$1,000 for the first count in one indictment and \$100 for each additional indictment in which a defendant is named.

SAY NAVY SAILORS WERE POISONED
Deaths of Two Men, According to Report.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 14.—Two sailors died aboard the battleship Michigan from seventy to ninety others were seriously ill from pneumonia poisoning, after eating canned meat or chicken, when the battleship was on the Southern drill grounds off the Virginia capes recently. Such is the unqualified statement made by sailors of the battleship New Hampshire, who are on shore liberty here. It goes to confirm a vague rumor which was vaguely denied at the Navy Department in Washington, the denial being, in effect, that "none of the Michigan's crew had died of illness."

The New Hampshire was of the fleet on the drill grounds, and with the Michigan and other warships lay in Hampton Roads for a couple of days after the fleet's maneuvering and target practice ended. It would seem that the New Hampshire's sailors had good opportunity to know it, if so many of their fellows on the Michigan were made ill from a cause so extraordinary.

But on being questioned closely the New Hampshire's men said they did not know the name of either of the Michigan's seamen who they affirmed so positively died. It may be that the report of illness on the Michigan and of its cause grew as it passed from mouth to mouth of the thousands of sailors of the fleet and grew the faster because the Navy Department did not see fit to flatly deny its truth.

CUOCOLO'S RING AGAIN. Witnesses Swear to Conflicting Statements Regarding It. VITERBO, Italy, Sept. 14.—The ring which the carabinieri say they found in the possession of the alleged assassins of Genaro Cuocolo and his wife again figured in the Camorra trial today. Some witnesses asserted that the ring had been the property of the murdered man, while others denied that it was the one Cuocolo had worn. Nicola Morra, one of those charged with being the actual slayers of the Cuocolos, attempted to establish an alibi. One Pirelli, while admitting that Morra was a member of the Camorra, swore that on the afternoon preceding and during the evening of the murder the accused was in the company of the witness.

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\$3.00 WILL RENT A Light Touch Monarch FOR ONE MONTH
\$15.00 WILL RENT A Light Touch Monarch FOR SIX MONTHS.
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THE MONARCH TYPEWRITER COMPANY
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Make and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS
480 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.
Little Hungary
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Bridal Table, 11th floor, every evening concert; Hungarian Gypsy Band and Singers.

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COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS
UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE
Underwear, Shirts, Linen or Lithonia Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspender, Cuff Buttons, Overall, etc. Cutters and Cooks' Outfits, Corsets, Kimonos, Straw-walks, Gloves, etc. Up-to-date Goods and popular prices.
SIG KLEIN and Assistants
50 THIRD AVE., Near 10th St., New York.

OMINOUS SIGN IN STEAMER EXODUS
Rush of Foreign-Born Workers Homeward Portends Depression.

If the movements of immigrants mean anything, the industrial depression which has been predicted for some months is already on. It indicates that thousands of men are going to be out of work this winter. Statistics compiled by the agents of the various transatlantic lines reveal a surprisingly large exodus of steerage passengers, a class almost exclusively composed of immigrants who in periods of stagnation habitually return to their old homes, where living is much cheaper. The figures show that up to the present 291,705 have taken passage during the current year. This is 75,000 more than the number that went back last year.

The exodus is mostly to the ports of Southern Europe. Those who have made a study of steamer movements assert that unusually long continued and heavy eastward bookings always denote inactivity in the industrial world. They construe this exodus to mean that railroads and other large employers of unskilled labor are curtailing expenses, and they believe that there will be a still greater increase in the number of departures when the winter sets in and construction work is halted by the cold. The statistics further show that while there was an increase in the second cabin traffic of the eastbound liners there was a falling off in the first cabin trade.

The low water mark in first and second cabin traffic came on the heels of the panic year of 1907.

