

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

# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR AND COOLER.

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## PURRID HORSE FLESH IS SOLD FOR FOOD

### Schwarz Bros. Co., of Kearney, N. J., Named in Federal Action.

### "BEEF" EXPORTED

### Dr. Wiley Denounces Firm for Rendering Flesh of Dead and Diseased Animals.

### WILEY TALKS ON PICKLED HORSE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Regarding the pickled horse meat case at Kearney, N. J., Dr. H. W. Wiley today made the following statement: "My men, for a certain period, watched carefully all live horses that went into the Schwarz Bros. Company plant at Kearney, and by their reports, I judge that I would rather eat the meat of some of those which they saw brought in dead than that of some of the decrepit old ones procured at the auction block for a price lower than that paid for most of the dead ones. "Lovers of imported frankfurters made in Holland especially may be interested in the fact that a shipment of 108 barrels of horse meat and two barrels of casings, the intestines of horses, was shipped from Hoboken to the Netherlands on June 27 last. The cargo was of Schwarz's tempting pickled horse for distribution in Holland. "Horse meat should be as good, if not better, than that of any other domestic animal, and I might favor its use as food in the United States under a strict law similar to that enforced in France. But I believe that in this country it is impossible, economically, to butcher horses that are fit for food."

That the meat of horses stricken in the streets of Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken and other New Jersey communities during the scorching hot wave of early July is today being offered for human purchase and consumption in New York and elsewhere in the United States is the basis of a joint action begun yesterday by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State Board of Health of New Jersey against the Schwarz Brothers Co., proprietors of a rendering plant of Kearney, N. J.

Simultaneously the State Department furthered an investigation of the exportation from this country to Holland of diseased horse flesh, invoiced as "beef" and sold at Rotterdam for table consumption, and a part of it returned to this country in the form of "imported frankfurters," or, as they are known to the pure food experts, "water spaniels."

Additional sensation was lent yesterday's proceedings by the disclosure of a well organized plan of the Federal and New Jersey authorities to embrace in the intended prosecution many wholesale and retail interests of New York and New Jersey participating in the alleged traffic, and A. E. Geissler, health officer of Kearney, N. J., who is said to have warned the offending concern of the contemplated action of the Government inspectors.

Early in the present month Alexander Levy, of Harrison, N. J.; Harry Clark, the colored driver for Schwarz Brothers Co., and Geissler, the Kearney health officer, were placed under arrest at the instigation of the Schwarz firm upon summary charges when it became known that the Government had entered upon an investigation of the traffic.

Secretary of State Knox, Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson and Senator Briggs, of New Jersey, are said to have, at the instance of George L. Record, counsel for the Schwarz firm, provided letters which paved the way for the virtual monopolization of the Netherlands market for American equine "beef" by the Kearney horse renderers.

At first shipments to the Dutch kingdom were properly conducted, but as their operations grew in extent, the Schwarzes became more daring and it is charged, with the connivance of New Jersey State veterinarians, forwarded as the meat of slaughtered, healthy animals putrid carcasses of horses brought to their rendering plant dead from the heat or from disease communicable to man.

Horribly revolting conditions are described as prevailing in the pickling rooms of the Schwarz establishment at Kearney, where, according to a citation by F. L. Dunlap, acting chief of the chemistry bureau of the Department of Agriculture, there are thirty-

### SPRECKELS LAUNCHES LA FOLLETTE BOOM

Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, and Medill McCormick, of Chicago, are working in New York in the interest of the Progressive Republican organization, which seeks to nominate Senator La Follette for the Presidency. Both men say that the Progressive movement has taken deep root, and that the opposition to the President is spreading. "We have reached a crisis in the affairs of this country," said Spreckels yesterday, "and, unless we take the right course, we are heading toward grave times. La Follette represents the movement in which I believe, and in which lies the salvation of this country. La Follette is the logical man to whose standard the business man of the country can safely rally."

### LAURIER ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

### Borden, Canadian Opposition Leader, Issues Final Appeal to Electorate in Gloomy Document.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been elected member of Parliament for Quebec East, the returning officer in that constituency having made his return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery this morning. The withdrawal of the opposition candidate, Rene Leduc, left Sir Wilfrid without an opponent, and the election by acclamation was automatic. Leduc's story of being made drunk and bribed is flatly contradicted. Laurier, the member of the Quebec Legislature whom Leduc implicated, has taken action for \$50,000 damages against the Quebec newspaper that published the story, and what promised to be a big sensation has fallen flat. Leduc is being execrated by both sides.

It is said that Sir Wilfrid's election in Quebec East will not affect his right to remain a candidate in Soulanges, where he is seeking to wipe out the conservative majority of 500. After the election, if he is elected in Soulanges, he will, as he has done before, elect to sit for Quebec East, and a by-election will be held in Soulanges. B. L. Borden, the opposition leader, made a final appeal to the people of Canada. It is a gloomy document, full of evil foreboding for Canada and the empire.

### MERRICK MUST STAY IN PRISON

A message from Pittsburgh says that Judge Porter, who, last Saturday sentenced Fred Merrick, editor of the Socialist weekly, Justice, to four months in jail for libel, has denied a writ of supercedens, and Merrick will have to remain in jail till his appeal is argued.

Merrick is a former member of The Call's staff and is about the hottest wire of the plumes of Pittsburgh ever took hold of.

### MAGONISTAS FIGHT DESPERATE BATTLE

ROME, Sept. 19.—While a force of Magonista revolutionists were marching on the town of Camargo last evening, it encountered Maderista troops and a desperate fight ensued in the Rio Grande Valley just below Roma. Fifteen dead were left on the battlefield.

The Magonistas captured Camargo, fifteen miles below here, but were driven off by Maderistas. Another force of Magonistas is reported to have captured the town of Meir, five miles above here. Hundreds of Mexicans have moved across the line into Texas for protection.

### THREE BURIED MINERS RESCUED UNINJURED

LEADVILLE, Colo., Sept. 19.—The three miners, Fred Gaski, Deal Purie and Nat Jacobson, imprisoned in the Morning Star on Carbonate Hill for sixty hours by a cave-in, were brought to the surface last night.

They had been supplied through a four-inch pipe driven down from the surface. Apparently they were none the worse for their experience.

### ALARM IN NAPLES

All Because Blood of San Gennaro Won't Completely Liquify.

NAPLES, Sept. 19.—Neapolitans are most alarmed today because the blood of San Gennaro, which is kept in a small vessel in the Church of San Gennaro, did not liquify completely as it should have done. The church was crowded with persons who prayed long and loudly that the blood might liquify, but without avail. The fact is taken as an evil omen and now all Naples looks for an eruption of Vesuvius, epidemics and other fearful calamities. San Gennaro is the patron saint of Naples.

## CONFUSION REIGNS IN RUSSIAN CIRCLES

### Fear of New Revolutionary Activity Abroad---Mass for Stolypin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—The Czar has selected Kokorzeff, Stolypin's assistant, to succeed him as Premier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 19.—Russian officialdom, from the Czar down, is frightened. The announcement by the Kief police immediately after the shooting of Premier Stolypin that Bogrof was an agent provocateur and as such gained admittance to the theater is now universally discredited. It is openly admitted that the Fighting League of the Socialist Revolutionary party is again in the field after two years of paralysis which followed the discovery that the head of the party, Azev, was a spy in the employ of the Russian government. The government which believed that it had crushed the revolution is now admitting that it had been deceived. All sorts of precautions are again being taken for the safety of high Russian officials.

It is asserted in some quarters that the act of Bogrof in shooting Stolypin when he could as easily have removed the Czar, who was near the premier is part of the policy of the Socialist revolutionists. It is known that the revolutionists have on previous occasions issued orders sparing the Czar but removing his chief lieutenants, whoever they were.

The Prefect of St. Petersburg today ordered that every known radical be interviewed by the secret service and all suspected revolutionists be arrested. It is feared that the funeral of the dead Premier may be seized upon as the time for another attempt at assassination. Orders were also issued to reinforce the local garrison. The Alexandre-Nevsky Monastery, where the funeral will be held, will be transformed into an armed camp and the streets and houses through which the cortege will pass, will be lined with troops.

The spy system, which is supposed to guard against assassinations, is today the laughing stock of the radical elements of Russia. The people are sick and tired of being hounded by police agents who pry into their homes on all sorts of silly pretenses. Russia's officialdom, on the other hand, is terrified and today demanded that the responsible heads of the espionage system throughout Russia produce immediate and truthful explanations or else forfeit their official positions and prepare to face trial.

The feeling here is that a great governmental scandal is impending, and revelations will be made within the next few days as to the depraved methods of the secret service heads. Precautions are already being taken to prevent these scandals from seeing the light of day.

The general belief is that an era of terroristic acts is at hand. The hostility of the Russian government during the Stolypin regime has fed the youth of the land on despair so long, gallows have been flung so openly before their eyes that the idea of terrorism has rooted itself in the minds of the younger element as the only means to fight back. These advocates of assassination as a means of removing men in public life who have been guilty of oppression are certain to receive a substantial impetus from the success in the case of the late Premier.

That the government will go after the heads of its secret service men mercilessly became evident today when a dispatch was received from Kief stating that the chief of the Kief police has been summarily removed and will face a rigid inquiry, if not a court-martial.

An aunt and two daughters of Bogrof have been arrested. The Novoye Vremya, the mouthpiece of the government and reactionaries known for its rabid conservatism and anti-Semitism, came out today with a long article denouncing Jews and Socialism. The article begins as follows: "A new chapter in the history of Russia commences with the death of Stolypin. Socialism and Judaism must be taken in an iron grasp."

The Reich says that Stolypin was big individually, but a political bankrupt, and that he has left the country an enormous task as a political legacy.

Court influences are mobilizing for the fight to control the government that shall succeed that of Premier Stolypin.

The impression prevails that the tenure of office of Kokorzeff, Acting Premier, will be temporary. Nationalists fear they would be set aside if Kokorzeff remained at the head of the Ministry. Several Ministers are also out of harmony with the acting premier, and accordingly there are numerous candidates for Cabinet posts which are likely to be vacated.

There is much speculation as to whether a more liberal or a more reactionary policy will be adopted.

KIEF, Sept. 19.—A mass for the "repose" of the soul of Stolypin was celebrated today at the Kief Hospital, where he died last night.

Emperor Nicholas took part in the ceremonies and personally consoled with Stolypin's widow. The body of the dead Premier has been embalmed and may be buried here.

## STRIKE OF LADIES' TAILORS SETTLED; WORKERS ACCEPT

### Nearly Every Leading Demand Won by Union After Week Out.

### 3,000 STILL OUT

### Independent Bosses Likely to Make Peace Now or Lose Money.

The strike of the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers was settled yesterday as far as the Merchants Society of Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers are concerned.

The workers for these, the larger employers, have gained practically every one of their chief demands, and will return to work under conditions the like of which have never before existed in the trade.

The army of the victorious strikers numbers nearly 4,600. About 3,000 strikers employed by bosses, who are not members of the Merchants Society of Ladies' Tailors, are still out on strike, and will be out until their individual bosses enter upon a settlement with the union.

