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The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

CLEARING AND COOLER.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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BABE IN HOSPITAL CONTRACTS MOST FEARFUL DISEASE

Girl of 3, Sent to Riverside With Measles, Gets Gonorrhoea.

AUTHORITIES SILENT

Dr. Westmoreland, Head of Institution, Refuses to Make Statement.

That there is something rotten in Riverside Hospital at North Brothers Island, an institution for those afflicted with contagious disease, and under the authority of the Health Department, was the statement made yesterday by Mrs. Elizabeth Murphy, 61 33rd East 48th street.

On June 12, Mrs. Murphy said, she took her 3-year-old daughter, Agnes, who was convalescing from the measles to the Riverside Hospital, to keep her there until the twenty-one days required by the Board of Health elapsed, when she would be again able to place the child in the nursery. When Mrs. Murphy got her child back at the end of ten days, little Agnes was afflicted with a loathsome disease, which nearly blinded her. Since July 3 the little child has been a steady patient of the Babies' Hospital, Lexington avenue and 55th street, but the doctors there have not yet succeeded in ridding her system entirely of the dreadful disease—gonorrhoea.

When a reporter for The Call sought to see the head of the Riverside Hospital, Dr. Westmoreland, yesterday, the doctor refused to let the reporter cross over the river to the hospital or to say anything over the wire.

The indictment of the Riverside Hospital was made by Mrs. Murphy, yesterday, in the hope, she said, that others might be spared the cruelty and suffering which she and her little girl have undergone.

Refuse to State Sickness.

Mrs. Murphy is a widow. With her two children, Thomas, aged 5, and Agnes, aged 3, she lived on the top floor of the tenement at 23 East 48th street. She occupies a two-room flat, and pays \$1 a month rent. Until the child was taken sick with measles, in the beginning of June, she worked in a department store restaurant on Sixth avenue, getting \$5 a week and her meals. The hours of work were from 10 in the morning until 6 in the afternoon, and this, Mrs. Murphy said, was a boon to her, as she could take care of her two little children very well. As a result of her child's sickness Mrs. Murphy has lost her position, and has been compelled to eke out an existence doing washing and scrubbing a few hours a day and looking after her sick child the rest of the time.

Mrs. Murphy explained that her little Agnes contracted the measles in a nearby nursery, where the girl was kept while the mother went to work. For nine days the mother was home with the little girl until she was well. According to the rules of the Board of Health little Agnes could not be taken back by the nursery until twenty-one days had elapsed. As the mother could not afford to stay away from work any longer, she followed the suggestions of friends and took the child to Riverside Hospital.

Before the twenty-one days expired she was informed that her child is sick. She asked what her sickness was. The physician at Riverside refused to state the nature of the disease, but said that it came as an aftermath to the measles. She declares that the physicians would not give her the child until she signed a paper that was handed to her, and promised to put her child under a doctor's care. She brought the little girl home and took her to the nursery. After two days the child developed a sore eye and the nurse in charge took her up to the Babies' Hospital.

Mother Was Frank.

When Mrs. Murphy learned the nature of the disease from which her child was suffering she nearly lost her mind, she said yesterday. She rushed to the hospital authorities. She had written to Health Commissioner Lederer. The only reply she got from the Health Commissioner was that she took the girl out before she was cured. The fact that the child came there as convalescent from measles, and came out suffering with gonorrhoea, is discreetly ignored by the Health Commissioner in his letter to Mrs. Murphy.

The report of the whole affair is that Mrs. Murphy has lost her job in the restaurant, and since July 3, when her little girl became a patient in the Babies' Hospital for the loathsome disease, the woman has been unable to work steadily any place, as she had to attend to her child. Her house became a wreck. The insurance which she carried lapsed because she has been unable to meet her payments regularly.

Mrs. Murphy said yesterday that she attributed the disease which her child contracted in the hospital to the fact that

DON'T FORGET TO VOTE AT TODAY'S PRIMARIES

Today is Primary Day in Greater New York. Every enrolled Socialist should make it his business to vote. It makes rather a poor showing if the vote on primary day is small and insignificant. The vote should be large enough not only to get the party's candidates on the ballot, but also large enough to show the capitalist politicians that the Socialist party cannot be captured as was the Independence League.

The requirements to vote at the primary are:

The voter must be enrolled with the party he wishes to vote for and reside in the same election district in which he is enrolled when registering at the last election.

The Socialists vote in the same polling place with the Republicans, the Prohibitionists and the Independence Leaguers.

TO BEAT COMMISSION FORM IN IRVINGTON

(Special to The Call.)

IRVINGTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Socialist party here has been waging an active campaign against the effort to institute the commission form of government in this town, and when the votes are counted tomorrow evening of the people over the silk-stocking "reform" element will be recorded.

In the primaries to be held tomorrow at the same time that the vote on the commission form is to be taken, the Socialists expect to poll a heavy vote for their candidates, who are: Albert La Combe, in the 1st Ward; Charles J. Wien, in the 2d, and Karl Olsen, in the 3d. These are the only candidates put up by the Socialist party and they will receive the solid vote of all party members and sympathizers.

The polling places for registering and voting in the primaries and on the commission form question will be open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., at the headquarters of the Socialist party at Union and Springfield avenues will be open during the same period to give all voters, be they Socialists, Democrats or Republicans, all the information that they need on the question at issue.

CAN'T CHANGE PARTIES.

New Jersey Voters at Today's Primaries Not Allowed to Vary.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—Assistant Attorney General Gaskill rendered an opinion today to the effect that a voter at tomorrow's primaries must be recorded with the party with whom he voted last year, unless relieved through application to the judge of the Circuit Court of the county in which he resides to have his name stricken from the old registry books.

He also said that the last paragraph of section 32 of the Geran Law, with reference to registration on primary day for the general election, means that every voter at the primary who has not already registered for the general election must do so at that time. This duty, he says, is mandatory.

MISS KRAFFT PLEADS GUILTY TO FORGERY

Alma V. Krafft, 22, formerly of Ridgefield, N. J., pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree yesterday before Judge Foster, in General Sessions.

The girl was brought from Hartford, Conn., where she was held by the police after being fined \$5 for eloping with Benjamin Kitchen, a married chauffeur, of Ridgefield, N. J. On the complaint of his wife, Kitchen was sentenced to thirty days in jail.

Miss Krafft was formerly confidential stenographer for an engraving company at 18 Franklin street. She is said to have committed the forgery on July 10, about the time she fled with Kitchen. The amount involved was \$152.

KILLED IN VIRGINIA FEUD.

Dr. James A. Pettit, of Governor's Staff, Shot Six Times.

LOVINGSTON, Va., Sept. 25.—Dr. James A. Pettit, of Roseland, 33 years old, a colonel on Governor Mann's staff, was shot and killed by Benjamin Hubbard on a hotel porch here today.

The men quarreled about and old grudge between their families. Hubbard fired six shots into Pettit's body.

many of the attendants there are diseased. When she visited her child, she said, one of the women who worked about the place looked as if she were a disorderly woman. Her eyes were dreadfully sore, she explained.

Authority Refuses Interview.

An attempt to communicate with Dr. Westmoreland was made yesterday. To get to the hospital one has to take a city boat at the foot of East 132d street, in the Bronx. When the reporter presented his card the attendant called up Dr. Westmoreland on the phone and asked him whether a reporter was to be permitted to board the boat, which was waiting. The doctor wanted to know what "kind" of a paper the reporter represented.

The name of the paper was given and the hospital head asked the reporter to state the nature of his business over the wire. This was done and the answer was that anything concerning the hospital would have to come from Dr. Wilson in New York. Dr. Wilson could not be communicated with last night.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT DEPORTS SOCIALISTS

Two Labor Editors and Four Others Chased Out of Country.

HAVANA, Sept. 25.—The Cuban Government this afternoon arrested and, within two hours, deported Francisco Gonzales Sola and Francisco Lareaguer, editors of two labor papers.

With four Spanish Socialists they were placed aboard the Hamburg American liner Frankenburg and were not permitted to communicate even with their families before the vessel sailed. The men were not allowed to provide themselves with warm clothing.

The only explanation given by the government is, "that they are Socialists and have been fomenting the recent strike." It was added that they were expelled as pernicious foreigners. Their destination was given as Vigo, Spain.

The members of the labor unions here are exceedingly indignant, particularly as the expulsion was carried out without the issuance of any decree, judicial or otherwise.

TAFT TALKS ABOUT MARRIAGE LAWS

Chief Executive Would Strengthen Them a Bit—Hopes to See Competition Restored.

COFFEYVILLE, Kan., Sept. 25.—President Taft received a most friendly greeting during his tour of southern Kansas today.

Speaking here on the question of divorce laws, the President said: "It's very awkward for a man to be married on one side of a State line and not on the other. Now we ought to have some uniform law that would stiffen up and strengthen the marriage laws."

"It is possible to make divorce difficult and prevent collusion in obtaining it."

One of the President's addresses today was upon trusts. His policy is to repeat and to simplify the three set addresses that he made before he entered Kansas on the tariff values, the tariff board, and trusts. Incidentally he is strengthening them a great deal. In his trust talk today he said: "I am glad to prophesy to you that new business will acquire in those decisions of the Supreme Court and we shall eliminate that control of prices, that control of business, that exclusion of the independent man who declined to come into the competition over good business and return to the old time when free competition controlled and the best men won."

MANHOLE COVERS GO UP WITH LOUD BANGS

Twenty manhole covers in Third avenue, from 42d street to 44th street, through 43d street to First avenue and up Fifth avenue to 44th street, blew up yesterday with a series of explosions that alarmed those neighborhoods.

Some of the covers, weighing about 150 pounds, were blown fifty feet in the air, followed by a bright flame. No one was injured and the damage was comparatively slight.

The manhole in front of St. Bartholomew's Clubhouse, 213 East 42d street, made the loudest noise. The iron cover was hurled sixty feet in the air.

Between Third avenue and the East River in 42d street there were five or six crossroad cars, crowded. Two windows in one car were broken by the concussion and another car was slightly burned on the side by the flame from a manhole. More cars were emptied in no time.

John Murray, a car inspector at 42d street and Third avenue, had a narrow escape. A manhole cover going up blew off his cap. The cover struck the elevated structure and fell in pieces in the street. One of the pieces hit Murray in the knee.

Andrew Collins, a car starter, stood close to a manhole and was hurled across the street.

AVIATOR FALLS; DIES FROM HIS INJURIES

Dr. C. E. Clarke, a novice aviator, was killed at the Nassau Boulevard aviation meet, just as the last of the third day's flights were being concluded last evening. Dr. Clarke fell with his Queen monoplane of the passenger carrying type, about 100 feet, at 5:25 o'clock, and died from his injuries at the Nassau County Hospital two hours later.

Clarke for some time had been a trick bicycle rider, and he said yesterday forenoon that he was a graduate physician. He decided about eight weeks ago to take up aviation and was a pupil of the Queen Aviation School at Belmont Park. He made his first flight some two weeks ago, and was to have started out today in the machine in which he fell yesterday to death, No. 13, to try for his pilot's license.

COLUMBUS PARK NOW.

Mulberry Bend Park is no longer to be known by that name. Mayor Gaynor yesterday signed the resolution introduced by Alderman John J. White, successor to "Little Tim" Sullivan, in the Board of Aldermen, rechristening the park. Hereafter the spot will be known as Columbus Park.

STRIKES THREATENED BY RAILROAD MEN OVER WIDE AREA

Engineers in Southeast Frame Demands. Keymen Voting.

CLERKS IN PROTEST

Harriman Union Heads Again in Conference---Trackmen Are Accused.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—Thirty-seven railroads of the Southeast are facing a demand for higher wages, made by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and unless the increase is granted, there may be a strike.

W. S. Stone, grand chief engineer, and Fred Burgess, assistant grand chief, both of Cleveland, Ohio, with thirty-seven engineers, chairmen of the local brotherhoods of these railroads, have been in Atlanta in daily conference since last Wednesday. Stone stated that the purpose of the session of Southeastern engineers in Atlanta is to secure a standardization of wages for engineers of this particular section.

It is declared by the brotherhood that the wages of engineers in the Southeast, "the territory east of the Illinois Central, and south of the Norfolk and Western," are 15 to 25 per cent lower than the pay of engineers in other sections of the country. It is also said that in some instances the pay of Southeastern railroads varies—in some instances, as much as 50 per cent. The result of the conference of the Brotherhood men will be sent to the executive heads of the thirty-seven railroads involved. It is understood that a 15 per cent wage advance will be demanded for engineers on all the roads.

It is evident that Atlanta was chosen as the center of the struggle, because it is the headquarters of the General Managers' Association of the Southeast, of which C. A. Wickham, president of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, is chairman, and negotiations can be conducted direct. The general managers will give no hint as to what they intend to do.

Company May Grant More Wages.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25.—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers on the entire Baltimore and Ohio system is voting on striking to enforce its demands for better pay, shorter hours and improved working conditions. Its action affects telegraphers, telephone men, levermen and station agents.

A strike by these men would tie up the Baltimore and Ohio completely and probably would extend to other systems.

The election on a strike was called by the committee which has been conferring at Baltimore with the company's officials from March until last Tuesday. The company has intimated it will grant no increase.

The union demands an annual vacation of fifteen days with full pay for all employees who have been with the company two years or longer; the company wants to limit vacations to employees working twelve or more hours a day. The employees want 25 cents an hour for overtime; the company wants to adhere to the present rate of 25 cents.

The union asks for pass privileges; the company opposes providing for free transportation in the contract.

The union demands an increase of about 10 per cent in wages; the company is willing to grant only about 3 per cent.

N. Y. C. Men Awakening.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—As the result of a meeting held in this city yesterday by a large number of the employees of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, members of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, of this State, it developed that today the first steps were taken toward a formal protest to the railroad in regard to the wages paid them, and in relation to the higher cost of living had been met with higher wages in other industrial lines, but that the Central had not increased the wages of its clerks to a rate commensurate with the increased price the necessities of life.

The charge was made that the company is making every effort, both openly and in an underhanded manner, to prevent the organization of its men and the consequent benefits that employees derive from such a union of forces.

The purpose of the meeting was to awaken the men to an interest in their economic welfare and to impress them with the fact that a firm demand backed by a solid organization will result in an appreciable betterment of

(Continued on Page 2.)

TRIPOLI QUESTION STIRS ALL ITALY

Socialists Protest Against Proposed Grab---Italian Ship Not Captured.

ROME, Sept. 25.—Italy is torn by dissension concerning the threatened clash with Turkey over an Italian grab of the Turkish province of Tripoli. Socialists and other extreme radicals throughout the country are holding mass meetings to protest against war. Other classes of the population are in a fever of "patriotic" enthusiasm, and are urging the government to maintain a firm stand.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The English and also, dispatches state, the German governments are urging Turkey to yield to Italy's demands concerning Tripoli. It is said both England and Germany will try to remain neutral in the event of a Turko-Italian struggle, but European international politics are so involved that it is never safe to predict who will or will not be drawn into such conflicts, and with the Moroccan difficulty apparently just about to be settled, diplomats are sorry to see fresh trouble starting afoot. It is agreed that Turkey could make short work of Italy were it not that the former has no navy, while Italy has a fairly strong one, and ships will be needed to wage a Tripolitan campaign.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 25.—The Italian liner Regina Margherita, which was reported yesterday to have been captured by Turkish warships at Mersina, the port of Adana, in Asia Minor, arrived here safely this afternoon.