UNIONS PROMINENT IN WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS

As an investment in the health of their members, four large fraternal orders, two international labor unions, and one of the largest insurance companies in the United States have established sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, according to a report issued yesterday by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The Royal League, the first fraternal order to establish a sanatorium, conducts a hospital for its tuberculosis members at Black Mountain. The Modern Woodmen of America conducts one at Colorado Springs, the Workmen's Circle, at Liberty, N. Y., and the Independent Order of Foresters have one at Rainbow Lake, Colo. and will soon open a second one at San Fernando, Cal. The International Typographical Union has since 1898 conducted a sanatorium at Colorado Springs, and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of America has recently opened a new institution at Rogersville, Tenn. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is now erecting a sanatorium at Mt. McGregor, N. Y., which will be the first of its kind to be established by an "old line" insurance company. Some of the large fraternal orders and labor unions, like the Ladies of the Macabees of the World, the International Photo-Engravers' Union and others conduct educational campaigns against tuberculosis, though they do not have sanatoria of their own.

SAMUEL W. EIGES RETURNS TO WORK

Samuel W. Eiges, a well known New York Socialist, has returned to Manhattan from Staten Island, where he has spent the entire summer in seclusion in a successful effort to avert a complete breakdown in health. Comrade Eiges' youngest son, Frederick L. Eiges, 3 years old, died on April 21 of heart trouble. The strain during the fourteen months' illness preceding the loss of his son having completely unerved him, made it necessary for Comrade Eiges to withdraw from any activities whatever. He has, however, fully recovered and is now ready to pursue his law business at his old stand, 132 Nassau street, and announces he will be pleased to meet his old friends and comrades again.

CHINESE CAPTURED. Automobiles Said to Be Used in New Smuggling Scheme.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 14.—After an exciting chase, in which several shots were fired, C. T. Cannon, chief of the Southern Immigration district, and a deputy captured a motor car containing three contraband Chinese near Burbank last night. The Chinaman and driver of the automobile were lodged in the county jail, pending an investigation of what the authorities believe is a well organized ring to smuggle Chinese into this country by motor car across the Mexican boundary. Other arrests are expected.

NEWARK'S POSTAL BANK. Postmaster James I. Hays of Newark, has completed his arrangements for opening the postal savings bank for morning at 9 o'clock. The bank will be kept open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and will be located in the room of the Assistant Postmaster, which adjoins the Postmaster's office, on the second floor.

COAL STRIKE AIDED IOWA BOSSES
While Mines in One State Were Idle, Those in Other Made Profits.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The total production of coal in Iowa in 1910 was 7,925,120 short tons, valued at \$27,905,817, an increase of 170,358 tons in quantity and of \$1,110,285 in value over the figures for the preceding year, according to a statement just issued by E. W. Parker, coal statistician of the United States Geological Survey.

The benefit derived by Iowa coal operators from the strike in the Illinois field was principally in eliminating the competition of Illinois coal from the comparatively local markets, which are the natural territory of the Iowa mines. Coal operators in Iowa have complained that Illinois coal has more favorable freight rates than those accorded to Iowa coal, and that the mining rates originally fixed to compensate differences, in freight charges have not been changed when freights on Illinois coal were reduced, so that the Iowa mines have been placed at a disadvantage. The statistics for 1909 indicated an improvement in these conditions, for the production was the largest in the history of the State, and prices were the highest in recent years.

In 1910 the idleness in Illinois reacted upon the Iowa production more in the way of still higher prices than by any marked increase in production. Apparently the only reason assignable for the comparatively small increase is that the mines were operated to their full capacity with the available supply of labor. That there was no exodus from the Illinois mines to those of Iowa is shown by the fact that fewer men were employed in the Iowa mines in 1910 than in 1909. There were some strikes, but they were not as protracted as in Illinois, and the total time lost was only about 10 per cent of the time worked. The general strike which began on April 1 lasted in Iowa about six weeks, whereas in Illinois it lasted practically six months.