It is expected, however, that now that the big employers have seen fit to grant the demands of the strikers and their union, the smaller bosses will fall in line and in a few days every tailor will be back to work under union conditions.

The victory of the strikers was announced last evening when committees from the various halls where a vote was taken on the agreement, framed by union leaders with the advice of their attorney, Meyer London, and by the employers with the advice of their attorney, Julius Henry Cohen, was adopted by a vote of 4,500 against 32 dissenting votes.

The points that were the chief bone of contention and which were won by the union are as follows:

The union shop; the abolition of piecework; a fifty-hour week; half holiday on Saturday; tailors to be paid not less than \$24; male helpers, \$18; female helpers, \$16; a fixed pay day and payment to be in cash; no home work and no Sunday work; no overtime after 8:30; union is accorded privilege of having shop delegate and union delegate, who are to have access to the shop at all times; equal division of work during the dull season; the establishment of a Board of Grievances; a Joint Board of Sanitary Control, and a permanent Board of Arbitration; the refraining from work on May 1 shall not be considered a breach of the agreement.

### Won in a Week.

The strike would have been a week old today, the settlement last night, after a struggle of so short duration, was hailed as a triumph for the solidarity of the strikers.

Union officials were no less happy over the victory than the rank and file. Attorney Meyer London, who has scarcely left the union headquarters from the moment the strike was declared, called the settlement a great victory for the garment workers and a moral example to employers.

London said: "It is a great victory. Never before has such a big strike been won so quickly. The collective settlement, which this settlement is, is of great advantage to the working people. The difference between an individual settlement and a collective settlement is that in a collective settlement there is no attempt made to revert to former conditions. Under this settlement the employers are bound as a body to observe every part of the agreement."

The establishment of a Joint Board of Sanitary Control is in itself a tremendous gain for the tailor men. It will safeguard lives.

"Beside the bosses in the Merchants Society of Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers, 350 small shops employing 2,800 men have previously signed union agreements individually. This brings up the number of men who have won the strike to 7,600. The other employers of some 2,000 men will have to settle or, with the employers who settled, running their shops full speed, they will find themselves between the devil and the deep sea."

"I want to thank the Socialist press. The Call, the Forward and Volkszeitung for the support they have given the strikers in this struggle and helped bring it to a successful conclusion."

J. Satin, of the Press Committee of the union, issued the following statement which calls the settlement as an unprecedented victory:

"By a vote of 4,500 for to 32 against, the strikers ratified the proposed agreement, halting the settlement as a glorious victory. "The employers have at the very outset consented to the principle of

## HAND OF REVOLUTION NEARS THRONE OF BLOODY SPAIN

### BOMB HURLED IN CHICAGO SALOON FEUD

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—A nitro-glycerine bomb hurled from an automobile wrecked the concert hall of a West Side saloon here today and shattered windows in buildings within a radius of nearly a block. Frederick W. Bruner, owner of the wrecked saloon, is said to be antagonistic to a faction of saloon keepers headed by "Mike the Pike" Heitler, who came into prominence as a witness for the prosecution in the trial of the erstwhile police inspector, McAnna. Detectives are working on the theory that the explosion may be the result of a feud growing out of the rivalry of saloon keepers in the West Side levee district.

### JUDGE GROSSCUP GETS OFF BENCH

### Notorious Old Pirate, Who Erjined Debs, Wants "More Freedom."

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—After serving nineteen years as a member of the Federal judiciary in the northern district of Illinois, Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court, and a member of the United States Court of Appeals, announced today that he will send his resignation to President Taft soon after the meeting of the United States Court of Appeals, October 3.

Judge Grosscup issued the injunction against Eugene V. Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union in Chicago during the railway strike of 1894, restraining the labor men from "committing acts of violence," and afterward called upon President Cleveland to send Federal troops to Chicago to preserve order.

A desire to enjoy more freedom as a citizen, and resume the practice of law, are given as reasons for his decision. He said:

"The reason for my resigning at all is that I wish more freedom, not only as an individual, but as a citizen. The world politically is trying to catch up with the world's radically changed economic conditions. The 'formative' period is approaching. Next year's Presidential election will, I believe, be the last one on the old lines, and the settlement for the future will come, not through the courts of law, but through the court of public opinion. I wish no office, but I wish greater freedom than the bench gives to do my part in this court of public opinion."

Judge Grosscup came into public notice when the Court of Appeals reversed the action of Judge K. M. Landis in fining the Standard Oil Company \$20,000,000. Judge Grosscup was one of the three judges who prepared the decision reversing the fine. He read the opinion.

Judge Grosscup's vile career was exposed in the Appeal to Reason about two years ago, most of the work being done by George Shoaf, whose recent disappearance at Los Angeles is still a mystery.

### MADERIST SAYS TEXAS OIL IS STANDARD CO.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—"The Texas Oil Company, a corporation with which the late John W. Gates was identified, is a subsidiary controlled by the Standard Oil Company," despite denials of H. C. Folger, Jr., secretary of the Standard Oil Company, declared Sherburne G. Hopkins, diplomatic counselor in Washington of the Maderist faction during the recent revolution in Mexico.

"Proof of this is found in the reports of the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the suit of the Van Vliet Drug Company, vs. the Standard Oil Company, the Texas Oil Company, et al., and in the records of the action undertaken by the Attorney General of the State of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company, the Texas Oil Company and the Gulf Refining Company."

### DISMISSES HUDSON COUNTY GRAND JURY

Objecting on the point of public policy, that a county body should not be asked to investigate the official by whom it was drawn, Judge Swaney yesterday dismissed the new Grand Jury of Hudson County after one day's service.

The action comes as a fresh coup in the war between Sheriff James J. Kelly and the court, who demands an inquiry into boodle complaints current over the county. To dismiss the jury charges led to be made against Sheriff Kelly. These were presented by Prosecutor Pierre P. Garvan, who stands with Judge Swaney in an effort to sweep the scandals re-ordered in county affairs.

### KILLED BY GREAT BUCKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Alfred Thorpe, of Buffalo, foreman of construction work on the large canal recently built at Hinckley, was almost instantly killed today by being struck by an 80-pound bucket which fell on him. Thorpe was about 44 years old.

### Alfonso Suspends Constitution to Put Down Fighting Workers as Strike Upon Strike Is Reported From Larger Cities.

### LLOYDS GIVES INSURANCE ODDS 4 TO 1

### Street Battles Reqd Principal Centers With Troops Partially Inclined to Join Uprising--Labor Unions Leading Revolt Closing Down Industries.

### PROGRESS OF REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

Alfonso's throne in danger. Martial law declared in Vienna. Troops ordered out in Ireland. Socialists sentenced in Norway.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—Spain was today placed under martial law, when Alfonso XIII signed a decree abrogating the constitutional guarantee throughout the country. The proclamation was answered by the declaration of a general strike.

The reports, which are strictly censored, that come in from all parts of the country, show that the fate of the monarchy hangs by a thread. There is scarcely a town in which clashes between the working class and the troops, or police armed with rifles, have not occurred, and the fighting continues everywhere.

In Barcelona, always at the head of the revolution, bitter fights are in constant progress, as also at Valencia, Huelva, the port of the Rio Tinto mines, Seville, Saragossa, Gijon, Cadix, and many other cities. Every industrial center is already seriously involved. When the strike order is generally received, Spanish industry will be at a standstill.

### Prepared to Massacre.

The government is making every effort to arrest and throw into jail the leading officers of the General Labor Union, and other revolutionary leaders, but these actions merely embitter the resistance of the people.

Bilbao, Barcelona, Madrid, and Valencia are today like armed camps. Soldiers are on guard before several public buildings and factories, several parks of artillery have been distributed at the strategic points, their muzzles trained to sweep the streets, and all the principal thoroughfares are patrolled by infantry and cavalry. Arrests are being made by the scores, and tomorrow court-martial executions will begin on an appalling scale. Reports from Valencia show that the people were for several hours in control of the city and the neighborhood. Everything on wheels was held up, and an attempt to run the street cars was frustrated, the cars being sent back to the barns.

The dockers and railroad men are on strike, and every factory is shut down.

In the commune of Califfa information leaked out that several strike leaders had been arrested, and that the Mayor and judges were in secret session to condemn the men. The people seized weapons and gathered from various points. They marched on the municipal building and found the report to be true, when the tables were turned on the authorities.

It is said that one judge and two other officials were killed, several wounded, and the building partly destroyed.

Later the police and gendarmes, armed with carbines, were reinforced by military with artillery and a battle ensued, many people and police and soldiers being injured and several killed.

Rolling water was used against the people.

### Liberals Promise "Repression."

At Bilbao this afternoon an attempt was made by the people to rescue Zapata and other strike leaders, who had been arrested and were being taken through the streets to jail.

A large number of workers collected and attacked the military escort. A bloody battle ensued, in which many were killed and injured.

The situation in the city is reported to be rapidly growing in favor of the revolutionists.

In an audience today with the King, Premier Canalejas, who took office as a Liberal and a reformer, discussed the situation, and according to his statement subsequently given to the press undertook to suppress in blood and fire the revolutionary movement. Canalejas claims to have possession of documents and other information regarding the leaders and plans of the movement, the headquarters of which are in Barcelona and Valencia. Among other things, he states that General Weyler, who is in command in Catalonia, was to have been assassinated.

work during the last uprising in Barcelona that culminated in the murder of Ferrer.

Street fighting at Saragossa was renewed today, and there was continued fighting between the Civil Guard and the workmen. The workers had started to parade peacefully through the streets, bearing banners with revolutionary inscriptions when the troops were ordered to attack the procession.

Volleys were fired, and cavalry made repeated charges, cutting down men, women and children. The workers, enraged, fought back, and battles continue today.

All telegraph wires appear to have been cut, except those leading to Madrid. Soldiers have been sent out to repair them.

At any hour the railroad men are expected to go out, when the country will be tied up completely.

Canalejas has issued the following statement: "The situation is worst in the province of Valencia. At Caragosa and Alcala the commune has been proclaimed."

"Alcala is especially in the power of the revolutionists. The town hall and two other public buildings have been burned by the revolutionists who tried to burn a nunnery. A bridge has been blown up, the railway cut, and the fate of the civil guard is not known."

The Captain General has sent troops to the scene. The foreign investigation has been observed more particularly in the Province of Valencia.

### Revolt That Failed.

Several previous attempts at revolution have been made in Spain, the last having been in 1909, when martial law was proclaimed and "Butcher" Weyler was put in command in Catalonia, the center of the revolt. It was this attempt that culminated in the murder of Ferrer, and showed by the world-wide working class demonstrations that followed, on what a volcano of dissatisfaction the European rulers sit.

London Expects Alfonso's End.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—British officialdom believes that Alfonso's tenure as ruler of Spain is rapidly nearing its end. It is semi-officially admitted that conditions in Spain are today extremely grave and that a widespread revolution may break out at any time.

The navy is a joke, and the army admittedly disloyal, so that the task of retaining his throne would be a desperate one for the degenerate King.

