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The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

Probably showers; brisk northeast winds.

600 FRANK STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3306 BEEKMAN.

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STOLYPIN, HATED PREMIER, IS DEAD

Bloody Czar's Lieutenant Yields at Last to Bullet Wound.

AGONIZING END

Bogrof's Pistol Mightier Than Proud Oppressor's Great Animal Strength.

KIEF, Sept. 18.—Premier Stolypin, who was shot last Thursday night while at a gala performance in the theater here, died at 10 o'clock this evening.

Just before the end the Prime Minister suffered intense agony. His heart was unable to withstand the effects of the internal hemorrhages, which the doctors in attendance were unable to stop.

Fearing that the Black Hundreds will utilize the death of the Prime Minister to start pogroms, the Jews are departing from this city. The streets are patrolled by Cossacks with loaded rifles.

During the day 150 arrests were made by the police. The men ar-

ROBIN RE-EXAMINES MORRIS IN BANKRUPTCY

Bankruptcy proceedings brought by Joseph G. Robin, the convicted banker, ostensibly for the purpose of enabling him to examine Frederick K. Morris, his former confidential man, as secretary of the Bankers' Realty and Security Company, were continued yesterday before Referee Stanley W. Dexter, at 71 Broadway, for the first time since the adjournment taken July 29. Again Robin personally conducted the examination of Morris, declaring that he was acting in behalf of creditors of the looted Northern Bank.

Morris was asked if the Bankers' Realty and Security Company bought of Robin the bonds of the Babylon Railroad Company which it sold to the Title and Guaranty Company of Rochester, he replying in the affirmative and relating that the bankers' company had lent money to the Babylon Railroad Company through another corporation.

Robin's evident object to discredit the testimony given by Morris, which was mainly instrumental in indicting the former, was suggested by his reading from the testimony referring to the \$27,000 check which led to Robin's downfall. Robin explained that he was trying to show that the witness had contradicted himself, saying on the former occasion that the \$27,000 was a debit against the Robin account and in the present hearing that it was a credit.

Adjournment was taken until September 27.

MADERO TIGHTENS GRIP ON MEXICO

Reyests Out With Defiant Trouble at Elections Feared.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 18.—Francisco I. Madero's apparent command of the situation and the growing belief that the Reyests may go a step beyond peaceful opposition at the polls are the salient features of the political situation in the republic. With the exception of those who have not declared openly for Reyes and for Emilio Vasquez Gomez, Madero has the politicians absolutely whipped into line.

That the Reyests are thinking of something more than voting is shown by the tenor of the address delivered by Lio Ernesto Enriquez to General Reyes when a committee waited on the leader and presented the respects of the convention, which at the time had finished its session, so the committee had no chance to report back. The orator, in concluding, said: "Whatever may be your resolution in the light of the action which the Chamber of Deputies may take, however extreme, daring or radical it may be, we will accept it and are ready to stand with you in sustaining it, eager to comply courageously with our duty and to put into practice our slogan which binds us to all, to give all, and to sacrifice all for our country."

The Maderistas regard this as equivalent to the statement that the Reyests are ready and eager to take up arms for their leader, and the speech has become the subject of varied comment and the more since Reyes in his answer did not disapprove and rather added fuel to the flames by adding: "If the elections are held under present conditions they will prove nothing but a monstrous farce."

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 18.—More than 100 Spanish merchants have fled to the City of Puebla from the district of Acitlan, having been forced to flee from their homes by robbers. The merchants bring the report that a band reached that district and at once commenced depredations, robbing all the stores, merchants and houses, and if any defense or objection was made, killing the people. At the beginning of the sacking of the town these merchants made their escape.

Upon the receipt of the news, the Governor at once dispatched a force of federal troops to drive out the bandits and restore order in Acitlan. It is now reported on good authority that the Zapotecos leader, Almazan, is preparing for an uprising which is to be more than a simple reign of brigandage. His idea is to start uprisings in the States of Puebla, Morelos, Guerrero, Tlaxcala and some of the southern States, with the object of separating these States from the federation and starting a new republic.

H. C. Fogler, Jr., secretary of the Standard Oil Company, in reply to a Washington dispatch saying that Standard Oil was negotiating to take over the oil holdings of Lord Cowdray in Mexico, also intimating that John W. Gates had previously acted as the Standard's agent in this matter and that the Standard had helped finance the Mexican revolution, made this statement yesterday:

"In the course of the late revolution in Mexico the Standard Oil Company has occasion to deny fully and emphatically that it had contributed in any way to the revolutionary cause. Now, in the face of recent allegations, it wishes to repeat its denial.

The statement leaves unanswered the report that negotiations between the Standard Oil and Lord Cowdray are now in progress for the taking over of the Pearson holdings in Mexico by the Standard Oil.



PREMIER STOLYPIN OF RUSSIA.

rested are mostly doctors and lawyers who were friends or acquaintances of Bogrof, the young lawyer who shot Stolypin.

Stolypin appeared to improve from the hour of the attempt on his life until late Saturday, when peritonitis set in. During yesterday the Premier showed no improvement, and a bulletin issued at last midnight said that the patient still exhibited symptoms of peritonitis.

The bullet which the doctors extracted was of auge caliber, and proved to have been purchased in Berlin. The head was deformed from striking the Vladimir cross which adorned Stolypin's breast. The cross deflected the course of the bullet and deprived it of much of its penetrating power.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.—The United States will have to be the Russian cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, said Prof. Edgar W. Burrill, of Northwestern University, speaking before a large crowd here yesterday. Professor Burrill has made a close study of conditions in Russia and asserts that girls are sold outright by their parents and then taken to other countries, where they become white slaves.

Stolypin was the bloodiest Prime Minister Russia or any other country ever had. He was a modern Nero. An

ITALY SUPPRESSES CHOLERA DETAILS

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The cholera situation in Italy is far more serious than the government will admit and every effort is being made to prevent the fact from becoming known. A rigorous censorship is maintained and the only real information that can be obtained is that smuggled out by mail.

From various sources, including letters, the number of cases developing weekly is conservatively placed at 1,000. Of these about 80 per cent prove fatal. Fifty unmistakable cases have appeared in Rome, and the scourge is also raging in thirty-two of the sixty-nine provinces.

ACCUSES FOUR MEN OF CONN. TRAIN WRECK

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Sept. 18.—The direct charge that he overheard the four men under arrest for train wrecking discuss the wreck of the Valley road express, August 27, in which one passenger was killed and forty injured, was made at the coroner's inquest this morning by Albino Alessio, a stockpiper.

He swore that Giacomo Lisi, one of the prisoners with whom the detective lived before the arrest of the four, admitted wrecking the train to get even with the New York, New Haven and Hartford for having discharged him.

REFUSES TO QUASH PRYCE INDICTMENT

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18.—United States Commissioner Van Dyke today denied a motion by the defense to quash the charge of robbery filed by the Mexican Government against Gen. Rhys Pryce, leader of the recent attempted California revolution. This decision makes it probable that Pryce will be extradited.

His friends declare that if he is he will be stood up before a stone wall and shot.

The specific charge against Pryce is robbing the Mexican postmaster at Tia Juana when the insurgents took that city.

OSWEGO HAS THREE LABOR CONVENTIONS

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The eleventh annual convention of the Journeymen Barbers was held here today, President Gratton, of Troy, presiding. Thirty delegates were present.

The New York State Cigar Makers' Union Local League convention was also held. Fifty delegates, representing sixty locals, answered the roll call. W. R. Ferguson, of Oneida, presided and spoke. Mayor John Fitzgibbon, of Oneida, delivered the address of welcome.

GOMPERS TO SPEAK FOR JOB HARRIMAN

(By United Press.)
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 18.—"I want to do some work and possibly make some speeches in behalf of Job Harriman's candidacy before I leave Los Angeles." This announcement, coming today from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, marked the first combination in any city of Socialism and organized labor in a united effort to elect a municipal ticket.

Job Harriman, Socialist and Labor candidate for the mayoralty nomination in Los Angeles, will have a solid labor vote behind him at the primary elections on October 31.

Gompers is not a Socialist, but he said: "I may disagree with Job Harriman in many political beliefs, but I know that he places human lives before dollars, and if elected, will give the toilers in Los Angeles a square deal."

PEDDLER SERVES SENTENCE METED OUT TO CROOK

Family's Inquiry Reveals Official Blunder and Release Follows.

HAD BEEN FINED

Morris Missonowicz Suffers Punishment Imposed by Magistrate Naumer.

Through a "blunder" in the Raymond Street Jail, Morris Missonowicz, an aged peddler who lives at 143 Harrison avenue, Williamsburg, with a large family was sent to Blackwall Island to serve six months in place of a two days' sentence for peddling without a license. A suspicious character named Morris, who was picked up in Williamsburg by a policeman who looked upon him as a thief, got Missonowicz's sentence in place of the other which Magistrate Naumer in the Manhattan Avenue Police court meted out to him.

The "blunder" became known yesterday in that court when members of Missonowicz's family made inquiries in court for him. They said he had been missing since last Monday and had accidentally heard that he was arrested and had been fined \$2, in default of which he was committed to jail. Magistrate Naumer when he was told that the family had been to the jail, where they could get no information about the missing man, quickly got to work himself and learned that on the same day he had imposed a \$2 fine on the peddler he had also given a six months' sentence on the island to Morris, whom the police regarded as a crook.

The two days' sentence of Morris had expired and he was released twenty-four hours after his confinement. The magistrate got into communication with the Charities Department and learned that the peddler was in the workhouse. He then notified the District Attorney's office and yesterday Missonowicz obtained his release. What became of Morris is not known. He said he lived in a Bowery lodging house.

HIS WAGES \$1.75, HE GIVES UP STRUGGLE

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 18.—Unable to support his wife and six small children on the \$1.75 a day which he earned as a laborer in the employ of the Dover Street Department, Salvadore Charde hanged himself Saturday night at his home on Samsis avenue, and was dead when found by his wife, Coroner Edward F. Totten decided that it was plainly a case of suicide and that an inquest was not necessary.

Charde had been haunted for some time past by the fear that he would lose his job and at times he would become despondent, telling his wife that it was no use for him to try to make both ends meet financially, for the harder he worked and the more he tried he seemed to get more deeply in debt.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18.—Heartbroken because he had lost his position and fearing that he was losing his mind, Augustus W. Reed, 68 years old, committed suicide at his home, 37 North 9th street, last night by inhaling illuminating gas.

WILL LET LIEUT. SMITH RESIGN FROM NAVY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The statement was made by Acting Secretary Nicholson of the Navy Department today that the resignation of Lieut. Roy C. Smith, who is now detained at San Francisco, would certainly be accepted. The officer has stated that he does not care to return to his station in China and face the serious charges against him, but prefers to leave the navy.

The department is very glad to solve the matter in this way and thereby prevent the string of another naval scandal.

GOING TO HIT THE SOCIALISTS

"J. bs" Being Pulled Off in Rearranging of Districts.

It is safe to say that Tammany is going to pull off something in the reapportionment of Congressional districts in Manhattan and the Bronx now going on. The legislative committee which is doing the job has decided to place all the six new Representatives in this city.

Tammany intends to fix things so that no Socialist can again throw the scare into them that Meyer London did on the East Side last fall.

For instance, here are some of the new juggling feints announced yesterday: 11th District—Richmond County and parts of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 8th Assembly districts of New York County, bounded as follows: North River, Christopher street, Bleeker street, Carmine street, Sixth avenue, West 3d street, Sullivan street, Canal street, Division street, Market street, East River to the North River.

12th District—4th Assembly District and parts of the 6th and 8th Assembly districts of New York County, bounded as follows: East River, Market street, East Broadway, Essex street, Stanton street, Avenue C, 4th street to East River.

13th District—Parts of the 1st, 3d, 6th, 8th and 10th Assembly districts of New York County, bounded as follows: Sullivan street, 3d street, Lafayette street, 4th street, Avenue C, Pitt street, Stanton street, Essex street, Canal street to Sullivan street.

14th District—Parts of the 3d, 5th, 6th, 10th, 12th and 25th Assembly districts of New York County, bounded as follows: North River, West 14th street, East River, 4th street, Lafayette street, 3d street, Sixth avenue, Carmine street, Bleeker street, Christopher street to North River.

BOUQUET COST COL. ASTOR \$960

Ferniff Employers Given Each \$10 Additional Upon Presentation of Roses to Bride.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—A bouquet of roses presented to his bride by employes at Ferniff today cost Col. John Jacob Astor \$960.

The colonel was reading his morning paper when a delegation of five walked into the library. Herbert Pinkham, superintendent, voiced the congratulations of the employes and presented a huge bouquet of roses in a vase "for Mrs. Astor."

The colonel's wife thanked the delegation, and Superintendent Pinkham was requested to summon the ninety-six employes on the estate.

Colonel and Mrs. Astor then thanked the employes for their kindly attention and directed Superintendent Pinkham to add \$10 to the pay of each today.

FALLS SIXTY FEET, LANDS IN SAND

"For high tumbling I think I'm entitled to the record," said Arthur Alloway, 25 years old, an iron worker, who after a fall of sixty feet landed in the sand. The breath was knocked out of him, and he was quickly dug out by his brother and Marcenia, while an ambulance was summoned from St. John's Hospital. He was unconscious, but on last examination it was found that no bones were broken.

In his tumble, through the air he said he was wondering what he would strike when he reached the bottom. He expects to finish the job on the water tank today.

SENT RICH ABUSER OF WOMAN TO JAIL

Magistrate House, in passing sentence yesterday in Morrisania Court on a man who had struck a woman in the street, remarked that he had sent a millionaire to the island for a similar case.

MADRID IS DECLARED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

EFFICIENCY IDEA IN WASHINGTON NAVY YARD

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Board on Navy Yard Management, of which Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland is president, has practically completed its work, and will submit its report to Secretary of the Navy Meyer within a few weeks. In addition to Rear Admiral Vreeland, Captains F. F. Fletcher, aid for material; A. V. Zane and E. Theiss, naval constructors; C. H. Rock and K. A. Evans, and Paymasters Charles Conrad and T. A. Leuts were members of the board. Lieut. Com. B. W. Tardy acted as recorder.

This board was appointed last July by Secretary Meyer to solve the more important problems in economy and efficiency of shop management, which were presented by a board of civilians consisting of Harrington Emerson, Charles Day, and H. L. Gantt.

It is understood that the members of the naval board have failed to agree unanimously upon the questions considered and it is likely that several reports will be presented to Secretary Meyer.

TAILORS' STRIKE ALMOST AT END

Tentative Agreement Made Which Will Be Submitted to Members.

The strike of the ladies' tailors and dress makers has at last reached the point where the matters at issue have all been settled. They are to be submitted to the general membership for rejection or approval. This was made known last night.

"We have won a great victory," exclaimed Meyer London, legal adviser of the Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union, Local 29, to a Call reporter at midnight last night, "and it is now up to the general membership to vote upon it. This is the swiftest and greatest victory ever won by organized labor in the past years, and I hope that the membership will accept the terms on which we have agreed. As attorney for the union, I have done my best to get whatever I could out of the employers, and for a strike that is not quite one week old, it is a great victory."

The points at issue—the right of the workers to have shop delegates and the recognition of union delegates by the employers—were conceded by the employers late last night after a conference which lasted from early yesterday morning until midnight.

The employers pledged themselves to employ union men only as long as the union is able to provide them with such help.

Meetings will be held today at the various headquarters to allow the union members to vote on the settlement.

The bosses agreed to abolish the piece work system and put the workers on week work, to give them a fifty-hour week and to pay the tailors \$24 a week, to pay the helpers \$19 instead of \$16, and to pay the women \$16 instead of \$11 and \$12 per week. The men will hereafter work only half days on Saturdays.