The Iowa coal mines gave employment in 1910 to 15,666 men, who worked an average of 218 days. Of these men 9,209 were on strike during the year, the average period of idleness being 44 days. The average production per man was 476 tons for the year. Most of the mines of the State are operated eight hours a day.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, CHESTER A. LIFE, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM FAWCETT, et al., Defendants.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Children's Teeth Treated and Filled Free of Charge
Paris Dental Parlors Co
223 Sixth Avenue, near 18th St. 1815 Madison Avenue, cor. 118th St. NEW YORK CITY
715 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue "L" Station, Brooklyn.
Crown and Bridgework \$3.00 Guaranteed the Best...
THE SUNDAY CALL
September 17
It is the beginning of the autumnal harvest of good things in the way of Socialist studies and brisk, readable special articles as short fiction. The Sunday Call has a serious purpose in view, and presents serious matter. But it is all in such form that it makes the best of reading. From the very first it has been steadily building, and it can now present such a feast as this:
HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT, by Gustav Myers
Capitalism is entrenched behind the courts, and Myers shows why the strongest of all courts stole its power.
SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT, two views, one by Sol Berger, the other by an efficiency engineer.
THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT, a short history, by Dr. S. Cyrlin.
THE RECENT AUSTRIAN ELECTIONS, something about the downfall of the Christian Socialist party, a splendid article translated by Herbert E. Kinney from Neue Zeit.
DIVIDING UP, by Benjamin Keech.
WOMAN'S SPHERE will contain an important article on why Socialists are doing for the California suffrage amendment, by Agnes H. Downing, as well as other excellent matter.
A REBEL, by Jacob Panken.
ARTHUR'S, by A. Neil Lyons.
LANDLORD CAPITALIST, by Mason Dixon.
ETCETERA is funnier than ever, and in the POETS' OWN CORNER there will be plenty of fine melody. THE GROUP will contain an unusually varied assortment of ill-nature. The big SOCIALIST NEWS PAGE, the EDITORIAL PAGE and the special news contributions all combine to make the Sunday Socialist paper published in the English language.
You miss much if you miss a single issue. There is always something in it of big importance.

DEUSCH BRO
ATTRACTIVE AND WELL MADE FURNITURE
A large selection in Parlor, Dining and Bed Room Suits, as Rugs, Carpets, Bedding, etc.
\$1.00 a Week 0.00 on an Account
Daily Deliveries in Brooklyn, Bronx, and Yonkers. Open Evenings.
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CORNER 154th ST.
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M. MARCUS
(INCORPORATED)
HATTER
Announces the Fall opening of up-to-date styles in HATS
269-271 East Houston St., corner Suffolk St., N. Y. City. 1736 Pitkin Ave., bet. Throgs Neck Ave. and O'Brien St., Brooklyn.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
All persons interested in the study of Esperanto—the international language—will please meet at the Lincoln School, Summer Avenue and Hopkinson Street, just opposite Broadway, and one block from Batterman's store, tomorrow night, Prof. J. Chant Lippe, vice president of the Esperanto Society of Brooklyn, has secured rooms at this school for the Metropolitan Instituto de Esperanto.
A mass meeting "to voice the protest of the citizens and taxpayers of Brooklyn, without regard to party affiliations, against the passage of a new charter for the City of New York at the present session of the Legislature" will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock under the auspices of the Brooklyn League at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Avenue. Admission is by tickets, which may be obtained at the office of the Brooklyn League, 4 Court Street, and of each newspaper office in Brooklyn.
The Wage Workers' Theater League announced yesterday that for the accommodation of East Side workers tickets for the Commonwealth Symphony Concert, which it is to hold next Sunday afternoon at the 60th Regiment Armory building, 20th Street and Lexington Avenue, and for Robert Mantell's performances, will be on sale by Pauline Wilderman at Room 402, 165 East Broadway, between 6 and 8 o'clock every evening.

McCann's Hats
Always the best and cheapest.
C. O. LOEBEL
UP-TO-DATE Union Hatter and Men's Furnisher.
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Union Made REISER'S
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Between Essex and North St.
Between Essex and North St.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Heckman.

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For Six Months	2.00	2.00	4.00
For Three Months	1.00	1.00	2.00
For One Month	.30	.30	.60

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. No. 258.

ENTER—"THE ANTI-SOCIALIST"—EXIT SOCIALISM

We Socialists usually measure the progress we are making by the opposition that develops against us, but we are dumfounded to note that we have reached the point where a special and distinctive journalism is said to be required against our encroachments.

One Barnhill, of Washington, D. C., is the party who has discovered this crying need, and if he can get sufficient plutocratic support, proposes to issue from the capital a monthly organ which will be known as "The Anti-Socialist."

On October 1 this publication will make its initial appearance, its program being "Socialism must be destroyed."

Barnhill, who for several years has eked out a precarious existence defying Socialists to meet him in public debate, and demolishing all who had the temerity to accept his challenges, is now going to complete the job with his pen.