The steamer, which is one of the fleet of the Navigazione Generale Italiana of Genoa, was not molested by Turkish officials during her voyage to this port.

MALTA, Sept. 25.—An Italian battleship passed here yesterday and two Italian cruisers were sighted this evening steaming toward Tripoli.

Italians and other Europeans continue to arrive from Tripoli. Steamers have been especially engaged to expedite the exodus.

SOME HIGH SCHOOL STRIKERS GO BACK

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 25.—Some of the strikers of the fourth year business college class at the Wilkes-Barre High School returned to their classes this morning, evidently frightened by the ultimatum of City Superintendent James M. Coughlin, who said they would no longer be considered members of the school if they remained on strike.

Others stayed on strike, however, and declare they are determined to do so until they get the change in schedule which will give them more time for typewriter practice. After discovering this morning that Superintendent Coughlin had not made a change in the schedule, they held a meeting and appointed committees to see the school directors and lay the strikers' grievances before them.

It is expected that an effort will be made to have the strikers return to the school until the directors have an opportunity to meet and act upon their complaint.

CROOKED BUSS ALLODS STILL IN POLITICS

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It develops that former Senator Jotham P. Allis, who was convicted by the State Senate of taking a bribe from Hiram G. Moo, and who resigned from the upper branch of the State Legislature, is still quite a power in politics in the Chenango Valley. The following ticket, favored, it is said, by Allis, was nominated by the Chenango County Republican convention: Walter A. Shephard, Member of Assembly; Charles G. Nash, Treasurer; Dr. A. R. Morse, Coroner.

The Republicans who are opposed to Allis point out that Allis has secured everything in the last year, and Judge Ray, of the United States Court, who is the acknowledged leader, has not dared to defy him. Whether this is true or not, there can be no doubt that the former Senator has controlled many of the plums.

CARRIER HELD FOR THEFT.

Frank Dorian, of Manhattan Hotel, Must Account for \$50,000.

The Hotel Manhattan's cashier for eleven years, Frank Dorian, yesterday pleaded guilty to two indictments against him, charging grand larceny in the first degree, before Judge Foster in General Sessions. He was remanded to the Tombs until Friday, so that Judge Foster may look into the case.

The indictments against Dorian charged specifically abstracting from the hotel cash \$1,153 on February 10, 1910; \$214.43 on December 10, 1910, and \$219 in February of this year. Assistant District Attorney Delehanty said, however, that about \$50,000 had been found missing by the hotel auditor, who made the complaint against Dorian.

SHELL FOR HAMMER FATAL TO WOMAN

Mrs. Anna Halpit, who lived in the Cordova apartments at 610 West 178th street, couldn't find anything just right to use in driving a nail out of the heel of her slipper last night, so she had recourse to a household ornament. This was a loaded shell designed for one pounder in naval batteries, the percussion cap still in the base of the brass case. The shell exploded with a roar that was heard for blocks.

Fragments of brass tore more than twenty wounds in the woman's body and several arteries in both arms.

Policeman Schmidt, who hurried up to the apartment, twisted tourniquets from strips of bed sheets about the woman's arms to prevent her bleeding to death before the arrival of an ambulance from Washington Heights Hospital. The hospital surgeons said when they examined her wounds that she could not possibly live.

Mrs. Halpit, still conscious and knowing that she had not long to live, asked for a priest. Father Tracey, of the Church of St. Rose of Lima, administered the last rites.

FIVE HURT IN AUTO COLLISION

Women Fatally Injured as Machines Meet on Pelham Parkway, in Bronx, and Chautauk Heid.

In a head-on collision on the Pelham Parkway, near the Williamsbridge road, late last night, five persons, two of them women, were injured and removed to the Fordham Hospital. One of the women, Mrs. Mary Richey, was fatally hurt.

Running at high speed along the Pelham Parkway, a car containing Daniel Richey, a real estate operator of 42 West 35th street, and his wife, Mary, and driven by Gustave Koertner, approached Eastchester avenue near the Williamsbridge road as a machine driven by Robert Anderson, of 1072 St. Nicholas avenue, in which were Hermann Feinberg, a real estate man of 181st street, and Audubon avenue, and his wife, Bella, swung out of the line of automobiles coming toward the Richeys' car.

The two machines came together with terrific force. Every one in both cars went out on the road. Both women were found lying by the roadside, unconscious and bleeding. Several women left their cars and bound up the wounds of Mrs. Richey and Mrs. Feinberg by tearing their petticoats for bandages, and then they put them and their husbands and Anderson in two automobiles and started them toward the hospital.

At the hospital Mrs. Richey was found to be suffering from a fractured skull. There is little hope for her. Mrs. Feinberg's skull may be fractured and her condition is serious. The men had many cuts and bruises.

BOGROF SAID TO HAVE BEEN HANGED

Governor of Kiev Announces Execution of Stolypin's Slayer, but There Are Doubts.

(By United Press.)

KIEF, Sept. 25.—It was announced by the Governor General today that Dmitri Bogrof, the assassin of Premier Stolypin, was hanged shortly before noon in the courtyard of the citadel. The hanging, like all other similar affairs in Russia, was witnessed only by officials of the local government.

Although the official announcement was most complete, telling just when, where and how the assassin was executed there was doubt indicated in certain quarters whether Bogrof had actually been put to death. The fact that the murderer of the Premier was a police agent, and that it has been declared that he acted on behalf of a clique of officials who wanted the Premier removed for political reasons, is responsible for this feeling.

The Governor General, however, says there was no chance that the powerful interests behind Bogrof could have interfered with the execution, and in a public statement says he witnessed it himself.

MASS MEETING FOR TRANSFERS

Gathering in Harlem Tonight Called by Alderman Davis.

Alderman Percy L. Davis, in furtherance of his resolution to the Board of Aldermen demanding free transfers, will hold a mass meeting at the headquarters of the Republican Club of the 30th Assembly District, at 112 East 125th street, this evening.

Ten thousand hand bills have been distributed and many letters have been written inviting representatives of real estate and property owners' associations, and various clubs and organizations to be present. On Wednesday a delegation headed by Davis will go to Albany to demand the passage of the bill enforcing the granting of free transfers in New York City.

FOOD ADULTERATORS FINED.

Fifty-five violators of the Pure Food Law were arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday before Justices Deuel, Mayo and O'Keefe. They were prosecuted by Herman Steifel, Assistant Corporation Counsel. A number were fined in sums ranging from \$15 to \$50. Several cases were adjourned at the request of the defendants to October 2.

HUNDREDS DIE IN EXPLOSION ON BIG FRENCH WARSHIP

More Than 300 Victims of Blowup in Toulon Harbor.

MURDER BOX SINKS

Vessel Breaks in Two and Goes Down Like a Stone.

TOULON, Sept. 25.—The first class battleship Liberte, one of the finest in the French fleet, blew up and sank this morning with a loss of at least 300 men. The Liberte had a crew of 717 men, of whom 140 were on leave. After the explosion 274 answered the call, leaving 363 missing. The commander of the Liberte, Captain Jaures, a brother of the Socialist leader, Deputy Jean Jaures, was absent on shore at the time.

Besides the dead on the Liberte twenty were killed and fifty wounded on her sister ship Democratic, which was lying at anchor close by. They were killed by shells and flying debris. There were also a number of fatalities on the battleship Verite and Republique. These vessels are also of the same class as the Liberte. The Liberte had her armor plate struck by a projectile from the Liberte.

Many of the seamen from the surrounding vessels which went in to put out the fire when it started on the Liberte are also among the dead.

It appears that the fire started on the ammunition hold of the Liberte shortly after midnight and the crew at once began a hard fight to conquer it. At the sound of the alarm from the ship, men from the other vessels of the fleet came to help in the fight. Shortly before 6 o'clock, however, the first of a series of explosions occurred which shook the surrounding country for miles away.

There were five explosions in all, and with each one a great mass of fire filled with shattered steel came from the warship.

Entire City Awakened.

Nearly every one in the city was asleep at the time and the terrible roar awakened them and sent hundreds hurrying to the waterfront. Those who saw the scene from the shore say the sight was terrifying. The vessel was one "mass of smoke and fire."

After the fifth explosion the vessel seemed to break in two pieces and 19 minutes later sank like a stone. After she had gone beneath the waves part of the hull reappeared, apparently because of the way in which the different parts crashed together.

Men could be seen clinging to the wreckage. Part of the stem was still visible when the shattered warship settled down. The water where she sank was about thirty feet deep.

With the noise of the explosion boats began to dart out from the harbor. The harbor was strewn with wreckage. The dead, part of whom were found floating on the surface of the water and others who were taken out of the sunken ship, were brought ashore by the score.

The Minister of War was notified of the disaster and in the report made to him it was simply said that a part of the crew had escaped.

It has not yet been established whether the disaster was caused by an order to flood the magazine, whether such an order was given or not.

Many Terrible Discoveries.

This afternoon a number of steam launches and tugs were gathered about the wreck of the battleship Liberte for the purpose of cutting through debris and side plating in the hope of rescuing any men who were left alive within the vessel. Dead bodies have already been taken from below the decks. One commander was found dead, and his master was found dead, and his body entirely denuded, as a result of the force of the explosion. His body was blown upwards, and had been on the ladder which leads up to the main deck. Many fragments of bodies, which never were identified, were washed ashore this afternoon wrapped in paulins, and were turned over to naval authorities for burial. Other bodies were treated at the hospital ashore twenty have already been and more are expected to die. It is reported that the crew suffered losses in dead and wounded from the exploding shells and debris when the magazine of the Liberte let up. No statement has been made as to the cause of the disaster.

men thus lost. The waters of the harbor are literally covered with the wreckage of small boats, pieces of wood from the wrecked battleship, and sailors' caps, which were blown in all directions.

French Paper Contradicts Admiral. PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Temps takes issue with Admiral Bellue, commanding the squadron to which the Liberté was attached, who wired the Ministry of Marine that the explosion was due to the spontaneous combustion of the powder in the magazines, which says in a statement that such an accident could not have happened under the precautions which are taken to avoid just such mishaps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Nicholson this afternoon ordered Commander Henry Hough, naval attaché at the American Embassy at Paris, to express to the Minister of Marine the great sorrow and earnest sympathy of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States and of the American Navy for him and the French Navy in consequence of the appalling accident on board the Liberté, which has involved the lives of so many gallant French seamen.

Disasters, Frequent in French Navy. The recent history of the French Navy contains a series of disastrous accidents, most of them caused by explosions, and several occurring at Toulon, the scene of yesterday's catastrophe.

On March 12, 1907, the battleship Iena was almost destroyed when her magazine exploded, 16 officers and men lost their lives. Until yesterday, the Iena disaster stood as the greatest recent calamity of the French Navy during peace. Like the Liberté, the Iena was blown up at Toulon, but the loss was less, the Iena remaining afloat.

Investigation disclosed that it was due to spontaneous combustion of B powder in a magazine, due to high temperature by the proximity of the dynamo compartment. The report severely censured the navy organization, and said:

"The real cause of the disaster was the absence of accord, as well as the divisions and antagonisms existing in the different branches of the service. The distressing weakness of the central power explains the progressive weakening of our naval forces. Where will it lead us?"

A parliamentary committee appointed in 1907 presented a report scathingly condemning the naval administration of the previous ten years, and recommending a complete reorganization with special attention to the elimination of red tape and the distribution of responsibility.

Other notable French naval disasters of recent years were:

October 16, 1906—Submarine Latouche lost off Bizerta; thirteen dead.

February 8, 1907—Explosion on torpedo boat 339; nine dead.

February 19, 1907—Cruiser Jean Bart lost off the northwestern coast of Africa; no deaths.

August 13, 1908—Gun exploded aboard school ship Couronne at Toulon; six dead.

September 23, 1908—Gun exploded aboard cruiser Latouche Treville at Toulon; thirteen dead.

May 27, 1910—Submarine Pluviose remained submerged after diving in the harbor of Calais; twenty-seven dead.

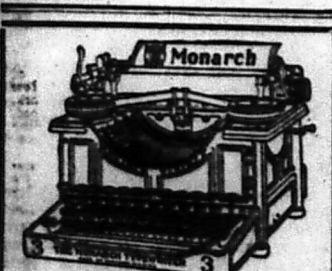
September 20, 1911—Gun exploded aboard cruiser Gloire at Toulon; fourteen dead.

FOUR KILLED IN FIRE.

Mothers Throw Babies From Windows in Chicago Tenement Blaze.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Four persons were killed and a score injured today when fire broke out in a double four-story brick tenement house at 1326 South Sangamon street. The dead are Harry Eglowitch, his wife and baby, and Samuel Albert. All were burned and suffocated. The blaze, which is believed by the police to have been of incendiary origin, started in the basement and rapidly spread to the upper floors occupied by eleven families.

Excitement followed the discovery of the flames and dozens of women and children were rescued with difficulty. Two babies were thrown from an upper window by their frantic mothers and were caught in the arms of pedestrians.



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

STRIKES THREATENED BY RAILROAD MEN OVER WIDE AREA

(Continued from Page 1.)

their situation. Following the general meeting an executive session of the leaders was held. Large delegations of clerks were present from New York, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Rome, Oneida, Schenectady, Corning, Williamsport, Pa., and other places.

Machinists in Conference. DAVENPORT, Iowa, Sept. 25.—The proposed strike on the Harriman lines is the subject of a conference now on in this city between James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, and head of all the other interested trade organizations of railroad men.

J. A. Franklin, international president of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, and M. F. Ryan, of the Railway Car Men, arrived from Kansas City this morning, and J. W. King, head of the Blacksmiths and Helpers, came from Chicago. They were in conference with O'Connell all day, and will probably report to the convention tomorrow.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—Between 600 and 700 railway clerks employed by the Illinois Central and Yazoo and Mississippi Valley railroads walked out this afternoon. It is said the strike resulted from the failure of the railroad officials to reopen negotiations with the clerks' organization.

WILKER-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 25.—Two special officers guarding switches of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, declared they were fired upon at Plymouth, three miles from here, this morning. They were not hit, but the bullets whizzed close to their heads, they said. The shots were fired from some underbrush a short distance from where the officers were stationed, but when the city police reinforced them and searched for the shooters they could not be found. The force of guards at Plymouth and vicinity has been increased.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 25.—All the members here of the Illinois Central Railroad Federation have declared a strike. Six hundred men, including machinists, boilermakers and clerks are affected.

UNION DELEGATES ARE ARRESTED

Union carpenters and painters were highly indignant yesterday over reports printed in several afternoon papers that Max Serrgott, business agent of the painters, and Thomas Samuel, business agent of the carpenters, had been held in \$3,000 bail for the Grand Jury on a charge of extortion. At union headquarters the charge against the delegates was denied, and it was stated that the money received by the delegates was for wages due to the men while they were out on strike.

It was said that it is a custom for contractors to pay \$1,000 a day for men while men are out on strike, and that 20 men were out for two days, \$40 was due to them, which the delegates collected. The arrest of the two delegates is the result of a strike which was called last Friday against Samuella Carucci, a contractor, who is constructing a building at Crotona avenue and 17th street. Last Friday, Carucci employed nonunion electricians, and as a result the carpenters and painters went on strike.

