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Vol. 4—No. 272.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1911.

PREVENTS GENERAL STRIKE BY ARMED FORCE

Anti-Militarists Arrested Wholesale and Held Without Trial.

POPE BLESSES WAR

Entire Italian Fleet Mobilized, Ready to Grab Tripoli From Turkey.

ROME, Sept. 28.—Italy is far from unanimous for war. Despite all efforts of the government to suppress all news of the anti-military demonstrations, it is known that serious fighting has taken place in nearly all of the large Italian cities.

The Socialist manifesto, calling on the workers to strike as a protest against the territorial aggression plans of the government, by sheer force, prevented it.

All union leaders have been arrested, and the prisons of the country are jammed with workers who protested against a war of conquest.

The orders to the reserves to report to the colors have been bitterly resented in many places. This is especially so of the married men who did not want to abandon their families to embark on hostilities, the outcome of which was hard to foresee.

The transport, an Italy equipped with cutters and long boats to land the soldiers, and it is believed this will be an easy task, as they can be protected by the big guns of the fleet.

A second expeditionary squadron of warships, headed by the big battleship Umbro, sailed from Spisla late last night. This force is under sealed orders, but it is believed here that its destination is the Turkish coast, and that it will maintain a blockade of the seacoast towns.

The Italian plan of campaign contemplates a blockade and the occupancy of the coast region of Tripoli. It is admitted that a much larger force than that now off Tripoli is being moved as far as to be made into the interior. As long as the Italians operate under the protection of the guns of the fleet they can hold their position, but if they get out of range the Turks can be depended on to overthrow them.

The Turkish fleet at Beirut, which is of little consequence, has been ordered to Constantinople. All of the ships are ordered by Kuchukbey and Americans, and there is a possibility that they might make at least a show of resistance against the blockade.

Despite the lack of co-operation between the Vatican and the Italian Government, the Pope has officially endorsed the expedition.

CORNER IN POTATOES BROKEN BY MAYOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28.—A corner of potatoes, purchased in Michigan by Mayor Shank, and to be sold here at cost in order to break in a commission house corner in the product, will arrive tomorrow afternoon. Four of the Mayor's moving wagons will haul them through the streets to the city market, and the Mayor says he will have the wagons preceded by a brass band in order to attract attention to the potatoes and impress citizens with the fact that the combine's strength can be broken.

Potatoes that have been selling for \$1.20 a bushel at the commission houses have fallen day by day till the price is now but 80 cents, and it is said that there will be another drop tomorrow and another Saturday, when the price a bushel will be less than the Mayor paid in Michigan.

LEFT MEXICO FOR HIS COUNTRY'S GOOD

General Reyes Sails for New York to Prevent Strike—Election of Madero Assured.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 28.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes, with various prominent Mexicans who have been active in the Reyes propaganda, sailed today from Vera Cruz for New York on the steamship Monterey.

This was a great surprise to Mexicans. Reyes had kept his moves secret for the past few days, and it was not even known generally that he had left Mexico City until he arrived at Vera Cruz this morning incognito in a special car.

He went at once to the ship and occupied a suite that had been engaged in the name of Genaro Breyer. Afterward he sent a telegram to President De la Barra, in which he said that he was leaving Mexico for the good of the country, as he believed that there was much chance of peace if he was absent.

General Reyes permitted himself to be photographed, and gave an interview to several newspaper men in which he expressed much the same sentiment as was expressed in the telegram to De la Barra, adding that he desired that his party continue its organization, as he expected to return to Mexico in good time and take up his position here. He did not say when he would return.

The retirement of Reyes practically insures peaceful elections on Sunday, and guarantees the triumph of Madero.

JUDGES DIFFER ON CRIMINAL CODE

Intent to Return "Borrowed" Property Frees One Man, but Another Must Stand Trial.

There are widely varying interpretations of the law, according to city magistrates.

SCABBED ON R. R. MEN, GOES VIOLENTLY INSANE

FREEDOM, Pa., Sept. 28.—W. J. Ridge, aged 45, who became insane three days ago from being continually referred to as a "scab" by fellow employees, was captured yesterday, after being driven to bay in the basement of Mt. Gallitzen Academy, Baden.

Ridge was brought here from Chicago as a strikebreaker during the railroad shop strike several months ago.

Three days ago he went violently insane, attacking several employees and making his escape to the woods near here. He was taken to Dixmont today.

BOSS PAINTER HELD ON BRIBERY CHARGE

Union Official Offered \$30 Just for "Shutting His Eyes."

Just for a change it is now the case of a boss who is charged with trying to bribe the union agent rather than a union agent trying to blackmail the boss, which latter is the usual story in the capitalist papers.

Isaac Oserman, a boss painter, was held in \$500 bail for Special Sessions by Magistrate O'Connor in the 3d District Court on Wednesday, for violating section 330 of the Penal Law, which relates to bribery. The complaint in the case is the People of the City of New York, through the District Attorney's office, Henry C. Piell, secretary of the Painters' District Council, of 1644 Broadway, is chief witness.