He has a splendid collection of war material in his armory, too—a choice assortment of dead men's bones that would make Bryan turn green with envy. When B. rattles his equipment vigorously as is his wonted way, the sound thereof is most imposing.

What Jefferson said, what John Stuart Mill said, what Du Quesnay said, what Herbert Spencer said, what Erskine said, and all these things are said by Barnhill, and to do him justice, he says them very well indeed.

Now the problem that B. has on his hands is to convince sufficient plutes that when all these things are said, consecutively, serially and one after the other, Socialism will vanish instanter.

And after Socialism has disappeared competition will go on doing business at the old stand as it has done since the Creator established it when he constructed this earth.

We gladly reproduce here a sample slam from the prospectus of Barnhill, calculated to begin the job by eliminating Berger from the fray:

Hon. V. L. Berger, the Socialist Congressman, condemns competition. It appears to be an irreparable calamity that Mr. Berger was not present at the creation. In that case he would probably have saved the Creator from the mistake of building the world on a competitive plan. Compelled to create the world without the aid of Bergerian wisdom, the Almighty employed the competitive plan, the Socialist plan not being known to the Omnipotent Mind till the recent Milwaukee victory. "Competition is dead!" something contradicts thee, Dr. Berger; I am afraid it is Nature.

Now, Berger, be good enough to consider yourself dead. It was coming to you, anyhow. You were led into this belief by such miserable know-nothings as Rockefeller, Gary, Perkins, Roosevelt and several other nincompoops who testified to that effect at various trust investigations. But you did not reckon on God, and Nature—and Barnhill, and now destruction has come upon you.

The fiat has gone forth. The first step in the absolute annihilation of Socialism has been taken. Barnhill cannot be answered.

No use to question his accuracy. It's beside the question to ask if Omniscent Wisdom did not perceive the Milwaukee victory when it was creating the world six thousand years ago. And it would be blasphemy to question the assertion that God did really create the world on the competitive system. Nor can the issue be confused by inquiring whether Berger is up against "God," or "Nature"—or Barnhill, or all three combined, or whether since competition has been eternally decreed, Barnhill should be so infernally flustered about the danger of a miserable worm like Berger destroying it. All these questions are simply frivolous.

Barnhill wants the cash. Money talks, too. Now, you plutes down with the dust and rally to the support of God and Nature—and, incidentally, Barnhill.

How can you resist his appealing cry?

Price, \$1 a year; 50 cents for six months; 30 cents for three months. Foreign subscribers may send dollar bills. Clubs of three or more, 20 cents a year. Get busy and send your names at once. It is indispensable to the success of a new paper that it should have a large list of cash subscribers. He who subscribes quickly subscribes twice. We appeal to our patrons to act as promptly and generously as they can. Address, JOHN BASIL BARNHILL, Editor and Publisher of the Anti-Socialist, Box O, Station B, Washington, D. C.

Now, J. B. B., won't you please put us on your X list for this free ad? We hope you may pull the plutocratic legs good and plenty. In the meantime, we await submissively your avenging stroke. It is fate. When we started this Socialist business we didn't know that you and God and Nature were waiting 'round the corner to slam us. The only boon we crave, therefore, is that you send us your first copy, and if by chance we should still survive follow it up with one more—and we will give up the ghost with humble resignation to your unalterable decree. Competition is eternal, but we despair of ever being able to compete with Y O U, to say nothing of God and Nature.

THE CIRCULATION OF COMMODITIES

Sinister evidence of the slowing up of the capitalist industrial machine is contained in the report of the North Atlantic Steamship Conference, which shows a great increase in the exodus of steerage passengers to Europe during the present year. The number is given as 291,705, an increase of more than 75,000 over the corresponding period for last year, and more than 180,000 greater than the corresponding period for 1909.

The conference declares that this exodus is an indication of forthcoming business depression. They are possibly correct, but certainly not for the reason that the steerage passengers have figured it out in this way to their own satisfaction, or that knowing instinctively that the winter is coming they head homeward like migratory birds.