It is understood that, should the King decide or be compelled to fly, a British warship will be placed at his disposal and he will be granted asylum here because of his English wife and the relationship his children bear to Britain's royal family.

An earnest of the widespread belief that the end of the present ruler is near in Spain, Lloyds today placed many premiums against the destruction of Alfonso on a basis of 25 guineas per cent, odds of slightly less than 1 to 4.

### MARTIAL LAW FOR VIENNA WORKERS

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—Martial law was proclaimed here today, following renewed demonstrations against the high cost of living.

It is thought that, after the demonstration on Sunday, organized in the first place by the Socialists, which subsequently resulted in the killing, shooting and arrest of upward of 200 people, the city would have to more for a time of the demand for cheaper food.

Today, however, as though by magic, men and women in parades started through the streets from various quarters. They carried banners bearing revolutionary inscriptions, and sang songs of revolution as they marched.

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Always Uniform in Composition and Quality  
Has No Equal For Infant Feeding



**Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk**

critical, and the movement is likely to spread to other parts of the empire.

In common with the rest of the world, food prices in this country have risen at a tremendous rate during the last five years, and wages have remained practically stationary. The policy of the government has added to the high prices.

Under the plea of encouraging home industry, the government has placed a high tariff on imported foodstuffs, particularly on meat. The claim that the Austrian meat growers cannot compete with foreign competitors has been made, and in order that they may sell at an artificially high price and secure enhanced rates of profit, the tariff has been maintained against growing protests.

Yesterday the Emperor Francis Joseph went through the streets of Vienna, but no hostile demonstrations were made, his presence being in the main ignored.

This is the first time martial law has been proclaimed in Vienna since the revolutionary era of 1848-1849.

The government will almost immediately resume negotiations for the opening of the frontiers for the importation of larger quantities of meat, and thus reduce the cost of food.

**NORWAY HITS AT ANTI-MILITARISTS**

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Sept. 19.—Following the nation wide lockout and strike here the government, through a general court-martial, today handed down sentences against nearly two hundred soldiers who had revolted against the intolerable conditions prevailing in the army under military law.

The immediate cause of the outbreak for which the men have, thus been sentenced was the brutal penalties imposed on soldiers for the petty, every day breaking of the military code. Dissatisfaction has been growing for long in the army, and a series of brutal sentences brought it to a head.

There is, however, no doubt that the Socialist propaganda is immediately responsible for the revolt. They have secured great influence over the rank and file, and the army is honey-combed with dissatisfaction, following the use made of it against the locked out workers recently.

Today 139 of the soldiers were sentenced to twenty-four days' arrest; two were sentenced to twenty-five days' arrest, and fourteen were sentenced to twenty days' confinement in barracks.

The infliction of these sentences merely confirms the discontent of the men, and the Socialist agitation among them continues unabated. The government begins to fear that should the workmen again come out, the army would refuse to obey if ordered to shoot or charge.

**GENERAL STRIKE IN IRELAND, MAYBE**

DUBLIN, Ireland, Sept. 19.—The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants today resolved that unless the railway companies cease dismissing and penalizing men for refusing to handle freight consigned by firms whose employees are on strike, and reinstate all such men discharged without penalizing them, the committee will authorize all Irish railwaymen to stop work, and will take such further action as shall be found necessary to protect the members of the society.

Dublin timber merchants agree that the railway companies' arrangements for the protection of strikebreakers are inadequate. Troops are now moving toward the sections of the Southern Railroad, that so far has not been affected, but up to now they have not been on duty on the lines or the premises of the company.

Three special trains with troops arrived in Dublin this morning from the Shillelagh camp. Other troops arrived from other places, where they have been training.

The officials of the Great Northern have again refused the requests of the men's representatives, who ask that the company shall not take for shipment consignments of timber from concerns whose men are on strike.

The enormous cattle business between England and the West will probably be cut off.

The system has been covered once each day until the present. Of the fifty strikebreakers imported from Manchester, only nine have evaded the pickets and managed to enter the Kingsbridge station under the protection of the police.

At Limerick and Cork the depots are in darkness, as the electric power stations have shut down because of the strike.

The bacon and butter plants of the south of Ireland are closing down because of the futility of attempting to ship goods. Of sixteen goods trains usually leaving Queenstown for Cork each day, there were only two today.

The freight depots are congested with perishable goods and the loss will be immense. The English railroads are refusing all traffic, passenger and freight, beyond Dublin.

At Waterford 300 men are out and no trains except the Rosslare express ran today.

At Killarney all the railroad men are out and no trains are running.

At Limerick the majority of the railroad men have gone out and all service is suspended.

Pending its decision the strikers are keeping quiet, although those who have come out are determined to stay out until their demands are satisfied. In the meantime, however, the strike spreads quietly, additional men coming out every hour in all parts of the country. Troops have been gathered at principal points.

The gravity of the strike situation on the Great Southern and Western Railroads has increased. It is believed that beyond the mail and the morning passenger service on the main lines there will be no trains today.

There was no night mail service between Dublin and Cork last night.

Hundreds of English passengers are being held up, through bookings at interior points having been suspended.

An effort to fill the places of the men who quit is being made. Forty Scottish strikebreakers arrived this morning and met a hostile reception from the strikers, who attempted to stampede them. A big police escort clubbed the strikers.

Another party of strikebreakers from Manchester were met by strike pickets, who persuaded most of the newcomers not to go to work.

**WELSH IRON WORKERS STRIKE**

DOWLAIS, Wales, Sept. 19.—Two hundred rail makers employed by Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Limited, one of the largest firms of ironmasters in the United Kingdom, with a specialty of rails and railroad material, struck today.

They demand 27 shillings a week instead of the present wage of 15 shillings.

A number of other men employed by the same firm went out in sympathy with the bank men, and altogether some 900 men quit work.

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3% Discount to Call Readers.

**Socialist Speakers Wanted**

The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers within the next year, and only a few are even fairly prepared for this work. We must have speakers with a clear understanding of what socialists want and how they propose to get it.

Nothing but study will make you a competent Socialist speaker, but you can save time and money by starting with the right literature, and not learning things by rote. We have a number of books, and you will find them most useful. We will be in a position to give you additional books to suit your needs. Don't delay, get the books below, get the literature and begin speaking.

Send \$1.00, ask for Ross-Bauer Combination, and we will send you the entire set of literature pointed out by the time you have read it thoroughly. You will know more than most of the people who are making Socialist speeches, and you will be in a position to give the most convincing and convincing answers to all the questions that will be asked of you.

**CHARLES H. KEER & CO.**  
118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.  
Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please mail at once five Ross-Bauer Combination of socialist literature.

Name.....  
Address.....  
P.O. No.....

**CUT COMING IN STEEL MEN'S WAGES**

Wall Street Hears That Gathering of Officials Means "Liquidation" for Workers.

The following was written yesterday by a Wall street reporter for publication in his paper this morning:

"Rumors of some widespread, more or less organized cut in the wages of the laborers employed by the chief iron and steel producing companies of the country were circulated with some show of confidence all day yesterday."

Because the high officials consulted about the matter had nothing to say many persons ascribed the rumors to an obscure origin, the announcement by two small steel companies that they would immediately reduce all of their 500 men by 10 per cent.

Other persons refused to believe that there was not some larger program of labor liquidation in the wind which circulates between the offices of various steel concerns. What conferences there were yesterday between the heads of those concerns did not result in any public statement. It was assumed that perhaps those conferences were called for discussion of matters other than those which have directly to do with labor. Labor will naturally be up for discussion, then, when more pressing considerations have been attended to.

**TOOT! TOOT! HE'S GONE AWAY**

"Reverend" John Wesley Hill Proceeding to Japan to Speak to Unfortunate Inhabitants.

The Rev. J. Wes. Hill is going away.

The justly famed divine is bound for Japan to see about peace, taking with him a toothbrush and an odor of sanctity.

The beloved pastor of the Metropolitan Temple at Seventh avenue and 14th street is president of the International Peace Forum, not to mention the League for Social and Individual Justice, and armed with a letter from his friend, President Taft, he intends to descend on Japan and lecture to the helpless inhabitants. He expects to leave San Francisco, October 4, and will be gone several long weeks, his congregation having with alacrity voted him a three-months' leave of absence. He has dates with a number of Japanese universities, Secretary of State Knox having fixed them for him. The Japanese are polite and will stand for a good deal.

The Rev. Dubois H. Loux will occupy the Temple pulpit during J.'s absence.

And now before J. Wes. leaves us, will he kindly answer the questions which have been put to him as often before:

Did he ever borrow \$140 from a seamstress of Ogden, Utah, and force her to sue him before he would return it?

Did he ever bamboozle a lot of advertisers in a book called "Methodism of the Twin Cities"?

Was he ever involved in a real estate game called "University town lots," in which he skinned a lot of people?

Has he not been called a liar twice in open court?

**PRESIDENT TAFT AT SAULT STE. MARIE**

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Sept. 19.—When Governor Chase Osborne, of Michigan, arose today at the luncheon given President Taft, and thanked the people of Sault Ste. Marie for his applause, he said:

"I accept this kindly demonstration as an indication of your approval of my friendship for, and my support of, the great President of the United States."

This city gave Taft a warm reception. First they took him for a trip around the city, and the school children welcomed him to town in a mass meeting on the lake front. Then Taft was taken to lunch with some hundred prominent citizens of the town. In his address at the luncheon, the first delivered here, he confined himself to the purely local subject of water power.

**LACKAWANNA R. REFUSES PEACE**

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 19.—Ward was received this afternoon at the headquarters of the striking Lackawanna section hands from P. J. Donney, Deputy Commissioner of Labor of New York, that he had failed in his effort to have Chief Engineer George J. Ray reopen negotiations.

The union leaders declare that the forces of the strikers were greatly augmented today. This is denied by the company officials, who contend that, on the contrary, many of the workmen returned to their posts this morning. There was no disorder reported and all trains ran on time.

**FIRMIN, FIGURE IN HAITIAN WAR, DEAD**

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Sept. 19.—General Anton Firmin, prominent in the history of Haitian revolutions, died here today. Firmin was Haitian Minister to Great Britain when the revolt that overthrew President Simon started. He left his post and returned to Haiti, taking an important part in the rebellion. He was foiled in his effort to gain the Presidency by General Lescote, another revolutionary chief.

**BEN. MAGEN & BROS. BIG DEPARTMENT STORE**

Grand 476 St., Near Willett St., N. Y.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Furnishings and Dry Goods.

**LOUIS VASILAS**

THE GARDEN FLORIST

Fresh Cut Flowers Every Day.

237 East 84th Street

Del. 21 and 24 Ave., New York

**FOR UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS.**

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—The Assembly unanimously passed Senator Roosevelt's resolution favoring an amendment to the Federal Constitution permitting Congress to pass divorce and separation laws applicable to all the States alike.

**The KIND That Looks Best WEARS LONGEST COSTS LESS**

**MCCANN'S HATS**

210 Bowery, Near Spring St.

**MARBLE WORKERS WIN ANOTHER SHOP**

Employers' Association Breaking Up. One Firm Falls—Will Argue Injunction Today.