Carucci agreed to employ union electricians. It was stated, and both Serrgott and Samuel called yesterday to collect the waiting money which was due to the men and then have the strikers return to work when they were nabbed by detectives. It was charged by union officials that this was a fixed job in order to discredit the unions in their struggle they are waging against the Marble Industry Employers' Association. The afternoon papers were bitterly denounced for playing up stories, saying that labor men had been held on extortion charges.

260 MEN STRIKE IN EDISON PLANT

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 25.—A change from a time rate to piece rate for the pay of about 260 unskilled workers in the Edison Storage Battery plant here today caused that number of men to walk out on strike. The superintendent of the factory said that he had failed to "make a guarantee" to the men that they would receive a guarantee of a sum equivalent to an advance of 25 per cent over the old-time rate, "provided they turned out a given amount of product." Notices have been posted to that effect, and the management hopes the men will be back at work tomorrow.

COACH LAMP WORKERS WIN SHORT STRIKE

After having its plant tied up for one week by a strike of its employees, the Auto Coach Lamp Company, Tenth avenue and 54th street, yesterday granted the demands of the strikers, and signed an agreement with the union. The company agreed to grant its employees a fifty-three-hour work week, recognition of their union and the privilege of having a shop delegate.

B'KLYN M'NAMARA PARADE ON OCT. 7

Workers to Show Their Sympathy for Accused Labor Leaders.

The arrangements for the Brooklyn parade demonstration in behalf of John J. and James B. McNamara is well under way. The date set is Saturday evening, October 7, four days before the date set for the opening of the trial. The main body will start in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 249 Willsborough avenue, Brooklyn. A special Transportation Committee, with the assistance of volunteer workers, will provide a number of transparencies. The route of the parade will be announced in the columns of The Call in a later issue.

The McNamara brothers have been selected by the Steel Trust hirelings as their victims in particular in an effort to destroy the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, and in general to discredit organized labor. Organized capital failed to commit judicial murder in their attempt to take the lives of the Western Federation of Miners because an aroused working class asserted Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone a fair trial by demanding an impartial hearing of the case, backing up their demand by a demonstration of the solidarity of labor, a united working class.

All thinking and fair minded men and women agree that a man is not guilty until he is proven guilty by a jury of his peers; therefore, every working man and woman in Brooklyn, Kings and Queens counties, is requested to take part in this monster parade, organized by the McNamara Defense Conference of Brooklyn, Brownsville, Kings and Queens counties. Every union and all labor organizations are especially invited to join the parade with their banners in as large a body as possible.

ASSERTS HAT BOYS HURT BUSINESS

Hotel Manager Makes Answer to Checkroom Exploiter's Suit.

Robert P. Murphy, manager of the Robert P. Murphy Hotel Company, that conducts the Hotel Albany and the College Inn restaurant at Broadway and 41st street, filed his answer yesterday to the suit brought by George Abrams, who has the concession for checking the hats and coats of patrons, for an injunction restraining the hotel company from ejecting him and his employes from the College Inn.

In his answer Murphy said that patrons of the restaurant had frequently complained to him of the unruly manner in which the hat boys had acted while trying to force the patrons to give up their hats. The boys insisted upon following men and women to the ends of the dining room to try and force them to give up their hats to be checked in spite of their objections. Murphy declared he had lost many patrons by the actions of the plaintiff's employes and had been severely damaged by their actions.

The methods by which such men as Abrams reap enormous profits from check rooms by the exploitation of boys was first exposed by The Call more than two years ago. B. J. McDonough, the manager of the restaurant, submitted an affidavit in which he swore that he had been called upon more than once to stop what might have been a fight caused by the insults to patrons by the hat boys. In spite of all warnings, McDonough said, Abrams and his employes continued their tactics.

Murphy also filed with his papers affidavits from several patrons of the restaurant, declaring that they would never go to the restaurant again unless the methods of the hat room man and his employes were checked. Abrams, in his complaint, said that he bought the lease on the College Inn restaurant cotrain in August, 1910, paying \$1,750 for it, and agreed to pay the hotel company \$1,500 a year rental in addition. He said that his contract ran to February 21, 1913. It was ordered out of the inn last July, but kept on until the management threatened to remove him by force; then he asked for the injunction. He declared that the management sought to remove him because some one had made an offer of \$6,000 for a three-year concession.

Abrams said that he had taken in \$5,000 a year at the inn cotrain; employed four boys, and paid them \$6 a week. In order that the boys might not cheat him he required them to pay in as much one day as the same day the previous year, weather conditions being unchanged. The plaintiff said that the sums paid for the concessions in other hotels were as follows:

Lucas Martin's, \$8,000; Hotel Knickerbocker, \$6,500; Churchill's, \$7,000; Cafe Boulevard, \$2,000; Hotel Astor, \$2,000.

Sleeplessness may be overcome by a warm bath with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sold by drug stores. M.F. Hale and Whitler, Inc., New York, N.Y.

LONG TERMS FOR VIENNA CITIZENS

Demonstrate for Cheaper Food Give Heavy Sentences by Franz Josef's Courts.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—Many of the persons arrested for participating in last Sunday's demonstrations against high food prices were found guilty today and received very severe sentences. Twenty-three of the defendants were condemned to serve jail terms amounting to ten years and seven months.

Stone throwing was penalized with a year at hard labor, while persons accused of tripping up policemen were sentenced to double that time of confinement, with hard labor thrown in.

CIVIC FEDERATION PLAYS FOR FAVOR

Labor Doping Crowd to "War" Upon Food and Drug Adulterations.

That the National Civic Federation realizes that the wage workers of this country are at last waking up to the Judea role which it plays in the war between capitalists and producers, and is endeavoring to regain what little prestige it ever had among the members of the working class, by taking part in the timely and popular campaign against the poisoning of the people by unscrupulous business men, is evidenced by the following statement issued by the C. F.'s press bureau yesterday:

What is the actual situation in this country with reference to the enforcement of the Federal and State Pure Food and Drug laws? What legislation and what changes in administration will more surely safeguard the people against alleged food and drug adulterations, misbranding and short-weighting?

These questions will be considered at meetings of the pure food and drug department of the National Civic Federation, at the New York Board of Trade and Transportation rooms, 20 Broadway, on Monday, October 2, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., respectively.

President Seth Low will preside, and among the speakers will be Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief Food Chemist of the Department of Agriculture; Lucius P. Brown, president of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments; George L. Flannery, former president of the latter association; Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Commissioner of Health for the City of New York and now secretary of the Welfare Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute, whose work has to do with the physical welfare of 320,000 employes; C. P. Walbridge, former Mayor of St. Louis and former President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; W. C. Breed, counsel for the National Wholesale Grocers' Association; Louis B. Schram, chairman of the Labor Committee of the United States Brewers' Association; Dr. William C. Woodward, secretary of the American Public Health Association, and representatives of national labor, agricultural, pharmaceutical and other national organizations.

This new department of the National Civic Federation is vitally concerned in this matter, not only from the standpoint of the general public but especially on account of the wage earners who, official investigations have shown, are frequently imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers, not only as to quality of food and drugs, but their weights and measures. After full discussion of the situation, the department will determine upon a plan and scope of action. Through its State councils, the National Civic Federation will have subcommittees in practically all the States to work for such uniform State legislation as may be found desirable. In the matter of proposing amendments to the Federal laws, if such are needed, the Federation's National Department will be free to act.

JERSEY CITY IS SUED FOR EXPRESS STRIKE

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—A suit that will probably be brought into the court of last resort, and which will be watched with interest by many cities and corporations and individuals, is that of the Wells-Fargo Express Company and Edward T. Platt, treasurer of the United States Express Company, against the city and the Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City. Damages are sought for losses claimed to have been sustained by the express companies during the strike of their drivers in October last. The basis of the suit is alleged lack of police protection.

The Wells-Fargo company sets up a claim for \$200,000, and the United States for \$5,000.

LOCKERS OF UNIONS ARE BURGLARIZED

(By National Socialist Press.) LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25.—Several of the lockers in the Labor Temple have been burglarized during the past three days. An attempt was evidently made to get at the papers of the iron workers' union. This attempt failed. It is believed the attempt was made at the instigation of a notorious detective agency whose operatives are very active in all quarters, but whose activities have recently been directed toward tampering with prospective jurors in a famous trial about to open.

TO DENOUNCE CHARTER

Under the auspices of a representative committee of voters a mass meeting to denounce Mayor Gaynor's proposed new City Charter will be held at Cooper Union tonight. Among the prominent men who are to denounce the proposed charter are Comptroller William A. Prendergast, President George McAnear, of the Borough of Manhattan, and William M. Ivins. Robert S. Binkerd, secretary of the City Club, sent a letter to the Mayor yesterday, asking him to attend the mass meeting.

LADIES' TAILORS WIN MORE SHOPS

Eighty-five Employers Grant Demands and 600 Will Return to Work.

Eighty-five master ladies' tailors and dress makers yesterday signed agreements with the Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union, Local 38, granting the same concessions which have been made by the Merchants' Society of Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers. As a result of these settlements about 600 more workers will return to work today.

A conference for the purpose of settling the strike in Brooklyn was held between representatives of the Brooklyn bosses' organization and the union, but ended with no results. As soon as this was announced many Brooklyn employers called on the Settlement Committee at 43 East 22d street, and granted the demands of the strikers. The Brooklyn bosses pleaded poverty and tried to get the union to make concessions to them, which the representatives of the strikers refused to do.

It was stated that the Brooklyn employers charge higher prices for making up gowns and dresses and that they can afford to grant the same conditions which the New York bosses have conceded. The Strike Committee met last night and voted to continue the strike against the Brooklyn and East Side bosses who are holding out against the union to a finish and pickets will be stationed today near all the struck shops. Among the Fifth avenue employers who settled yesterday are Henry Bengel, Collie and Miss Louise, while Redfern, 25 East 40th street, also granted the demands of the union.

Sol Rosman, organizer of the union, said yesterday that the outlook for the union is very good and that he expected that within the next fourteen days there would not be a single nonunion ladies' tailoring shop in the Greater City. Special meetings of strikers will be held at the various halls today.

NAVY YARD MEN WIN VICTORY

Helper Illegally Placed on High Class Machine Is Removed When Committee Makes Protest.

Trouble was threatened in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday when it was discovered that an unskilled helper had been put to work on a machine that, according to government regulations, must be operated only by a skilled mechanic. It was found that this man had been hired at \$12 a week, whereas the rules call for pay of \$3.04 a day on this class of machine.

The machinists of the navy yard were up in arms instantly. They have had to put up with a good deal already in the attempted introduction of the Taylor system of "scientific management," and this helper's case stirred them to action. A committee was selected which waited upon Assistant Naval Constructor Henry with a protest against the employment of the helper on this machine. "There were excuses made, but Henry finally ordered that the machine, which was a turret lathe, be given to a skilled man. It was brought out that the helper was so unfamiliar with the lathe that he didn't even know how to start it, yet he was put there with the apparent intention of displacing a skilled man.

The men lay the responsibility solely on Assistant Naval Constructor Henry, whom, they say, once earned a name for himself as a labor tyrant in the San Francisco yard, and is now seeking to make a reputation for himself as a "scientific manager."

If government bosses of Henry's type, the men say, devoted as much attention to stopping leaks as they do to attempts to cut the wages of workmen, the navy yards would in turn be in a more efficient condition. The machinists ridiculed a certain story that appeared in the Brooklyn Standard Union yesterday in regard to the helper's case, declaring it balled up from beginning to end.

CUSTOM TAILORS MAY STRIKE TODAY

Unless Employers Grant Demands of Workers, 7,000 Men Will Walk Out This Afternoon.

Unless the master custom tailors grant the demands of the union by 2 o'clock this afternoon, a general walkout of 7,000 custom coat makers, suits and vest tailors will be called, according to a statement issued last night by Edward Feller, business agent of Locals 112 and 216 of the United Garment Workers. Demands were served on the employers several weeks ago, but only fifty have applied for settlements.

An ultimatum was submitted to the employers last week to grant the demands or to have a strike on their hands, and if no settlement is reached this afternoon the walkout will take place at 2 o'clock. The agreement with the employers expired on September 15, and the bosses have ignored all notices to renew the contracts. As this is the busiest season of the year, the union has chosen to strike now and the workmen are confident that they will win a speedy victory.

The call for a strike has already been authorized, and if the bosses don't renew the agreements today it will be issued. Headquarters have been opened at 85 East 4th street, 143 East 124th street, and 143 McKibbin street, Brooklyn. The Strike Committee appeals to all workers to leave the shops as peacefully as possible and come to the various headquarters to which they were assigned to report.

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PLUMBERS MAY TIE UP SCHOOL BUILDINGS

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—The refusal of union plumbers to work on school buildings because the School Board employs two non-union repair men regularly will lead to the closing of several schools unless a settlement is made soon. One heating plant, which was removed to an addition built to the school, has not been installed, and there is no other means of heating the building.

The board said today that ten public schools will have to be closed unless there is a settlement of the strike. The repair men in the employ of the board are willing to join the union, but the union officials say they have good reasons for not admitting them nor will it let their members work on any public school building while the repair men are employed.

PHILA. LABOR DECIDES ON M'NAMARA PARADE

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—A trade of union labor men, followed by a mass meeting in Labor Lyceum Hall, on and Brown streets, has been decided on as an expression of faith by the union men of Philadelphia in the innocence of the McNamara brothers who, it is expected, will be placed on trial on October 10, in Los Angeles, Cal., charged with complicity in the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building.

The demonstration was decided yesterday at a meeting of the Central Labor Union. An attempt to adopt a resolution endorsing George H. Earle, Jr., the socialist reformer, for Mayor, was killed by James Cronin, president of the Central Labor Union. Cronin declared the resolution to be in order and was supported by a majority of the delegates.

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 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.

303,500 ORDERED IN 11 DAYS

Table listing distribution of leaflets across various locations and counts. Includes entries like Westchester County Committee (20,000), Boston Socialist Club (11,000), etc.

303,500 ORDERED IN 11 DAYS ORDER AT ONCE

Price, \$1.50 per thousand. THE NEW YORK CALL 409 Pearl Street, New York

CHARITY SUBJECT OF CONFERENCE

State Institutions to Be Represented at Watertown October 17-19.

Five important subjects will be discussed at the Twelfth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction, which will be held at Watertown, October 17, 18 and 19. John A. Kingsbury, general agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the conference secretary, in announcing yesterday that the committees had decided to devote the entire time of the conference to child labor, public health, housing, public institutions and children, said:

"In view of the widespread interest in the Empire State in charitable and correctional work, and the increasing demand by large and small communities for the latest and best thought on social subjects, the conference officials have made a special effort to make the Watertown Conference an open forum for the discussion of philanthropic subjects. Lively debates participated in by experts in social and correctional work are anticipated at every session.

"The Committee on the Care and Relief of the Poor in their homes will show how foolish society has been in dealing carelessly with the vagrant and how we should emphasize the need of a different and thorough treatment," added Kingsbury.

Miss Anna B. Pratt, chairman, will present the committee's report, "Vagrancy, Especially in Its Relation to the Home." "Public Outdoor Relief" will be read by Hon. Robert W. Heberd, secretary of the State Board of Charities, and the discussion on this paper will be opened by Mr. Frederick Almy, secretary of the Associated Charities of Buffalo. Prof. A. D. Dean, chief of the division of the vocational schools of the Department of Education of the State of New York, will present a paper on "State Responsibility in Vocational Guidance and Vocational Education," which will be discussed by Dr. E. T. Devine, general secretary of the Charity Organization Society.