Their departure is rather a result of present depression and consequent growing unemployment. If these people were really intelligent enough to forecast a coming period of depression, and had worked out the causes thereof, it is doubtful if the exodus would have taken place. They would in such case have known that flight would be useless, that conditions in Europe were no better and would only become worse by their going there and increasing the competition for jobs in a market already overcrowded. They would have reached the Socialist conclusion that the thing to do was to stay here and assist in wresting the control of industry from capitalism.

There is a popular fallacy assiduously cultivated by the capitalist press that these people largely go back to Europe to retire or their savings, an idea that isn't exactly corroborated by the fact that the vast majority of them return as they came—in the cheapest manner—the steerage.

The fact in itself is a significant comment on the outpouring of the frothy exponents of the "gospel of cheerfulness," the advocates of "restored confidence" and the lying prophets of a coming prosperity.

Industry has never completely recovered from the depression of 1907. There has never been a period since then when the entire industrial equipment of the country was running. What recovery there was has been but partial, the fact being that there was no market that could possibly absorb the output capable of being produced by the whole of the industrial equipment. And between the competition in the wage labor market and the increased prices of necessities, the workers have been skinned almost to a finish.

This exodus eastward across the Atlantic is really a true part of the "floating population." Its counterpart will be found in a

THE ANGEL OF CAPITALISM



MISTAKES OF A VETERAN

Nothing is more natural than that those who have taken part in some great and epoch-making national event should employ it continually as a criterion by which to judge the future. The old soldier who has "saved the Union" is usually certain that the Civil War settled all questions permanently, both for the past and the future. He took part in it, by heck, and he isn't in the habit of leaving things half done. He has "holler'd east, Gees!" and in consequence the world is bound to go right on, as he directed.

Consequently, we are not surprised to see the following from the pen of John McElroy, one of the saviors of the Union, and editor of the National Tribune, a paper which goes to some 100,000 old soldiers throughout the country, and lives by recounting the deeds of half a century ago:

"Representative Berger (Wis.) declares that the United States will have a new Constitution in ten years. Mr. Berger has not been in the country long enough to understand our people and institutions. Not so many years ago, the old Constitution weathered triumphantly the attack of 10,000,000 people, who put 1,500,000 mighty good soldiers into the field."

The political spell-binders who constantly remind the old soldiers that they have made history are certainly right, so far as Mr. McElroy is concerned. He has been making some in the above paragraph, with a vengeance. No less than three histories, A history of Berger, a history of the Constitution, and a history of the war likewise. And there isn't a single thing wrong with the three statements, except that they "ain't so."

Mr. Berger is 52 years old, nearly forty of which he has passed in the United States, coming to this country as a schoolboy. If he does not understand this people and its institutions, it is scarcely for the reason that Mr. McElroy states, for Berger has hardly any remembrance of his native land. Possibly the editor of the Tribune would kindly inform the public how long a man must live in this country before he understands its institutions. Mr. McElroy himself must have been well over 40 years of age before he helped "save the Union." He has been less he would not have presumed to fight about a question which he had not been long enough in the country to understand.

As for the Constitution weathering "triumphantly," etc., the good old man forgets that the war found it insufficient, and two very important features were added to it—amendments so called. We can, of course, forgive Mr. McElroy for imagining that he fought for the Constitution, when what he really fought for was to change it—to make the Constitution adapt itself to the changes brought about by the war.

We cannot expect the simple, blunt and straightforward old soldier to look at these things with the eyes of a statesman or lawyer, but we would

kindly remind him that Representative Berger is fighting today for the same purpose for which Mr. McElroy fought half a century ago—to change the Constitution.

For the third point, we fear that Mr. McElroy's memory for figures is failing, and would recommend him to consult the files of the National Tribune—if they are available. He will find there several statements to the effect that instead of sending 1,500,000 men into the field, the North sent some 2,200,000 instead, and, indeed, the majority of historians agree with these figures—that is, approximately. The South sent a force variously estimated as between 600,000 and 800,000 to preserve the Constitution as it was before the war, and prevent any additions to it. The majority of the Southern historians, of course, use the former figure, but it is possible that they have minimized it somewhat in order to make a better excuse for their lack of success.

With these trifling exceptions Mr. McElroy is absolutely correct.

TOMORROW

By WILBY HEARD.