Julius Henry Cohen, who acted as attorney for the cloak manufacturers during their general strike, was retained as attorney for the Merchants' Society of Custom Tailors and Dress Makers, and he and London think they have reached a point where the strike is near settlement.

After the various points at issue were straightened out last night both went into conference to draw up the peace protocol, which will be voted on by the strikers and the employers this morning. If the terms are accepted the strikers will return to work forthwith.

Cohen gave out a statement at midnight saying that there were still matters to be thrashed out, but he refrained from giving the points which the union has won. Richard J. Hickson, president of the employers' association, said that the employers would vote on the terms early this morning.

DISORDERS STILL GOING ON IN CHINA

CHUNGKING, Sept. 18.—The British Consul at Chungking writes under date of September 11 that the conditions of affairs on that date was unchanged. Outbreaks were still going on, but no foreigners had been injured up to the time the letter was written.

Alfonso Alarmed by Revolutionary Outbreaks Through Kingdom.

VIOLENCE FEARED

Barcelona Again Center of Dangerous Uprisings That Are Spreading Fast.

SPECTERS THAT HAUNT EUROPE'S CAPITALISTS

General strike in Spain. Disorders in Austria. Food uprisings in France. Protests against war in Germany. Railroad strike in Ireland. Continued restlessness in England. Great strike in Norway. Death of Stolypin in Russia.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—So serious has the strike situation become throughout the kingdom that King Alfonso's Cabinet has now under advisement the suspension of the constitution, that the work of the authorities is crushing the outbreak, which is rapidly assuming revolutionary proportions, may be facilitated.

In connection with a walkout about to be declared at Barcelona, an alleged plot has been discovered for a campaign of "terrorism," which is said to have been engineered by Spanish and foreign anarchists and syndicalists, and although the government is in a general way informed of what is planned, it is now doubtful if the threatened outbreak can be prevented.

A general strike broke out in Madrid this afternoon. Martial law has been proclaimed and troops occupy the streets. New strikes are about to be declared at Corunna and Ferrol, while others are continuing in Cadix, Seville, Gijon, Valencia, Huelva, Bilbao and Saragossa.

From all these cities disorders are reported, while in the country railroad tracks have been torn up and bridges dynamited.

The telegraph wires out of Valencia have been cut. Just before communication with the city was cut off, it was reported that serious disturbances had occurred.

Valencia has about 220,000 population. It is asserted that the Barcelona committee had decided on a general strike, to be accompanied with violent measures.

They had secured a quantity of dynamite with which they intended to blow up the telegraph and telephone apparatus and the railways and they were prepared to prevent the publication of the newspapers by intimidating the printers and journalists. It is said.

A gang of revolutionists burst into the offices of the Noticiero Universal and ordered the members of the staff to cease work.

The police were called and arrested the disturbers. There were similar scenes at other newspaper offices, with the same result.

NATIONAL STRIKE FOR IRELAND ON 20TH

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—At a mass meeting of union men at the Abbey Theater tonight resolutions were passed favoring a national strike of railway workers on September 20.

Tonight the executive officers of the unions employed on the Midland, the Great Southern and the Great Northern railways left for Ireland to attend a meeting to be held at Dublin tomorrow to consider the question of a strike.

DUBLIN, Sept. 18.—Reports from all over Ireland show that there is disorder at nearly every point affected by the railway strike.

Service has been suspended practically throughout the country and the executive committee of the English railway union has transferred its headquarters to this city.

At Tulse many shots were fired at strikers by landowners and a man named Green was also attacked, the engineer and fireman being killed with stones. Mail service to England is completely shut off.

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STOLYPIN, HATED PREMIER, IS DEAD (Continued from Page 1.)

aristocrat by birth, training and association, he despised the masses. Democracy was abhorrent to him. But he was too much a man of the world to openly advocate reaction and absolutism. He garbed himself, therefore, in the cloak of a liberal and then proceeded to crush everything that remotely resembled liberalism, justice and humanity. Stolypin goes down to his grave remembered by the Russians as the author of the "Stolypin necktie," which has become a synonym in Russia for the hangman's noose. Peter Arcadewitch Stolypin was made Premier on July 22, 1906, soon after the first Duma, which was wrung from the Czar by the rebellion of 1905, was dissolved. The government was bent on taking back what little freedom it had granted the people. It was resolved to make the constitution a dead letter. It needed a strong man, a man who would obstinate and whose contempt for the masses sprang from the bottom of his heart. Stolypin was such a man. Immediately after he took hold of the ship of state there began a reign of terror in Russia that for atrocity has not been equaled even in the famous reign of terror in France during the French Revolution. Stolypin proceeded to emasculate and nullify the constitution by killing off or exiling not alone revolutionists, but men of liberal tendencies. He declared martial law all over Russia. Men were hanged right and left. Trials were farcical or were not held at all. Those against whom there was not the slightest evidence in support of any charge whatever were banished to the remotest provinces of Siberia.

The KIND That Looks Best WEARS LONGEST COSTS LESS McCANN'S HATS 210 Bowery, Near Spring St.

Russian authorities. You notice that the reports couple this story about Bogrof being a Jew with a statement that he was working hand in hand with the Finns. Now this is an evident attempt on the part of the government to deal a blow to Finland for which it has been preparing for a long time, and these rumors are paving the way for it. And of course the government is always ready to start a pogrom on Jews. The death of Stolypin ought to make the government. It will show the Russian autocrat that he cannot go on slaying his people by the scores of thousands. It is a much needed loss for the Black Hundreds. Abraham Cahane, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, made the following terse comment: "It is disgusting to gloat even over the death of a cur. But the killing of Stolypin is a part of the great warfare now going on in Russia. It is a victory for the revolutionists. Everything is fair against an enemy of that kind." Dr. Charles Zhitlowsky, leader of the Russian Socialist revolutionists in the United States, dwelt at length upon the character and activity of Stolypin. "I am awaiting a cable from Russia any moment," Dr. Zhitlowsky said. "I expect definite information about Bogrof. I doubt the spy story. I know that the fighting organization of the Socialist revolutionist party is again on its feet and I believe it is the work of that organization. Stolypin was essentially a reactionary despot. He was heart and soul with the Black Hundreds. But he was polished. He had more sense than the majority of the Black Hundreds. He was for despotism under the cloak of a constitution. Stolypin worked to return to the old regime, but he did it in a roundabout, tricky way, so that some of the people could still be deceived by his mask of liberalism." Leo Deutsch, the veteran Russian nihilist who is now editing the Russian weekly, Novi Mir, in New York, thought that Stolypin amply earned his death. "He got what was due him," Deutsch said. "Stolypin in his day decreed the death of scores of thousands. He erected scaffolds in every part of Russia. He literally swam in the blood of the people and he got his just reward. I do not believe in terror, but terror was justified here. I do not believe that the Russian Government will dare start massacres upon Jews. The minute it starts violence there is no telling where it will end. It might not be confined to those whom the government dislikes. I think the government will be afraid to encourage any kind of massacres now. Besides, the slaughter of Jews might tell on Russia's credit. It might arouse the world against her." Dr. S. Ingerman, an old time Russian exile, who has watched Russian affairs closely, declared that Stolypin was the most bloodthirsty man of this and of all time. Dr. Ingerman said: "Stolypin was dangerous because unlike his predecessors, he played a double role. They were openly reactionary. He posed as a liberal. The death of Stolypin will most likely mark the beginning of new revolutionary developments. Russia is bound to breathe more freely now that this tyrant is out of the way. A feeling of personal revenge is justified in this case, for the man who was shot was the man who leaves behind him a shameful epitaph which time cannot efface—the 'Stolypin necktie.' The Stolypin necktie will go down in history and will put the inventor or introducer of it in the class of the world's greatest murderers."

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Servants will be held tomorrow to deal with the situation. The engineers on the Southern and Western line struck this morning. The employees of the London and North-Western prior to going out handled the American mails. Passenger and freight traffic are at a standstill. The special trains for the Curragh of Kildare races were all cancelled. The boat and train services between Fishguard and Rosslare are paralyzed. The strike has extended to Queenstown where twenty railroad employees of different grades struck this afternoon. This is likely to affect the American mails coming on the Germania, which is due here on Wednesday. It is likely that the ship will carry the mails on to Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A strike today of five holders, the men who help riveters, has held up shipbuilding on the Clyde.

TALK REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND, HE SAYS

Raymond D. Fosdick, Commissioner of Accounts, was among the passengers arriving yesterday by the Atlantic Transporter liner Minnewaska. Fosdick has spent several weeks resting in the Scottish Highlands. In regard to the conditions abroad Fosdick said that the working people of England are openly talking revolution. "By this they mean a bloodless revolt," said he, "but one which will have enough vigor in it to show they mean business. They will make strenuous demands for higher wages, as they declare all grades of workmen over there are underpaid. There has been a good deal said about the popularity of Lloyd George, but he has captured only a small section of the labor party and the rest hate him."

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NEWCASTLE LIBEL RETRIAL ON TODAY

Prosecution Totters as Struggle Is Made to Keep Out Old Jury in Free Press Case. BY JACK BRITT GEARITY. (Special to The Call.) NEWCASTLE, Pa., Sept. 18.—Attorneys for the Free Press will begin a strenuous battle tomorrow, when the retrial of the first sedition libel case in a century begins before Judge Porter. There will be a hot struggle to keep every member of the jury, which found Flanagan and Hartman guilty of contempt Thursday, out of the jury box. The fact that District Attorney Dickey offered to quash the case if the defendants would pay costs amounting to \$185, and the further fact that the court stenographer's record of trial in June, 1910, has never been transcribed, will be used as a club by the defense to show how little of fact the prosecution has in its case. The selection of the jury and opening arguments of the prosecution and attorneys for the defense are likely to consume the greater part of the day. It is unlikely that the trial proper will commence before Wednesday morning, with prospects that it will drag for a week or possibly ten days. Sentiment in this city is daily growing warmer in favor of the defendants. Panic has struck the camp of the old party candidates and independent "good" men. Predictions are heard on every hand of a Socialist landslide at the next election.

WRECKS HOME-MADE FLYER. Aviator Slightly Hurt When Biplane Hits Fence.

Fred M. Frederick wrecked his home-made flyer at the Garden City aviation field yesterday, and except for a slight shaking up and a few bruises escaped unhurt. It was only the fourth time he had done any local flying. He built the biplane himself at Far Rockaway, where he is employed as a chauffeur. Frederick attempted to land, but as he swooped down he went too close to the high fence. He threw his elevating plane to rise again, but one of the landing wheels grazed the fence, which tipped and crashed to the earth.

These Spies Often Exposed. In Russia proper the agent provocateurs have repeatedly been brought to trial and exposed as the worst characters. One agent provocateur made a "great" name for himself with the government for the large number of anarchist plots he discovered. At the trial of this man it was brought out, however, that all these plots were invented by him solely for his promotion, and as soon as he was removed the plots disappeared. To Stolypin, above all others, belongs the discredit for the espionage system. The victims of this system in the Stolypin regime are estimated by the government at 40,000 shot and hanged men. Other sources estimate the number of men who were decorated with Stolypin neckties at twice 40,000. The killing of revolutionists for cause or no cause, the irresponsible hangings and shootings, openly or clandestinely, is now nearly as horrible as is the torture which 250,000 men and women in the Siberian prisons have been undergoing since Stolypin became Premier. A year ago the world was shaken by the news that Sazonof, the slayer of Plehve, had committed suicide in Zaranthul prison with nearly a dozen of his comrades to attract the attention of the world to the horrible conditions prevailing in Russian prisons. Sazonof's death accomplished its purpose. The world did learn something about the manner in which 250,000 of Russia's most promising sons and daughters are being treated in Russian prisons, and it stood aghast. Here are a few facts about the condition of political prisoners in Siberia—conditions instituted by Stolypin after he became Premier: Prisoners were ordered never to approach their small prison windows. The minute a prisoner looked out of the window he was shot in the face. Prisoners who were receiving money from home were forbidden to give the slightest aid to their comrades, not even for drugs and medicines. In order to accomplish this, the amount of money a prisoner could spend on himself—his own money, of course—was limited to such a low sum that it would pay only for his tea and sugar and perhaps an occasional package of tobacco. Prisoners were herded together in an indescribable manner. Thus the cells, which are meant for solitary confinement and are three steps long and three steps wide, were used for two men. Under such circumstances consumption became epidemic in many of the prisons, especially in the prisons of Akatui and Zaranthul. But the prisoners were denied medical aid. As a climax, the Stolypin regime gave the prison officials power over the lives of the prisoners. Officials could and literally did slay men and

Stolypin and the Spy System.

Stolypin "perfected" the Russian spy system. He introduced into it what is now widely known as the methods of the agents provocateurs. In other words, he picked out spies and provided them with unlimited money to travel wherever they pleased and make acquaintances with revolutionists for the purpose of betraying them. These spies were generally picked out from the lowest strata of society. They were students who were fired from the gymnasiums for notorious habits. There were thieves, murderers and robbers. To gain motion and make a name for themselves, these spies established their own bomb factories and then "lipped" them off to the police, who, of course, "discovered" these bombs and promoted the provocateurs. These spies soon widened their activity. Instead of going in search of revolutionists, mingling with them—which is dangerous, for if such a spy were caught his life would not be worth much—they proceeded to terrorize the cities where they were living. They levied tribute on merchants. If the merchant refused to pay tribute he was "written down" by the spy and soon after was paid a visit by the police and was made a prisoner. The astounding fact that the government was actually planning terrorist acts through its agents provocateurs came out strikingly when the mask was torn from Asef, the Russian agent provocateur, who stood at the head of the Socialist revolutionary party and with the consent and understanding of the government planned and executed the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius, an uncle of the Czar.

women because these prisoners did not obey the whims of the prison head. In the Akatui prison the prisoners were not allowed to take their daily walk one entire summer because they refused to greet the commandant of the prison in the manner in which he wanted to be greeted—with great gusto and affection. One winter the prisoners were likewise deprived of their short walk in the open air through the authorities taking away their coats. Flogging was revived. And it was this revival of flogging that forced Sazonof and his comrades to commit suicide en masse in order to call attention to the treatment which Stolypin prescribed for Russian prisoners.

Blow to Education.

Russian universities and higher education in general received their worst blow during the administration of Prime Minister Stolypin. The university grounds in St. Petersburg and in other cities have always been sacred, so to say. The educational institutions had their autonomy. Police and soldiers could not step within the gate of a college. Stolypin ordered police not only on university grounds, but within the class rooms on numerous occasions. A year ago when there were strikes of students all over Russia, the professors were forced to go to the lecture rooms under a police convoy. Many of the professors wept as they were forced to lecture to empty halls. The students protested against such treatment of their preceptors. In the few weeks which the universities were thus disgraced by soldiers and police, scores of the ablest professors, resigned their positions rather than see their name and calling besmirched and dragged into the mire by the minister. The number of editors that have been imprisoned by the orders of Stolypin goes into the thousands. Newspapers have repeatedly been fined and suspended. Stolypin was born in St. Petersburg in 1862. From infancy he was trained for a life in diplomatic circles. His mother was a Gorchakov and his father was one of the prominent generals in the army. After an elementary school education he was sent to the University of St. Petersburg to study law. Immediately after his graduation he was given a position in the law department of the government at St. Petersburg.