The subject of child labor will occupy a leading place in the conference. The report of the Committee on Child Labor will be presented by Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the Consumers' League. George H. Hall, secretary of the New York Child Labor Committee, will read the first paper on "Unrestricted Forms of Child Labor in New York State," and the discussion will be opened by Frederick Almy, of Buffalo, and Miss E. C. Watson, of New York City. A second paper will be read by Miss Pauline Goldmark, of the New York Consumers' League. Miss Goldmark's topic, "Working Papers," will be discussed by Dr. George W. Goler, Health Officer of Rochester, and Miss Jennie Minger, of New York City.

The report of the Committee on Public Health, to be presented by Dr. Goler, will call attention to the necessity for earlier sex education, and for providing an outline of a program for the mother, who must be the teacher

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In this department of knowledge, "A Program of Sex Education" will be presented by Dr. Ira M. Wills, of New York City, and Dr. A. L. Behan, of Canandaigua, N. Y., will open the discussion on this paper. A second paper will be presented by Dr. Paul T. Harper, of Albany, N. Y. His paper will deal with the "Relation of the Obstetrician to a Program of Sex Education." This entire program will, it is announced, deal frankly and vigorously with a most important subject now uppermost in the minds of all thinking men and women.

John Hilder, field secretary of the National Housing Association, will read the report of the Committee on Housing, which will be in the form of a "Program of Housing Reform." The report of the committee deals with the essential points in a housing program designed to secure improvements in the living conditions of a community. A paper by Edmund J. Butler, former Tenement House Commissioner of New York City, will deal with that universal housing evil, the privy. The discussion of this paper will be opened by Dr. Francis E. Fronczak, Health Commissioner of Buffalo. John J. Murphy, the present Tenement House Commissioner of New York City, will read a paper dealing with law enforcement. The discussion of this paper will be opened by Dr. Walter S. Goodale, of Buffalo.

Following the presentation of the report of the Committee on Public Institutions by Robert W. Heberd, Dr. O. F. Lewis, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York, will read a paper on "The Treatment of Defective Delinquents." The discussion on Dr. Lewis' paper will be opened by Percy L. Lang, president of "Crack Colony, Sonoma, N. Y." "The Treatment of Delinquents Outside of Institutions" is the subject which will be treated by Arthur W. Towne, secretary of the New York State Probation Commission, and discussed by Mrs. Jane L. Armstrong, president of the Board of Managers of the Western Refuge House for Women and Others.

The final session of the conference will be in charge of the Committee on Children, of which Dr. Ludwig R. Bernstein, superintendent of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, is chairman. There will be two brief papers presented, one by Dr. Hastings H. Hart, director of the child helping department of the Russell Sage Foundation, dealing with "The Basic Principles Underlying and Efficient Inspection of Child-caring Institutions," and the other, "The Efficient Cottage Mother," by Dr. Charles H. Johnson, superintendent of the Albany Orphan Asylum.

R. W. Wallace, who is chairman of the Committee on Exhibits, promises an exhibit of the charitable and philanthropic work of New York State.

WICKERSHAM "WINS" OVER POWDER TRUST

It's Ready to "Reorganize." Tobacco Trust Petition on October 2.

Attorney General Wickersham's policy of helping the trusts to "reorganize" without hurting themselves bore fruit yesterday when it was announced that the Powder Trust had signified its willingness to behave.

With reference to the Powder Trust Wickersham gave out the following statement:

"A conference was held this afternoon at District Attorney Wise's office, between the Attorney General and W. A. Glasgow, Jr., of Philadelphia, special assistant to the Attorney General representing the government, and T. C. Dupont, president of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Powder Company (known as the Powder Trust), and James M. Townsend, his counsel, with respect to a plan of reorganization in conformity with the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Delaware.

"That decree adjudged that the defendants constituted an unlawful combination in restraint of trade, and an attempt to monopolize interstate commerce in powder and explosives, and ordered the parties to appear before the court on October 16 and submit any suggestions looking to a re-adjustment of reorganization to establish lawful competitive conditions.

"At today's conference the defendant company submitted various suggestions looking toward the formation of a plan of readjustment. No conclusion was reached, and the conference adjourned to meet at a date to be fixed later."

Wickersham held a friendly conference yesterday with judges and trust lawyers as to the "reorganization" of the Tobacco Trust.

In the conference were Judges Ward, Lacombe, and Noyes, of the United States Circuit Court; Mr. Wickersham, Solicitor General Lehman, James B. Duke, president of the tobacco company; Percival S. Hill, vice president; Assistant Attorney General James G. MacReynolds, De Lancey Nicol, W. W. Fuller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, and Julian Parker, of counsel for the tobacco company; William B. Hornblower, representing the British-American Tobacco Company, and Sol M. Stroock, representing the United Cigar Stores Company.

Announcement was made at the conclusion of the conference that a petition would be filed with the United States Circuit Court on October 2, setting forth the proposed plan of dissolution in consonance with the mandate of the Supreme Court.

After the meeting Wickersham said: "We have made progress. It was agreed that the American Tobacco Company will petition the court setting forth a plan for reorganization. Upon its receipt by the court there will be public hearings. There will be no more private hearings."

The date for the hearings, Wickersham said, had not been fixed.

"Would you call this a plan of dissolution?" he was asked.

"I would call it a plan of disintegration," he said, smiling, "or perhaps we might call it a plan of justice."

Lewis Cass Ledyard, who was standing near, looked up and said:

"Why not call it a plan of righteousness?"

Wickersham gave out no statement before the stock market closed yesterday, and still shares declined in consequence. Wall Street cynics grinned and pointed out that this policy of silence, in making a lot of money for those big interests who are able to buy stocks mighty cheap now.

GO TO THE BIG CLOTHING SALE

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Our Entire Stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing Will Be Put On Sale at Unheard of Prices

\$10.00 Men's Suits at \$4.98 About 350 Men's Suits in fancy and plain cloths; all sizes in regulars, slims and stouts, made up to sell as a leader for \$10.00. Sale price..... 4.98	\$12.00 Men's Suits at \$6.57 In this lot you will find fancy worsteds in about 20 different designs; Blue Serges, Black Clays, and unfinished Worsteds made to sell for \$12.00. Sale price..... 6.57	\$12.00 Men's Overcoats at \$6.59 \$4.00 Men's Suits just in from the tailors, hand-tailored and in a variety of cloths which would be hard to duplicate at \$12.00. Sale price..... 6.59
\$15.00 Men's Suits at \$7.98 My Suit at \$15.00 was always a world-beater, how about it now, when you get it at, Sale price..... 7.98	\$18.00 Men's Suits at \$9.98 My \$18 Suit will stand comparison with any \$25.00 custom-made suit you can get; how about it now, when you can get it at, Sale price..... 9.98	\$20.00 Men's Suits at \$11.00 My \$20.00 Suit will stand comparison with any \$30.00 hand-tailored Suit you can get. How about it now, when you get it at, Sale price..... 11.00
Boys' Double Breasted Suits, Knicker Pants; 50 styles to select from; ages 3 to 16; Value \$4.00; sale price 1.98	Men's Fall Topcoats, made to sell for \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00, now \$6.50, \$8.00, \$12.00 and \$15.00.	Men's Dress Trousers, in Plain and Peg Top Cassimeres, Worsteds, Cheviots, Serges; values up to \$5.00; on sale at 1.95

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

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS' UNION
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Always insist on seeing the label.

CAMPAIGN PLANNED ON WHITE PLAGUE

Among the new recruits in the anti-tuberculosis army in this State, is Diana Van Blarcom, who rode No. 1 on the Yale crew this year. Upon graduation, Van Blarcom decided to enter social work and accepted the position as demonstrator of one of the three county hospital exhibits which the State Charities Aid Association is sending into five counties this year. He is in charge of the exhibit now touring in Chautauqua County.

George J. Nelbach, assistant secretary of the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association, said yesterday that the list of counties that have definitely authorized the building of county hospitals has increased to sixteen. The agitation for county hospitals, however, is being carried on in sixteen other counties with possibilities of success bright in nearly every one.

The work of the campaign this year will be in charge of Nelbach who, for three years, was director of local campaigns for the State Charities Aid Association. The extension department of the campaign is in the hands of E. A. Morse, a former newspaper man, and well known throughout the State in public circles.

George W. Disney, of Rochester, has charge of the labor department, having taken the position formerly held by the late Philip V. Danahy, of Albany. Disney is well known in labor circles, having been a national organizer for the International Boot and Shoe Makers' Union.

RABBI FALLS TO DEATH

Moritz Richinsky, 65 years old, a rabbi, fell yesterday from the rear window of his home, on the third floor of the five-story building at 58 Suffolk street. The aged man was still alive when picked up, but died later at the Gouverneur Hospital. Rabbi Richinsky, who lived with his wife and two grown children, was alone at the time. In falling his body struck a fire escape.

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RAPS HIGH COST OF CAB RIDING

Westcott Express Company Admits Raise, Being Under Protection of Bischoff's Decision.

Those who can afford to ride in cabs will sympathize with the plaint of Henry A. Wise Wood, of 1 Madison avenue, who yesterday directed attention to the fact that the Westcott Express Company, which operates the cabs from West Shore, the New York Central, the Lackawanna and the Erie railroads, had raised the rate for the ride within the first zone 50 per cent within the last few months.

"The consequence is," said Wood, "that where formerly one paid 50 cents for a short ride from the Grand Central, one is now obliged to pay 75 cents. Last Friday I took a cab from the Grand Central to the Engineers' Club, in 40th street. It cost me 75 cents for that very short distance. The fare was formerly 50 cents. Such a policy will not add anything to the popularity of the New York Central."

A representative of the Westcott Express Company admitted that the rates had been raised recently for the first zone from 50 cents to 75. It was explained, as if in extenuation, that this had been done gradually so that the public would not feel it.

Under the decision of Justice Bischoff, which declared unconstitutional that provision of the cab regulation that lowered the rates on the ground that it discriminated against the cabs that had meters, the cabs can now charge practically what they like.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

Published by the International Socialist League, New York.

URGES MAYOR TO GRANT OCEAN PARK

Appeal to Call Made by Society Ready to Erect Hospital.

A fight conducted for the last five years for the establishment of the proposed Seaside Park at Far Rockaway has reached its crisis. The final decision is about to be made by Mayor Gaynor, and the Parks and Playgrounds Association and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor are actively at work in an effort to have public sentiment in favor of the park crystallized in a citizens' petition to the Mayor, urging his approval of the change in the city map. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is prepared to start the erection of a seaside hospital for the care of children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, almost before the ink has dried upon the signature of the Mayor, by which the park will be created.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at a meeting last Thursday, finally approved the change in the city map, laying out a seaside park at Rockaway Beach in the Borough of Queens. This action was recommended by a special committee of the board some six weeks ago.

There remains, first, the Mayor's approval to the change in the city map, and secondly, to decide whether the property is to be taken under the pending petition submitted by the Neptune Realty Company, giving the city the right to buy for \$1,225,000, at private sale, all the property constituting the park site; or under another option given the city by the same company, to buy for \$1,225,000 under any award that the Commissioners in Condemnation Proceedings may make.

BREATHING SPOT FOR PEOPLE

The following letter has been received by The New York Call from John A. Kingsbury, general agent of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, commending the support given by this newspaper to the efforts of his and other organizations to provide the needed breathing spot for the people on the broad ocean front at Far Rockaway.

New York, Sept. 23, 1911.

To the Editor of The Call, 409 Pearl Street, New York City:

Dear Sir—The crisis has been reached in the campaign for a seaside park at Far Rockaway which, if provided by the city, will insure the erection by this association of a seaside hospital for the care of children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

This campaign has been carried on for the last five years and will soon be brought to a close successfully if Mayor Gaynor approves of a change in the city map as provided in a resolution adopted Thursday, September 21, by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. If, however, the Mayor declines to approve the change, the efforts of the people of New York to obtain this seaside park will have been in vain and another long delay in the selection by the city of a site for the erection of this hospital by the A. I. C. P. will result.

The Call did yeoman service for this association in its campaign to obtain the necessary \$250,000 fund for the erection of the seaside hospital. You have also in the past advocated the purchase of the seaside park site at Rockaway. In view of this co-operation and a feeling on our part that Mayor Gaynor may not realize the urgent necessity for this park and hospital, and the widespread interest in the project, as shown by the people of New York on various occasions, I venture to ask you to come to our assistance again. I am confident that if you will once more urge

editorially the Mayor to approve the change in the map, and thus remove the only obstacle to the establishing of a seaside park, and point out the efficacy of sea air in the treatment of hip and joint diseases in children, you will have performed a great public service for the people of New York and the 5,000 little hunchbacks and cripples in the congested tenement districts for whom we are endeavoring to provide.

You undoubtedly will recall that this association took up in 1905 the campaign of raising \$250,000 for the erection of this hospital, which will take the place of Sea Breeze Hospital, which was started about ten years ago as a Coney Island sea experiment. The success of this treatment was shown within one year after Sea Breeze Hospital had been in operation.

Following is the Sea Breeze Hospital record since June, 1904:

Number admitted.....	204
Number discharged.....	157
In the hospital:	
Number admitted.....	41
Died.....	6
Of those discharged:	
Cured.....	98
Unimproved.....	14
Arrested.....	45

When the fund had been raised, the association made an offer to the city to donate the hospital, if the city would agree to provide a site and maintain the institution. This offer was accepted by the city several years ago. The fund raised in 1906 has been idle since that time because, for one reason after another, the Board of Estimate delayed the purchase of the land.

I sincerely hope that you will give this appeal your earliest and favorable consideration, as it is quite likely that the Mayor will act within a day or two on the resolution of the Board of Estimate. Very truly yours,

JOHN A. KINGSBURY,
General Agent.

PUBLIC SUPPORT ASKED BY RILS.

At Thursday's meeting the Comptroller recommended that the former option be retained, so that no further delay shall come through wasteful condemnation proceedings. The Comptroller requested, however, that definite action on this matter be deferred until this week, when President Mitchell returns. The matter of the purchase of the site will, therefore, be decided at the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment during the present week. If in the meantime the Mayor's approval to the change in the map is given.

Concluding, a letter sent out to civic leaders and prominent citizens by the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York, Jacob A. Rils, chairman of the Seaside Park Committee of that organization, appeals as follows:

"The all important thing now is the Mayor's approval of the change in the map. This will realize the hopes of the people of New York for a park on the seashore—a hope long deferred. Will you not write to Mayor Gaynor at once and urge that, now that the whole matter is in his hands, he give his prompt approval to the change in the map which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has already approved? Everything depends upon his action this week."

LOS ANGELES BOSSES TO COAX LABOR THERE

(By National Socialist Press.)
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25.—H. G. Otis and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association have evolved a new scheme to drain the country of all the non-union labor and strike-breakers and thugs. George F. Pfaffenberger and E. N. Martin, employees of Otis, have received from the Police Commission permission to open a publicity and employment bureau.