Another break in the Marble Industry Employers' Association was brought about yesterday when Lucas Bros., 114th street and First avenue, employing about thirty men, signed an agreement with the union granting the strikers an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, and all other demands made by them. Two other firms have applied for settlement, and it is expected that an agreement will be reached with them shortly.

There was joy at the strike headquarters when it was reported that Poletto Bros., 27 Moultrie street, Brooklyn, an incorporated firm, had gone into bankruptcy and that receivers had been appointed to take charge of the property. The strikers say that this firm failed because of the pressure upon them of orders which it could not fill on account of the strike.

The continued hearing in the application of Walter W. Klaber, in behalf of the Marble Industry Employers' Association, to make permanent the injunction issued by Justice Goff against the Marble Workers' Union, will take place before Justice Pendleton this morning. The employers swore out additional affidavits that the Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers, Bed Rubbers and Sawyers, Local 41, has forced the Reliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters, Local 48, and the Compact Labor Club of Marble Helpers, Local 49, into a sympathy strike. They contend that the unions have conspired, and the injunction should therefore be made permanent. They also submitted an affidavit that the union has inserted an advertisement in the Rutland, Vt., Herald, asking marble workers to stay away, which prevented its agents from getting men to come to this city.

The arguments will be submitted in writing to Justice Pendleton this morning on consent of the attorneys for both sides. It was reported yesterday that the Vanderbilt Hotel, Park avenue and 34th street, Bankers' Trust Building, Wall and Broad streets, and the additional buildings to the Grand Central Station, are absolutely tied up, and that the employers are being urged by the builders to finish the jobs at once.

**CRAM OBJECTS TO VETOS OF NEW CHARTER**

J. Sergeant Cram made a speech at the meeting of the Public Service Commission yesterday objecting to the veto clauses of the new charter. He is Governor Dix's representative on the commission, and it was understood by some of the members of the board that Mr. Cram was speaking for the Governor.

Chairman Wiley said that the commission was agreed that there was no necessity for any changes in the rapid transit provisions of the existing charter.

At the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday a resolution was presented from the Republican side calling upon the Governor to disapprove of the new charter if it should pass the Legislature. There was no discussion on the resolution, but it was defeated.

Mayor Gaynor wrote to the Corporation Counsel yesterday that he saw no reason why the Mayor should have a veto over contracts for subway construction and that it would be well to make the new charter explicit on that subject, since a question had been raised about it. He also suggested that a condition of the franchise contract with the B. R. T. ought to be free transfers between the surface cars as well as the elevated cars in Brooklyn and the company's Manhattan subway.

**ELECTRIC CHARGED ENGINE KILLS TWO**

ELKHART, Ind., Sept. 19.—Two men were shocked to death today when a wire carrying 13,000 volts of electricity swung against a steel under construction across the St. Joseph River near here.

The engineer, John Boyer, was killed as he grasped the throttle of the engine, and Fred Faltenberger, of Toledo, Ohio, lost his life in an effort to release Boyer.

**POLICEMAN FATALLY HURT.**

Patrick Flynn on Fixed Post Struck by Eighth Ave. Car.

Patrick Flynn, a police patrolman of only three months' standing, was injured, probably fatally, by an Eighth avenue car at 124 street early yesterday. He was on a fixed post, walking from behind an elevated railroad pillar, he stepped on the curb and was thrown nearly to the curb. A compound fracture of the base of the skull and internal injuries, the doctors said, would cause his death before night.

No one witnessed the accident except the motorman, Luke McCabe, who was not arrested, as the police were convinced he had not been at fault. Flynn was taken to the Harlem Hospital in an automobile.

**TRAIN KILLS MAN TRAPPED IN SLOT**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Held fast when his foot caught in a slot between the rail and sidewalk, brakeman Fred Beck, of Lockport, was killed by a train at Olcott Beach today.

The engine was reversed, but the train was on a down-grade and slid forward. Betcher stood erect as the train came on and met his fate heroically. His body was badly mangled. A score of people looked on, but were unable to help.

**NEEDED IN WALL STREET.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—R. J. F. Allen, expert accountant in the office of the Controller of the Treasury, today tendered his resignation to Secretary MacVeach, after leaving the government's service, with which he has been identified since 1884, to become chief clerk of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York.

**PUTRID HORSE FLESH IS SOLD FOR FOOD**

(Continued from Page 1.)

one vat, more or less, "consisting in part of animals that have died otherwise than by slaughter."

Dr. Dunlap, who is the deputy to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, in a lengthy communication to Dr. R. B. Fitz-Randolph, of the State Board of Health of New Jersey, reports that "the Schwarz Brothers Company now hold in their possession a consignment of horse meat intended for food purposes and adulterated within the meaning of section 2, paragraph 6, of the State law."

He adds, "The meat from which the fat is rendered is obtained by the purchase of dead animals and those live animals which, because of disease, age or general debility, are unfit for further domestic service and can be purchased for a pittance."

The rendering plant of Schwarz Brothers Company is a large two-story-and-basement structure, the remaining buildings of the group being two stables, a butchering and pickling shop and a pen in which are kept the live horses purchased by the concern. One of the stables is used for the care of the company's cart horses and the other, a small affair, is a sort of hospital where sick horses are treated.

It requires from six to eight hours to convert the horse meat into fertilizer and grease. The tank is then emptied and the brown mixture, almost dry to the touch, is spread out on the floor downstairs to complete the drying process. Although the horse meat may have been green with decomposition and emitted the worst stench imaginable when put in the tank, all odors are absent when the "cooking" and grinding have been completed. The average horse will turn out about 150 pounds of tankage and forty pounds of grease. The tanks are sufficiently large to accommodate the fertilizer refuse of from six to eight horses each, according to the size of the animals.

During the hot spell in July there was a rapid accumulation of dead horses at the plant, as many as thirty-two being on the floors at one time. The horses were in various stages of decomposition, and gave out a frightful odor. The flesh of some of them was as green as grass. Other carcasses were fresher and the meat did not look unlike beef when these horses were skinned.

About half way between the rendering plant and the turpentine is a small one-story building. This is guarded with jealous care by the firm and only those who possess the "open sesame" are permitted to enter beyond its portals. Nearly half the building is given up to a room for cutting up the horse meat. It is provided with meat hooks and blocks like those in a meat market, and from them are suspended the succulent fore-quarters and hind-quarters of the horse preliminary to the surgical operation performed by the butchers.

Two employes, one of whom is said to be a Hollander, are in charge of the pickling rooms. Both are apparently familiar with the horse meat industry and do all the cutting up and pickling. The meat is treated similarly to beef that is being corned, except that horse meat is kept in pickle longer. This is what gives smoked horse meat a saltier taste than ordinary corned beef.

Inspectors have kept watch for several weeks on the Jersey plant. The government's charge is that the firm has prepared the carcasses of diseased and emaciated animals for human consumption; that horses were cut up for food on the same floor where lay glandered and other animals killed by diseases communicable to man, and that the whole was packed and branded "pickled beef."

**LEATHER NOVELTY WORKERS CONVENE**

With fifteen delegates in attendance, representing thirty locals, the sixtieth bi-annual convention of the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union opened at Gallagher's Hall, 30th street and Eighth avenue, yesterday. Most of the session was devoted to the election of various committees, and to the hearing of reports of President Fred A. Lohn, of Chicago, and of Secretary Treasurer Murt Malone, of Oshkosh, Wis., and Bert Hodge, first vice president, of Toronto.

The most important points to be discussed at the convention are the question of organizing the trade and putting an organizer into the Eastern States. The Travelers' Goods Union, Local 41, has arranged a mass meeting at 60 Clinton street tonight in honor of the delegates, and all those in attendance at the convention will attend. B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, will be one of the speakers. It was reported that since the last convention, which was held in Chicago, six new locals, with a membership of 400 have joined the international union.

**STATE CONVENTION ELECTS LABOR HEADS**

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The sixteenth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor began here today, with nearly 100 delegates in attendance.

President Daniel Harris of New York is presiding, and John Flinnigons, Oswego's labor mayor, welcomed the delegates. The Barbers' State convention which preceded it voted for a uniform Sunday closing and barbers' license law and of patronizing the collar workers' union of Albany.

Officers elected were: President, J. A. Gratton, Troy; first vice president, P. F. McDermott, Kingston; second vice president, D. Cuthbert, Elmira; third vice president, Albert Thompson, Oswego; C. H. Collemer, Utica, secretary and treasurer.

The Blue Label League Cigar Makers' Union elected W. R. Ferguson, Oneida, president; vice president, A. H. Beach, Auburn; W. J. Carey, Albany; C. J. Johnson, Buffalo; A. W. Hoderna, Rome; E. G. Cuthbert, Elmira; Samuel Crouse, Syracuse; H. P. Hoefler, Utica.

**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.

**202,000 ORDERED IN SIX DAYS**

Local Kings County, N. Y.	50,000
Westchester County Committee	10,000
Branch 5, Local New York	10,000
Local Scranton, Pa.	10,000
Local Utica, N. Y.	6,000
Local Rochester, N. Y.	5,000
Local Boston, Mass.	5,000
Branch 8, German Branch, New York	5,000
Branch 8, Local New York	5,000
Branch 9, Local New York	5,000
Mansfield, Ohio	4,000
Branch 7, Local New York	3,000
Local Irvington, N. J.	3,000
Local Harrisburg, Pa.	3,000
18th A. D. and 18th A. D., Branch 1, Brooklyn	3,000
Local New London, Conn.	2,000
Jersey City, N. J.	2,000
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, La.	2,000
Local Beaver Falls, Pa.	2,000
Local Camden, N. J.	1,750
Local Nashua, N. H.	1,750
Local Hackensack, N. J.	1,500
Local Hartford, Conn.	1,500
Local Springfield, Mass.	1,500
Local Camden, N. J.	1,500
Local Malden, Mass.	1,500
Local Yonkers, N. Y.	1,500
Local Shamokin, Pa.	1,500
Local Williamsport, Pa.	1,500
Local Bathoogus, N. Y.	1,500
Local Astoria, N. Y.	1,500
5th Ward, Jersey City, N. J.	1,500
Local Montreal, Canada	1,500
Local Reading, Pa.	1,500
Local McKeesport, Pa.	1,500
Local Cliffdale, Mass.	1,500
Local Walton, N. Y.	1,500
Branch 4, English, New York	1,500
Local Newport News, Va.	1,500
Local Middletown, N. Y.	1,500
Local Pittsburg, Pa.	1,500
18th A. D., Brooklyn	1,500
Individual Orders	10,350
<b>Total</b>	<b>202,000</b>

**202,000 ORDERED IN SIX DAYS**  
ORDER AT ONCE  
Price, \$1.50 per thousand.

**THE NEW YORK CALL**  
409 Pearl Street, New York

**LEVY BROS.**

**53 CANAL STREET**

**OUR Fall Line of Suits and Topcoats**  
this season are better than ever  
and our prices are lower than elsewhere;  
the reason is that when you buy from us you save the retailers' profit.