NO LAMENTS FOR STOLYPIN HERE

Though the death of Stolypin was hourly expected after the early editions of the afternoon papers announced that his case was hopeless, the positive announcement that the Prime Minister had succumbed to the bullet of Bogrof threw the Russian colony of New York into intense excitement. The news that the hangman of nearly a hundred thousand of Russia's sons and daughters had gone for good was greeted with delight. There were handshakings and congratulations on every side. Many of those who have had a son or a friend or brother hanged or shot down by the order of the Prime Minister wept for joy at the news of his death. They did not conceal their delight. The leaders among the Russian revolutionists and in the movement for Russian freedom in New York discussed the significance of the Prime Minister's death. Many expressed the belief that the death of Stolypin is the beginning of the end of that horrible form of espionage introduced by the Stolypin regime, which produced Asef and other agents provocateurs. Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, a leader among the Russian Socialist revolutionists in New York, expressed the belief that Stolypin's death may not only give a setback to the spy system evolved by him, but may be the beginning of the end of the reaction in Russia. Dr. Kaplan said: "I do not believe that Bogrof was a spy. I believe he was a revolutionist—a member of the Socialist revolutionary party. All this spy talk was invented by the Russian police. I think my reasons for saying that I consider Bogrof a revolutionist and not an agent provocateur are these: This is the third assassination within a short time that was accomplished in a theater and with the same weapon, a revolver. The men shot in the first two instances were one Yefimof, the head of the Vologoda prison, and the head of the famous Zaranthul prison, where Sazonof committed suicide, together with a number of his comrades. Now the killing of these two prison heads and the killing of Stolypin seem to me like the work of one revolutionary organization. The immediate effects upon Russia resulting from the death of Stolypin cannot be foretold yet, but it may mark the beginning of the end of his spy system and of the reaction. The Socialist revolutionary party is again getting on its feet." Dr. Julius Halpern, another veteran revolutionary and Socialist, agreed with Dr. Kaplan that Bogrof is a revolutionist and not a spy. "I believe," Dr. Halpern said, "that the whole story that Bogrof being a spy and a Jew was cooked up by the

VOIDS LEVY ACT TO PREVENT FUSION

Gavegan Holds Election Law Amendment Un-Constitutional. Supreme Court Justice Gavegan yesterday declared unconstitutional the Levy amendment to the election law, which sought to prohibit the placing in more than one column of the ballot the name of a candidate for office. The Levy amendment was aimed at fusion tickets. In his ruling Justice Gavegan directed that a writ of mandamus, applied for by John J. Hopper, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Independence League, be issued to the Board of Elections, directing that body to print the official ballot in accordance with the law in effect prior to the passage of the Levy act. Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, was credited with being the real author of the act, which was alleged to have had as its purpose the killing off of William H. Hearst's Independence League, and other independent political bodies of the city. It required the printing of a ballot in such a way that independent nominations and endorsements might not be included on the ticket. J. O. Hammett, representative of the Citizens' Union at Albany, had printed a specimen ballot, which was five feet in length, and demonstrated the confusing and complicated principle of balloting involved. In his decision Justice Gavegan observed that the amendment deprived electors of the privileges of exercising the right of suffrage without let or hindrance under the same conditions and terms, and, so, was invalid and unconstitutional.

RODGERS HOPES TO FLY TOMORROW

Aviator at Middletown, Encouraged by Delay to Ward, Whom He Expects to Overtake. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 18.—With his Wright flying machine, which was smashed this morning when he fell thirty feet in it, completely dismantled and the unbroken parts of it laid aside for use in putting together another machine, Calbraith P. Rodgers, the flyer who started so nobly from Sheepshead Bay Sunday, is waiting to night for news from the Wright Flying Machine Company, which will determine when he can resume his flight. All the afternoon, after the fragments were removed to the special train which follows the flyer, he, with his cousin, Lieutenant John Rodgers, of the United States Navy, and several mechanics were busy taking the wrecked machine apart. This evening S. I. Dekraft, Rodgers' manager, stated that the parts of the machine ought to arrive in Middletown late Tuesday, and if so Rodgers could resume his flight and Wednesday. Rodgers has not yet given up his hope of overtaking James J. Ward, and when he heard that the latter had been detained at Corning, today, he remarked, "Well, that will make it so much easier for me to overtake him." Manager Dekraft stated tonight that he would try to secure the Orange County Fair Grounds for Rodgers to make a start from, and that admission would be charged in order to make a little toward the expenses incurred by the accident. Justice Bijur sitting in the Supreme Court yesterday, reserved decision in the application made by Philip Rosenwasser, waist manufacturer, of 829 Broadway, to make permanent the injunction issued by Justice Goff against the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The attorney for Rosenwasser made a strong plea that the union and the strikers be enjoined from picketing the shop or from inducing workers to quit. Attorney Morris Rothenberg, for the union, said that the strike was a legal one and that the strikers had a right to picket the shop. After listening to the arguments made by the attorneys for both sides, Justice Bijur said he would reserve decision. The strike against Rosenwasser has been in progress for the past six weeks, and the shop has been crippled ever since the strike started. The strikers said yesterday that the firm has been unable to secure skilled workmen and that as a result the firm has lost many orders.

ATTENTION! To All Workers of the Pearl Button Trade:

It may be known that a Union has been established in this city, which embraces all workers of the Pearl Button Trade, over 15 years of age, regardless of nationality or sex. This organization all progressive elements of this industry will be concentrated to endeavor to secure better conditions of labor and wages in this way only is it possible to retain the last advantages, and snatch away from the Pearl Button Workers by their employers. Therefore we summon all men and women employed at the Pearl Button Trade in New York and vicinity to join the Union, and to help to secure the conditions of the trade to a better standard. Proposals for membership taken at all Pearl Button Shops by any member of the organization. PEARL BUTTON MAKERS' UNION, NO. 14877, A. F. OF L. J. B. Schierenbeck 117th St. 10 Brown St., Brooklyn. HIGH-GROUND DAIRY CO. QUARTY CUBED BUTTER. COUNTRY BOTTLED MILK. 425-435 Madison St. Tel. 6292 Bklyn. H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortlandt Road. Telephone 55 Flatbush. R. R. UNIONS CALL PENSIONS FARCE Allied Workers of Harriman Line Issue Circular Citing Grievances of Men. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 18.—Circular letters giving the workmen's side of the dispute with the Harriman lines are being sent to all members of the blacksmiths, boiler makers, and machinists' organizations. These letters are signed by E. L. Reguin, president of the allied organizations. They are mailed in San Francisco. The federation objects to the criticism of its apprentice system and explains that it became necessary to establish the present system on account of the abuses that had been practiced by various employers. The circular letters contend that the employes should not be subject to physical examination, but that the foreman should be left to judge the ability of his men to do their work. The men also ask for a better hospital system, and they contend that the railroads should pay more toward the hospitals and keep the institutions in better condition. The pension system employed by the Harriman lines is little more than a farce, according to the Federation of Labor. CALLAHAN THE HATTER 120 BOWERY

Socialist Party Locals and Branches A New Propaganda Leaflet : : : : The Fool Vote Half page Cartoon and Editorial by Gordon Nye. Just Facts Half page Cartoon by Art. Young. Liberty for the Workers By Joshua Wanhope. The above combined make a two-page leaflet, size of the regular Call page. One of the best leaflets for propaganda at this time, especially adapted for the conservative worker. Can be used for house to house distribution, but suitable also as a poster. 104,000 ORDERED IN FIVE DAYS Westchester County Committee 10,000 Branch 5, Local New York 10,000 Local Scranton, Pa. 10,000 Branch 4, German Branch, New York 5,000 Branch 8, Local New York 5,000 Branch 3, Local New York 5,000 Branch 7, Local New York 3,000 Local Irvington, N. J. 3,000 Local Harrisburg, Pa. 3,000 16th A. D. and 19th A. D. Branch 1, Brooklyn 3,000 Local New London, Conn. 3,000 Jersey City, N. J. 2,500 Local Johnstown, N. Y. 2,000 Local Danbury, Conn. 2,000 Local Fort Lee, N. J. 2,000 Local Plainville, Conn. 2,000 New Orleans 2,000 Local Beaver Falls, Pa. 2,000 Local Nashua, N. H. 2,000 Local Hackensack, N. J. 1,500 Local Hartford, Conn. 1,300 Local Springfield, Mass. 1,200 Local Camden, N. J. 1,000 Local Malden, Mass. 1,000 Local Yonkers, N. Y. 1,000 Local Shamokin, Pa. 1,000 Local Williamsport, Pa. 1,000 Local Patchogue, N. Y. 1,000 Local Astoria, N. Y. 1,000 7th Ward, Jersey City, N. J. 1,000 Local Montreal, Canada 1,000 Local Reading, Pa. 1,000 Local McKeesport, Pa. 1,000 Local Cliffdale, Mass. 1,000 Local Walton, N. Y. 1,000 Branch 6, English, New York 1,000 Local Newport News, Va. 1,000 Individual Orders 3,500 104,000 104,000 ORDERED IN FIVE DAYS ORDER AT ONCE Price, \$1.50 per thousand. THE NEW YORK CALL 409 Pearl Street, New York

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The Rose Door The Story of a House of Prostitution. The Rose Door is a story of a woman who has been a victim of the vice traffic in New York. She is a beautiful girl, who has been seduced by a man who has been a member of the vice traffic. She has been kept in a house of prostitution for many years, and has been the victim of many cruelties. The story is a true one, and is a warning to all young girls who are tempted by the vice traffic. The story is told in a simple and straightforward manner, and is a powerful indictment of the vice traffic in New York. The story is a warning to all young girls who are tempted by the vice traffic. The story is told in a simple and straightforward manner, and is a powerful indictment of the vice traffic in New York. The story is a warning to all young girls who are tempted by the vice traffic. The story is told in a simple and straightforward manner, and is a powerful indictment of the vice traffic in New York.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 6.

LOOK FOR FALL OF FRENCH MINISTRY

American Financiers Said to Have Finger in Moroccan Controversy.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Now that a decisive stage has almost been reached in the Franco-German negotiations over Morocco, it is the general opinion that the French administration, though it has temporarily escaped war, will probably be speedily voted out of office on account of popular dissatisfaction at the concessions it has made.

It is a practical certainty today that France has offered to turn over to Germany 50,000 square miles in the richest part of the French Congo, where fifteen Gallic companies have invested \$15,000,000 in ten years. It is doubted if Germany has made concessions in Morocco sufficient to compensate France for this renunciation.

It is even possible that the Chamber of Deputies may refuse to ratify the administration's agreement, in which case relations between the two countries would immediately become more strained than ever.

It is reported in financial circles that American financiers are responsible for the expected satisfactory conclusion tomorrow of the Franco-German negotiations in regard to Morocco. The story goes that Germany made 300,000,000 marks in the stock market over the scare caused by the appearance of the German gunboat at Agadir. This was all lost in the recent panic, which was caused by the concerted action of French financial institutions in withdrawing gold from Germany.

The German Government is obliged to pay off next Monday 300,000,000 marks, principally in 4 per cent treasury notes and German commercial notes which are outstanding in France and are due the same day. The leading German banks foresaw their inability to pay these demands, and their representatives approached Baron Rothschild, of Frankfurt, on the subject.

Baron Rothschild came to Paris to confer with leading financial magnates in regard to the crisis. The conference lasted all day yesterday. Last night the American banking representative came forward and agreed to share in a loan on condition that Germany should agree to give a reply satisfactory to France by Tuesday night.

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The above society was founded in the year 1834 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 243 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$8.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1, 75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

EVANGELISTS FEAR SNAGS IN CAMPAIGN

New York Workingmen Will Be Hardest to Convert, Say Churchmen.

Further plans for New York's part in the Men and Religious Forward Movement were discussed yesterday afternoon at a special conference in the Broadway Tabernacle. There were more than 400 ministers present, representing practically every Protestant religious body in the city. About fifty laymen attended. It was decided to make next Sunday a rally day for the men and to put before them the plans of the movement.

The leaders of the movement and the men locally interested agree that the campaign to bring the church to the workingman will be more difficult in New York than in any other city, and every speaker laid stress on the necessity for concerted and vigorous action on the part of the New York churches to make the movement effectual in New York.

Various phases of the religious campaign were explained at the meeting. Charles Stedle, social service leader of the movement, said that the teams of trained workers will make complete charts of the towns which they visit, showing religious and social conditions as they find them, such as nationalities, the number of saloons, how many labor organizations meet in saloons or on Sunday and whether the schools seem to be adapted to the 95 per cent of boys who don't go to college.

WORLD-WIDE PLAN FOR PAPAL REALM

Backing of Church Following Sought to Force Italy to Cede Territorial Strip.

ROME, Sept. 18.—From high Vatican authorities it was learned today that a propaganda is under way for the organization of a worldwide International Catholic Federation, the primary object of which will be the successful consummation of the forty year fight to secure for the Holy See an independent temporal kingdom similar to that possessed prior to the unification of Italy in 1870.

It is the hope of backers of the movement that with 230,000,000 Catholics throughout the entire world aiding, sufficient pressure can be brought to bear on force Italy to grant the church's demands.

The fact that there already exists within Italy's border the small republic of San Marino will be cited as precedent for the Pope being granted a small temporal kingdom. This would include the Vatican and St. Peter's, and might extend to the western coast.

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OUTBREAK ALARMS VIENNA'S RULERS

Harsh Measures to Be Taken to Put Down Working Class.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—Alarmed by the spirit of revolt manifested by the working class here, the authorities have announced that forcible measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the disorder which started here yesterday during a demonstration by the Social Democrats against the high cost of living.

It there should be any renewal of the disturbances martial law will be proclaimed.

Unofficial reports are that six persons were killed and more than 200 severely injured, while an official account says one was killed, sixty seriously injured and several wounded.

A police proclamation orders, until further notice, all houses in the Ottakring district, where the disturbance was most serious, be closed at 8 p. m. and all saloons and cafes closed at 9. More than 100 arrests have been made.

Among the acts of violence perpetrated yesterday were the wrecking of schools, an attack on the house of a priest, the barricading of the streets with overturned street cars and the smashing of street lamps, causing certain quarters to remain in darkness last night.

There were several encounters between the police and the crowds yesterday forenoon in connection with the main enterprise of stoning the Rathaus. Soon afterward a regiment of cavalry was led out of the garrison barracks against the mob.

The cavalry charged three times into the rioters and made free use of the sabre. The crowd broke up finally, but attacked cafes and wrecked the interiors.

Soldiers placed on guard barred the approaches to the innermost part of the city for the night. The persons or party directly responsible for the outbreak are not known. The Socialist party in Vienna has in the past conducted various demonstrations without conflict with the authorities.

The largest of the several gatherings was in front of the Rathaus. The storming of the building took place after the speaking, suddenly, and as if on a preconcerted signal. It seemed as if a great number must have brought stones in their pockets, to judge by the plenty of missiles.

The speeches were made and the meetings arranged by Austrian Social Democrat leaders. The announced purpose of the meetings was a protest against the high cost of living, the same grievance which recently started rioting in France. Poor crops have been the rule this summer in many parts of Europe, and food prices, especially that of bread, have moved up sharply in consequence.

The Socialists in Germany, France and Austria have been using the argument of high prices as a weapon of attack against the capitalists in those countries.

One of them said that he had been robbed and demanded that each be searched. The Russian, with his money tied in his pockets, would not submit, but offered to go to a police station and have the proper authorities do the searching. They agreed to call in a policeman. As disclosed at the trial they waited an hour before one could be found, and then Huntington came.

The Russia handed over his \$300 to the policeman, who in turn gave it to Horay. After examination a roll to Horay was returned to Rondratuck that he found afterward consisted of newspapers rolled in a dollar bill. The robbed man remembered the number of the patrolman and later picked out Huntington.