Attractive advertisements are to be given wide circulation and efforts will be made to attract workers from all parts of the country. Labor unions here are preparing to bulletin the country to keep the workers out of a city where there is always great suffering owing to the unemployment of a large number of workers.

Several big strikes are in progress and the market is glutted with labor.

BURNS HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD

"Detective's" Attack on McNamara Lawyer Really Aids Labor Leaders.

(By National Socialist Press.)
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—Detective W. J. Burns was hoist by his own petard, or blown up by an infernal machine of calumny which he, in connection with the District Attorney's office, had prepared for John R. Harrington, an attorney for the McNamara defense.

An affidavit was made by Fremont Older, editor of the San Francisco Bulletin, which disclosed the relationship between the Burns-Fredericks outfit and the Ingersoll-Scullin gang of San Francisco.

Mrs. Lena Ingersoll, a witness for the prosecution, who is said to be prepared to swear to the identity of J. E. McNamara, D. H. Ingersoll and one Scullin, have recently been before the Grand Jury, where it is believed they told a fantastic story to the effect that Attorney John R. Harrington, who has been gathering evidence for the McNamara defense, has offered Mrs. Ingersoll money to testify for the defense.

Harrington was summoned before the Grand Jury, where he is believed to have made statements denying the Ingersoll-Scullin testimony. On his refusal to discuss the McNamara case or to make statements that might have injured the McNamara boys, Harrington was cited to appear and show cause why he should not be sent to jail for contempt of court.

Attorney Harrington appeared in Judge Bordwell's court and gave bail in the amount of \$1,000. This affair was played by Burns and Fredericks as a big card, but their hour of triumph was brief.

The Older affidavit showed something of the character of the Ingersoll-Scullin gang.

Older said that D. H. Ingersoll had come to him in his office in San Francisco in July and said that he wanted to "break into" the McNamara case; that his wife, Mrs. Lena Ingersoll, was on the pay roll of William J. Burns at \$2.50 a day; that she has been promised by some one connected with the prosecution of the McNamaras a house and lot in Los Angeles after the McNamara trial was over.

Ingersoll told Older that Scullin was living with Mrs. Ingersoll, and that the two were playing a game on "rubes" who arrived in San Francisco with the proceeds of their prune crops. He said the woman was a dissolute character, and that she and Scullin were getting a lot of money from Burns, and were willing to swear to whatever the detective wanted.

Older told Ingersoll that he was not personally interested in the case. Then Ingersoll produced copies of letters addressed to Scullin from Sam L. Brown, chief of detectives of District Attorney Fredericks' office in Los Angeles, in which Brown wanted Scullin to sign certain documents, and he would get his money.

This payment was to be made after Scullin had given his testimony before the Grand Jury concerning Harrington. The affidavit shows the nature of the work being done by Burns himself, and gives an insight into the methods that are being used to discredit the defense and to frame up a case against the McNamara boys.

Older's affidavit will be presented in court when Harrington answers to the citation for contempt of court. The local newspapers have an inkling of what is going on, and the whole affair will create a tremendous sensation when it is sprung.

SOCIALIST SPEAKERS WANTED

The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers within the next year, and only a few hundred are now on hand. We need speakers for all parts of the country. We must have speakers with power and influence. We must have speakers who can speak to the masses. We must have speakers who can speak to the masses. We must have speakers who can speak to the masses.

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SPANISH CENSORS SUPPRESS TRUTH

Revolution Too Strong for Alfonso, Reports Corporation Head.

A special cable from Paris in the Tribune yesterday said:

"The revolutionary situation in Spain is worse today than it has been at any time since the execution of Professor Ferrer. Despite the strict censorship that permits the passage of only optimistic press reports, every one vitally interested knows that King Alfonso's government is facing a crisis that threatens its very existence.

"This was the information given today by the Madrid representative of a great American corporation, who is stopping temporarily in Paris.

"When I left Madrid, two days ago," he said, "all the police were armed with rifles, and they patrolled almost deserted streets. Business was at a standstill and official notices were posted everywhere warning the people that at the first outbreak the Civil Governor would be superseded by a Military Governor, and that the entire garrison of 35,000 troops would be called out to maintain order. Despite this, every trade, skilled and unskilled, voted for a general strike.

"Outside of Madrid everything is chaos. The revolutionary fever has again swept every town of any size in Spain, and the government is unable to identify the instigators. It is certain that a revolutionary organization exists, with ramifications throughout the nation, yet it is unable to unearth it.

"The taxes are outrageous," added the correspondent's informant, "as he enumerated on his fingers some of the annual dues which he had to pay. The first is 10 per cent of the annual rent. There is a tax on food, the government taking it for granted that every one eats in proportion to the rent he pays, and is taxed accordingly. I also pay 200 pesetas (\$40) for police protection, and a tax on electricity in addition to indirect taxes of every description on tobacco, amusements and the like."

SANIT & KAHN

329 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

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SOCIALIST SPEAKER ENDS STATE TOUR

Eliot White Tells of Experiences in Five New York Cities,

By ELIOT WHITE.

(Continued from Page 1.) SUFFERN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The last five cities on my itinerary for the New York State organization, Socialist party, were Binghamton, Auburn, Oneida, Troy and Albany, visited September 16 to 20, inclusive.

The local in Binghamton is only about three years old, but is a vigorous youngster. The war is being "carried into the enemy's country" in that important railroad and business center of the southern part of the State, and the meeting arranged for me on the steps of the Courthouse called one of the best audiences I have spoken to out of the Saturday evening crowds on the neighboring thoroughfares. The ample stone steps of the great building provided convenient tiers of seats, making it possible for mothers and children to attend the lecture with their husbands and giving the speaker special opportunity to discuss the vital importance of Socialism to the home and family, where its beneficial influence is still so imperfectly realized.

Attentive Auburn Crowd.

The Auburn meeting on Sunday evening, the 17th, was held inside the Courthouse, which the Comrades, by appropriate placards and posters, had transformed into the semblance of a commodious and immaculate Socialist headquarters. Indeed, the evening's trend of civic sentiment toward Socialism in this city continues as it has evinced itself for the last year and a half, the placards may soon be entitled to permanent positions here. There was an indefinable "weight" and thoughtfulness to this audience which gave it special character among my impressions of this tour, and sent me hunting among quotations from an earlier time of social unrest till I fastened on that confident cry of a first century agitator: "The night is far spent; the day is at hand!"

Weather conditions for the latter half of my trip proved as auspicious as those of the first portion were in-clement, and I was glad that my last three meetings were arranged for out-

CALLAHAN THE BATTER

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 24,000 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$3.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of 1, 75 cents and 35 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 10 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

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

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JOSEPH SCHOOL 266-268 Grand Street Mutual Alliance Bank Building. New Term Begins This Month

doors. The Oneida street-corner audience furnished such a model of attention that the speaker almost wondered what had become of normal opposition. He secured reliable data on this point the next night, September 19, at Troy, where a fusillade of jeers and raucous noises made the first part of the address a kind of blind duel.

Troy's Favorite Cry. The favorite accusation of the Troy wit who shouts his comment at the Socialist speaker appears to be that the latter is "full of prunes," especially inappropriate when the soaring cost of that particular article of diet has made indulgence in it almost prohibitive.

Frequently a chauffeur would single out the group under the archlight for his pleasantry, and sound his motor car's buzzer or horn till stentor himself, with all his fabled lung power, would have acknowledged himself outpointed; then perhaps the lackey would run his car back again almost over the heels of the audience while he repeated his uproar with the horn.

The Troy Comrades certainly have their work cut out for them, but they will not flinch, and may well feel it an honor to be, as they certainly are, "on the firing line."

Albany, the next evening, September 20, the last stopping place on my itinerary, furnished an attendance on a State street corner that surprised me with its size, after what I had heard of the difficulty of Socialist work in this city. Albany may have been a tory city, and continue such for some years yet, but at least the Police Department are beginning to take notice of a change in the workers' sentiment.

The Call has already told how this meeting was interrupted by an order from the neighboring station house, in spite of the fact that for two years the local has conducted meetings undisturbed on this identical corner. The plea now given is that the crowd constitutes a dangerous obstacle to the fire apparatus stationed on this street, in case of an alarm.

Situation Well Handled. The self-control and tactful firmness of Comrades Clinton Pierce, Fred L. Arland, and James Sheehan, when the policeman first ordered the speaking to cease, deserve commendation; the situation was certainly explosive for a few minutes. To Comrade Sheehan, especially, it is owing that the police captain to whom the case was carried had to acknowledge his position untenable, and rescinded his order for the evening, while the patrolman returned to the corner and gave quiet attention to the remainder of the lecture.

The local intended to seek a new corner, even, before this interruption occurred, as the street railroad has built a new curve at the former place, making it too noisy for outdoor speaking, so there will probably be no further immediate trouble. But that the Albany movement will give encouraging evidences of progress in the near future seems to me very probable.

This meeting closed my tour. I visited nineteen cities and towns, and spoke twenty-three times, nine times indoors and fourteen times outdoors. I feel amply repaid for all trouble and effort, by the Comradeship shown me and the opportunities provided to work in behalf of a noble cause.

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SPORTS SHUT OUT THE REDS YANKS TRIM SOX DODGERS WIN AGAIN

Crandall Pitches Flawless Ball and Giants Add Another to Their Big Collection. CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The Giants beat the Reds this afternoon in a quickly and well played game. As a memento of their last game of the season here, the leaders presented to the Cincinnati standard-bearers a coat of whitewash, this being artistically applied. The main factor in the shutting out of the Reds was Otis Crandall, that broad beamed twirler acquitting himself on the emirance with might but credit to his reputation and to the agrandizement of his club.

The game pitched by Crandall was about as flawless as games go. That is to say, his control was such that only a single base on balls marred his work, and there was no waste of effort whatever on his part. He kept the ball on the plate most all the time and comparatively few balls were called on him. Another adjunct in this good control was ability to keep the Reds from making productive hits, and this Crandall had in hand.

The game was a pitcher's battle in fact, for Suggs, though maltreated for seven hits, had excellent control himself and went along in the same business style as Crandall. The fielding was noticeably clean and reliable on both sides, and a factor in Crandall's success was the airtight support accorded him by his comrades. The score:

Table with columns: Name, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Lists stats for New York, Cincinnati, and various players like Devore, Doyle, Snodgrass, Murray, Merrile, Devlin, Herzog, Fletcher, Meyers, Crandall.

THIS WEEK'S BOUTS

Many Good Fighters Will Furnish Entertainment for the Fight Bugs at the Various Clubs. By JOHN J. HAAS.

Tonight at the Twentieth Century Club in the main bout of ten rounds, Young Nitchie, of Philadelphia, is scheduled to meet Harry Stone. Nitchie recently fought a fierce battle with Young Loughrey and is expected to further unobscure his variety of slugging in the course of his bout with Stone. Stone is a great ring general and has met some of the toughest boys in the business, and almost invariably has managed to outpoint them. Teddy Murphy, a clever Boston bantam, will clash with Frankie Callahan, of this city, in another ten round contest. The preliminaries will include Artie Edwards against Banty Lewis, K. O. Eger, against Young Alberts, and Jim Carney against Sailor White.

Friday night both the Twentieth Century and Long Acre clubs hold their second series of contests this week.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

Table with columns: National League, American League. Lists results for Boston-Chicago, Philadelphia-Baltimore, St. Louis-Philadelphia, Boston-Baltimore, Philadelphia-Pittsburgh, Washington-Baltimore, Cleveland-Washington, Washington-Baltimore.

DAHLEN SIGNED AGAIN.

To Continue Management of Brooklyn Dodgers Next Year. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—President Ebbets, of the Brooklyn National League baseball club, today announced here that "Bad Bill" Dahlen again has been signed as manager of the Brooklynites for 1912.

NO WELLS-JOHNSON FIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Wells-Johnson fight, scheduled for October 2, will not take place. Home Secretary Churchill stated tonight that unless the promoters voluntarily abandon the match he will go before a magistrate and have the men bound over to keep the peace. The promoters are understood to have about decided to officially announce that the match has been abandoned.

Back Up Ray Fisher's Effective Pitching With Fine Playing and Easily Beat Chicago. The Highlanders easily subdued the Chicago White Sox at American League Park yesterday, taking the score of 7 to 3. The game was finely played by the Hillmen, who backed up Ray Fisher's effective pitching like real champions. Fisher kept the hits scattered and controlled his speedy delivery beautifully. He gave one base on balls and struck out six. In short, he had an iron grip on the visitors practically at all stages of the proceedings.

Curry, a new second baseman secured from the Reading club of the Tri-State League, received his first trial with the locals. In point of skill as a fielder he did not prove a disappointment, as he handled ground hits and fly balls very cleverly. As a batsman he didn't accomplish much, but one game doesn't always show true worth.

Chase still hobbled and Knight played another superb game at first base. He saved at least one run when he caught a wild throw from Fisher with one hand. Daniels was also on deck with a four bagger and a brilliant catch, while Dolan's daring base stealing was another feature. The White Sox were handicapped in the box. Scott "had nothing," so he gave way to Hovlik, who was too wild to be effective. Coupled with these faults were some costly errors and a home headed play by Lord, who failed to third base for an out that killed off a rally. The score:

Table with columns: Name, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Lists stats for Chicago, New York, and various players like McConnell, Lord, McIntyre, Bodde, Barrows, Tannehill, Collins, Block, Hovlik, Scott, Lange, Callahan.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

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

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns: National League, American League. Lists standings for various teams like New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston.

MUSIC

COMMONWEALTH BAND TO HYMN "KOL NIDRE" IN ARMORY NEXT SUNDAY.

By Harry Chappin Planner. So popular an offering did the "Norwegian Rhapsody" of Svendsen prove, when rendered at the initial concert of the Commonwealth Symphony Concert, in the 69th Regiment Armory, on September 17, that the symphonic legend "Zoraida," of the Scandinavian composer, has been selected by Ross Jungnickel, conductor of the Commonwealth Orchestra, for the second concert of the organization, which is to take place next Sunday afternoon, within the same armory. Massenet, the French composer, will be represented on the program by his brilliant concert overture, "Phaedre," and his orchestral suite, "Fairy Scenes." Other classic offerings announced are the overture to Wagner's grand opera, "Tannhauser," and Wotan's Farewell and the Magis Fire Scene from act 3 of "Die Walkure," also by Wagner, and variations from the D-minor Quartet of Schubert, arranged for string orchestra.

An strikingly attractive feature of the concert will be the rendition, as an orchestral adagio movement, of the great Hebrew hymn, "Kol Nidre." The soloists will be Mme. Vellari, soprano, and Alfred Warsba, tenor. They will be heard in arias to be later announced.

Admission to the concert will be 25 and 50 cents, at the box office of the armory; 25 cents for wage earners and teachers, and 10 cents for children. If bought in advance at the offices of Julius Hopp, managing director of the Wage Earners Theater Leagues, Room 302, 1416 Broadway, or Miss Pauline Wilderman, 165 East Broadway. Branches of the Wage Earners Theater Leagues and representatives of the public schools may obtain, upon application, an number of tickets for sale, which may be returned before the concert, if unsold.