Every Garment Bears the Union Label and Is Made By Skilled Union Tailors.

**LEVY BROS.**

**Makers of High Grade Clothing and Custom Tailoring**

**53 CANAL STREET**

NOTICE—On account of the Holy Days our establishment will be closed next Saturday and Sunday, September 23 and 24. Therefore we ask our patrons and friends who wish to buy clothes before the Holy Days to kindly call this week; we will keep open evenings till 10 o'clock.

**Socialist Party Locals and Branches**

**A New Propaganda Leaflet : : : : :**

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Mansfield, Ohio	4,000
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Local Irvington, N. J.	3,000
Local Harrisburg, Pa.	3,000
18th A. D. and 18th A. D., Branch 1, Brooklyn	3,000
Local New London, Conn.	2,000
Jersey City, N. J.	2,000
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, La.	2,000
Local Beaver Falls, Pa.	2,000
Local Camden, N. J.	1,750
Local Nashua, N. H.	1,750
Local Hackensack, N. J.	1,500
Local Hartford, Conn.	1,500
Local Springfield, Mass.	1,500
Local Camden, N. J.	1,500
Local Malden, Mass.	1,500
Local Yonkers, N. Y.	1,500
Local Shamokin, Pa.	1,500
Local Williamsport, Pa.	1,500
Local Bathoogus, N. Y.	1,500
Local Astoria, N. Y.	1,500
5th Ward, Jersey City, N. J.	1,500
Local Montreal, Canada	1,500
Local Reading, Pa.	1,500
Local McKeesport, Pa.	1,500
Local Cliffdale, Mass.	1,500
Local Walton, N. Y.	1,500
Branch 4, English, New York	1,500
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ORDER AT ONCE  
Price, \$1.50 per thousand.

**THE NEW YORK CALL**  
409 Pearl Street, New York



SUIT TO DISSOLVE BUNDLE WOOD TRUST Heads of Shoe Machinery Company Indicted—After Powder Trust.

A dissolution action brought under the provisions of the Sherman law by the Government against the so-called kindling wood trust, was filed yesterday by United States Attorney Henry A. Wise in the clerk's office of the Federal Circuit Court. This action has long been in course of preparation. The defendants named in the Government's petition are the Standard Wood Company, Shrader Wood Company, Conway Wood Company, Long Island Wood Company, Empire Wood Company, Keystone Wood Company, Pennsylvania Wood Company, Greene Manufacturing Company, Joseph W. Blaisdell, Philo C. Blaisdell, Walter F. Blaisdell, Charles O. Blaisdell, Joseph F. Blaisdell, Andrew D. Whyte, George T. Whyte, Paul H. P. Page, Joseph Fischer, Lillian A. Greene, W. L. Barclay, Darwin A. Greene, David J. Greene, Malcolm Garadedian, Michael H. Johnson, Thomas Halajian, Jacob Adams, Jacob Avakin and Peter Gignogian.

Since the adoption of coal for fuel, kindling wood in one form or another has been and now is a commodity of prime necessity to a large part of the people of the United States, according to the petition. The manufacturing of bundle kindling wood has grown to large proportions in this country, and the product has become practically a daily necessity.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Indictments against the United Shoe Machinery Company and its officers were returned by the United States Grand Jury today, the officers being indicted on two counts. The officers named are Sidney W. Winslow, Edward B. Hurd, George W. Brown, James J. Storror, William Barbour and Elmer P. Howe.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Charging the powder trust with having ruined its trade and driving it out of business, the Buckeye Powder Company, formerly engaged in powder manufacture near Georgia, Ill., brought suit in the United States Circuit Court here today for damages aggregating about \$5,000,000. The defendants are the E. I. du Pont-de Nemours Powder Company, the \$50,000,000 New Jersey holding corporation; E. I. du Pont, de Nemours & Co., of Delaware; the Pennsylvania corporation of the same name; the Hazard Powder Company, the Ladin & Rand Powder Company, the Eastern Dynamite Company, several other companies in the so-called trust, all the du Ponts individually, and other powder manufacturers.

Fall and Winter Styles Now Ready H. SILVERSTEIN One Price Hatter 38 Delancey St. Cor. Forsyth St., New York.

FRANK'S Department Store N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER Nearly 30 Years 140 BOWERY. Reputation.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY Physical Culture Restaurants MACFADDEN'S NEW YORK CITY. 45 Bleeker St. 129 West St. 278 W. 44th St. 207E Seventh Ave. 104 E. 52d St. BOSTON, MASS. 27 Kingston St. PHILADELPHIA, PA. 836 Chestnut St. As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. 10c, 12c, 15c. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO. (Actual Value \$100) Containing the following articles: PARLOR, Dining Room, Bed Room, Kitchen, Bath, Office, etc. FREE THIS BRASS BED WITH EVERY PURCHASE. 2188 3AVE-120 ST.

"MOB PROOF," LAST WORD IN SAFETY VAULT DEVICES

New Harris Trust Company Building at Chicago Has Death Dealing Apparatus Projecting Steam and Ammonia Fumes—In Great Emergency Defenders May Perish, but Cash Be Saved.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Latest of banking innovations discovered here is the "mob proof" safety vault. A recent inspection by city officials of the new palatial structure of the Harris Trust Company, which cost \$1,500,000, revealed the fact that safety deposit and bullion vaults proved "against attack by mobs" has been installed at great expense, and a subsequent investigation showed that almost every large banking institution in Chicago has been similarly equipped in "theoretical" anticipation of concerted attack by "howling, raving, infuriated" crowds.

The vaults of the new Harris Building present the most advanced of "mob-proof" devices. This consists of a network of pipes with jet projections, near to the entrance to the inner compartments where specie and bonds are stored, and connecting with the steam heating and power plant of the building. By this means the entrance of a mob could be checked by the emission of clouds of scalding, blinding, choking steam, operated by an engineer hidden at a point of vantage and safety.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 19.—Whether free speech is to be prohibited in Washington was the momentous question awaiting decision when the September Federal Grand Jury was impaneled here today. The chief case before it was against former Mayor Fawcett of Tacoma, Councilman Erickson, of Seattle, and five other men, including the editor of the Seattle Star, who made speeches at a meeting of protest against an injunction issued by Federal Judge Hanford.

FREE SPEECH ISSUE IN SEATTLE CASE

RESOLUTIONS AS TO DEATH OF MRS. WOLFE The following resolutions in memory of Carolina Stephenson Wolfe, who died on September 17, were passed at a meeting of Branch 5, Local New York, Socialist party, held on September 18:

"Whereas through the death of Carolina Stephenson Wolfe we lose a Comrade loyal, kind and beloved; and whereas Carolina Stephenson Wolfe, during her membership in the Socialist party, proved herself a devoted, earnest and true Comrade; and a faithful and capable worker for the cause; therefore, be it

Resolved, Here in meeting assembled, that Branch 5, Local New York, Socialist party, of which Carolina Stephenson Wolfe was a member, hereby give expression of its deep sorrow at the passing of our beloved Comrade; and, further, be it

Resolved, That we hereby tender a message of condolence and deepest sympathy to the daughter of the deceased, our worthy Comrade, Mrs. Virginia Wolfe Epstein, who, through her devoted work in our branch and as our secretary, has merited our high appreciation for her comradely service, and won the love of her Comrades of Branch 5, Local New York, Socialist party; therefore, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy sent to the bereaved family of Carolina Stephenson Wolfe."

Adopted unanimously by standing vote at a regular meeting of Branch 5, Local New York, Socialist party, this 18th day of September, 1911.

Moved by Sol Feldman, seconded by Karl Heidman. NAMED M. ROMANSKY, Secretary. F. W. HARWOOD, Chairman.

MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. MASSACHUSETTS CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET. CUSTOM TAILORS. HARDWARE AND TOOLS. SHOE REPAIRING. SURGEON DENTIST. UNION-MADE BAGS, MONTHLY UNION BUTTONS, CELLULOID NOVELTIES. UNION MADE READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING. UNION-MADE CIGARS, BOX TRADE MAIL ORDERS. BOSTON SMOKER. PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO. UNION LABEL PRINTERS. UNION LABEL HOSIERY.

GOOD CHANCE TO CARRY BRIDGEPORT Socialists Expect to Win in Second Largest City of Connecticut.

By ERNEST BERGER. (Correspondence to The Call.) BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 19.

The trend of events in Bridgeport points to a Socialist victory at the municipal elections of November 7 of this year. The Socialist party nominations were made a few days ago, while the Republicans and Democrats will not nominate their tickets for two or three weeks.

There are several reasons which indicate that a Socialist victory is possible in the second largest city of Connecticut. In 1908 the Socialist vote numbered 644 out of 15,000, while in 1910 our vote figured 2,473 out of 14,000. Last year the Democrats stood on their platform, pledged to enact a workman's compensation law, and the Republicans promised an effective employers' liability law. The Legislature refused to pass either of these measures.

The repudiation of the party platform by the capitalist parties is, of course, no news to any one. But it happened the first time that the reputation has been brought home to the working people of this State and especially to the working people of Bridgeport.

The campaign for the workingman's compensation act was launched in Bridgeport by the old parties last fall. They were afraid of our strength even then—for they brought into this city their most radical speakers and kept them here for several weeks. They sent these speakers to the factories at noon time.

The Bridgeport Legislative Labor Conference was launched in this city in November of last year. This conference consisted of delegates from nearly all of the local labor unions, and of the five delegates from the Socialist party. This conference drew up a workingman's compensation act which would really compensate the needy worker. The bill was endorsed by almost every labor union in Connecticut and by the Socialist party.

When the play opens, two workmen, Henry Disney, a milkman, and "Buck" Reade, a furnace tender, are friends. Disney is uncouth, round and unromantic. Reade, handsome and sentimental, and one can gather, a bit of a snob himself toward his fellow workers, having fed himself on "10 cent novels in \$1.50 covers, current literature," a type happily becoming fewer among the working class of today.

Reade and Disney are in love with Laura Lavale, a haughty aristocratic beauty, whom he had the honor, as he terms it, of escorting through the mills several months before. He aspires to see her again and hires a dress suit in which to attend the theater where Miss Lavale is to be one of a party the following evening.

Into Disney's room "in the slums" (why "in the slums?") comes accidentally Miss Nondas Parkyn, daughter of the famous head of the Parkyn Pickling Company, and meet the two friends. There comes also Phipps Maynard, lawyer, aristocratic but poor (on \$10,000 a year, which, we are told, "is the worst poverty there is"), and Disney and Reade are astonished to learn that while the Parkyns and Maynads live in adjoining houses on a fashionable street, they do not "know" each other because old man Parkyn started life as an oyster shucker.