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JUDGE SAYS SIX POLICEMEN LIED

Jury Didn't Believe Cops and Found Prisoner Guilty.

After the jury which had been listening for a week to the trial of John Horay for grand larceny had agreed upon his guilt yesterday, Judge Swann, who tried the case, expressed the opinion that the half a dozen policemen who testified for the defense had come to court for the purpose of swearing the case out of court.

Horay was tried and convicted for swindling a Russian peasant out of savings that amounted to over \$300. With Horay, a policeman, Reuben R. Huntington, of the Union Market police station, was indicted for aiding in the game. The six policemen were from the same station.

"It is a sad commentary," said Judge Swann, "that wherever a police officer's safety or position are concerned there seems to be a prevailing opinion, and it seems to me to be justified by the facts, that he can get any number of police officers, apparently of great respectability, to testify in his favor so as to prove, according to their testimony, a perfect alibi."

"It was my view that these police officers came here for the express purpose of swearing this case out of court."

John Kondratuck, the Russian, arrived in New York last May with \$305 which he had saved while working on a ranch in Kansas. Here he met a Pole who introduced him to Horay. The next day they met again at Horay's home at 297 Avenue B, where were also a number of the latter's friends.

One of them said that he had been robbed and demanded that each be searched. The Russian, with his money tied in his pockets, would not submit, but offered to go to a police station and have the proper authorities do the searching. They agreed to call in a policeman. As disclosed at the trial they waited an hour before one could be found, and then Huntington came.

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URGES OPENING OF STEINWAY TUNNEL

Public Service Commission Asks Interborough Co. to Act.

The Public Service Commission, replying yesterday to the Interborough company's refusal to go ahead with the negotiations for the third tracking and extension of the elevated lines, because under the terms which had been proposed by the commission it would be possible for the city to take over the lines at the end of ten years, pointed out to President Shontz of the Interborough company, that the law left the board no alternative but to grant a restricted franchise.

Of more interest, however, than this explanation was a paragraph in the letter which seems to show that the commission is anxious to have the Steinway tunnel opened. Chairman Wilcox of the commission drew the attention of Mr. Shontz to the fact that in the letter received from him declining the terms for the elevated improvements nothing was said about the Steinway tunnel. "As you are aware," Mr. Wilcox wrote, "the commission is about to complete the necessary legal steps that must be taken in order to bring about the operation of the tunnel."

Mr. Wilcox then went on to say that the commission would be glad to know if the Interborough was ready to consider the matter of the taking over of the tunnel by the city. At the offices of the company it was stated that no reply would be made to Mr. Wilcox's letter until today.

SPORTS

GIANTS INVINCIBLE

Run the Bases Like Greased Lightning and Easily Tounce Pirates—Matty Allows Only Four Hits.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—In today's clash between the Giants, Invaders, and Pirates, defenders, the latter were soners by the time the first two innings of play had been reeled off. The season's tradition that the team that won the first game of a series would lose the rest of that particular series was knocked into a cocked hat. The Giants did the knocking. They won the opening game last Saturday and today they won again and won decisively.

Base running so swift it made one dizzy to look at it was done by the Giants today, and the Pirates flopped around helplessly trying to stop it. The bold Giants stole eight bases, a notable quantity for one game. Boyle and Snodgrass were the burglars in chief with three steals each. The Giants' base running was not alone swift, but maneuvered with marked cleverness, their team play while at bat in the first inning being the acme of canny craftiness in seizure of sacks and worrying the enemy. The responsibility of putting a stop to this high-handed plunder on the bases rested on Catcher Mike Simon and the Pirate backstop was unequal to it.

The Pirates gave a sorry exhibition in the first two innings, but once Camnitz, who was slow in fielding and ineffective on the slab, had been supplanted by Adams, the New Yorks could not score with such ease. Adams made a miscue or two before he settled down, but it took him only part of an inning to do that, and for the last seven innings New York's scoring was nil.

However, with their long lead and Mathewson's excellent pitching, there was little for the Pirates to fret about. The hitting the Pirates did off Matty was emaciated, not to say faint and feeble. It cropped out in only two innings, those adjacent innings, with three safeties bunched in the sixth. When the home talent had made two runs in the sixth—the only inning in which they broke away from zero—Mathewson put the screws on, and left three long-faced Pirates at the bats by fanning the batter. The score:

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Devere, lf	4	1	0	6	0	0
Doyle, 2b	5	2	2	1	3	0
Snodgrass, cf	3	2	3	0	0	0
Recker, of	1	0	2	0	0	0
Murray, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b	3	1	12	0	2	0
Herzog, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	6	0	0
Meyers, c	4	0	0	4	0	0
Mathewson, p	4	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	35	7	8	27	13	3

Pittsburg AB R H O A E
Byrne, 3b 4 1 0 3 4 0
Carey, of 4 1 1 3 3 0
Clarke, lf 3 0 0 4 3 0
Wagner, 1b 4 0 0 2 0 0
Miller, 2b 4 0 1 0 1 0
McCarthy, ss 4 0 0 2 3 0
Simon, c 3 0 0 5 1 2
Caminitz, p 6 0 0 0 1 0
Adams, p 3 0 0 0 0 0
Campbell, p 1 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 34 2 4 27 11 3
*Batted for Blair in ninth.
*Batted for Hoff in ninth.

TWO FIGHTERS' DOWNFALL

Kid Griffo and Buffalo Costello, Down and Out, Pinned for Begging.

"Easy come, easy go," was brought to mind, and the truth of the old axiom was likewise proven, by the appearance yesterday morning in the West Side Court of Kid Griffo and Buffalo Costello, two fighters, who in their time gained big reputations and earned thousands of dollars by their work in the ring. Police Sergeant Sheridan arrested both men on Sixth avenue for begging on public thoroughfares.

Griffo, in his day, was considered the cleverest boxer that ever pulled on a glove. It was his boast that he could stand alongside another man and the latter could not knock off a handkerchief that rested on his shoulder. This was Griffo's third arrest for the same cause in the last three months. Costello, who was taken in tow a few hours later at the same point, has the reputation of having once fought Alex Greigains, an Australian, a seventy-two round battle in San Francisco. In his prime he also put up great battles with men like Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons.

Both were on the verge of collapsing from the effects of strong drink when taken to the station.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.
National League.
At Cincinnati—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 2
Cincinnati 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 5 0
Batteries—Curtis and Madden; Benton and Clarke.

At St. Louis—First game:
Boston 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 5 2
St. Louis 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 4—8 15 2
Batteries—Hogg and Rariden; Harmon and Bliss.
At St. Louis—Second game:
Boston 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3 6 1
St. Louis 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 3—5 11 2
Batteries—Young and Kling; Stevie and Winge.

American League.
At Washington—R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 2
Washington 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 0—6 8 2
Batteries—Hawkes and Clarke; Johnson and Street.
At Boston—Cleveland 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—4 5 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 4 2
Batteries—Kaler and O'Neil; Hageman and Williams.
At Philadelphia—First game:
Chicago 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 7 1
Philadelphia 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3 5 0
Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Coombs and Lapp.
At Philadelphia—Second game:
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1
Phila. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1
Batteries—Scott and Block; Morgan and Livingston.

TIGERS BEAT YANKS

Hoff Breaks Into Class of Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar and Napoleon by Striking Out Cobb.

Russell Ford could not stop the Detroit in their last game of the year with the Highlanders at American League Park yesterday. He was batted out of the box in the fifth inning, although the Tigers' runs in the first and second periods were wholly due to fielding blunders by Knight and Cree. As Iron Man Summers pitched steady ball in all but the fifth round, the Hillmen were trimmed to the tune of 2 to 1.

When Ford was retired Hoff, a young semi-professional, went in to pitch for New York, and thereafter the visitors made only one run and four hits. Hoff was remarkably cool, and covered himself with glory when he managed to strike out Ty Cobb, a feat he can boast of the rest of his life. Chase tried another experiment by benching Hemphill and putting young Handboe in left field, at the same time switching Wolter to center and Hartzell to right. But nothing was gained.

Dolan played a star game for the Hillmen. He covered third base like a master mechanic, and hit the ball hard. Among other things, he made a double play alone.

Barring a costly error, Cree played shortstop with brilliancy, accepting eight out of nine chances. The Detroit played with evident confidence behind Summers, a juggle by Bush being the only misplay. Hugh Jennings coached incessantly, and was so eager to clinch his seventh victory over the Hillmen in twenty-two games that he sent Bauman in to bat for Delehanty in the last inning, with a lead of five runs. That kind of energy has kept the Detroit near the top all the year. It wins ball games. The score:

Detroit	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Bush, ss	3	2	0	1	1	1
Cobb, cf	5	2	3	0	0	0
Crawford, rf	5	1	2	2	0	0
Delehanty, 2b	4	1	2	2	0	0
Bauman, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0
Dolan, lf	5	0	1	3	0	0
Gainer, 1b	4	1	2	1	0	0
Moriarty, 3b	4	1	2	2	0	0
Stanage, c	4	1	2	4	0	0
Summers, p	4	0	1	0	5	0
Totals	39	9	12	27	11	1

New York AB R H O A E
Wolter, cf 5 0 2 1 0 0
Handboe, lf 4 0 0 1 0 0
Cree, ss 4 0 0 2 5 1
Chase, 1b 3 1 1 12 0 0
Hartzell, rf 3 1 0 1 0 0
Knight, 2b 4 0 0 0 3 1
Dolan, 3b 4 1 2 3 3 0
Blair, c 3 1 2 6 1 0
Hemphill 0 0 0 0 0 0
Ford, p 2 0 0 0 0 0
Hoff, p 1 0 0 0 1 0
*Daniels 1 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 34 4 7 27 12 2
*Batted for Blair in ninth.
*Batted for Hoff in ninth.

DODGERS BUMP CUBS

Win by Sensational Rally in the Ninth and Poor Old Chicago Slides Back Again.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The Dodgers today licked the Cubs 5 to 3 in an eleven inning battle and put Chance's men three games in the rear in the pennant race. The Dodgers won after tying the count in a sensational rally in the ninth which had its finale in a home run drive by Jake Daubert with two men on bases.

When the ninth dawned the Cubs were leading 4 to 1 and everything was serene. Lew Ritchie was pitching beautiful ball. Then came the blow-off. Doyle booted Coulson's grounder, and after Davidson had gone out Miller and Barger singled. Tooley forced Miller and it seemed all off. But it wasn't. Daubert hammered one to the center field fence for four bases. Barger and Tooley scoring ahead of him. Since Coulson had already counted, that put the Dodgers one run to the good. The Cubs were dying, however, and tied it up in the ninth on the one base slam of Archer and the triple of Sheekard. Cole then took the mound and lost his game in the eleventh. Davidson walked, and a two base wild pitch put him on third. He scored the winning run on Barger's sacrifice fly. Catcher Erwin was injured by a foul tip and gave way to Miller. The injury is not of a serious nature. The score:

Brooklyn	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Tooley, ss	5	1	2	4	0	0
Daubert, 1b	6	2	2	14	1	0
Wheat, lf	5	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, 3b	5	0	1	2	0	0
Hummel, 2b	4	0	2	1	3	1
Coulson, rf	5	1	0	1	0	0
Davidson, cf	4	1	0	5	0	0
Erwin, c	2	0	0	6	2	0
Miller, p	3	0	1	2	0	0
Barger, p	4	1	1	3	0	0
Totals	42	6	9	33	16	1

Chicago AB R H O A E
Sheekard, lf 5 0 2 5 0 0
Schuler, rf 4 0 0 1 0 0
Tinker, ss 5 0 1 3 4 0
Zimmerman, 1b 5 1 2 11 1 0
Doyle, 3b 4 0 1 1 2 0
Shean, 2b 4 0 1 2 0 0
Hofman, cf 3 2 1 1 1 0
Archer, c 3 1 2 4 1 0
Graham, c 1 0 0 3 0 0
Ritchie, p 3 0 0 1 3 0
Cole, p 0 0 0 0 0 0
*Goode 1 0 0 0 0 0
*Saler 0 1 0 0 0 0
Totals 39 5 10 33 14 2
*Batted for Ritchie in ninth.
*Ran for Archer in ninth.

Brooklyn 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 6
Chicago 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 5

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League			American League		
Team	Won	Lost	Team	Won	Lost
New York	82	45	Philadelphia	69	45
Chicago	80	53	Detroit	62	54
Pittsburg	80	59	Cleveland	71	62
Philadelphia	72	60	New York	71	66
St. Louis	70	63	Chicago	66	63
Cincinnati	61	76	Boston	67	70
Brooklyn	52	78	Washington	68	70
Boston	34	88	St. Louis	68	87

THIS WEEK'S BOUTS

Attell-Wells Battle at the Garden Wednesday Night Is Attracting Much Attention—Other Fights.

Lengthy and interesting boxing programs are scheduled for every night this week. The sporting public will have a chance to see men in all the various

BIG COAL INCREASE DESPITE LONG STRIKE

Ohio Makes Record for One Year—632 Victims Reported.

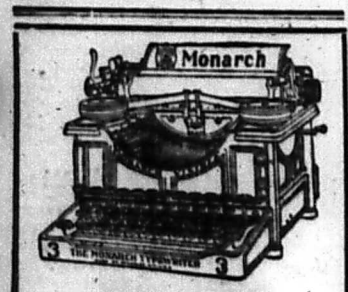
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Ohio's total production of coal in 1910 was 24,209,668 short tons, with a spot value of \$35,922,258, according to Edward W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey.

Although more than half of the coal miners of Ohio were on strike in 1910 for a period equivalent to 25 per cent of the average number of days worked, the increase in production in 1910 over 1909 was the largest gain ever made in one year. In 1909 Ohio produced 27,929,641 short tons of coal, valued at \$27,789,010. The increase in 1910 was 6,270,027 short tons, or 22.44 per cent in quantity, and \$8,143,278, or 29.3 per cent in value. It was due principally to the long-continued idleness in the States to the west, but in addition to the influences exerted by the strike the cold winter of 1909-10 had cleared the lake docks in the Northwest of coal, so that the year opened with a good demand for Ohio coal, and there was unusual activity during the year, except for the comparatively short time of the strike in the organized mines and during two local strikes.

George Harrison, the State mine inspector, reports that in 1910 there were 161 men killed and 471 injured in the coal mines of Ohio. The death rate per 1,000 was 3.45 and there were 212,482 tons of coal mined for each life lost, against a death rate per man of 2.45 and 241,358 short tons mined for each fatality in 1909.

Production increased in twenty of the twenty-eight mining counties in the State and decreased in eight. The most notable increase was made in Belmont County, whose output gained 2,205,446 short tons. Guernsey County ranked second in increased production, with a gain of 1,601,617 tons. Athens County showed an increase of 1,462,890 tons, and the Hocking Valley district, comprising Athens, Hocking and Perry counties, showed a total gain of 2,052,961 tons. One other county, Jefferson, added over a million tons to its output in 1910, with an increase of 1,383,563 tons. The principal decrease was in Tuscarawas County, which fell off nearly 50 per cent, from 1,577,903 tons in 1909 to 816,189 tons in 1910.

Ohio counties to lead in the percentage of the total production undercut by the use of machines, and in 1910 28,887,241 short tons, or 84.44 per cent of the total, was machine mined. The number of men employed in the coal mines of Ohio in 1910 was 46,641, who averaged 203 working days. Had it not been for the time lost by strikes, the mine workers in Ohio would have averaged about 230 working days. The record for efficiency among the miners in Ohio is, however, high. In 1910 the average production by each man employed was 733 tons for the year and 3.11 tons for each working day.



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ADMIRAL CHING HONORS GRANT

With Escort of Sixty Marines, Visits Tomb on Drive With Mayor Gaynor.