There is a new day dawning
In a sky that's bright and clear,
Its hours are pleasure laden,
And its moments filled with cheer.

The voice of merry songsters
Will sound throughout the land;
The breeze come soft and soothing
As a parting sweetheart's hand.

The sun shall smile in splendor
On the world till it awakes
From its night of fear and torture,
From its bed of want and aches.

Till the slave does rend his shackles,
Till the child returns to school,
Till the old find rest and comfort,
And none his neighbor rule.

And none shall be so lowly
As to miss the sun's bright rays
That'll crown this grand tomorrow
And bless all future days.

As bees to fields of flowers
Are led by tempting scent,
All men shall rise to duty
With a will of true intent.

The drones—if there be any—
Will sneak to lives unknown,
And the honeyed bees returning
Shall feed the idlers down.

For in this bright tomorrow
There'll be no space for care,
Since each will do his portion,
And each receive his share.

So hail the new day dawning,
The day of work and cheer,
Whose sun shall know no setting,
But smile from year to year.

WORKINGMEN, SOLDIERS OF PEACE AND WAR

By LUKE MCGLUKE.

It was my privilege to be one of thousands of spectators to witness two different kinds of workmen's parades on Labor Day. One, a parade of an army of over six thousand united craftsmen in civilian dress, bearing banners and emblems representative of their respective unions and callings, soldiers of peace, industry and production; the other, an army of State militia and their guests, a red-coated Canadian regiment, in gorgeous uniforms and trappings, all armed with instruments of death, and accompanied by a hospital corps with their wagons and stretchers for the wounded, soldiers of war, misery and destruction. Indeed, so true to the calling of the soldier, that one of the British officers who was present and who is reported to have seen real service (human destruction for profit) that he was forced to compliment the blue coated militiamen on the fine exhibition they put up of usefulness for practical service, i. e., more human destruction for profit, to be.

Here were two armies made up of workmen, one parading in the forenoon towards the rising sun, the other in the afternoon towards the setting sun; one, an army of light and hope, the other an army of darkness and despair; one marching toward a brighter day when the light of justice shall shine on all, the other marching toward the grave of oblivion in the cemetery of discarded crucifixes.

The "beat-backs" of many of the soldiers of both armies told better than can word the common brotherhood which existed between them, only those which bore the uniforms, particularly the red, were the more pronounced. Only here and there could one be discerned with the "set-up" of the trained, paid soldier; the workman-soldier was so conspicuous that the sight was pitiable.

Some day they will comprise one grand, united army and armed with intellect will be seen marching up to the ballot box—an election day to right the wrongs of the ages, then they will be united everyday, not merely once a year, such as that is to their credit. In that time the implements of war may be permitted space in museums as relics of man's struggle for freedom and justice. Certainly they will not be borne by or operated by workmen against workmen.

WHY THE DOG HESITATED.

By Henry Gilbert.

(With Apologies to Louis Weitz)

Many an artist understands more of artifice than art.

A big storm sometimes rages under a small hat.

"All the news that's fit to print" finds its way into the daily press, rather than into the daily press.

Not all women who read "The Progressive Woman" are progressive women.

It's better to be fresh than to be stale.

Many a sore body is silk gown'd.

A black cloak covers a multitude of sins.

A crucifix on the chest does not prove a cross in the heart.

At a banquet held in a room the walls of which were adorned with many beautiful paintings, a well known college president was called upon to respond to a toast.

In the course of his remarks, wishing to pay a compliment to the ladies present, and designating the paintings with one of his characteristic gestures, he said:

"What need is there of these painted beauties, when we have so many with us at this time?"

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE BERGER OLD AGE PENSION BILL.

Editor of The Call:

In last Sunday's Call there appeared an elaborate defense of Comrade Berger's indefensible old age pensions bill from the pen of his secretary, W. J. Ghent. Notwithstanding its length and elaborateness, however, the article, instead of answering the critics, really dodges the issue. There is in it a whole lot of abuse of the critics, but not one word in answer to the most important criticism leveled against the bill—the requirement of citizenship for sixteen consecutive years before one can get the benefits of the act.