Next day, Disney and Reade, in rapid transition from their humble abodes in the "slums," break somewhat rudely into the exclusive precincts of a country club. Here Disney meets again Miss Parkyn, of course, while Reade has the ineffable ecstasy of gazing upon Miss Lavale once more. Maynard has been engaged to Miss Lavale for some time. The newly discovered duke is the subject of fashionable discussion. Either Disney or Reade is known to be the duke. Maynard is under a pledge not to reveal which is which. Conjecture naturally seizes upon Reade, because of his superior classical appearance and comportment. In that belief, Miss Lavale, with a characteristic eye to the main chance, quite shamelessly feeds Reade's romantic passion for her, and in this she is encouraged by her aunt, Mrs. Pendleton Beauregard, who, as Disney tells her, "that 'did God make you too' expression about her." On the other hand, Disney is taken in hand kindly by Miss Parkyn.



"SNOBS" AT THE HUDSON THEATER. By William Malloy.

"Snobs," the new "satirical farce" by George Bronson Howard, now being exhibited at the Hudson Theater with Frank McIntyre as star, is a rather clumsy attempt to satirize that species of snobbery which strains at a tradesman and avallows a duke. The author proclaims in the first act, through a female protagonist, that the only real aristocracy is that of mind, and its possessor may be a lord, a millionaire, a business man, a workman, or a tramp, or words to that effect, a proclamation which invites possibilities which we are later made to feel the author does not live up to. For while we know that all workmen could not be truthfully called intellectual aristocrats, yet our confidence in Mr. Howard's sincerity in his theme is shaken when we see him make out the only bonafide member of the working class in his play an empty headed snob and irresponsible workman.

The story of "Snobs" is not uninteresting, but it suffers from not being skillfully developed. The author has not been quite equal to his idea. The satire is obvious and without subtlety, the very soul of satire, and as farce it lacks the spontaneity that makes farce plausible. The treatment is uneven and inconsistent. The elements of farce, a series of absurd situations set in juxtaposition to each other are not clearly maintained. The characterization and situations approach comedy at time and toward the end there is a sudden twist in the action that causes a wild-grip of melodrama, which is singularly incongruous. Even all this would not be so important, if the dialogue made amends for structural defects, but it lacks pungency, except for occasional swift phrases that always "get over."

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That evening, the theater party takes place, the play being "Man and Superman"—though it might as well be anything else, for all the influence Shaw's play has upon the action. The scene is the theater passage behind the boxes. Here Disney declares his love for Miss Parkyn, who tells him she could only love a man who gave her a "thrill." Reade, upon Miss Lavale's invitation, is one of the party and visits her box. She accepts his proffer of marriage. Maynard discovers them and denounces Reade as an impostor and warns Miss Lavale she is being duped. Reade believes she "loves him for himself alone," but when she learns that he is not the duke she spurns him and Maynard sneers at him. Reade, disillusioned and enraged, is provoked into striking Maynard from behind with a cane. In the resultant confusion, Sergeant McNutt in an attempt to arrest Disney for the assault, draws a revolver, but Disney, like the real hero he is, coolly engages with him and disarms him. This provides the necessary "thrill" to complete the capture of Miss Parkyn. Disney summarily runs the abject Reade out of the place before the police return. Thereupon the identity of the real duke is disclosed and the erstwhile milkman and the millionaire pickle maker's daughter proceed to form another link in the international matrimonial alliance that binds the blue blood of monarchical England and the wealth of republican America.

Mr. Howard has erred in not providing a basis for satirizing the snobs he aims at in some revelation of Disney and Reade's past experiences as milkman and mechanic, respectively. There is no suggestion, beyond a few fleeting, superficial and trite observations of the conditions under which Disney and Reade developed, nothing of what made one uncouth and the other to be filled with a false vision of life. If this had been provided them there could have been effective satire of the class who, with all their pretensions, are parasites and nonentities, at the expense of the miserable Disney and Reade. As it is, Mr. Howard gets nowhere in particular and has failed where he might have succeeded.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. CHESTER L. LEFF, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. FAWCETT, Defendant. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of the court and of the order of the court in the above-entitled action and hearing held on the 12th day of June, 1911, as amended by order dated August 2, 1911, the premises to be sold, the proceeds in said judgment issued, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Building, No. 114 West Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1911, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the premises described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of one hundred and twenty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known and designated on a certain map entitled "Map of the Village of West Farms and County of Westchester, New York," and which was filed in the County of Westchester, New York, on the 25th day of September, 1910, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of one hundred and twenty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, known 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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 2 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line. Seven words to a line.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air Meetings. Branch 4—84th street and Amsterdam avenue, J. C. Frost.

due and Prospect place, J. T. Vaughan. NOON. Washington and Johnson streets, H. J. Riley and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—239 East 84th street. Branch 10, Executive Committee—Headquarters, Jewel Hall, 1622 street and Amsterdam avenue.

BROOKLYN. Open Air Meetings. 1st and 2d A. D.—Washington and Johnson streets, Jean J. Corneil.

Notice Meeting, 20th A. D. At the meeting tonight of Branch 2 of the 20th A. D., certain matters are to be discussed that threaten the very life of the branch.

Minutes Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of Local Kings met at party headquarters, 957 Willoughby avenue, Saturday, September 16.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

Table with columns for names and amounts. Total \$250.40. Includes names like W. J. O'Boyle, Otto Woyke, M. Peterson, etc.

SAMUEL W. EIGES. Counselor at Law. 122 Nelson St., New York City.

New York Call, Local Queens, Die Zukunft, the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, Henry Mahler, secretary.

Under the head of organizer's report, Lindgren said he had received 125 copies of Kirkpatrick's "War-What For?"

At the last regular weekly meeting of Socialist Branch No. 1, three new members, William H. Frowell, William C. Grow, and Ira E. Oucker, were proposed and admitted.

QUEENS.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1. Branch Ridgewood No. 1 will hold a business meeting tonight at its clubrooms, Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City. Notice is hereby given to the Comrades and friends of Jersey City, and the special attention of the 10th, 11th and 12th Ward members.

were scheduled to open at 2 o'clock but the crowd waiting was so large that the committee in charge had to open them at 1:30 o'clock.

Branch 3 will hold a regular meeting this evening at the Labor Lyceum, 205 Bergenline avenue.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Shamokin. At the last regular weekly meeting of Socialist Branch No. 1, three new members, William H. Frowell, William C. Grow, and Ira E. Oucker, were proposed and admitted.

GREENWICH, CONN.

Local Greenwich will hold a big campaign mass meeting tonight at the Town Hall.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Committee, Patrick L. Quinlan will speak at the following places on the dates named: Westfield, September 20; Pittsfield, September 22-23; Adams, September 25; North Adams, September 26; Greenfield, September 28; and Turner's Falls, September 29.

NATIONAL NOTES.

The following National Committee motion is to be submitted when supported by the requisite number of members: Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13, 1911.

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

ers as may be of interest to Socialist propagandists; the size of said bulletin to be determined by the income, as hereinafter provided.

"The Bulletin is certain to prove of great educational value. The little 'Arsenal of Facts' given away by the Appeal has, for its size, done wonderful work."

HINTS TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Don't write on both sides of the paper in sending in contributions to the Socialist News of the Day columns.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Local 179 of the Industrial Workers of the World will hold an entertainment this evening. A one-act comedy drama by George Bernard Shaw entitled "How He Led to Her Husband" will be presented.

SULC NAMED AS A. F. L. DELEGATE.

Percy Sulc of Orange, N. J., has been nominated by Local No. 14 of Newark, N. J., United Hatters of North America, as delegate to the coming A. F. of L. convention.

Dr. Benj. Gortikov DENTIST.

23 East 107th street, Manhattan.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE.

meets at 413 First avenue, New York City, every second Friday of the month, 7 p.m.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 389.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 806 W. 21st St. Free employment bureau. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every second and fourth Wednesday at 148 Suffolk St.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

BRANCH NO. 2, Arbeiter Ring of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 353 Bushwick ave., cor. Siegel st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

He is now the candidate of the Socialist party for Alderman in the Fourth Ward of Orange, with an excellent chance of election. He has youth, good looks, a fluent tongue and above all a clear grasp of economics.

McCann's Hats

At 42nd street, near 5th Ave., New York.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund.

MORRISANIA—Sec. C. Dombrowski, 400 E. 14th St., New York. PAERSON—Sec. J. W. Corbin, 400 E. 14th St., New York.

YORKVILLE—Sec. T. Sullivan, 1624 Fifth Ave., New York.

HARRISON—Sec. J. J. Scary, Christiana, 400 E. 14th St., New York. RIDGWOOD—Sec. Paul Kravetz, 510 Broadway, New York.

BRONXVILLE—Sec. Wm. Schmidt, 140 W. 21st St., New York.

METROPOLITAN—Sec. Adair J. Decker, 221 Madison Ave., New York. BRANCH BELLORE, W. H. D. P. meets every first Monday in the month at 120 E. 14th St., New York.

Dockrell's Funerals

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# The Call

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

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## STILL WARNING THE WORKERS

It is growing to be more and more of a wonder how solicitous various capitalist agencies of publicity are lest the trade unions do anything to harm their own organization. Only a short time ago these agencies were vehemently attacking the unions. Now they are voluble in their advice to the workers not to enter into any course that may prove detrimental to unionism. The reason for it is that with unexpected suddenness various crafts working in the same general trade have found that they have a community of interests, and even in such a conservative country as England labor uprisings so inclusive that they were almost general strikes have occurred. Furthermore, the unions have shown more and more interest in politics, and there has steadily grown a feeling that if politics is so advantageous to the masters, politics may be advantageous to the men.

Here is where the unionists are receiving a lot of unsolicited advice. They are solemnly told that while they have been dabbling in politics, while they have been seeking to send their own men to the various legislative bodies, they have been neglecting the good old methods whereby their organizations became strong. They are told that each little union should attend strictly to its own little affairs, and should leave politics to those who make a specialty of it. They are warned, further, that each union, in its own affairs, has all that it can adequately handle, and, therefore, must not enter into any entangling alliances with other unions.

Of course, the advice is well meant. It is, in fact, meant to prevent the most momentous action organized labor has ever taken—protective federated action combined with political action.

Those who are combating this new development are quite right in the bitterness with which they attack the Socialists. They are quite right in blaming the Socialists for having led the men from their small, simple, non-political unions into a massed movement that utilizes every energy and every resource of those engaged in it. They are quite right in denouncing the Socialists for having aroused class intelligence, for Socialism has been the cohesive force in organizing the workers in this class struggle.

As long as trade unionists and workers who belonged to no union were content to follow the capitalist parties in the various nations, as long as they were content to remain isolated one from the other, it was easy for the capitalist class to work its own sweet will. Even a widespread strike in a trade could usually be crippled in a short time, for while the strike was on all other industries continued flourishingly. But now there is the threat of concerted action among all the workers, and the employers may well be appalled.

If this movement stopped at the point of fighting merely for increased wages or better conditions in the industries concerned, dangerous as it might be, it would still not be hopeless. But when the workers are manifestly bent on combining their economic power with their political power, then it is evident that the situation calls for the best efforts of every spokesman and defender of capitalism.

Their wisdom is shown by the way they seek to draw the workers back to non-political action. They know that without the machinery of the State the workers could not well control the machinery of production. They know that unionism combined with class politics may mean Socialism, and their wrath and denunciations center on Socialism.