Rear Admiral Ching, of the Chinese navy, and Mayor Gaynor, accompanied by Deputy Police Commissioner McKay, went to Grant's Tomb yesterday, so that the admiral might pay a tribute. A wreath was laid on the tomb. Mayor Gaynor went to the mooring place of the old battleship Granite State, used by the naval militia, at West 96th street, and found the admiral waiting with sixty marines.

Capt. G. Burnside, custodian of the tomb, a retired army officer, met the party at the entrance and escorted them inside. They stood at the barrier leaning over to look at the sarcophagi, while Captain Burnside descended with the wreath.

Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, wife of the general commanding the Department of the East, and Lieutenant House and Chaplain E. B. Smith, of Governors Island, were present.

Admiral Ching took off his hat as Captain Burnside descended into the tomb and the others did likewise. Then as they saw the wreath placed in the catafalque all stood silent for a minute. All around the parapet were the Chinese marines with bared heads.

Admiral Ching addressed a crowd of about 500 persons which gathered outside the tomb.

"It is a great satisfaction to me to pay this small token of respect and esteem to the distinguished general lying here. The great respect borne by the late general to our country will always be held in the highest reverence. I am heartily thankful to Mayor Gaynor for arranging this visit and this ceremony for me."

BERGER STARTS TOUR IN CONNECTICUT TODAY

(Special to The Call.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18.—Congressman Victor L. Berger announced today that Mrs. Berger will accompany him on his Connecticut tour. Mrs. Berger will attend all of the lectures that are to be delivered by the Socialist Congressman in this State. Whether or not Mrs. Berger will also speak has not been settled.

The Connecticut tour of the Congressman is made up as follows: Bridgeport, Tuesday, September 19; Bristol, Wednesday, September 20; New Haven, Thursday, September 21; New London, Friday, September 22; Waterbury, Sunday, September 24; Meriden, Monday, September 25.

Saturday, September 23, Berger will speak in Providence, R. I.

In reply to messages as to the subject for his Connecticut tour, Congressman Berger replies: "I will speak on issues of the day. I will tell the people of Connecticut my experiences in Congress and with the various Congressmen I came in touch. I will tell how business is being conducted in Washington, and who gets the 'rake-off' at the people's expense. In addition, I have a special message to the Nutmeg States."

TWO BANKS FORCED TO CLOSE THE DOORS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—The Tradesmen's Trust Company, capital \$500,000 and deposits at the last report of \$1,328,000, closed its doors today. Peter Hoyd, a well known attorney, is president, having succeeded Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge when the latter died.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The Metropolitan Bank and Trust Company closed its doors today on the order of the State Banking Department. Examiners Homer and Baxter will remain in charge until a deputy is appointed. The bank, which was organized six years ago, has a capital stock of \$110,000.

OLD SLAVE DEAD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18.—July Ann Young, colored, and a one-time slave, died in this city today, aged 110 years. She was born in Virginia, near Lynchburg. She remembered clearly events of the war of 1812.

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UNLESS MONOPOLY IS KILLED, SOCIALISM IS NEXT, SAYS TAFT

INTERESTING POINTS IN TAFT'S DETROIT SPEECH

The operation of the statute (the Sherman law) has illustrated the slowness of judicial procedure, and of this I have often made complaint, but in the settlement of issues of this importance two decades are no great length of time, and if in that period we shall have stamped out an evil which would certainly have carried us to Socialism as a reaction from the vicious control of the few, the time spent, its effort and the litigation are worth the cost.

Either that (getting along without monopoly) or we must proceed to State Socialism and rest the government with power to run every business.

This paragraph originally appeared in the advance copies of Taft's speech sent out three days ago:

I wish to repeat this now, and to say further that the Attorney General has instituted investigations into all the industrial companies above described, and that these are in various stages of completion. I am glad to be able to add that if Congress shall continue needed appropriations, every trust of any size that violates the statute will, before the end of this administration in 1913, be brought into court to meet and acquiesce in a degree of disintegration by which competition between its parts shall be restored and preserved under the persuasive and restrictive influence of a permanent and continuing injunction.

Sunday night the newspapers holding these advance copies were instructed that the entire second sentence beginning with the words, "I am glad to be able to add," must be stricken out.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—In an address here today on "Trusts," President Taft declared that business men must square themselves to the necessity of getting along with competition and without monopoly.

Either that, he said, or Socialism is inevitable.

Taft said he hoped an understanding of the meaning of the recent Supreme Court decision in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Company cases would be the signal for voluntary breaking up of all combinations in restraint of trade.

The President quoted from his message of January 7, 1910, his statement about the investigation of trusts, and said that if Congress shall continue needed appropriations every trust of any size that violates the statute will, before the end of his term, be brought into court.

This warning was given at the close of his address, which was largely a justification of the Supreme Court's decision in the two great trust cases.

Those decisions Taft declared to be epoch making. The public, he said, had not yet come to realize the effect they are certain to have.

They did not, the President maintained, emasculate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, but made that statute clear.

No critic, he asserted, can formulate a contract in restraint of trade that ought to come within the limitations of that law that does not come under those decisions.

Epoch Making Decisions.
"I propose to take up the question which has occupied the attention of the American people for twenty years now, that of industrial combinations known as trusts. During the last year

we have had two great decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States. They are epoch making, and the public has not yet come to realize the effect that those decisions are certain to have. It is not that the construction which the court has put upon the act is different from that which most members of the profession, and most subordinate courts, and indeed the Supreme Court itself, had before indicated as the proper construction of the statute, but it is that it is now finally settled, by two fully considered and most powerful of these combinations, what their illegality consists in, and how they are to be treated, in view of the finding that they are illegal and do violate the provisions of the so-called Anti-Trust or Sherman Act.

"Persons who do not understand the effect of these decisions and really do not understand the law have a great deal to say which is intended to lead the public to the belief that in some way or other the Supreme Court has emasculated the statute and prevented its operation against objectionable and injurious trade combinations and conspiracies. Nothing is further from the truth.

"I shall not attempt to give it a close, lawyer-like interpretation, but I think it is not departing from the declaration of the court to say that they find any contract in restraint of trade, made for the purpose of excluding competition, controlling prices, or of maintaining a monopoly. In part or in whole, is contrary to the statute and is subject to injunction and indictment under this statute in the federal courts where it affects interstate trade.

"Now, I would like to ask Mr. Bryan or any of the other publicists and Jurists who have been denouncing this opinion as the surrender of the rights of the people and a usurpation of judicial power, to tell the public in particular contract or restraint of trade which would not be condemned within this definition of the court. The difficulty with the literal construction of the statute is that it would denounce a great many minor or incidental restraints of trade, which made the statute ridiculous and weakened its effect and lent support to the criticisms and contemptuous treatment of the statute by those who were opposed to its passage and enforcement.

Insertion of "Reasonable."
"It is said that the Supreme Court has read something into the statute that was not there before, that it has inserted the word 'reasonable' before restraints of trade, when the same court said that this could not be properly done, because Congress had evidently not intended to include such a limiting word in the statute. This is not fair to the court. It is true that the court, in the early days of the construction of the statute, had said that it could not limit the statute in effect by excluding from its operation what was deemed reasonable at common law. But as other cases arose it found it necessary to make exceptions to the literal operation of the words 'restraint of trade' and it did so by excepting what was minor, or incidental, or indirect, and including only those cases where the chief object of the contract or combination was the restraint.

"In doing so the court said that it must give the statute a reasonable construction and not one leading to absurd or ridiculous results. In the last two cases the court did not change the substance of the reasoning and scope of the previous decisions, but only treated the exceptions previously termed 'incidental and indirect,' as

excluded from the operation of the statute in the light of reason, i. e., in conformity to the evil sought to be reached. Now, in what way has this injured the public weal? What combinations or arrangements can escape under this interpretation that any sensible man would wish to have condemned? Did the court not condemn the Standard Oil Company, the father of all trusts, in the history of which every form of criminal illegality was practiced? Did it not, on the other hand, condemn the Tobacco Trust, of much later origin and framed under the advice of cunning counsel for the very purposes of evading the condemnation of the statute and at the same time securing and enjoying the monopoly the framers of the statute intended to prevent and punish?

Court Showed Courage.
"The court has exhibited a courage in facing the necessary results in enforcing the statute that, instead of prompting an attack upon it, ought to have made every American proud that we have such a tribunal.

"I need not state two great decisions to teach the business public that at least not in the supreme tribunal of this country would the claim be listened to, that in this day and generation we have passed beyond the possibility of free competition as consistent with proper business growth, or that we have reached a time when only regulated monopoly and the fixing of prices by government authority are consistent with future progress. We did get along with competition; we can get along with it. We did get along without monopoly; we can get along without it; and the business men of this country must square themselves to that necessity.

"Either that, or we must proceed to State Socialism and vest the government with power to run every business. The decision of the Supreme Court is in the highest interest of the public, and I am glad to think that business men who have been violating the trust law are now being made to see the necessity for putting their houses in order, changing their original organizations, giving up the idea that it is necessary to control markets in order to make profits, and reverting to the old principle of free competition, in which all limit upon it to prevent it being excessive must be self-imposed by the good sense of each competitor and not by any arrangement or contract between competitors or secret stipulation or wink or nod.

Inquiries Instituted.
"The decision of the Supreme Court as it grows to be understood in the near future will be a signal for the voluntary breaking up of all combinations in restraint of trade within the inhibition of the statute, and will, I hope, lead to a complete revision of feeling on the part of the business men of this country and to a clear understanding by them of the limitations that must be imposed by them upon any business combinations made by them in the future. The operation of the statute has illustrated the slowness of judicial procedure, and of this I have often made complaint; but in the settlement of issues of this importance two decades are no great length of time, and if in that period we shall have stamped out an evil which would certainly have carried us to Socialism as a reaction from the vicious control of the few, the time spent, the effort and the litigation are worth the cost.

"I wish to say now that the Attorney General has instituted investigations into all the industrial companies, and that these are in various stages of completion. Under these conditions I am entirely opposed to an amendment of the Anti-Trust Law. It is now a valuable government asset and instrument."

LOWER BABY DEATH TOLL IN SUMMER

The Committee for the Reduction of Infant Mortality of the New York Milk Committee has given out figures relating to infant mortality in New York City which were compiled from the Health Department records.

Infant deaths under 1 year in the City of New York for the week ended September 16, 1911, show a total of 321, as against 320 last year. This total is divided as follows: Manhattan, 165, as against 180 last year; Bronx, 21, as against 25 last year; Brooklyn, 10; Queens, 14; Richmond, 11, as against 109, 13 and 2 for last year. Up to date of September 16 the net gain for the year 1911 is as follows: Manhattan, 645; Brooklyn, 517; Bronx, 46 higher than last year.

For the whole city there has been a saving of 1,145 babies under 1 year up to date. The interesting part of this statement lies in the fact that it is during the months of June, July and August that practically the entire gain has been made.

ARABS SEE AIRSHIP.

French Flyer Given Reception of Wild Enthusiasm.
FEZ, Morocco, Sept. 18.—The French aviator, Bregt, arrived here yesterday, having made a successful flight from Casablanca, carrying a passenger in his aeroplane. The airman and machine were in excellent condition.

The Arabs exhibited wild enthusiasm when the men alighted. Bregt was received by the Sultan.

HOT RING ON GIRLS' TOE.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 18.—Mrs. Harvey Wilson, wife of an undertaker here, lost her wedding ring while fishing last week when she threw a diminutive bass back into the water. Today a 14-year-old girl was in wading and felt something slip over her toe. She thought it was a snake, but it turned out to be Mrs. Wilson's ring. The girl was rewarded.

SUSPENDS RATE INCREASES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today ordered a suspension until December 30 of the proposed increase in rates on fifty-two railroads operating between the Mississippi and Missouri River points. The railroads had served notice that they would increase their rates October 23.

RIZZO AND COSTABILE HAD SIMILAR BOMBS

Dr. Joseph A. Deghene of the Lederle Laboratory reported yesterday to Inspector Hughes at Police Headquarters the contents of the bomb which Giovanni Rizzi tried to explode on Friday morning in the hallway of the tenement at 326 East 13th street, and which was extinguished by Central Office detectives who had been watching him. Dr. Deghene said that the bomb contained a very dangerous explosive.

According to Dr. Deghene the contents of the Rizzo bomb are similar to the contents of the bomb which Costabile, the Fox, called the King of Black Handers, was caught carrying under his coat. The chief difference between the two bombs is that Costabile's infernal machine had a coating of resin instead of sulphur.

SHE KILLS MAN IN JOKE.

Girl Playfully Aims Revolver and Fires at Party.
LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 18.—Elsie Tripp, the 18-year-old daughter of a well-to-do farmer here, accidentally shot and killed James Powell, 22 years old, at a party here today.

Powell made a remark that when he married he would make his wife stand around. Miss Tripp picked up a revolver lying near and replied in a joking manner: "And when I'm married I'll make my husband stand around if I have to use one of these."

AMUSEMENTS.

Henry W. Savage Attractions.
LYRIC THEATRE Broadway at 109th St.
EVERY WOMAN
CAIETY THEATRE Broadway at 109th St.
"EXCUSE ME"
LYCEUM THEATRE 6th St. near Broadway.
Daniel Frohman, Manager.
Eves. 8:20. Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15.
HENRY B. HARRIS Presents
THE ARAB
A PLAY OF THE ORIENT.
By Edgar Selwyn.

Little Hungary
Evelyn Thayer
Evelyn Thayer
Evelyn Thayer

SEEKS NEW INJUNCTION FROM "EFFIGY" JUDGE

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 18.—August Peabody, of Chicago, one of the bondholders in the Seattle, Renton and Southern Interurban Railroad, today filed before Judge Hanford of the United States court an amended complaint seeking to have the city prosecutor enjoined from enforcing the Washington State law prohibiting the charging of more than 5 cents street car fare within the limits of a city. The prosecutor is given until November 6 to file his answer.

It was for violation of the law cited that President Crawford of the Interurban company was sentenced to thirty days in jail recently.

Peabody obtained the original Hanford injunction preventing the people of Rainier Valley from asking for transfers from the Interurban to the city lines. This injunction caused the demonstration which resulted in the hanging of Judge Hanford in effigy.

WOMAN TO LEARN TO FLY.

Mrs. Emma McKenzie First of Her Sex to Study Aviation.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18.—To a Minneapolis woman belongs the honor of being the first female to enter the school of instruction for aviators, conducted by the Wright brothers at their training camp in Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Emma McKenzie, formerly employed by an automobile company, has left for Dayton, where she will be taught to operate a flying machine. She will work under a contract with the Wright brothers in exhibitions as soon as she has secured her pilot's license from the Aero Club of America. Mrs. McKenzie will not fly under her own name, but has adopted that of Ethel McCormick.

BOY KILLED BY FALL.

Nathan Emmer, 13 years old, of 143 Norfolk street, when playing on the roof of 144 yesterday, lost his balance and was instantly killed when he fell to the street. The boy's mother was sitting at the window of her home and saw the crowd gather about the fallen body, but she did not know that it was her son until a neighbor told her.

NEW AUTO FIRE ENGINE.

Fire Commissioner Johnson announced yesterday that he had decided to purchase a giant automobile fire engine at a cost of \$10,000. Gasoline is to be used for motive power and pumping. It is said to be the largest piece of apparatus of its kind in this country.

CHURCH ROWDIES SENT TO ISLAND

Boys of St. George's Sunday School Given Indeterminate Sentence by Magistrate.