Mme. Corinne Rider-Kelsey and Claude Cunningham will be heard in six duet numbers for soprano and baritone when, on the evening of Thursday, October 12, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, they open the concert season of the Brooklyn In-

stitute of Arts and Sciences with a song recital. The program will begin with the duet from Mozart's opera "Don Giovanni"—"Là ci darem," which will be followed by Beethoven's "Nuit d'Azur." Another operatic excerpt—"Legere Hieronelles" from Thomas' "Mignon"—they will also render in concert. The complete program follows: La ci darem (Don Giovanni).....Mozart. Nuit d'azur.....Beethoven. Madame Rider-Kelsey and Mr. Cunningham. In questa tomba.....Beethoven. Ich liebe dich.....Beethoven. Der Wachelstein.....Beethoven. Mr. Cunningham. Die Forelle.....Schubert. Die Mainacht.....Brahms. Mit einer Wasserlilie.....Grieg. Mustafalen Spruchlein.....Wolf. Madame Rider-Kelsey. Au bord de l'eau.....Paladilhe. Legeres hieronelles (Mignon).....Thomas. Madame Rider-Kelsey and Mr. Cunningham. Le pauvre Laboureur (Chanson de la Bresse).....Old French. Au clair du la Lune.....Lull. Chassant dans nos forets (Pastorale), (Old French).....Faure. Le sais tu Bien.....Fierce. Mr. Cunningham. April.....Wilson. Memory.....Meadley. Life.....Meadley. June.....Downing. Madame Rider-Kelsey. Liebesprobe.....Cornelius. Staudenchen.....Herman. Madame Rider-Kelsey and Mr. Cunningham. Music lovers of Brooklyn will recall Mme. Rider-Kelsey when she was a leading soprano singer of Brooklyn at the First Presbyterian Church, under the directorship of R. Huntington Woodman. Claude Cunningham has also been as a church singer, and rose to a high place in that capacity in Manhattan.

According to a late Boston dispatch yesterday Boston will pay something like \$75,000 to hear the Boston Symphony concert this season. Up to noon yesterday the auction of seats had brought in about \$20,000 for the "315" seats alone.

Drive Two Pirate Pitchers to the Tall and Waving and Take Second Game of Series. PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 25.—Otto Miller did some clouting this afternoon and Nap Rucker held Pittsburgh at the right time with the result that the Dodgers took their second victory from Clarke's slumping crew. Miller didn't do so badly for a young fellow. He drove in two of the Dodgers' runs and scored one himself.

Dahlen's men did some tall hitting during the fray, and in the fourth inning they drove Hendrix, a Kansas recruit, to the timber. Ferry, who supplanted him, did not fare much better, and when the smoke cleared away in the fifth Camnitz was on the mound. Five runs up to that point proved sufficient to win, for neither side did any further scoring. The score:

Table with columns: Name, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Lists stats for Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, and various players like Carey, Campbell, Kelly, Wilson, Keene, Wagner, Miller, Byrne, McCarthy, Simon, Hendrix, Petry, Camnitz, Slesch, Gardner.

Totals..... 38 4 11 27 15 2. Brooklyn, AB, R, H, O, A, E. Northern, cf..... 4 1 2 3 1 0. Daubert, 1b..... 4 1 1 7 0 0. Carey, cf..... 4 1 1 0 0 0. Smith, 3b..... 4 0 1 1 0 1. Tooley, rf..... 4 0 1 2 4 1. Coulson, cf..... 4 1 1 0 0 0. Stark, 2b..... 4 1 2 6 0 0. O. Miller, c..... 4 1 3 5 0 0. Rucker, p..... 3 0 1 1 3 1.

Totals..... 34 5 11 27 8 3. *Batted for Campbell in ninth. *Batted for Wilson in ninth. *Batted for Camnitz in eighth. Pittsburgh..... 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4. Brooklyn..... 2 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 5.

DIXON TO TALK WITH GOVERNOR DIX TODAY

The State Athletic Commission will decide on Thursday whether or not to revoke the license of the Madison Square Athletic Club, the organization controlled by Pat Powers and Harry Pollok. John J. Dixon wants to have a talk with Governor Dix before definite action is taken. Dixon is going to Albany today to see the Governor.

It was expected that the club's license would be taken away when the commission met yesterday. Commissioner O'Neil, who says that the club's lease of Madison Square Garden is not bona fide, got word from the Governor's secretary, he says, to vote for revoking the lease.

Hubert Henry Davies' new comedy, "A Single Man," now being performed by John Drew and an excellent company at the Empire Theater, does not contain as sterling qualities of satire and intellectual appeal as that other comedy of his, "The Mollusc," nor does it hit so sharply and effectually on certain practices peculiar to the idle rich as did Somerset Maugham's "Smith," of last year, but nevertheless it is good entertainment, and it provides Mr. Drew with a part to which he is admirably adapted, and from which he extracts the utmost possible amount of humor. There is once again in "A Single Man" which is worth going to see for itself alone, so unforced is it in humor and sentiment, and so thoroughly well played, is it by Mr. Drew and Mary Boland, the latter renewing the favorable impression she made as the servant maid in "Smith" last season.

I suppose we may take it as a reflection of the growing democratic spirit of the time that a dramatist, and an English dramatist at that, is not afraid to have his principal character, a man of culture, refinement and intellect, marry a woman beneath him in the social scale, in preference to other women of equal, or even superior, station. Last year, in "Smith," Mr. Drew, as a wealthy Australian gentleman farmer, fell in love with and married a servant maid, very much to the disgust of his aristocratic relatives. This disgust found an echo in the protest of a highly refined and sensitive alleged American humorist against an actor of Mr. Drew's standing and quality being displayed as making love to "a member of the House-Maids' Union." This year, in "A Single Man," it is a stenographer whom he chooses; his private secretary, it is true, but still a stenographer, working for wages, or "a salary," to be conventionally exact. Somehow, English dramatists can do these things without compunction and with impunity, while American dramatists, democratic though we claim to be, seem to be more subservient to the social standard established by the parvenu rich of this country.

In fact, the only two people in Mr. Davies' play who are shown to have any brains or any suggestion of intellect, are an author and his secretary. All the others are as vacuous and stupid as a life of comfortable idleness and aimless occupation is likely to make any one. The contrast presented is a striking one, whether Mr. Davies meant it or not, and I am prepared, after the keen satire of "The Mollusc," to believe that he did.

The scene of the play is laid in Surrey, at the home of Robin Worthington, a successful author, and the single man, in whom the interest centers. At the age of 43 he suddenly becomes possessed of a desire to get married; it is springtime, and he has been affected partially by the sight of "the woods and fields filled with family life." He is attracted by a pretty, fluffy young creature named Maggie Cottrell, to whom he becomes engaged against the protests of his brother, Henry, and his wife, Isabella, who are visiting him. Isabella has other plans for Robin. She has sent for an old school friend, Louise Parker, to come on and capture him. Isabella protests that Maggie is too young for Robin, but she rejoins "I may be too old for her, but she is not too young for me." Miss Parker arrives only to learn of Robin and Maggie's engagement. Meanwhile, Miss Hespeltine, who has been Robin's amanuensis for five years, notifies him, to his surprise, that she does not intend to remain in his employ after he is married.

Robin soon tired of his engagement to Maggie. He finds she is too young, too playful, too thoughtless for constant association with him. It is impossible for him to keep pace with her intense physical activities. "I like to run about like a little field mouse," she says. "Don't you like sometimes to bask like a lizard?" he asks. Louise Parker, on the other hand, has remained, and pursues a persistent campaign to wean Robin from Maggie, to the shame and anger of Isabella, who believes the engaged Robin should now be left alone. Louise and Isabella quarrel furiously, like a couple of tabbies, but Louise persists in her maneuvers. Meanwhile, Robin's work has been neglected during his courtship of Maggie, until Miss Hespeltine rebukes him. He begins to wake up, and the process is accelerated by an interview with Miss Hespeltine, in which he, for the first time, is made aware that she loves him. This comes as a shock to him. He has never thought of her in that light. He has always, as he says, "felt comfortable with Miss Hespeltine in the room. Talking with her is like speaking one's thoughts aloud." "What is she like?"

I don't know, I see so much of her. Now he begins to perceive how essential she has become to him. The culmination of this revelation is left alone in his study, having accused himself from attending a party to which his brother, his sister-in-law, and Miss Parker have gone, the latter greatly against her will. Miss Hespeltine comes to consult Robin about a corrected manuscript, and he persuades her to remain to dinner with him. Then follows the best scene in the play, a scene exquisite in its delicate humor and human feeling, and exquisitely charming.

There is champagne, it gets into Miss Hespeltine's conversation, and she talks freely. She has lived a lonely life and her bottled-up thoughts and feelings bubble up. No, she is not intoxicated, not even "under the influence." She is merely excited by the occasion and talkative. Robin is astonished by her eloquence, her depth of character, feeling and cleverness. "Why, you are a dreamer," he says. "More than half a woman's life is made up of dreams—she could not live otherwise," she replies. The more Robin regards and listens to her, the more he realizes what she means to him, and what he has missed during the preceding five years. He has been too busy to notice this charming woman. "What a lot of time one wastes by attending to one's work," he murmurs sadly. The scene ends with Robin embracing her, to be caught by Louise Parker, who abruptly enters the room.

Of course, this brings a crisis, and almost a scandal. Eventually, however, Robin's engagement with Maggie is broken off, Miss Parker is hustled off the premises, and Robin and Miss Hespeltine are left free to come together. This story, thin as it may appear, is told smoothly and rapidly, with many pungent epigrams and smart sallies. The characterization is clear and skillful. Some of the speeches of Louise Parker and Lady Cottrell, Maggie's mother, are particularly good. The latter gives vent to a homily on the virtues of early and prolific marriage for women that sounds decidedly old-fashioned, and is intended to be. Lady Cottrell has her own ideas about things. "How can you tell whether a woman is respectable or not?" demands Louise Parker of her. "I can sniff the difference," she replies tartly. As Robin, who is rather ingenious and unsophisticated for a popular middle-aged novelist, Mr. Drew has never been more effective. His absolute self-control, physical and vocal, is delightful, and his various scenes (and he is on the stage most of the time) evoke genuine amusement. Mary Boland, as the capable, self-respecting, sincere Miss Hespeltine; Thelma Lawton, as the exasperating, blundering Louise Parker; Carroll McComa, as Isabella; Clara T. Bracy, as Lady Cottrell, and Ivan Simpson, as Henry Worthington, were all that could be desired. Cecelia Radcliffe, in the small part of Mrs. Higon, the housekeeper, deserves special mention for keeping in the picture. Altogether, a bright and clever entertainment, with enough truthful observation of life, to give it solidity and lift it above superficiality. At any rate, it does not insult the intelligence as do some current plays of American manufacture.

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DRAMA JOHN DREW IN "A SINGLE MAN" AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE. By William Mallory.

Hubert Henry Davies' new comedy, "A Single Man," now being performed by John Drew and an excellent company at the Empire Theater, does not contain as sterling qualities of satire and intellectual appeal as that other comedy of his, "The Mollusc," nor does it hit so sharply and effectually on certain practices peculiar to the idle rich as did Somerset Maugham's "Smith," of last year, but nevertheless it is good entertainment, and it provides Mr. Drew with a part to which he is admirably adapted, and from which he extracts the utmost possible amount of humor. There is once again in "A Single Man" which is worth going to see for itself alone, so unforced is it in humor and sentiment, and so thoroughly well played, is it by Mr. Drew and Mary Boland, the latter renewing the favorable impression she made as the servant maid in "Smith" last season.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air Meetings. Branch 4—43d street and Eighth Avenue, W. B. Killgibb.

MEETINGS TODAY

Branch 1—Battery Park, Dan White. Branch 4 Meets Tonight. Branch 4 will hold a regular meeting tonight at Turn Hall, 305 West 14th street.

Socialist School Union Meets.

The last regular meeting of the Socialist School Union of Greater New York was held at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, on Tuesday, September 21.

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Labor Lyceum

140 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Conducted and controlled by the Labor Lyceum and other Organizations. Telephone 5261 Williamsburg.

appear in the October issue of the Young Socialist Magazine. A plan of lesson outlines for older children is being prepared by Comrade Lucien Sanial and will be ready for November.

BROOKLYN. Open Air Meetings.

Beard and Dwight streets, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon. Dikeman and Ferris street, Jean J. Corneil.

OTHER MEETINGS.

11th and 17th A. D.'s—499 Lexington Avenue.

Wake Up, 11th and 17th A. D. Members!

Tonight is the last meeting of the 11th and 17th A. D. at 499 Lexington Avenue. It is imperative that all members should attend.

Minutes Central Committee.

The Central Committee of Local Kings met at party headquarters, 957 Willoughby Avenue, Saturday, September 23. J. Weil was elected chairman.

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that a new trial be granted him on the charges preferred by M. Fruchter against him, as he believed that the Grievance Committee that tried the case was prejudiced.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

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

National Committeeman J. N. Morrison, of Arizona, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of September 16, relating to Winfield R. Gaylord's connection with the Missouri controversy.

The National Office has received an order from Local Philadelphia for 100,000 platforms and leaflets for free distribution.

An order for 100 copies of Congressman Berger's tariff speech has been received at the National Headquarters from E. W. Darling, Pa-pete Tahiti, Society Isles.

National Committeeman William Inderelst, of Connecticut, supports the motion of National Committeeman J. N. Morrison, of Arizona, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of September 16, relating to Winfield R. Gaylord's connection with the Missouri controversy.

He also supports the motion of National Committeeman J. Rosett, of Maryland, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of September 16, relating to the publication of a Weekly Bulletin of Socialist Information.

Conrade Inderelst also adds: "I must say that the State secretary from Missouri is right in his protest, you have no legal right to call for nomination of officers before Comrade Berry's motion is settled."

The call for nominations was sent out on August 30, before the Berry motion was put. It was sent out on the theory that the National Constitution, Article 12, section 8, makes it imperative for the National Executive Committee to proceed with the referendum on receipt of a petition believed by it to be sufficient.

National Committee Motion No. 5 restraining the National Executive Committee from conducting referendum in Missouri, upon which vote closed September 22, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 24; no, 22; not voting, 25. The election has accordingly been abandoned.

The Woman's National Committee is making special effort to reach the children. The earnest men and women in the Socialist party are eagerly inquiring for something to place in the hands of the children that will give them a true understanding of social conditions and make them intelligently conscious of their own class interests.

There is a magazine devoted entirely to this very work. It is filled with history, interesting stories, everything to interest and be in the home of every Socialist. The Young Socialist's Magazine should be in the home of every Socialist. Do you want your child to develop into a class conscious, scientific Socialist? Then subscribe today for the Young Socialist's Magazine. Address 15 Spruce street, New York City. Price, 50 cents per year.

The National Executive Committee by vote has extended the organizing tour of E. J. Squier for a period of six weeks.

Vote on National Referendum "C." 1911, will close at the national headquarters on October 2. Reports of votes received after that date cannot be counted.

National Organizers and Lecturers. John W. Brown—October 1-10, West Virginia; under direction of the State Committee.

Thomas L. Bule—October 1-4, Bentley, La.; en route, 6-8, New Verda.

John P. Burke—October 1-16, New Hampshire; under direction of the State Committee.

Robert Rix LaMonte—October 1-31, New York; under direction of the State Committee.

Lena Morrow Lewis—October 1, Binghamton, N. Y.; 2, Cortland; 3, Syracuse; 4, Utica; 5, Frankford; 6, Iilon; 7, en route.