Today Europe is in ferment. Spain, Austria and Ireland are practically armed camps. The ruling class, alert to the strength given them through their control of the government, are seeking to "maintain peace," which in this instance means preventing the men from getting more than a partial victory. Any non-political unionist who uses his intelligence cannot study the situation and then declare that politics may be neglected.

Within the past three months some of the most significant strikes in the history of the labor movement have taken place. And they all point to the necessity of combining clean cut unionism with class politics.

The capitalists understand the significance of the situation. Do the workers? Are they prepared to take advantage of the greatest opportunity ever presented to them? It is not a case merely of gaining some trifling advantage. It is a chance to do big work for the emancipation of labor.

## OPENING A MARKET

The campaign now in full swing in Canada has brought out forcibly one great truth, and that is that the Dominion Government, like all other governments, is guided wholly by its instinct for the welfare of the capitalist class. Mr. Laurier dramatically points to reciprocity as opening up a market of 90,000,000 purchasers to the people of Canada. He urges them, therefore, to vote for reciprocity. The manufacturer and the farmer who owns his land will be able to send their products over the border and gain a big profit. The workers will be benefited, perhaps, if things go right, by being permitted to produce the things on which the others make a profit.

H. L. Borden, the opposition leader, sees only danger in reciprocity. He sees the American stealthily reaching across and taking possession of Canada. Then the Canadian people would be in a deplorable way, because instead of being exploited by their own beloved fellow citizens they would be exploited by hated foreigners. In the opinion of Borden, if reciprocity is established between Canada and the United States, then the time may speedily come when Canada must choose between England and the United States as its supreme ruler.

Neither Laurier nor Borden pays much attention to the working people except to ask them for their votes. Both are chiefly concerned in either persuading the capitalists that there is much to be gained, or in frightening them into the belief that there is much to be lost.

But this question will ultimately be settled only on the basis of an appeal to the workers. Industrial conditions in Canada, as the country develops, come more and more to resemble conditions in this country. Manufacturing is still conducted on a small scale, but it is growing. Much of the money to develop it has come from the United States. In other words, the workers of the United States were exploited, and from the profits wrung from them the American capitalists are exploiting the workers of Canada.

The capitalists of both Canada and the United States have, therefore, a certain community of interest and it is to extract further profits from the workers of both countries. But one set of capitalists in Canada fear that the capitalists of the United States are too skilled in the art of fleecing the producer and seek to keep them out. That is a delicate and pleasing operation they desire heartily to reserve to themselves.

It would make no difference, however, to the workers of Canada which set of capitalists exploited them. Like the workers in the United States they have an interest in putting a summary end to all exploitation.

The conditions that exist in these two countries show absolutely how necessary is the international solidarity of labor. The political dispute now taking place in Canada merely concerns which capitalists will be permitted to run Canada for their own benefit.

It is consequently time that the workers of both countries took a real hand in politics. They can do it only by uniting and driving out all capitalists.

The article on Henry George, Jr., in yesterday's paper was written by Henry Frank, but through an oversight the name of the author was omitted.



## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

### MEXICAN CONDITIONS.

Editor of The Call:  
 I will be obliged to you if you will publish the following lines:  
 In one of the last issues of Regeneration, published in Los Angeles, I find that Mr. W. C. Owen is very indignant with me for the translation I made of my cousin's open letter to Ricardo F. Mazon and with The Call for publishing it.  
 Mr. Owen says in part: "We say that is a remarkable passage; remarkable because it is printed in what professes to be the leading revolutionary Socialist daily in America, and because it is well known that the Sarabia have been hand in glove with the leaders of the Socialist party, for some of whose papers Mazon's article, from whose translation of his brother's letter we are quoting, has been a most diligent correspondent."  
 The Mexican articles to which Mr. Owen seems to object, and which I have written mostly in European Socialist papers, contain nothing unfriendly to Mazon, on the contrary, were friendly to him or to the Liberal cause.  
 The translation of Juan Sarabia's letter is the only thing that touches upon the present controversy that I have published in any paper. When somebody proposed to me to translate the letter for The Call I accepted with great pleasure because I found that it was a very sane and honest letter. Although I do not share all my cousin's ideas, I am entirely with him when he says: "Is all that is great and beautiful in every place and at every moment practical? The units that constitute that admirable conjunct in which are practiced the highest human virtues, are they going to drop in line all together, suddenly, without preparation, and without previous education? Socialism and anarchism have their inception in scientific principles, and the followers of these doctrines should, if they are consistent, act according to those principles, applying the cold and logical reasoning of the science and not to be carried by passion and sentiment."  
 If Mr. Owen knew Mexico, his talk and tactics would be different. It is too bad that he cannot go there and make a thorough investigation of the country and its people. If he could, he would find what Juan says, that is, that the people at large know nothing about anarchism, Socialism or even liberalism: How are they going to establish an anarchist community in a land where nobody understands the anarchist philosophy? I wish I could think that the people must first be educated. Ferrer, who had much experience with political revolutions, and was concerned with politics when he was acting as the secretary of Ruiz Zorrilla, a republican agitator, used to say that he did not believe in revolutions where the people did not know where they went. I am exactly of the same opinion. While in Europe I heard some anarchist leaders approve this theory.  
 When the revolutions began I was without hesitation on the side of Mazon, in spite of my disagreement with him. This disagreement came when in November, 1908, I sent from Tucson, Ariz., to R. Mazon a document in which the first condition of my continuance as a member of the Junta was that he should practice democracy in that body, that is, that in all important affairs he should take the opinion and vote of the members of the Junta. Up to that time my vote or opinion had never been taken. R. Mazon had always been the absolute dictator of the Junta. As I said above, I was on the side of Mazon and I helped him in different ways. When the Junta's delegate, Mr. Menke, came to New York to ask for the assistance of the Socialist local, I was called by the organizer to meet him and discuss the best way to help. Mr. Menke, who did not know me, said: "Well, you are a Liberal, are you not?" I said that I was not. "But you are in sympathy with this movement?" replied Menke. "Yes, I am," I said, "but I very strongly disapprove of the vile insults from Mazon to Villarreal, who is an honest man and is my friend. Nevertheless, I will do my best to help you, as this is not a matter of personalities to me. If I must say that Mr. Menke's credentials were signed by Ricardo F. Mazon and Antonio Villarreal, thus in asking support wherever he went, he was using the name of a person who was called 'bandit and assassin' in Regeneration. Mr. Menke, whom I consider honest and sincere, told me that before he left Los Angeles, Enrique Flores Mazon said to him that they were working in agreement with Madero. This statement he also made to the then city editor of The Call. I told Mr. Menke that so long as he did not understand Spanish, he read Regeneration, Mazon or some other member of the Junta should give to him some explanation about the real conditions of affairs, because with his credential and his statements about the agreement with Madero people would be suspicious of him.  
 A few days after Mr. Menke went away some resolutions asking for contributions for the so-called Liberal movement (part of which I wrote) were sent from the Executive Socialist Local to The Call, which appeared in its issue of May 4. The committee that signed those resolutions were M. Sarabia, J. Halpery and Bela Low.  
 In a Spanish paper published in this city I was working in the same direction. Always hoping that Mazon would regenerate, that is, throw aside that infamous slandering against all his enemies and go ahead fighting for the real libertarian movement. Instead of this, Mazon became bitter. Villarreal was not only called an assassin, but some other names which I do not write here because it would be an insult to decency. Juan Sarabia was called "Judas" and vile names because he refused to join Mazon's forces. Many others were and are insulted and libeled without reason. The Spanish section is full of adjectives and nicknames for all those who happen to think in a different way from Mazon. That was more than I could stand. Very recently, Mazon induced my brother Tomas, although probably he will deny it, to write in Regeneration a very venomous article

against Juan Sarabia. The paper was sent to my mother, who happened to be very sick.  
 I do not care to enter into any arguments with Mr. Owen about myself, regarding what he says of me in the fifty-second issue of Regeneration. The only thing I will say is this: Ricardo F. Mazon, his brother Enrique, and Juan Sarabia, also jumped bail in St. Louis, Mo., and fled to Canada, paying their bondsmen, as in my case. And Mr. Owen knows that they are Mexicans.  
 This is the first and last time I will write regarding these disgusting affairs. An English friend of mine who receives Regeneration and no other Mexican paper, writes to me: "Mazon is a puzzle. Twelve months ago he was a politician. Then Madero started his anti-Diaz business, and Mazon became an anarchist." So it is. Up to the time in which Madero became the leader of the revolution, Mazon was always fighting for liberalism. But he still is a contradictory. He advocates anarchism and at the same time is working to carry out the program of the Junta, published in St. Louis, in which one can find planks like this:  
 1. Reduction of the Presidential period to four years.  
 2. Suppression of the re-election for the President and for the Governors of the States, and so on.  
 It is a political although radical program.  
 Now, I am going to tell Mr. Owen one thing that perhaps he does not know. While in San Antonio, Tex., Ricardo Mazon begged Madero for some money, promising to return it. Madero sent him \$500 American money, and later when Regeneration was its last legs in St. Louis, Mo., Madero sent him \$700 more. This money was never paid back to Madero.  
 After Mazon was released from the Federal prison in Florence, Ariz., he and some other members of the Junta received the visit of Jose de la Luz Soto, commander of the revolutionists in Chihuahua, with instructions from Madero to form an alliance to fight together the common enemy. Mazon sent him back to Madero to tell him to send him \$5,000 for the expenses of the revolutionary cause. Madero did not answer this demand.  
 Emilio P. Campa, chief of the Mazonist forces, was greatly and repeatedly praised by Mazon for his courage and consciousness of the class struggle, and published a letter from Mazon in which he advises Campa to receive the money of the "Diabolo," which, according to Campa, is Mr. Luis del Toro, leader of the "Cientifico party," the party of corruption. Is this honest? Maybe Mazon thinks it is.  
 Now, Mr. Owen, to finish, I will tell you this. Please read this carefully and try to make an honest investigation about the man you are praising, and then you will see the dot R. Mazon is not what he appears to be.  
 MANUEL SARABIA.  
 Brooklyn, N. Y.