Despite the pleas of their parents and of Rev. J. F. Scott, curate of St. George's Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Square, and their protestations of innocent intent, seven boys, all members of the 1913 Sunday School class of that parish, are in the workhouse on Blackwells Island, serving an indeterminate sentence for rowdiness in the subway, imposed upon them by Magistrate Kregel.

The boys were arrested Sunday night in a Broadway subway express train at the 181st street station by Detectives Shields and Heming. The outing organization of the 1913 class spent the day in Van Cortlandt Park and on the way downtown proceeded to skylark.

The boys who were arrested at Broadway and 181st street are: John Schmidt, 18 years old, of 58 Diamond street, Brooklyn; George Messerschmidt, 17 years old, of 35 Morrison street, Brooklyn; Charles Matthews, 16 years old, of 344 Lefferts avenue, Brooklyn; David Durish, 15 years old, of 416 2d street; Bruce Robertson, 17 years old, of 127 East 15th street; Frederick Blood, of 157 Third avenue; and William Hill, 17 years old, of 221 East 23d street.

FARM PROFIT SHARING CALLED A SUCCESS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The United States Steel Corporation is investigating the profit-sharing plan which Martin L. Rutnik, a farmer living near Cleveland, has evolved, and which is said to have been operated successfully on his farm for several years.

Rutnik gives each of his employes a percentage on his year's wages equal to the percentage of profits of his farm each year. Rutnik's gross receipts are approximately \$30,000 annually. If the Rutnik farm profits are 10 per cent every employes gets 10 per cent of his wages for the year as extra pay. When Rutnik started his farm the gross receipts were much smaller than they are now. He said two representatives of the Steel Corporation have visited him within the last two months.

EDISON AFFECTED BY BOY'S DEATH UNDER CAR

NUREMBERG, Bavaria, Sept. 18.—Thomas A. Edison and his party, who occupied two automobiles, this afternoon continued the trip which was interrupted yesterday when Edison's car ran down and instantly killed a 12-year-old boy in the town of Lauf. When the authorities detained the chauffeur Edison remained voluntarily to await the results of the inquiry into the accident.

Spectators say that the driver was not at fault and that the speed of his car was moderate. Edison, who was motoring from Carlsbad, was deeply affected, and Mr. Valentine, an English friend who was with the American in the car, became hysterical and required the attendance of a physician.

JAMES OLIVER DEAD.

"Paradise Jimmy" Was Lower East Side Character.
Assemblyman James Oliver, who for years has been a familiar figure in the political life of the lower East Side, died yesterday in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was 67 years old. At his bedside when the end came was his brother. The cause of death was given as Bright's disease.

With his black frock coat, white bow tie and turned down collar "Paradise Jimmy" looked like a preacher. For years he had represented his district in the Assembly up at Albany and now and then he showed up in the Criminal Courts Building to plead the cause of some of his luckless constituents.

"Paradise Jimmy" as he was called, belonged to the old school, and his greatest claim to attention was due to the fact that he represented in his manners and personality the system that has long since passed out of practice. Those were the days when Tammany used to roll up such phenomenal majorities, and wasn't ashamed to say so.

PRINTERS.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS
112 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York.
Commercial, Trades Union and Society Work.

GEO. J. SPEYER, Printer

112 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York.
Commercial, Trades Union and Society Work.

LEGAL NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY, MALDONADO & CO. PLAINTIFFS, against JONES, DIEGO, Defendant. Trial ordered in New York County, SUMMONS.
To the above named Defendant:
YOU ARE HEREBY REMONDED to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, an answer and judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated, August 18th, 1911.

JAMES J. FRANC, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office Address and Office, No. 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the above named defendant, Jose' M. Diego: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Gavanagh, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of September, 1911, and filed on the 16th day of September, 1911, with the complaint hereto in this office, at No. 125, City Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, New York, September 18, 1911.
JAMES J. FRANC, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address, No. 30 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNION LABELS.

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

PORTO RICAN SHOE MAKERS ON STRIKE

Conditions Worst in History. Cigar Makers Continue Fight.

By SANTIAGO IGLESIAS.
(Special Correspondent.)

SAN JUAN, P. R., Sept. 6.—The makers of the City of Caguas have struck for higher wages and the betterment of conditions, which are described as the worst in the labor history of the island. Both union and nonunion men are out to the number of more than 100. The strike is the first to be declared by the trade.

The strike of cigar makers, begun last May, is being vigorously prosecuted. In order to quicker bring about the ending of the strike, the firm of "La Sultana," which is understood to be backed by the American Tobacco Company, of Ponce, has lately suspended 2,000 of their operatives in San Juan, Fajardo, Cayey. The strikers in Ponce, however, are determined to maintain their fight until granted their demands.

Labor Day was celebrated with enthusiasm by the workers throughout the island. At San Juan the celebration was marked by a big parade with music. In the line of march was a splendid representation of local and insular labor organizations, the leader of the Porto Rican struggle movement, and two representatives of American unions, Messrs. Cadwallader and Gilbert, who rode automobiles. The Porto Rican regiment band, the Municipal band of San Juan, and the band of the Boy's Charity School provided the music. Several imposing floats were in the procession.

Bronx Preparatory School

1611 Washington Ave., West 176th St.
678 Prospect Ave., near Westchester Ave.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at
Dr. B. L. Becker's
OPTICAL PLACE.
503 East Broadway, Tel. 2335 Orchard.
Branch, 109

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in their notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible.

All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 3—32d street and Third Avenue, W. B. Killingsbeck.

Branch 5—137th street and Broadway, August Claessens.

Branch 6—79th street and First Avenue, M. Sherover and E. T. Neben.

Branch 10—162d street and Amsterdam Avenue, J. C. Frost.

Bakers' Union No 164—135th street and Willis Avenue, Pat Donahue.

Jewelry Workers—Astoria Hall, I. Phillips.

NOON.

Branch 1—Battery Park, E. T. Neben.

OTHER MEETINGS.

Committee for the Propaganda of Socialism Among Women—239 East 84th Street, 8 o'clock sharp.

Arrangement Committee, Y. P. S. W.—23 Rutgers Street.

Branch 2.

Branch 2, comprising the territory of the 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th Assembly Districts of New York, will hold a very important special campaign discussion gathering this evening at Ptolemae Hall, 177 East Broadway. All Aldermanic and Assembly candidates of our Assembly and Aldermanic districts will be present. Julius Gerber, organizer of Local New York, will also attend the meeting. It is desirable to have a well attended meeting so that we can divide the campaign work among the different comrades.

LOUIS WICHTER, Organizer.

Branch 9.

A regular meeting of Branch 9 takes place this evening at the headquarters, 1363 Fulton Avenue. The discussion scheduled for this meeting will not be held, as some very important business left over from a previous meeting may take up the entire evening. The members will also take notice that this is the last meeting when they will have an opportunity to cast their ballot on Referendum "C," as the vote will close tonight.

Rand School Notes.

The bulletins for the new day courses in the Rand School of Social Science are now ready for distribution. Any one can have one by calling or sending in name and address.

Because of the fact that the main courses of the school will not begin until November, the regular opening social evening of the school will not take place until about that time. The date will be announced later.

Minutes General Council, Y. P. S. F.

The sixth regular meeting of the General Council of the Young People's Socialist Federation was held on Thursday, September 14, at 23 Rutgers Street, New York. The meeting was opened at 9 p.m., and Comrade L. Rosenback presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read.

F. Schiffman and D. Schiavello were seated as delegates in place of Comrades Ginsberg and N. Cohen, withdrawn. The treasurer, I. Mirkin, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Comrade Charles Mirkin resigned as member of the Executive Committee, same being accepted.

The Young Socialist Literary Circle has applied for membership to the federation. The same being accepted they were named "Circle Six," and their delegates, A. Van Der Car, L. Rucker and M. Sigal, were seated.

Circle 1 reported objections to the federation running an affair. The objection was not sustained, and the

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

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Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.
123 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN
SURGEON DENTIST.
22 East 106th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

Surgeon Dentist
530 Broadway, Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

Dr. Ph. Lewin

Children's Teeth Treated and Filled Free of Charge

If parents have their dental work done at any of our offices. No child can be admitted to school unless his or her teeth are in proper condition. Bring them to us and we will treat them FREE OF CHARGE.

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Paris Dental Parlors Co
223 Sixth Avenue, near 16th St. 1616 Madison Avenue, cor. 116th St. NEW YORK CITY

718 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue "L" Station, Brooklyn.
Crown and Bridgework \$3.00 Guaranteed the Best...

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circle was ordered to elect the required member to the Arrangements Committee. Max Brandstein, S. Dyenson, M. Fagin, A. Lein, H. Rosenblatt, S. Shapiro, J. Shapiro and P. Steinberg were recommended to be dropped from the membership list. The recommendation was concurred in. Those who wish to be reinstated should apply immediately to the circle. Circle 2 reported routine meetings.

Circle 3 reported having celebrated their second anniversary. Also having an entertainment on the 11th of September. They have also decided to pay for tickets they have taken for September 2, regardless of their sale. They also reported having elected Comrade J. Troy for the Arrangements Committee, and A. Pocrass for the Educational Committee in place of Nashinoff, withdrawn.

Circle 4 reported having their course started by Mrs. Frazer. Also having elected new officers. The East Side Socialist Sunday school will open the last week in October with an entertainment, in which the circle participates. The delegates from Circle 5 were absent.

Comrade Robert Kulik was elected temporary treasurer in place of J. Mirkin, resigned. Comrade M. Sigal was elected a member of the Executive Committee. It was decided that no federation meetings should be held on week days, in order to enable the members to avail themselves of the evening high schools and other educational institutions. The General Council will meet on Saturdays. The meeting adjourned at 11 p.m.

FRANK SHULMAN,
General Secretary.

BROOKLYN.

Open Air Meetings.

6th A. D., Branch 2—Vernon and Tompkins Avenues, H. Slavin and J. A. Behringer.

18th A. D.—Bedford and Tilden Avenues, B. C. Hammond and J. T. Vaughan.

20th A. D., Branch 1—Knickerbocker Avenue and Harman Street, Charles A. Matchett and Charles L. Furman.

22d A. D., Branch 4—Sheffield and Blake Avenues, Joseph E. Klein and D. Oshinsky.

23d A. D., Branch 2—Dumont Avenue and Watkins Street, Jean J. Connel.

Italian Branch—Stone Avenue and Pacific Street, Paul Arnone and A. Caroti.

NOON.

Navy Yard, Sands Street Entrance, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

DeKalb and Grand Avenues, Jean J. Connel.

Beard and Dwight Streets, J. T. Vaughan.

OTHER MEETINGS.

11th and 17th A. D.—109 Lexington Avenue. Discussion on Socialism.

To Have New Headquarters.

On and after October 1, the headquarters of the 11th and 17th A. D. will be at 399, Classon Avenue, corner of Greene Avenue. The rooms will be open every night. One room will accommodate 200 persons, and we intend to hold a lecture on Socialism every week, as well as other activities.

W. A. MOSS, Secretary.

QUEENS.

Socialist Educational Club.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Socialist Educational Club was held at the clubhouse on Friday evening, September 15. Present were Comrades Baer, Drexler, Kramer, Steinhilber, Bremner, Arnst, Lindorfer, and Gronbach. A bill of \$10 from the New York Volkszeitung, as well as a bill from J. Eppig for \$38.34, was ordered paid. A communication from A. J. Smith in regard to hiring a steamer for next year was referred to the Excursion Committee. A further communication from the Evergreen Board of Trade was referred to Comrade Steinhilber. After a lengthy discussion on our new proposition of erecting a new building, which will be under way soon, the meeting adjourned at 9:55.

HENRY GRONBACH, Jr.,
Secretary.

NEW YORK.

Suffolk County.

Otto Gransake, organizer of Suffolk County, in the following call to arms, directs the attention of all Socialists in the county to the Socialist literature stand at the coming fair at Riverhead:

To all those who intend to visit the

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DRS. L & I. HERMANN
SURGEON DENTISTS.
Have removed to 1208 49th St., cor. 12th Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 237 Bay Ridge.

NEW YORK.

Alma M. Kriger, Box 545, Butte, Mont., has been appointed by the State Executive Committee of Montana to serve as State secretary of the unexpired term of William Thurston Brown, resigned.

The National Executive Committee has approved Milla Tupper Maynard and Arthur Brooks Baker as lecturers available for the Lyceum Lecture Course.

Comrade Lee of New York, supports the National Committee position proposed by Comrade Cohen, of Pennsylvania, first published September 3.

The Woman's Branch of Local Livingston, Mont., has contributed \$10 to the McNamara Defense Fund. The same has been forwarded to the office of the International Association

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county fair at Riverhead, do not fail to call at the Socialist literature stand. The management of the affair has been entrusted to your organizer and he has done all in his power to make a good showing. Remember, Comrades, it is our first appearance in Riverhead, and is intended to serve three purposes, all of importance to us.

First, to introduce our literature to thousands, who we possibly could not reach otherwise. Second, to advertise our county ticket. Third, to serve notice that our party in this county is no longer in a dormant state. I deeply regret that our State Committee cannot at present tour a speaker through our county. I would have led him astray and coaxed him to Riverhead, and we would have had a gala day a la big tooth Teddy, and we would have shaken the place to its very foundation. But never mind, we will have some of it anyway. Eugene Wood, of Northport, and H. W. Paine, of Patchogue, will administer the first doses of Socialism to Riverhead on Friday, September 22.

With this meeting our campaign in the county will be opened. We must go into this fight with the greatest enthusiasm. No stone should be left unturned to make this the greatest campaign. The thermometer should register 600 votes on election day. I fully realize that it will require work and sacrifice, but remember, Comrades, our cause is worth while working and sacrificing for, and to be able to do such things should be satisfaction enough to all of us.

So, then, Comrades, up and rally around the flag, help to make this a great success, so I can return to your County Committee a most favorable report. Let us show the Comrades up-State and Greater New York, that we, in sleepy Long Island, are made of the real fighting stuff.

NEW JERSEY.

Paterson.

The city convention of the Socialist party of the City of Paterson will be held at party headquarters, 151 Main Street, on Saturday evening, September 23, at 8 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Mayor, and to transact any other business that the convention may deem necessary. Members participating in the convention must be in good standing, and also citizens of the United States.

Comrades, make it your business to see the secretary of your branch and have him place you in good standing. Don't fail to bring your red card, as a guarantee that you are in good standing.

WILLIAM GLANZ,
Organizer.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meetings.

23th Street and Girard Avenue, M. A. Leary and Charles Sehl.

Reese and York Streets, branch's own speaker.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Comrade J. Newfield, a member of Local New York, is on a special organizing tour among the Polish people of New Hampshire. He has done effective work in Manchester, Franklin, Laconia, Claremont, and other industrial centers. Carrying a good supply of literature and also taking subscriptions for the Polish papers, he is believed his work will have a permanent value. The usual tactics of coercion and intimidation on the part of the Polish priests are in evidence.

NATIONAL NOTES

State Secretary Meriam, of California, reports that N. A. Richardson has resigned as National Committeeman in order to remain as lecturer on the Lyceum Lecture Course.

Oscar Ameringer has resigned as lecturer on the Lyceum Lecture Course, in order to remain as National Committeeman of Oklahoma.

The following communication has been received from State Secretary U. Solomon, of New York:

"I desire to inform you that the following persons have been expelled from the party for reasons as specified below:

"Benjamin Lee was expelled from Local Buffalo, Socialist party, for announcing himself as an independent candidate for Commissioner of Public Works for Buffalo, and circulating petitions and literature to that effect. Samuel Solomon, of New York, was expelled by Local New York, on account of attacking the party at public meetings. Henry Bierman, of the same local, was expelled from Branch 6, of Local New York, for misappropriation of funds. He was financial secretary of said branch."