Comrade Ghent says on this point: "If a pension act is to be based on the Socialist principle of returning to the surplus value which has been taken from him during his prime; if, furthermore, the funds for this scheme are to be raised in normal ways from men who toil to produce wealth, then the alien will assuredly always suffer discrimination. The surplus value he has produced has been taken by men of another community—of another State—and he has no moral right to ask that it be returned to him by men who had no part in its expropriation."

Barring a little nonsense about the funds being raised "from men who toil to produce wealth" and who at the same time participate in the "expropriation" of surplus value, this sounds reasonable. Only, well, only it is nothing but a dodge. For, what has all this to do with citizenship? Remember, it is not residence that we are talking about, but citizenship. We are all agreed that a certain period of residence should be required. What is a proper period of residence is a matter fairly debatable. But remember this is not the question under discussion. Nobody ever criticized Comrade Berger for prescribing a residence requirement, for the simple reason that this bill does not prescribe any period of residence, but a period of citizenship, which is a different matter. What has citizenship got to do with exploitation? Are the millions of non-citizens who toil to produce the wealth of this country exploited less than the citizens? Or are they less "deserving" that "some part of the surplus value which has been taken from them during their prime" should be returned to them as old age pensions?

How about the hundreds of thousands of workmen who have toiled in this country for ten, twenty and more years, without having become citizens, not expecting that people who care enough about the aged workmen to provide them with pensions would discriminate against them on account of citizenship? Should they now try to become citizens it would take them twenty years more before they could get pensions.

And how about the hundreds of thousands more, who toil in our steel works and elsewhere where we make them work eighty-four hours a week and over, who cannot become citizens because our exploitation does not permit them to learn the English language and comply with the other stringent requirements of our new naturalization laws?

And how about the thousands of workmen who cannot become citizens because they cannot pass the stringent requirement of our new naturalization laws with reference to "good moral character" and "attachment to the principles of the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Constitution," and revolutionists who sort against whom there is a clause in our new naturalization law.

And how about the Socialist who has been refused naturalization because he was a Socialist, as reported the day in The Call?

And, last but not least, how about the Chinese, Japanese, Hindus and others of the "yellow" races who are barred out of citizenship?

Think of all these and the conclusion is irresistible that a pension act based on the Socialist principle of returning to the deserving aged worker some part of the surplus value which has been taken from him during his prime cannot make citizenship the test of "deservingness." And the conclusion is also inescapable that a pension act which is based on anything but Socialist principle.

L. B. BOURD.

New York, September 12, 1911.

OPEN LETTER TO CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Dear Comrade Russell: Your recent article in the International Socialist Review opens with this statement: "A proletarian movement can have no part, however slight, in the game of politics." At the moment it takes a seat in that board is the moment it dies with it. After that it may for a time make a semblance of life and motion, but truth is only a corpse."

The assertion is so sweeping that I hesitate to believe that you mean what your words seem to imply.

The Socialist movement is a proletarian movement and Socialist political action is at least a "slight part" of the game of politics. Are you opposed to the political activities of the Socialist party, i. e., to the practice of nominating candidates for political office and conducting political campaigns, and to the participation of elected Socialist officials in the practical work of administrative and legislative bodies along the lines indicated in our platform? If you are, substitute do you propose for political action? If you are not, does your statement mean? I am unable to find an answer to these questions in your article itself. Will you make that answer through the Socialist press?

In view of your standing in the movement and the importance of the subject, I believe the party membership is entitled to a clear expression from you. Fraternally yours,

MORRIS HILLQUIST.

New York City.

CORRECTIONS.

Editor of The Call:

In my article on Old-Age Pensions there are several places where the linotype played tag with me. In one place "laws and usages" was rendered "laws and wages," and in another place "to require a pension" was transformed into "to receive a pension." There are some other instances, but I should have been reasonably content if these two harrowing errors could have been avoided.

W. J. GHENT.

Washington, Sept. 18.

THE SOLIDARITY OF LABOR

From Reynolds's Newspaper, London.