them into the study of qualifications necessary to receive this miserable dole, and have been further struck by the iron regulations that govern in the process.  
 Mr. Berger's bill may be anti-Socialist, or non-Socialist, as Mr. Boudin declares, but to my humble way of thinking it is a model of free-handed generosity compared with what is granted in European countries. It expects less in qualifications, and it gives more in money.  
 Mr. Ghent's explanation of the bill, while leaving no doubt as to the bill's intentions, seemed to be somewhat impatient. It is a primary piece of Socialist relief legislation, as far as I understand it. In all branches of education the beginning is the hardest. So why cannot this be talked over soberly, seriously and calmly?  
 When I read Mr. Boudin's slashing attack on it, I felt that it must be my duty immediately to drive Mr. Berger and Mr. Ghent out of the Socialist movement. They had disgraced us by being less liberal than the capitalists of Europe have been, and they had tried to foist on the ill-disciplined, half-educated, inconsequential American Socialist movement a left-handed bill. But when I read the bill itself, together with Mr. Ghent's explanation, when, further, I closely examined the provisions in a monetary way, and the legal requirements for participation exacted by European old age pension bills, I do not believe that the bill is so illiberal, anti-Socialist and pernicious.  
 I do not at all believe in Americanism of the flag-waving, blatant kind. I do believe in American citizenship. I unhesitatingly say that citizenship should be a requisite for participation in any pension scheme. And right here I believe the Socialist party has been remiss in not working harder to bring its followers to citizenship. Those very obstacles which Mr. Boudin cites in his opposition to the Berger bill are things that should set the party working. Bring all the inhabitants of the country into the fold. Are all Socialist party members citizens? If they are not, why aren't they? Would they, in any other country, neglect the opportunity of citizenship, and would they hold it as a trifling and negligible thing?  
 To my mind they would not. I do not like the type of mind that ever finds "they do these things better, in France." It is the same type that looks upon all things in America as worthless.  
 Let me emphasize a thing. In spite of obstacles, the overwhelming majority of the people in this country are citizens. But all Mr. Boudin's protest seems based on the possible claims of those who are not citizens. Why should it not be part of our work to make them citizens? And if citizenship in this country is a thing for which they do not care, why should their personal opinion in this matter be of any importance to us?  
 We are going to have an old age pension law in the United States, and I hope the Socialists will have something to do with drafting it. But the angry tone in which discussion has been done does not augur well for intelligent action. In all our legislation we must be governed by actual, ascertainable facts, not by abstractions, and the facts that influence a proposed bill should be American conditions. Why not? Our more skilled German comrades seemed to have "the local situation" well in hand. We, in this country, seem to try to conduct our business by the facts of the situation elsewhere than in this country.  
 I personally do not like the lengthy citizenship qualification or the felon disability provisions of the Berger bill. They can be used to work great injustice. But the bill is not passed, neither has it been approved by any Socialist convention, or by any referendum vote. Before party action is taken on it, why cannot it be discussed, so that animosity will not be provoked, and so that we can go ahead intelligently and act upon it?  
 LEWIS A. W.  
 Providence, R. I.

Editor of The Call:  
 In my opinion the open letter to Charles Edward Russell by Morris Hillquit opens the columns of The Call to a very interesting discussion which I hope will be taken advantage of by the party membership. While I do not presume to answer for Comrade Russell, it may be possible to state the position of many members of the party.  
 Playing the game, the political game, as a "game," that is to say, to put off-holding above the revolutionary act of taking possession of the industries; of using the party to get political jobs for a favored few, instead of at all costs of votes to insistently and persistently enunciate the class struggle with all that implies, to say that political action alone can inaugurate Socialism, is so obviously false that to defend that position is to my mind the work of one who would in very truth kill the activities of real Socialism.  
 We have reached a period in economic development where the fact stands out as clear as sunshine that the working class is robbed at one place only, viz. the point of production; that there is no secondary exploitation, and therefore the place to be attacked is certainly where the robbery takes place.  
 It follows, then, as a night-follower day, that the only thing that can benefit society is the overthrowing of the owners of the means of production by the producing class.  
 Now, political action alone, the lines laid down by capitalist society cannot possibly partake of a revolutionary character, as is clearly evidenced all over the world where political Socialists have been elected to office, and also so far in the United States, and the reason for this is that outside of other considerations the Socialist has no power to make his duty effective and cannot do so until behind his declarations there exists the power to enforce.  
 To enforce, we must have economic control; to have economic control, we must have possession of the industries; to get possession of the industries, we must organize on the industrial field for the purpose.  
 The above function a political party cannot perform, but a political party can agitate, educate and protect to some extent.  
 We find now that a proletarian movement can have no part, however slight, in the game of politics; it can go through the necessary forms that Comrade Hillquit speaks of, but must always clearly state that in so doing it is not playing the game, but using one of the means that civilization has granted us to carry on propaganda for the social revolution.  
 Elected Socialists have only two functions to perform. Preach and protect the revolution.  
 To participate in capitalist politics to the slightest degree is suicide; to bring in reform measures is a Berger in the height of folly, to endeavor to preserve capitalist institutions is a Millyard is laughable, if it were not a tragedy.  
 We do believe in revolutionary political action, but behind that there must be developed, organized and educated a solid phalanx of the working class on the industrial field, not for the purpose of

## DEFINITIONS OF SOCIALISM

By CLAUDE J. WRIGHT.  
 Socialism is the readjustment of the control of the means of producing the necessities of life, placing that control in the hands of the whole people. The object, or rather, the necessity, of Socialism is to make an opportunity for everybody to give their whole lives—not only length of life, but breadth of life.  
 It requires time for thinking and for studying. The long days and the intense speed that the working class is forced to conform to means that men and women with fertile minds go home at night too tired to do their best thinking. Whether the natural bent of their natures is art, or music, or invention, or science, or elocution, or philosophy or any other natural qualification, they are cut off from their opportunity to develop themselves. It being true that an average workingman can produce about \$4,000 worth of wealth per year, it is self-evident that if he got what he produces, he would have time to think and study, and thus could come up to the full limit of his natural qualifications. The whole status of civilized society would be heightened and broadened.  
 Socialism means to stop the criminality among the poor on the one hand and the criminality among the rich on the other, by taking all forms of wealth used by society or by the many away from the few and making this wealth collective property to be owned and controlled by the people collectively.  
 It is an unavoidable condition of what is termed "business" which forces the owners of the machinery of production to hire labor at its cheapest figure. The poor are born with all natural human ambitions and keep up a very low wage they can keep up with the standard of living. The standard of culture, it leads the sensitive to stealing. It leads girls to prostitute their sex in order to get good clothes, jewelry, etc. Many men and women necessarily cannot be employed under the present system where the workers produce more than they can buy with their wages. The unemployed problem is the result of thieves, robbers, highwaymen, and in extreme cases murderers, by the means of production were owned by the government the government would have no use for profit. The product of labor in general would go back to the producers of it. The producer would have more than he could even waste if he worked only eight hours a day. He would not need all of their produce there would be room in the factories, etc., for his work. Each would get his own share of the product of his own labor. Criminals on account of unemployment would disappear.  
 The criminal rich would disappear. The owners of the machinery of production steal at least \$2,000 every year from each producer under the name of "business." This is a grossly large stealing. If the machinery of production was made collective property this thievery would be stopped. Legislators are bribed and blackmailed, courts are corrupted, opposing politicians are even murdered, laboring men kidnapped, working people departed from their homes, daughters of the poor debauched by the idle rich, preachers led to the very teaching of their Christ. If the means of production were made collective property this criminality would stop among the rich.

## SPIRITUAL PROGRESS IN MAINE

After a sixty years' trial of "prohibition" which didn't prohibit and wasn't supposed to, the State of Maine has just passed through an election in which by the skin of its teeth, the precious heritage of prohibition has been preserved. At first it was thought that the sacred cause had been lost by some 600 votes out of 70,000 or so, but later advices seem to indicate a "dry" victory by about 300 votes. Anyhow, it does not matter much to the liquor traffic in general, and it saves the trouble and disturbance consequent on changing existing and settled conditions.  
 The bosses and owners of the lumber camps who first insisted on prohibition for the benefit of their employees have every reason to be satisfied with the result. They operate in far-away regions where even concentrated liquor is not easily obtainable, and they will be saved the nuisance of having their slaves become so intoxicated on the blessed Sabbath that they cannot buckle to on the following day, requiring it to recover from the effects of their debauch. These conservative gentry in whose interests prohibition was first established will naturally be satisfied that the menace of repeal has passed.  
 Besides, neither they nor the farmers will have their liquid supplies interfered with. As it was in the past, "hard cider" will still be available, and the local "agent" will still be around to dispense spiritual joy as heretofore, in the form of rum, whisky, etc., from neighboring States. The peripatetic dispenser of evil, which cheers up an inebriated one, will be still as ready in the affirmative to (time-honored humorous interrogation common in rural Maine, "Have you anything on yer hip, Sir?"  
 The railroads will not be compelled to curtail their popular activities, and will run their "drunken trains" as usual on the Sabbath day for the benefit of citizens who desire to get legally "soused" in a neighboring State. The supply of road ballast along the tracks in the form of fragments of glass bottles dropped from these joyous expeditions will not be seriously diminished.  
 Enterprising manufacturers of such salutary beverages as "Peruna," "Nervura," and Jamaica ginger, contented with no longer view with alarm and apprehension the menace to health which might result from substituting "straight goods" for their medicaments. Also—but this, of course, is of secondary importance to them—their profits will not be interfered with.  
 And the wholesale liquor dealers of New Hampshire and Massachusetts can also rejoice that prohibition has survived the attacks of the advocates of the demon rum in the interests of home industry and distribution. The express companies, too, with their well known neat little special cases for bottled goods, packed so as to defy observation or detection, may also join in the general satisfaction, and breathe a thankful prayer to the god of things as they are.

## THE TROUBLED ISLANDS

BY JAMES ACKLAND.  
 Not now Mount Etna or Vesuvius.  
 Not now the Straits of Sunda or Messina.  
 Not now Martinique or San Francisco.  
 The British Isles are erupting. And the rumblings are heard afar! The "Manifesto" of '47 is manifesting: The lavas of the oppressions are bursting forth (Slags of opulence, melting conventionalities, petrified hopes).  
 What is that upward urge among the people and the ruin of a million homes? Is it a thousand forceful geyser of the eloquence of a thousand forums? The Thames and the Mersey bill for grand cleaning. And a world-wide says, "Step in, capitalists, and be purified; Plunge in, struggling co-workers, have your rags and wretchedness washed into the sea."  
 But the rumblings cease not; and what is the King? At a great cost made we a king; And shall not the majesty of Britain be the India awe the masters to compliance. And a word from the Bronx send the wage slave scurrying to his place.  
 At a prodigious price crowned we a king; Why is his chariot so long in coming? Why move not the wheels of his chariot? Search well the Scotland Yard—Grouse yard. Lo! the king shoots, but not for food; God save the grouse!  
 Sandy had just met his girl at the end of the street where she was waiting for him. She was looking like a confectioner's window when she made his presence known by remarking:  
 "Well, Jeanie, what are ye sayin' have the night?"  
 "She, not inclined to ask too many questions," she replied.  
 "Oh, I'll just tak what ye'll be sayin'."  
 "Oh, then, we'll baith tak a walk, said Sandy, as he led her away.

Editor of The Call:  
 Did I read right in The Call morning that "our Samuel" had arrived at last?  
 I had to pinch myself this morning to make sure that I was awake, for I am still a few things left for "Samuel" to do, to wit:  
 Resign from the Civic Federation, and also to revise some of his utterances re Socialism.  
 Of course, we also expect "Samuel" to become an independent unionist. When this happens the "Samuel" will become co-economist of history. Let us hope that the safe and sane will speedily emerge from the "Samuel" era.  
 JEAN JACQUES  
 New York, N. Y.