Vittoria Licci has resigned as Italian translator-secretary. The Executive Committee of the National Italian Socialist organization has elected S. Corri, of New York, to fill the position pending an election by referendum. Comrade Corri has already taken up the work in the National Office.

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

of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris Street, Lake Charles, La., has been elected State Secretary, vice Hazel Putnam, resigned.

The following National Committee motions are to be submitted when supported by the requisite number of members:

Benson, Ariz., Sept. 7, 1911.

"I move that we, the National Committee, put the seal of our disapproval upon and unreservedly condemn the conduct of Winfield R. Gaylord in, first, contrary to the provision of Article II, section 4, of the constitution, interfering and meddling with the regularly organized movement of the State of Missouri; and in, secondly, circulating the members of the National Committee in regard to a pending referendum, on which said committee was about to act, which said referendum was of no concern to Comrade Gaylord except in so far as he had illegally injected himself into the affair of the organization of Missouri."

"Comment: There are a few men in our party who seem to think that the provisions of our constitution and platform should be enforced when it applies to the other fellow, bowed my neck to the taskmaster for so many years that for the life of me I can see no difference in the Comrade who is able to write several titles before or after his name, and Jimmie Higgins. They both look alike to me. Gaylord in his curcular tells us how much the Old St. Louis Local has done, and how little progress has been made by the regular organization, but only by implication does he inform us how much this lack of progress in the State's organization was effected by the interference of himself and other trouble makers. It seems that it was not enough for him to defy the Socialist constitution and boldly meddle with the affairs of the party in another State, but after he has done all the damage he could to the organization by his persistent meddling, he must insult the members of the National Committee by giving, unasked, his advice as to how we should vote on the referendum now before the committee, and how gentlemanly he does it. He fails to call the officers of the regular organization anything worse than "tricksters," language that some capitalistic courts would not allow a prosecuting attorney to use in reference to a defendant on trial for crime. Let us show this Comrade that we would have more respect for his advice if he came with clean hands, showing that he had some regard for the constitution of the Socialist Party."

J. N. MORRISON,
National Committeeman from Arizona.

"Outlook, Wash., Sept. 5, 1911.

"I move that the evidence taken before the Executive Committee meeting at their session held in Chicago and Milwaukee of this year in the case of Jean J. Keep vs. J. Mahlon Barnes, be printed, together with all letters and other documents offered as evidence, and the cost be paid out of money in the national treasury of the Socialist party, and that a copy be sent to each national committeeman. State secretary and such other officials of the party as may apply free, and be sold to all others at such a price as the acting secretary may deem just."

"Comment: It is freely charged that the National Executive Committee has been suppressing charges and evidence supporting them made against J. Mahlon Barnes, late national secretary, and Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Hudson in the employ of the Socialist party. Let the evidence be printed so all can judge for themselves. The evidence of the Investigating Committee ought to be printed too. Motions have been made to dismiss office employees and officers of the National Committee ought to be in position to vote intelligently and not blindly, as they did before."

WALTER PRICE,
National Committeeman for Washington."

"Comment by Acting National Secretary John M. Work: "It would involve a useless expense of several hundred dollars. The National Office should not be compelled to spend its time figuring out ways and means of meeting needless bills."

"Any one who has followed the actions of the National Executive Committee cannot come to any other conclusion except that the committee has dealt with the various charges with signal fairness."

"The Keep case had nothing to do with these two women Comrades. It is a shame to keep dragging their names in, as if there were some stigma upon them. I will protest against it."

The following proposed national party referendum and amendment to proposed national party referendum have been received by the National Office:

"Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 11, 1911.

"Local Kalamazoo hereby offers the following motion: That the national organizers be at once detailed to work in the unorganized States, for the purpose of perfecting State organizations in those States, and when all States have been so organized, that the department of national organizers shall then be discontinued."

"Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 11, 1911.

"Local Kalamazoo, Socialist party, representing 240 members in good standing, hereby offers the following amendment to the motion of Rockdale, Tex., so that the third clause shall read as follows: As presented up to 'vacancies through death or otherwise shall be filled by those receiving the next highest vote on the first referendum.'"

"With this amendment Local Kalamazoo seconds the motion of Local Rockdale."

"JAMES VACHET, Secretary."

ELIOT WHITE GIVES GLIMPSES OF MOVEMENT IN FIVE TOWNS.

By ELIOT WHITE.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Since last reporting on my tour I have visited Jamestown, Salamanca, Hornell, Endicott and Elmira.

Jamestown is one of the most evidently "degraded-by-capitalism" towns I have spoken in on this or former tours. Cheap wages have bred cheap tastes; and stores, hotels and "homes" largely reflect this economic condition as in dirty mirrors. I do not remember to have seen before in my travels so large a gathering of people agape at "3 and 10 cent store" windows as here, after dark, and the contents of one of the windows was repulsive "candy" at 10 cents a pound. With sugar 5 cents a pound, how thankful we ought to be that our pure food law assures us that the tons of such stuff sold at this price are safe for the country's growing children!

For me, Jamestown's bright spots were the stream of boys and girls just leaving the High School doors as I happened by and, most hopeful of all for a better future, the Socialist Comradeship. The local has had some trying experience, but is rallying with fresh courage, and even the depressing conditions in their town cannot deter their advance. I spoke in the middle of spacious Brooklyn square to a larger audience than I had expected.

I had more interruptions from critics in the crowd than in any meeting so far, but must conclude that they felt themselves answered; from their quiet attention to the latter half of the address. Every experience of this kind gives a speaker fresh confidence in the impregnable stability of Socialist principles and proof that he is privileged to present to "all sorts and conditions of men."

Good Paid Meeting.

Salamanca, the next stopping place, was a welcome contrast to Jamestown. With its aspect of energy and self-respect, September 12, the day of my visit, was bright and clear, and the view I obtained by climbing one of the neighboring hills was a vision of splendor, with the Allegheny River winding through its long, green valley between wooded heights and past busy manufacturing towns, and the whole swept by alternating cloud-shadows and bursts of brilliant sunshine. The evening meeting was in the nature of an experiment, being the first of this kind that the Comrades have held in paid admission. The good "team work" in the sale of tickets resulted in filling the hall, so that they are encouraged to repeat the effort.

I may add that there is a "tone" to a paid admission audience which a speaker feels as a distinct stimulus. Besides the satisfaction of not having to boom the collection for his own expenses. There are gray-haired Comrades of many years' standing in the Salamanca movement, and it was good to see their smiles as they surveyed this audience and compared it with the diminutive and scorned groups here not so very long ago.

The Hornell meeting on September 13 was held in the Common Council Chamber in City Hall. A Board of Health conference, scheduled for the same place and hour, considerably betook itself to another room to give the Socialists right of way. The audience here included Erie Railroad engineers, firemen, shopmen, a dispatcher for three divisions, an Alderman and the ministers of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal churches. The railroadmen inform me that train after train leaves Hornell now with the whole crew declared Socialists, and that Socialist sentiment on the road is far beyond all previous records.

No Too Optimistic Statements.

I am aware that in my reports of this tour I may seem to be giving a rosy aspect to conditions favorable to the movement, but I have striven to make no overstatements whatever, the fact is that the steady, convinced, intelligent advance of Socialism in nearly every place I have visited needs no exaggeration on the reporter's part. If the truth sounds "rosy," let capitalism take notice, and if it will not listen to the "agitator," let it hear what the chairman of a Republican County Committee was overheard to remark to a companion in Salamanca last week, that "the Socialists are going to clean us out!" There can be no timelier investment than of funds to build up the agitation resources without delay.

My train was forty minutes late the next night at Endicott; but the gasoline torch still smoldered against the chilly wind and the audience gave the hated speaker opportunity to reduce steam pressure at this safety valve which had been storing up during the vexatious delays of the journey. Endicott has already elected Comrade Barton a member of the School Board, and with an increase of only four votes from the last election the Socialists will at the next outstrip both Republicans and Democrats.

In Elmira, September 15, I spoke at an outdoor meeting in a side street just off the business thoroughfare. The combined and almost continuous noises of trolley cars and of freight trains hammering over a nearby crossing that seemed a thousand cars long, together with interruptions from passersby, made it difficult to have contended with its patient attention amply made up for the strain.

The Elmira Comrades are preparing for more systematic and aggressive campaigning than hitherto, especially in the distribution of literature. The city at the last election had one of the largest proportionate increases in the Socialist vote in the State, and there can be no doubt of greater things if the local fulfills its progressive plans.

SOCIALISM STEADILY GAINING UPSTATE

Eliot White Gives Glimpses of Movement in Five Towns.

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(Correspondence to The Call.)

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

COLUMBUS AV. 126-4 rooms; improve; nice home; near elevated; \$16.

5744, 23d St. W.—10 bet. 4 and 5 large light rooms; improve; \$24 to \$25.

4187, 257 W.—Four large rooms, newly decorated; gas, tub, toilet; clean; quiet; \$15.

5071 ST. 517 W.—8 rooms and bath; newly painted; well kept home; \$20.

5271, 211 W.—4 light rooms, bath and hot water; \$20.

11411, 25 W.—Steam heated, four rooms and bath; quiet; reasonable; \$20.

12712, 21 W.—4 large, light rooms; excellent location; rent \$16.

12571, 51-513 W.—Four large, light rooms, bath; hot water; coal range; \$16.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

MADISON AV. 204, 122—Modern; 3 room flat; bath; steam heat.

4171, 211 W.—3 large, light rooms, first floor; improvements; rent \$18.

5271, 22d E.—Six rooms and bath; good location; \$20-\$25.

5711, 241 E.—2 1/2 story; 4 light rooms, bath; hot water; \$22.

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11471, 91 E.—4 large, light rooms, bath; hot water supply; \$17.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx.

1285 FULTON AV.—Two light and airy rooms; hot water; \$12.

RUGG AV. 470—Three large front rooms, rent and boiler; \$12.

4371, 211 W.—Near Simpson station—3 large light rooms; \$12; improvements.

HOE AV. 1812 (near 172d St.)—Four rooms; steam; hot water; \$17.

4711, 211 W.—1 1/2 story; 4 light rooms; \$12.

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THE DOUBLE CROSS IN TREASON

It is probable that the killing of Stolypin was instigated by those protectors of the Russian throne who have become suspicious of the very means they have devised to protect the throne. No fanatic revolutionist would have shot down a mere Minister when he could have fired at the Czar himself, for he would have been actuated by the same idea in killing a Minister as would have possessed him in killing a ruler. He would have known that the punishment in either case would have been the same.

So there is every reason for believing that the action of Bogrov was inspired by the Russian bureaucracy. It is desperately seeking to uphold itself, but not to support the "Little Father." The members of the bureaucracy would unhesitatingly make a "victim" of him in order to hold their own tenuous grasp on existence.

Two things of supreme importance must be recognized in this killing: The period of triumphant reaction is coming to an end. The reactionists themselves, in order to win immunity, are desperately striving to create an anti-Semitic outbreak.

Through the latter they hope not only to arouse the fanatic Russian revolutionists, but also to gain the money to finance their own campaign of blood and fire.

Since the war with Japan Russia has borrowed heavily from the international bankers. What has become of the money? What is Russia's real standing in the pawnshops of the world where crowns and scepters are pledged?

It is admittedly the lowest of any rich country in the world. The conditions which served to humiliate Russia when it confronted Japan have been operating since the peace treaty was signed. The same long line of nobles, of bureaucrats and of double-faced traitors has lined up to share in the money Russia borrowed. They have squandered the borrowings since the war the same as they squandered the borrowings before the war. But since the war, and following the uprising against the atrocious mismanagement of the war, they have had access to new cash. The plentiful money, furnished by the international bankers to put down the insurrection of the intelligent and aroused Russian people, has been used in the wildest debauchery.

Part of it has been devoted to the development and extension of the spy system. Now that that system has become so efficient that the originators of it may become the victims, there is consternation.

Of course, it is understood that the real heads will not be the victims. But with the same relentless ferocity that impelled the Russian aristocracy to maintain the spy system, it now turns it on those who developed the system. It also makes the developers victims for the purpose of protecting itself. Stolypin is the first.

It would be, perhaps, merely a matter for a paragraph if the spy system affected Russia only. But we have it in this country. In the Russian colony, the largest homogeneous people we have, it is well developed.

They can protect themselves only through absolute publicity. They must realize that their welfare is bound up with the whole American people. The reason is this: That admirable American, Theodore Roosevelt, developed to a maximum the idea of the Secret Service group. He used it for his own ends. It can apply equally to foreign groups or to home groups, but it applies.

Again, our Americans, whether they are born of Plymouth or Virginia stock, descendants of the Irish, German, Russians or any other nationality arrived within the few last, brief 300 years, must understand that the control of affairs has been given over to the detective agencies, and must understand the significance of this matter. The Call has drawn attention repeatedly to the fact that the policing of this nation has been turned over to private detective agencies. And these agencies are absolutely in line with the best developments in Russia.

What the developments in Russia mean are shown by what has been attempted in the Stolypin case.

They—the capitalist protectors—have attempted to show that it is the beginning of an anti-Semitic outbreak. They have attempted to show that the spy system permeates all ranks of society, everywhere, and therefore people must stop speaking. They have, in a word, attempted to show that the spy system is REACHING HIGHER UP. It got Stolypin.

We, the Socialists, know that the system must fail, in Russia as here. They cannot set race against race. They cannot make the spy the guardian of any group.

There is a very obvious conclusion to this matter. Don't trust any man who has been connected with any secret service.

If tomorrow Harry Orchard should be pardoned and should attempt to join the Socialist party, reject him. It might work injustice to a man who had experienced a change of heart, but it would protect us. Don't let any racial appeal have any effect. As a last, desperate resort it is being worked up and fostered. It rests with the Socialists to kill it.

Practically every paper has insisted on Stolypin being killed by a Jew. The Jews head the revolution in Russia. For that reason if an anti-Semitic movement could be started the revolution would be checked.

But it should be too late for any such attempt, and its frustration depends on all the Socialists in this and other countries.

But the "converted" spy must be watched, and the man with anti-racial feelings must be suspected.

WHY SHOULD WOMEN BE SAVED?

According to the Evening Sun last night, the leader of the newest campaign to redeem mankind doesn't think much of woman as a means to salvation or as a possible subject of redemption. So the work of this enlightened exhorter to a better life will be confined wholly to an appeal to the male sex. That is a fine idea. Women have been mere intruders, anyway. A woman wandered into the Garden of Eden and made it quite otherwise than a heaven on earth. She has come into modern industry, and it has been pretty tough on mankind.

The old theologians, when they questioned the idea of woman attaining paradise, had the right idea. She should be used merely as a utility.

At least, that is the opinion held until the Socialist party began to spread its pernicious doctrines. Votes for women were formerly looked upon as a privilege. The Socialists insist they are a right. Those who deny it are in the same class as the evangelist now operating—if that is the word—in New York. He looks upon woman as an obnoxious, inferior creature. So do the politicians who refuse the right of the vote to women.

SPANISH WORKERS AGAINST WAR

TRANSLATED FROM L'HUMANITE BY RICHARD PERLIN.

The presence in Paris of Comrade Vicente Barrio, the secretary of the General Confederation of Workers of Spain, was made the occasion for a long interview on questions which will interest, more particularly, militant Socialists and other members of the working class.

Barrio, who in addition to his syndicate duties exercises those of a Socialist member of the Municipal Council of Madrid, furnished valuable information as to the spread of Socialist ideas and the working class movement, and also as to the campaign which our Spanish Comrades are waging against war.

Enthusiastic Socialist and active militant syndicalist, Barrio is one of those best informed as to men and events in his country.