Students of our industrial history cannot fail to be struck with the profound significance of the recent strikes. Superficial thinkers may rest satisfied with tracing them to an epidemic of sheer diabolism. In reality the strikes may be likened to a volcanic eruption, the outcome of convulsive forces which have long been smouldering in silent subterranean fashion. The inwardness of the strikes lies in the fact that labor, following in the wake of capital, is recognizing the principle of solidarity. Capitalists have long recognized the value of combination, instead of fighting one another they have been combining against the consumer on the one hand to prevent prices from falling, and against the worker on the other hand to prevent wages from rising. But the origin of syndicates and trusts by the great capitalists, the great desire for competition, and the desire to have firmer control of labor? In some districts factories which used to belong to different and competing owners, are now amalgamated; with one suggestive result, that if a worker is dismissed from one of the factories he is a marked man. All the works are closed to him, and he is compelled to leave the district. In the old days trade unions contented themselves with declaring with individual capitalists, but with the arrival of the combine, with its ruthless boycott, new tactics were necessary. The amalgamation of unions on a larger scale was the direct outcome of the combination of capitalists. The great strike which paralyzed trade was simply an indication that the workers were talking a leaf out of the book of the capitalists; that the lesson of the value of solidarity was being faithfully learned.

FICKLE REFLECTIONS.

By Henry Gilbert.

(With Apologies to Louis Weitz)

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"All the news that's fit to print" finds its way into the daily press, rather than into the daily press.

Not all women who read "The Progressive Woman" are progressive women.

It's better to be fresh than to be stale.

Many a sore body is silk gown'd.

A black cloak covers a multitude of sins.

A crucifix on the chest does not prove a cross in the heart.

ENGLISH HISTORY FOR THE WORKING CLASS

A Book Review.

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

LEADERS OF THE PEOPLE. By Joseph Clayton. Published by Mitchell Kennerly, 340 pages.

One of the writers in the English tongue, who is doing valiant work in the cause of humanity, is Joseph Clayton. He knows English history, and he tells it fearlessly. His "Leaders of the People" was one of the splendid pamphlets of recent times. Mitchell Kennerly has done a commendable work in publishing in America his more pretentious book, "Leaders of the People."

This book is a hasty sketch of English history, covering practically the whole period from the Norman conquest to the Chartist movement. The history is hung up in a most interesting manner upon biographies of studies of the seventeen men who were in the mind of Clayton, men who were the real leaders of the people. The book is published in splendid type and form, and the subject is of keen interest and told in able style. To those whose knowledge of English history was gathered in the high school, the book will come as a revelation. It is, indeed, very refreshing to a class-conscious Socialist to read the praises of Watt Tyler, Jack Cade, Robert Ket and John Lilburne as leaders of England. But these were not the only men whom Socialists honor; there are others like Paine, O'Connell, Stephen Langton and Ernest Jones, and Clayton tells us of them all. Working class parents whose children are studying English history and literature in the high school should direct their children to this book. A very valuable part of the work is the list of authorities quoted at the opening of each chapter, and the illustrations from various sources. All wishing to know something of the great epoch making proletarian movements in English history, and of the men who were pushed to the front as spokesmen and leaders, will find here the best brief account to be found.

ARTFUL BEAST.

"Patsy, me boy," said Patsy O'Reilly, sternly, "where's the dog and car?"

Patsy had just returned from the market minus the said vehicle and steed, and it was plain by his disheveled countenance that a tale of woe was to be unfolded.

"She's been at her tricks again," he said, "and about half-past seven stood still as a prison wall, and refused to budge an inch."

"Didn't ye coax her?"

"That I did, wid a thick stick; 'twas no use at all, at all, and last—"

"Well, what did ye do?"

"I'd a wre under her."

"Ah, well, 'twas the only way, an obstinate beast she is."

"Aye, and an artful. For what did she do to move on a couple of days and then stop again, and never stir till the cart was burnt up. And there yet, laughin' at the dog's game!"

Jawkin: "My tongue."

concomitant increase of the so-called floating population on land—the tramp, the "hobo" and the "blanket stiff." Both are at the beck and call of the capitalists when needed. The Atlantic is no barrier, but perhaps the easiest path for travel when the capitalist needs cheap labor.

The circulation of inanimate commodities is declining and the circulation of human commodities in the form of unemployed workers is increasing. Going eastward in the steamships the capitalist at least gets one last snap at the meager savings they have been allowed to accumulate, but the internal "white slave traffic" is much less, if not altogether unprofitable, though both are equally significant of the periodical breakdown of capitalist industry.