E. J. Squier—October 1-31, Vermont; under direction of the State Committee.

Dan A. White—October 2, Stamford, Conn.; 3, Bridgeport; 4, New Haven; 5, Hartford; 6, Springfield, Mass.; 7, Worcester; 8, Boston.

The above are the only speakers working under the direction of the National Office.

JOHN M. WORK, Acting National Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Branch No. 84, Benevolent Society of the United States for Propagation of Cremation, meets this evening at 8 o'clock at 15 McDougal street, Brooklyn. All members should attend.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers will hold its annual meeting and election of officers on Thursday, October 5, 5 p.m., at the Metropolitan Life Building, 23d street and Madison Avenue, in the assembly room on the eleventh floor.

A regular meeting of the McNamara Defense Conference will be held tonight at 957 Willoughby Avenue (Socialist party headquarters), at 8 o'clock. All delegates should attend. Important business.

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WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 688 Columbus Ave., bet. 21st and 22d Sts. REPAIRS.

RELATIVES OF TIMES' DEAD-FIGHT OTIS

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—In addition to bringing suits for damages against the Times Publishing Company, a number of the families of the victims of the fire and explosion are threatening to bring injunction proceedings against H. G. Otis to prevent him from placing libelous, or at least, outrageous epithets over their dead.

Otis has been preparing to spring a sensation on October 1, when he plans to erect a monument to the men who perished in the gas explosion and fire that sent twenty workers to their death in his old ramshackle building a year ago.

The whole affair became known when relatives sought legal advice as to the best way to prevent Otis from placing the names of their dead on the monument. The letter was sent out in order to keep some of the most timid from suing the company before October 1, the date when all claims must be in or they will be made invalid by the statute of limitations. In his bombastic circular letter Otis says the plan is to have an inscription that will state that the men were the victims of "conspiracy, dynamite and fire—the crime of the century."

On another side of the monument will be erected from Burdett's infamous sermon in which he cried aloud for blood atonement, and asked the people of Los Angeles to go forth and avenge the murder of the men. All of this savagery is to be indulged in at the hour when the promises are being made that the union men now in Los Angeles jail are to have a "fair trial."

Louis Courday, whose son was among the dead, declares he will ask for an injunction against Otis, and will push his suit against the Times company. He declares there is an abundance of evidence that will show that the fire preceded a gas explosion and that a conflagration followed it.

Otis is defending himself against charges of publishing and circulating obscene and indecent literature—the Times; he is defending his paper against charges of criminal libel, now suits for damages in connection with the fire and injunction suits are pending on the ghoulis monument case.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

Branch 2 of the Co-operative League will meet this evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton Avenue, near 169th street. A report of the business of the hat store, which is located at 159 Division street, will be given. All members are requested to come and pay for their shares or buy additional shares.

The league has rented Kessler's new theater for the performance of October 30, and all those paying for their shares will receive as a bonus in tickets the value of one-half such amount.

SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

PADUA, Italy, Sept. 25.—Many Socialists were arrested here yesterday following a mass meeting in which the Socialist participants clashed with a delegation of "Nationalists." A discussion between the conflicting elements was marked by the exchange of blows.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

For Week Ended September 23, 1911.

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund, including F. T. Harris, Anna Witt, J. Lichtenfeld, etc.

PHILADELPHIA. Open Air Meetings.

28th and Girard, M. A. Leary and Sam Clark.

NATIONAL NOTES

The Socialist party of Arizona met in State convention at Phoenix, September 25, to nominate a State ticket and formulate a State platform.

The referendum vote taken on the results of the convention of the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau, held at Boston, Mass., May 27-30, 1911, has just closed. The following Comrades were elected members of the Executive Committee: From New York, M. Gillis, Alex. Rahm, A. I. Ship-lacoff, J. Panken, I. Solusky, and A. Sh. Sacks; from Pennsylvania, H. Frankel; from Connecticut, Charles Chaikin; from New Jersey, L. Cohen; from Massachusetts, L. Silberman; from New York, J. J. Silberman; from New York City, was elected fraternal delegate to the next national convention of the Socialist party.

Any one knowing of the whereabouts of Morris Townsend, formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich., will please notify R. J. Warn, 437 South Division street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

National Committeeman Dan Hogan, of Arkansas, supports the motion of

NOTORIOUS PUBLISHER MAY BE ENJOINED FROM INSULTING VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

MADISON AVE., 200 (122d st.)—Elegant 2 room modern flat, bath, steam heat, hot water; \$12.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

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115TH ST., 228 E.—Excellent front and back parlor; all conveniences; reasonable; parties four; "L" two blocks. Thomas Kelly.

CREMATION SOCIETY MEETS.

Various Routine Business Transacted. Applications for Membership.

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The financial secretary was excused on account of sickness. Letters from N. E. B. in reference to the new start in numbers from No. 1 to No. 10 inclusive, and another inclosing the quarterly report of the branch, were accepted.

From Dr. M. S. Calman, 26 East 106th street, New York City, was referred to the N. E. B. for information, and the secretary instructed to notify him of its disposition. Three applications for membership were received, and it was moved they take the regular course. Peter Debusman, Johanette Debusman, and Epil Von Honen presented the applications. Under good and welfare the recording secretary was instructed to inform those who are willing to join of the place, time and date of our next meeting. Financial reports were accepted.

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

For Week Ended September 23, 1911.

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund, including F. T. Harris, Anna Witt, J. Lichtenfeld, etc.

Classified Advertisements

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Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 112d St. Free employment bureau, Hours 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Saturday at 10 p.m.

JOINT LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, "Benevolent Workmen of Newark, N. J."

meets first and third Tuesday evenings every month, at 615th St., 68 South Orange Ave., Newark, N. J.

BREWERS' UNION, Local No. 66, meets first and third Sunday each month, P. M., at 300 West 142d St., Manhattan, N. Y.

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The Call



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THE FOOD BOYCOTT LUNACY

The Sugar Trust, which an indignant and outraged nation scolded, rebuked, threatened, prosecuted and fined, submitted meekly, paid the fines and restored some of the money it stole, and then, like the good business concern it is, pushed up the price of sugar so as to get back what it disgorged—and a little more. This happens to be the preserving season, and every housewife is hurriedly bottling fruits and jellies to be used during the winter. The action of the Sugar Trust has naturally caused indignation. It has also prevented many housewives from carrying out their plans, because they have not the money to pay the increased cost of the sugar.

It is now reported, from New Jersey, that many families have held an indignation meeting and decided to boycott the Sugar Trust.

As an act of punishment for the Sugar Trust it is as sensible as the form of revenge formerly practiced by the Japanese. If one Japanese insulted or wronged another, the injured man had a neat way of getting back. He would secretly steal round to the home of the one who had wronged him and, on the honorable doorstep, commit harakiri. With a dexterous stroke of the knife he would disembowel himself, and the man who had wronged him would feel ever so regretful.

People of coarse, western fiber cannot quite see the sense of such a proceeding. It is too much like biting off your nose to spite your face, or refusing to partake of necessary foods because those who illegally control them extort too much money for them.

If the sugar boycott gained any headway, an accident might happen to a big stock of sugar which would cause a genuine shortage. Then, in justice to itself, the Sugar Trust would really have to charge more to reimburse itself for its loss.

This announced sugar boycott is not the first thing of its kind we have had in recent years. There was a meat boycott which gained quite a number of adherents and threw such fear into the hearts of the beef barons that they pushed the price up still higher so as not to lose anything through the action of the boycotters.

This food boycott is essentially one of the worst pieces of folly imaginable. It is the admission that the trusts have a right to rob the consumer. Usually this right is granted, but when the trusts try to take what is considered too much, when their demands become exorbitant and result in general suffering, then some of the consumers get together and decide, in order to punish the trusts, to suffer still more.

If the trusts are conceded the privilege of making "reasonable profits," the trusts, knowing best what is good for themselves, have the right to decide what constitutes reasonable profits. If you grant a man or set of men the right to beat you or rob you to a "reasonable" extent, they are in a position to know best what satisfies them. So if the right is conceded to what works so disastrously to you, there is no use kicking at what seems excessive. Just grin and bear the beating. Just be courageous, and if you are not able to buy enough to eat, cheerfully and hopefully turn over to those who control the food supply as much money as you have. Later on they may possibly lower prices, and you will be happy again.

It is the contention of the Socialists that the beef barons, the sugar magnates, and all others have utterly no right to any profits whatever. There is no righteous robbery, and production for private profit is robbery. There is utterly no use boycotting the trusts, because the trusts still hold the goods we need. There is no use fining the trusts, because the trusts will get back more than the cost of the fines by increasing the price of products. There is no use trying to frighten the trusts, because through their control of governmental forces the trusts really rule. There is no use supplicating the trusts and begging them to be good. They are not in business for their health, and real goodness means the annihilation of the exploiters.

Instead of wasting their energies in forming boycott associations, injuring their bodies by denying themselves proper sustenance and degrading themselves by permitting the trusts to continue their depredations, the boycotters should use all their power to place in the hands of society those industries which have become social in their nature.

Nothing could be more absurd than for human beings to be in want when plenty of food exists. That absurdity exists as yet in every nation on earth. Nothing could be more monstrous than for society to permit a few individuals, for their own advantage, to control social wealth. That monstrosity is the basis of capitalist society.

There is no shortage of food or clothing. There is simply a shortage of intelligence, social intelligence. But in spite of the fact that there is no shortage, there are suffering and want. That is inevitable and will continue while the people turn the control of their business over to private individuals.

A TEST FOR THE GENERAL STRIKE

To those Socialists who are now speculating on the utility of the general strike as a policy for paralyzing the military activities of capitalist governments, no better test perhaps could be asked than that the Socialists and working class of Italy should make the initial trial.

If the reports in yesterday's press dispatches can be relied upon, the Italian ruling classes are on the very brink of a rupture with Turkey, over the attempt of the former to grab Tripoli, one of the Barbary States, and a suzerainty of the Turkish Empire.

Thoroughly alive to the situation, the working class of Milan and vicinity called together an enormous mass meeting and resolved unanimously on initiating a general strike, in case the grab should be persisted in.

If it should be, there is no manner of doubt that the Italian working class will carry out their resolve, with all the power they possess. Fortunately they are in a peculiarly advantageous position to make such a move effective. They have had perhaps more experience with this policy than any other people, the general strike having been used among the agriculturists of the northern provinces very effectively in the last few years to bring the employing, land-owning classes to terms. And out of these struggles have grown federations and associations of the workers, which have continually increased in strength ever since.

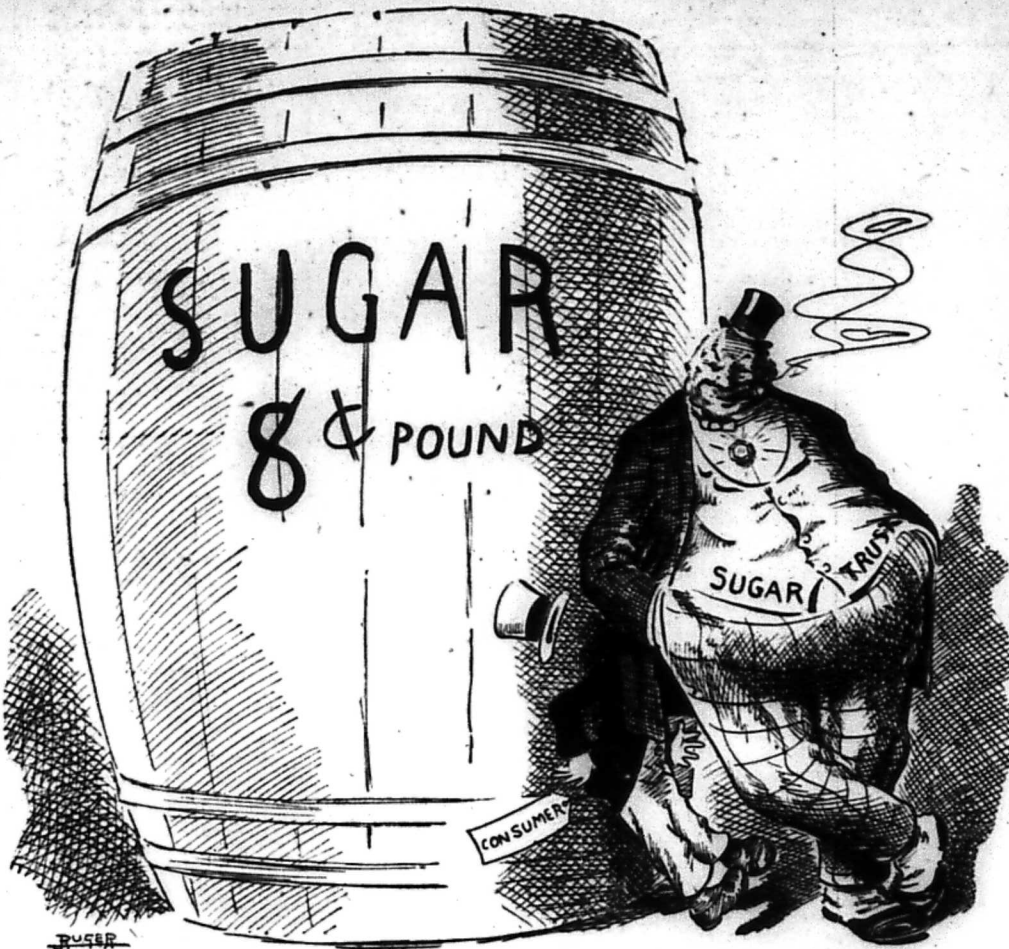
Also the railroads of Italy are much more under the control of the employes than in any other country, and there is no doubt that a general strike called by these workers would far exceed in thoroughness the recent railroad strike in England. Also there is no move which would more effectively paralyze the military projects of the ruling class than a complete tying up of communications, and at the same time give to the working class of other European countries a line on what they might accomplish under similar circumstances.

Besides all this, the Italian working class has had, beyond all others, a most disastrous experience very recently with capitalist warfare. It is but a few years since that some 30,000 Italian peasant soldiers were slaughtered in the mountains of Abyssinia, in an attempt to carry out a similar grab that their ruling class now propose in Tripoli.

Most of these battles were accompanied by butcheries and mutilations of the wounded too horrible to describe. The poet laureate of British Imperialism, Rudyard Kipling, alludes to these peculiar

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page

SQUEEZE ME AND I'LL SQUEEZE YOU



1912—THE END OF AN EPOCH

By FRANK BOHN.

The past six months have been rich with events which now mark the direction of the new currents. On November 5, 1912, we shall know whether these strange new forces are to be impelled along their way by the gigantic powers of national government, or whether for a period of four years they are to be blocked by reaction, with the capital of reaction at Washington, D. C.

With the nomination of McKinley by the Republican party, and Bryan by the Democratic party in 1896, up to and during the special session of Congress this year, the political forces moved along straight lines, and can easily be comprehended. In 1896, the Republican party was reorganized by Mark Hanna. Mark Hanna was easily the most powerful and far-seeing American politician since the Civil War. His time of power from the nomination of McKinley in 1896 until the latter's death, in 1901, was the most momentous period in American history since 1861-5. It was the period of the organization of the first great group of trusts. The balance of power in American industrial and commercial life passed to the great Wall Street group, which since then have, with unlimited nerve and away, tyrannized the nation. Mark Hanna was its prophet and political general.