By his constant participation in the twofold working class movement he is in a good position to give accurate information in regard to the present situation in Spain.

"What is your impression as to the campaign against war?" he was asked. "Excellent," Barrio replied. "Thanks to the tenacious and constant agitation which we have conducted throughout the country, the small shopkeepers and the entire working class are entirely opposed to war. Even among the upper capitalistic class it would be difficult to find many people who dare to declare openly in favor of the Moroccan enterprise."

"You know," added Barrio, "how the agitation commenced. First of all, it was the Socialist party, in conjunction with the General Federation of Workers, issued the first manifestos and called the first meetings against war. Then, upon the proposal of the party, followed the Republican-Socialist alliance, which indorsed the movement."

"Did all the Republican factions take part in the agitation against the Moroccan expedition?" "All except the one controlled by Leroux, and which some time later was found to be, by accident or design, in harmony with the monarchist government."

"The other factions, from the Moderates, who followed Azcarate and Alvarez, to the Federalists, were entirely in harmony with us in opposing with all their powers and by any means the crime of war."

This campaign, as our Comrade explained, extended far and wide. The Republican-Socialist Alliance, the party and the young Socialists have already held more than one hundred meetings in the principal cities of Spain, and they propose to redouble their efforts so as to intensify their propaganda to a still greater degree.

It is the young Socialists, Barrio says, who have exhibited the greatest activity and the greatest courage. Thus many of our young Comrades are now in the jails of King Alfonso on account of resolutions passed at public meetings.

"Now, then, if, in spite of you and in spite of everything, the Catalans wished at this time to do what Maura did in 1909, do you believe that a new 'tragic week' could be brought about?"

"I not only believe it," replied Barrio, in a positive tone and measuring his words, "but I am convinced that by that time the movement will have extended much further and the consequences would be of the gravest nature."

"In 1909 events found us unprepared, and our forces were much inferior to what they are at present."

"Only consider that after the disasters in Catalonia our syndicate and Socialist membership was more than doubled."

"In 1909 the General Confederation of Workers had about 42,000 paying members. Today it has more than 90,000, among which is the very powerful organization of railway workers, which until the present time only existed in an embryonic state."

"The same progress is found in the Socialist party, the number of paying members in which exceeds 13,000."

"To what do you attribute this progress?" "First and foremost to the situation created by the events of the 'tragic week,' and to the spirit of revolt which was inspired in the working class by the infamous repression of Maura and the abominable law of Judiciums."

"Finally, to repeated victories won in strikes and in conflicts with the government. And this progress will still continue because we have a field well prepared for the propaganda, and we shall not fail to profit thereby."

Barrio was asked if, in his opinion, the existence of two national organizations, the General Confederation of

Workers and the Workers' Association of Barcelona, does not constitute, to a certain degree, an obstacle in the way of the development of the Spanish syndicalist movement.

"Obstacle! That is not the word, for some of the syndicates of Sevilla, Gijon, Coruna, and Catalonia, which belongs to the Workers' Association, are animated with a strong local spirit, and have always taken a more or less independent course. Their actions develop in every restricted surroundings and entirely lack cohesion."

"Do not the actions of the two organizations conflict on certain points?" "We have had no conflict up to the present and I sincerely hope that we shall never have one."

"Indeed, although our organizations are different, our aim is the same, and we have enough pressing questions to solve to restrain us from fighting each other."

"According to your opinion, then, it is not a question of principle which separates you?" "Neither of principle nor of tactics. The only difference," declared Barrio, with sincere manner but not without a little malice, "is that our comrades of the Workers' Association preach 'direct action,' and we—practice it."

"Since the beginning of the Moroccan episode, during which we held the series of meetings against war, of which I have already spoken, the Workers' Association has not made a single move. This is not because they are not opposed to war just as strongly as we are, but the lack of organization and cohesion in the ranks makes it impossible for them to mobilize their forces."

"Then, in reality, there is nothing to prevent the unification of the Spanish syndicalist forces?" "Absolutely nothing! And this combination of forces could be very beneficial; it would bring about certain modification in the positions taken by both, and would give to the Spanish syndicalist movement a flexibility which would have excellent results from many points of view."

"In any event," said Barrio in conclusion, "it is essential that at this time, and opposing the cupidity of the fomenters of war, the Spanish working class as a whole should be ready to do its duty and that the government should thoroughly understand that under the present circumstances war in Morocco will result in revolution in Spain."

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE

As an indication of the easy logic by which our single tax friends are diverted from the path of exactitude, let me cite the case of Representative Henry George, Jr. Personally, I have for many years held this gentleman in the highest esteem, as I did and do his father, toward whom the modern world must feel the keenest sense of gratitude. Representative Henry George is undoubtedly making a fine impression upon the conservative members of Congress, as is evidenced by the earnest attention given to his maiden effort a few months ago. This is without doubt an excellent showing of the single tax cause as can be made by any of its advocates.

Yet, by this very address it must be made plain that the supposed logical foundations of the fascinating structure which they sustain are weak where they should be strongest. To illustrate, Representative Shirley asked the following crucial question:

"Does the gentleman consider that there is any difference in principle as to the view that the government should assume toward private property that consists of land and private property that consists of things other than land; and if so, what is the basis?"

To this Mr. George replied: "Yes; a very great difference; for who made this world? God Almighty. And for whom did he make it? For all men, without any distinction whatsoever. But to the other things—they have come from man's exertion."

Mr. Shirley again interrupts with this question: "If the gentleman will permit me, the whole meat of the gentleman's position, as it was of his father's, is—whether land, as he used to say, represents something that belongs to the community at large any more than other property?"

Mr. George, replying, said: "Yes; the land was made by God, and the value that attaches to it may be quite apart from the owner's labor. The owner may do nothing. Any value that attaches to that particular piece of land is a public value. To illustrate! Here you have in the center of Washington a lot, a vacant piece of property. Yet it has a selling value and will increase in price. Who made that value? Surely not the labor of the man owning the property. He did not turn a hand. He might have gone into the mountains, as did Rip Van Winkle, and slept for twenty years, and returning found a value in that land that he had not and did not do with making. Why should not such value be taken as a public value? I certainly separate it from any value that might be put upon the land in the way of a house or a machine. Such value perfectly clearly is private value and belongs to labor."

Now, Mr. George's answer strikes me as a brilliant example of twisted logic.

I do not in any sense mean to belittle the Representative's address, for it was, from his point of view, most able, cogent and to his followers thoroughly convincing. But Mr. George felt most sensitively the point of the queries thrust at him, and indignantly cried, "I am a Socialist."

Now, Mr. George apparently is not a Socialist merely for the want of a little more logic. For I believe that the logical process applied to his own definition will drive him into Socialism. From his own point of view, the only reason why land is common property, made "by God Almighty for everybody alike," is because it has primarily no economic value. The value that accrues to any piece of land is the usefulness to which such land may be put. A land without any usefulness, from the single tax view, is valueless, and should therefore bear no part of public tax. But in proportion to the increase of its usefulness its value increases, and therefore the rate of its taxation should increase. When that rate falls heavily on its selling value or its economic rent value, then it will sustain the single tax, and all other taxes will be abrogated. This is the gist of single taxism.

But he says the product of labor is a wholly different thing. It was not made by God Almighty, but by human beings. Therefore such product should belong not to all men alike, but to the individuals only who produce it.

But now we ask: What gives the value to the land? Manifestly the value of a community of men around it, and its peculiar adaptation to the needs of such community. The community causing the value of the land should, therefore, enjoy the whole benefit of such created value. But, again, what creates this value? Is it merely the settling of the community around it, or is it the labor which the community bestows on that piece of land or land contiguous to it? Manifestly the value is created by the labor exercised. But Mr. George says the increase in the value of the land, being caused by the community, should return to the community, but the value of the labor product, being created by individuals, should belong to such individuals. Yet, as the value of the land is created by the labor of individual members of the community, why should not that value be regarded as private property as well as all things else created by personal labor? Or, conversely, if whatever is created by personal labor is right by the property of those who produce it, then land values so created should also belong only to those who are its creators.

Mr. George's error lies in this: He insists that the value of the land grows without labor. That empty lot in Washington grows in value, he says, not through the labor of its owner, who may be asleep for twenty years in the Catskills. True; but the question is, Does the value of that land increase without anybody's labor? Certainly not. The owner may have nothing to do with its increased value, but such value will increase only as somebody works either on it or on some surrounding territory. Evidently it is labor, then, and the usefulness of labor only, that causes the increased value. Moreover, this increased value does not result from the total labor of the community, as such, but rather through special labor by certain members of the community. If, then, I ask, what individuals produce, by their labor, should be construed as private property, then why should not the value created by personal labor be also construed as private, namely, as the rightful property of those who

THE PROGRESSIVES AND THE PEOPLE

By I. M. RUBINOW.

And now the cat is out of the bag. We were plainly told by their leaders whom the progressive Republicans represent, and in whose interests they have been waging their picturesque war upon the President. If there among any Socialists or near Socialists whom the sentimental aspects of this factional war have deceived in looking upon the insurrection as the representatives of the new radical tendencies, which are so rapidly spreading in this country, the circular given out by the Progressive National Committee last night ought to serve as an eye opener to them.

Of course, the "Progressives" object to President Taft and in this we may sympathize with them. But what are the real reasons for this opposition? The circular mentions six, and only six. Now, let us see what are specific faults the Progressives find with "God Knows" Taft.

First—Why did he urge reduction of duties in agricultural products and not in manufactured articles? Quite plainly is this an appeal to the agricultural class.

Second—The reduction of agricultural products means reduction of prices on farm products. The same principal stated quite brazenly a progressive is evidently one who thinks prices on meat, wheat, eggs and milk must be reduced. Good.

Third—The President is in favor of Aldrich's central bank plan, which increases the power of Wall Street. True; but this, after all, is a fight between the large and small banker, between the big usurer in Wall Street and the small fry in Oshkosh and other towns, and the progressive may be quite sincere in representing the small banker. But is this fight a matter of much concern to you and me?

Fourth—The President's attitude on conservation. That Ballinger and all that Ballinger stood for is the greatest blot on Taft's administration cannot be denied, nor will he refuse to admit that Mr. Pinchot was an honest and effective public servant. But what does the fight reduce itself to? The Progressive Committee states it very plainly. It is a question between "the development of natural resources by such large and enterprising syndicates as that of Guggenheim and Moran, or by pioneers, prospectors and small business men."

Now, quite frankly, I don't care a damn which it is, Mr. Progressive. Pioneers and prospectors are not the vital elements of the social problem which is agitating modern society, and your solicitude for and faith in the small business man is fifty years out of date.

Fifth—President Taft's attitude toward industrial trusts. Aw, you make me tired. What difference does it make except to lawyers and stock speculators. You have succeeded in "destroying the Standard Oil and the Tobacco trusts. Are you happy?"

And that is a very important question. What is the President going to do with the progressives in case of re-election? This evidently is the most important one. What, indeed? What does any one do with a conquered enemy? But, now, frankly, gentlemen of the committee, don't you blush as you come before the people with a question like this?

Seventh—But there is no seventh problem. These six exhaust the list. Now, then, strike your balance. The farmer, the small banker, the prospector, the small business man, the trust's failing competitor, and, finally, the progressive politician. These are the social groups whose interests the committee represents. Not a word is said of the wage worker and his interests. What is Taft's attitude on "injunctions on an eight-hour day, on accident compensation, on old age pensions? Does it worry the progressive politician any? Not a bit. Could anything be plainer?"

THE RHYME OF FATHER WILLIAM

WILLIAM

"Twas a Socialist gay, put his hat on one day,
And to Washington City he went.
The purpose in view—a question or two
To big Father Bill—"Leading Gent."

In the days of my youth I was taught
To speak truth,
That lesson remains with me still,
And I give you my word, here is just
What occurred—

When that Socialist met up with Bill,
"You are fat, Father William," that Socialist said,
"Yet, all 'round the circle you swing,
And when you get back you start a new trek.
Pray, why do you do such a thing?"

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"I met a wise doctor, who said
That I ought to have wheels on my toes
And on my heels
To balance the wheels in my head."

"You're a bore, Father William," the Socialist said;
"Your speeches the people don't read.
In reaching their brains from the rear
Ends of trains,
Pray, why do you think you'll succeed?"

"In the days of my youth," Father William replied,
"I learned in my Sunday school class
Of the things Samson did, and the magic
That's hid
In the nether jawbone of an ass."

"You are big, Father William," the Socialist said,
"But not quite as big as a whale;
Explain to me, please, how you swallowed
With ease
Reciprocity—horns, hide and tail?"

"I learned in my youth," Father William replied,
"And he looked rather glum as he spoke,
"That when grandmother chose to hold
On to my nose
I must swallow the physis or choke."

"Ob, you're certainly great," the Socialist said,
"You're as big as a Jersey mosquito,
And biggest of all are the nerve and the gall
That served a whole State with a veto."

"I'm a lawyer," said Bill, "and I learned long ago
That a man is a sucker and a slob
Who doesn't lay plans, with the chance in his hands,
To land in a life-tenure job."

"A workman asked you a question one night,
"God knows" was all you could say;
Have you done aught since then to help
Unemployed men?
Do you know any better today?"

"Help! Help! Here, policeman!" Big Bill gave a yell.
"Oh, please put him out of the place.
He's a Socialist, sure, and I know that
He's poor,
His beliefs and opinions I cannot endure,
Why, to talk with him is a disgrace!"

What the Milwaukee Government Has Done For the Socialist Movement

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER, Ware, Mass.

The argument against giving the Socialists a chance has been among those who did not merely resort to abuse, to sneer at the Socialists as a mixture of visionary and insufficient people. How many times men have said to me, how many times our papers in the East have said, "If your Socialist party would get in power, what would they amount to?" It has been said that Socialists were essentially the kind of men who would fail. And there is no doubt that this feeling has been honest on the part of thousands of those who have been against us. Recently Mayor Selid came out of the West to tell our greatest Eastern summer gathering, the Sagamore Beach Sociological Conference, what the Socialists had done for Milwaukee.

An hour, and a half the Mayor addressed us, and every minute was used in giving us an insight into a city government that for business thoroughness, for efficiency, for instant and care, no equal can be found in America. I have given much attention to the commission form of city government, and I have carefully read the reports of such governments, when they were administered by chosen business experts, but nowhere have I encountered a city government that has shown such a careful, practical, businesslike way of going about its things as has this working class government in Milwaukee.

This Milwaukee administration may not be able, for good and sufficient reasons, like the lack of local opinion and constitutional conditions, to bring to

BUDDING FINANCIER.

A Manchester man contends that his 9-year-old son has already evinced the genius of a promoter and organizer. Not long ago the boy asked permission of his father to take out all the money he had in a savings bank and donate it to the club of little boys of which he was president. The money was to be devoted to charitable purposes.

The boy's mother was much touched by his generosity, and asked: "Do you really want to give all your money to the poor?" "I want to put it all in the club's treasury," explained the lad, "but I'm not going to let them keep it all. I'll leave it there long enough to encourage the other boys to give something, and then I'll take it out."

The Daily Telegraph informs us that at Kingston-on-Thames many persons have been "bitten by wasps." It is difficult to say which is the more unpleasant, to be bitten by a wasp or to be stung by a dog.—Punch

SHE WAS A WOMAN.

In her trim little bathing suit she sat on the white sand.
"I adore intelligence," she cried.
"So do I," said he. "All the same, though, beauty and intellect never go together."

"And do you think me intellectual?" she faltered.
"No," he confessed frankly.
With a slight flush she answered: "Fistlers!"—Aurora Citizen.