In opposition to this mighty constructive power in industry and politics stood the middle class, captained first by William Jennings Bryan, then by Theodore Roosevelt, and finally by Robert M. La Follette.

The single cry of these three great popular leaders has been "Bust the trusts." They have wielded large political power both in and out of office. They have retired from place and influence the Republican "Old Guard," Aldrich, Hale, Burrows and Foraker. Yet they accomplished nothing. One way or another the trusts were bound to rule. Political opposition, backed by the middle class, might build a political career, but it would not "bust the trusts."

The Work of William Howard Taft.

It has remained for Taft to complete the work so well begun by Mark Hanna. Why this "conservative" agent of the trusts was nominated by Theodore Roosevelt has long been surmised. His slow mind, his uninteresting personality, and his tendency to commit ridiculous political blunders were meant by Roosevelt to force the Republican party in 1912 to again nominate Roosevelt. The nomination of Taft by his predecessor was undoubtedly the most Machiavellian piece of politics ever worked in America. Its final failure next year will be due to primary political forces over which no man nor group of men can control.

Taft was exactly the man needed by the constructive, progressive forces of American life at this time. Out of a hundred trusts there must be organized the single great trust—the industrial empire of North America. This great trust was bound to be developed by the group which controlled the nation's credit system. This group needed, above all things, to be let alone. It required for President a lawyer, and by all means, if possible to secure, a fat lawyer—one who saw the forms, but not the forces behind them. William Howard Taft was just the man "to preserve and defend the Constitution of the United States." And the Constitution of the United States needed little mending. Had it been written by Mark Hanna in 1897 it could hardly have been better suited for the purpose of the trust oligarchy.

One difficulty remained to be gotten out of the way. That was the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The passage of this law was an egregious blunder for which capitalism has long since atoned. It was passed in the years of the growing vote of the Populist party. John Sherman and his colleagues were driven by the debt-ridden farmers of the West to devise this piece of impossibility in 1891. Its existence was so widely advertised by Roosevelt that it must need be altered. The trusts were here. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law stated that they must be gone. That law must be amended. How? The slow mind of the "interesting" President was ready with an answer, which would

have done honor to John Marshall and Mark Hanna combined. This dangerous law should be amended by court decision. Taft appointed as the members of his cabinet a group of safe and sane corporation lawyers. He followed this by appointing to membership on the Supreme Court a group of four corporation hirelings whose selection, in face of the bitter popular opposition to the trusts, was simply cold blooded. Only ignorance of the public mind and a hopeless inaptness for practical politics, coupled with a desire to serve the interests of Wall Street, can account for those appointments.

The Great Trust Decisions.

The Supreme Court "anti-trust" decisions of 1911 were legislative in character. They did far more than merely rewrite the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The Supreme Court declared that it was to decide in what cases the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was to be enforced and in what cases it was to be annulled, and so placed itself outspokenly above Congress and the President as the lawmaking power of the land. The Supreme Court thus took the last and most important of those steps which have led to the realization of the absolute power of the Supreme Court. With all the slyness of John Marshall himself the court seized the opportunity furnished by the Standard Oil case to make itself popular by ordering the dissolution of the black beast among the trusts, while at the same time vastly increasing its own power.

These great decisions cleared the way for that apparent reversal of policy on the part of both the political sponsors of the trust oligarchy and the insurgents which give occasion for the peculiar title of the present discussion.

The gist of the whole matter is simply this: During this year and the next, insurrection under the leadership of Senator La Follette must completely revolutionize itself. Instead of crying "Bust the trusts," it will demand public ownership of the trusts. Of course the first demand will be nationalization of railroads, telegraphs, telephones and municipalization of all local public services. This position, to which the logic of events has long been forcing the middle class, is now absolutely thrust upon them by the absolutism of the Supreme Court. What effect can an anti-trust law have upon trusts if the Supreme Court refuse to enforce such laws? Yet the trust decisions have merely hurried the result. Without them the insurgents and the radical Democrats as well would have been driven to the same conclusions.

The Coming of State Capitalism.

During the Controller Bay affair a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives authorizing and directing the executive department of the government to build railroads in Alaska, to obtain control of all existing Alaskan railroads, to mine coal, to transport the coal by sea to the Pacific Coast towns, and there to sell it at cost. Senator Robert M. La Follette advocated this bill.

On that day there closed an epoch in American history. For just fifteen years the trusts had been organizing and fighting off the bitter reactionary attacks of the middle class. At last the middle class forces in a new epoch—that of the agitation for government ownership of the trusts.

This reversal of policy forced President Taft to completely alter the nature of his public expressions. In the most important speech yet made on his present tour, that at Detroit, he used the following language:

"The decision of the Supreme Court, as it grows to be understood, in the near future will be a signal for the voluntary breaking up of all combinations in restraint of trade within the inhibition of the statute, and will, I hope, lead to a complete revolution of feeling on the part of the business men of this country, and to a clear understanding by them of the limitations that must be imposed by them on any business combinations made by them in future."

And the next day, at Bay City, he declared that the competitive system must be restored or the country must proceed to "State Socialism," and let the government run every business. He said that the decision of the United

States Supreme Court on Standard Oil and Tobacco had been needed to teach the business public that competition is not to be supplanted by monopoly. "Trust busting"—government regulation of trusts—enforced return to competition—these will henceforth be taken by Taft and his adherents, who well know how impossible of realization such theories must be. But in all his public utterances, Taft will henceforth be a reactionary.

Meanwhile, La Follette or Bryan, if the latter has the courage to follow La Follette, will be possible as a candidate, and as a victorious candidate of the middle class. Enthusiastic hosts will rally about them. In that host will be included five millions of farmers, a million or more members of the American Federation of Labor, besides several millions of small business men, professional men and high salaried clerks, all of whom are now screaming against the high cost of living. One-half of the propaganda now being conducted by the Socialist party will only help to build up such a "government ownership party." If, in 1912, Bryan, Hearst, La Follette, Cummins et al., can get together and then be pushed on by the renomination of Taft, their victory is assured.

The next stage in the development of the United States is government ownership of the great industries—State capitalism—State tyranny; the rebuilding of a new middle class of government bondholders, who will buttress capitalism.

In revolutionizing his policy Robert M. La Follette will, by the spring of 1912, have changed from a reactionary to a real progressive. Has he the courage to break from the Republican ranks and, joining with the radical democracy, help to build a party for the present and immediate future?

A MESSAGE TO THE CAPITALISTS

By J. B. HILL.

You have eaten our bodies;
You have bartered our souls;
We're hands, just hands,
We are humanized and brutalized,
Hands, just hands,
We're hands, factory hands,
Railroad hands, harvest hands,
Just hands, always hands,
And we are reaching, always reaching,
Reaching for your interest,
Reaching for your rent,
Reaching for your profit,
Reaching for your money bags;
Hands to the left of you,
Hands to the right of you,
Hands to the front of you,
Reaching for the wealth that we
Created but did not get.
Behind you are the unseen but
Tremendous force of evolution;
It is squeezing you,
It is crushing you,
It is grinding you,
The mighty forces of evolution—
You feel it coming,
Its mighty coming,
You look to the left of you—hands,
You look to the right of you—hands,
You look to the front of you—hands,
Hands, reaching hands,
You feel it coming,
Your face pales,
Your mind is filled with fever and
pains.
You try to rise, in holy honor,
You scream "The Mob,"
Chaos reigns,
That, that is the coming of the social
evolution.

THE OBVIOUS THING.

When a gentleman with decided tendencies toward looking after everybody's business but his own saw a furniture van being loaded near his house he sallied forth into the street on investigation bent.

"I say, carter," he began, bump-tiously, "are the people here moving?" The vanman looked at him scornfully, then he wiped the perspiration from his brow.

"No, sir," he retorted, tiredly. "We're just taking the furniture for a drive."

"Are you doing anything for others?" asked the philanthropist.
"Sure," answered Mr. Cronquist. "I keep up a garden for the benefit of my neighbors' chickens."

CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Comrade Hillquit—I am not opposed to political action any more than I am opposed to the revolution of the earth upon its axis, or the procession of the equinoxes, or the course of the west wind, or the transit of Venus, or the canals of Mars. There is not a line, word or syllable in anything I have written that indicates that I am opposed to it.

You think I ought to give to the Socialist press some definite statement as to what I believe and don't believe on this subject. I think the Socialist press can easily find much more interesting and diverting matter. But since you have asked I have no objection to telling you this:

I do believe in political action. But I don't believe in compromise, trucking, trading, double-dealing, dealing, ducking and dodging.

No one in the Socialist party that is opposed to these things has any quarrel with me. I trust this is sufficiently explicit.

I wrote an article to show how these devices had resulted in the defeat of the working class of Australia. Somebody jumps thence to the conclusion that I am opposed to the nomination of Socialist candidates in America. In the course of a long and checked life I have seen many strange things, but nothing, I think, stranger than that. I would fain know the reason if I could grasp it.

I am now engaged in writing an article on South Sea Island dances. I hope no one will deduce from it the conclusion that I believe in eating raw meat and drinking hot blood, but I have my doubts. Yours, fraternally and cordially,
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

Dear Comrade Russell—it is hardly necessary for me to assure you that my "Open Letter" to you was not written with a desire for a quarrel or in a spirit of heresy hunting.

When I asked you publicly whether you were opposed to the accepted political activities of the Socialist party, I hoped that the inquiry would elicit an indignant and caustic denial such as is contained in your letter, and I am sincerely glad that my hope has been realized.

For I still believe that your article in the International Socialist Review stood in need of a clear explanation, and that in the absence of one its effect upon our movement might have been harmful.

There has sprung up of late within the Socialist party a tendency to depreciate political action, trade union propaganda, and every kind of constructive work, and to preach instead syndicalism, sabotage, and "direct action," whatever these phrases may mean. This policy is largely championed by the International Socialist Review and the Comrades group around it. Its stock in trade are bombastic phrases, revolutionary in sound, but meaningless or reactionary in fact, and these have an irresistible attraction for the impatient hearts and immature minds of many of our new comrades. To my mind this policy is the greatest menace to the Socialist movement of America today. Our movement has at last reached such a stage that no power on earth can check its progress, except our own willfully.

Your utterances in the Review, Comrade Russell, were to my personal knowledge construed as giving aid and comfort to the exponents of that fallacious policy, and the construction was not without at least a seeming justification.

It was hardly to be assumed that you thought it worth while writing a six-page article to convince the Socialists of the evils of political compromise, trucking, thimble rigging, dealing, ducking, and dodging, or to prove that a non-Socialist party in a non-capitalist country cannot introduce the Socialist commonwealth.

In your article you complain of the alleged failure of the Australian Labor party administration to inaugurate radical measures for the betterment of the life of the workers, and its narcotizing effect upon the revolutionary spirit of the workers. You are emphatic in your assertion that

the fault does not lie in the character of the elected representatives of the Labor party. There are no "ter men anywhere," you say. "I believe absolutely in working class government, they are personally in search." "Most of these men are Socialists." But having once elected to office, they are committed to "stay in," they are committed to "play the game of politics," to compromise. Is it so far from Comrade Russell, to conclude, reasoning that you consider holding of public office and participation in practical parliamentary and administrative work per se, demoralizing to a proletarian and revolutionary movement? Is it a legitimate inference that those in office would necessarily be just as reactionary and inefficient as those who are not in office? That hence it is folly for Socialists to carry elections, to put in public office and for the latter to active part in legislative assemblies or administrative bodies? And not such inferences be strengthened by passages of this kind:

"A proletarian movement can be no party, however slight, in the game of politics. The moment a party sits at the grimy board in the game, it dips within. After that may for a time maintain a semblance of life and motion, but in truth it is only a corpse."

And again:
"I cannot help thinking that this has or ought to have been the case for the Socialist movement in America. If it be desired to kill that movement the most effective way would be to get it entangled in some form of practical politics."

Or:
"When we come to reason calmly, what can be gained by having any human being to any office beneath the skies? To get in and in does not seem any sort of subject to any one that will contemplate the possibilities of the Co-operative Commonwealth."

I repeat, Comrade Russell, I do not the slightest doubt in the certainty of your denial, but I insist the denial was needed and that the question was not frivolous.

And now let us shake hands. When you come to write your article on the South Sea Island dances, shall not charge you with reason in a raw meat and hot blood diet, for your own sake I hope you not open that article with a sentiment, somewhat like this: "No man should ever eat any meat of kind in quantities ever so slight, moment he does that he may maintain a semblance of civilization, in truth he is a cannibal and a scoundrel." If you do, the extreme vulgarians may claim you for their own, with seeming show of justification.

Fraternally yours,
MORRIS HILLQUIT.

THE QUESTION.

Editor of The Call:
In his open letter to Charles Edward Russell concerning an open paragraph in an article by the late Comrade Morris Hillquit, your assertion is so sweeping and so absolute that I hesitate to believe that you mean what your words seem to imply. Put does Comrade Hillquit hesitate to believe what Comrade Russell's words plainly say?

Does Comrade Hillquit think that the Socialist party is "in search" at the grimy board" and "play the game of politics"? Are we to let our squad of sleight of hand magicians, our suave card sharps, with sensitive finger tips, to sit in on the game?

Comrade Hillquit knows that political action and the game of politics are not even remotely synonymous.
JOHN SLOAN,
New York City, Sept. 15, 1911.

Pastor—I was sorry for your sermon during the morning of the 15th. She had such a terrible coughing that the eyes of the congregation were fixed upon her.

Doctor—Don't you be alarmed. She was wearing her hat for the first time.

A TEST FOR THE GENERAL STRIKE

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

atrocities in one of his stirring ballads designed for the encouragement of "Tommy Atkins," in laying down his life for "his country"

"When you're wounded and down on Afghanistan's plains,
And the women come out to cut up your remains;
Just roll to your rifle and blow out your brains,
And go to your Gaud like a soldier,
Soldier of the Queen."

Hundreds of the wretched Italian peasant soldiers who experienced and survive these atrocities were brought back and distributed among the hospitals of the kingdom, where the nature of the injuries became generally known to the masses, and particularly their families and relatives. These nameless horrors started a feeling of hostility toward militarism that has intensified ever since. And to add to the hatred occasioned by this war, there was not the slightest trace of "glory" in it for either officers or men. It was no "patriotism," and manufactured no "heroes," nor left any feeling that could mitigate the rage and humiliation of the victims.

For these reasons, we consider, that should it happen that the Italian working class is forced to use the general strike, they will so under more favorable conditions than exist in any other European country, and their experience with it should afford many lessons for their fellow workers in other lands who may be contemplating its use under similar circumstances in the future.

Somewhere down South (quite an extensive territory) there has been found a man who is 60 years old, has never worn any clothes, and whose conversation is limited to "ho, ho," which he uses in a variety of emphasis. Here in New York we have plenty of men who wear piles and piles of costly clothes, but their conversation is no more intelligent.

And now things have come to such a pass that there are some men who desecrate the Sabbath by flying. Surely we have fallen on evil days.

The fact that the Tobacco Trust made 55 per cent profit last year is other strong reason why the trust will so dismember itself that besides the insiders will have access to these big profits.

Such an accident as that of the blowing up of the French warship Liberte cannot but arouse the utmost sympathy. More than 100 men were slaughtered in a few minutes. It takes our American roads six or eight weeks to accomplish the same result.