Testimony taken before Magistrate O'Connor August 17, August 30 and September 27 brought out the following story:

Isaac Ostermann, after making the acquaintance, in the course of business transactions, of Secretary Piell, of the Painters' District Council, called him up on the phone one bright Saturday afternoon and asked Piell if he would not like to go out to dinner. Piell said he did not feel like eating dinner that day and the matter ended there for a week or so.

Then another telephone invitation was extended by the boss to the union secretary to "dine." Again Piell did not feel like eating. And when a third invitation came, with remarks over the wire which had a suspicious sound, Piell sought the advice of the District Attorney's office. The District Attorney assigned Detective Jeremiah McMahon to the case. Another invitation extended by Oserman was accepted with modifications. Piell said that he would not go out to dinner, but would meet Oserman in a saloon at 8th street and Third avenue. When Oserman came he found Piell and Detective McMahon waiting for him. Only the detective was there in the role of a "pal," and getting on the two, McMahon and Piell, were supposed to go out that night for a racket of a time to Coney Island.

The three entered the saloon and Oserman, after inquiring cautiously whether one could speak in the presence of the "pal," made an affirmative reply, proceeded to business. He invited Secretary Piell to follow him to the toilet room and there offered him \$15 and said more would be coming. Piell proceeded to a back room where McMahon was waiting. There Oserman in the presence of the detective drew a check for \$30 for Piell and promised him \$20 more as soon as a certain job was completed.

The service which the union secretary was to render the employer for the money was a simple one. The union official was merely to "keep his eyes shut" and leave Oserman and his firm alone. Oserman was charged from his employ those painters whom he disliked because they were "mouthpieces," and would send to Piell men with his card for Piell to O. K. them and send them to work for Oserman.

When Piell asked Oserman whether the men that the employer would send to him to be O. K. were the kind of men that would insist on getting union wages, which are \$4 a day, and no overtime for 113 hours, Piell heard they were prone to do, the employer in so many words gave Piell to understand that it was for shutting his eyes on just this point that the check of \$30 was given him and more checks would be coming.

All this happened on August 8. On August 11 Oserman was arrested. Oserman is represented by the law firm of Goldfisch, Cohn and Lind. Secretary Piell's attorney was taken up by Assistant District Attorney Oswald N. Jacoby.

CITY READY TO TAP TEN-MILE RIVER

The Board of Estimate yesterday adopted a resolution approving of the plan submitted by Water Commissioner Henry S. Thompson for connecting the Croton water supply system with Ten-Mile River. The cost is estimated at \$1,200,000. Mr. Thompson says that now that the city has taken up the matter of instituting condemnation proceedings for the seven-mile pipe line at any time that he desires.

"I intend to wait until November 1," said Mr. Thompson, "but unless we have some heavy rain by that time I am certainly going to take steps to secure this supply from Ten-Mile River."

Although protests have been made against the Ten-Mile River plan on the ground that it would be unconstitutional for the city to take water from a stream running for part of its course in another State (Connecticut) Mayor Gaynor has expressed the belief that no serious opposition will be made by any State against a plan intended to guard against a water famine in this city.

THUGS TERRORIZE SMALL VILLAGE

Imported to Break Strike of Carpet Weavers Against Wage Reduction, Shoot Up Town.

RIFTON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The strike at the Dismick Carpet Mills, which was called in this village on July 7, against a 20 per cent reduction in wages by the Tapestry Carpet Weavers' Union, Local No. 242, is still in progress, and the importation of thugs to force the multimillionaire owner of the mill to concede a living wage is unbroken.

Strikebreakers have been imported, and with them professional thugs from New York City and Philadelphia, who pursue their function in characteristic fashion.

Every night the village is alarmed by revolver shots and disturbances created by these men, who get drunk and beyond control. A night of two ago they went through the village, some five or six in all, and fired some forty shots in the air. A young man on his way home, in no way concerned with the strike, was held up at the point of a dozen pistols, and wild threats were made that if he did not run he would be shot.

Many people are wondering what has become of Big Tim Sullivan's pistol law. The strikers say that the law was designed to disarm the workers and put them at the mercy of thugs and thugs.

ASSEMBLY PASSES NEW CITY CHARTER

Barely Goes Through—Now Goes to Senate, Then to Mayor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The new Tammany charter for New York City passed the Assembly tonight by a vote of yes 76, noes 57. The charter had not a single vote to spare, as it required just 76 votes to pass it. It now goes to the Senate for passage there.

If it should pass the Senate it would then go to Mayor Gaynor for his approval, and if the Mayor vetoed it the charter would be dead, as the Legislature would not be in session should it be desired to pass it over the Mayor's veto. Governor Dix could act upon the charter, as it passed the Senate, only in the event of its approval first by Mayor Gaynor.

There are eighty-five Democrats in the Assembly not counting O'Connor, of Kings (Independent League) who voted against the charter. Of these eighty-five Democrats, nine of them voted against the charter, or were absent, including Terry, of Kings; Shortt, of Richmond; Huber and Kennedy, of Queens; Friedman, of Manhattan; and LaRue, of Erie, who voted against the charter, and Fry, of Brooklyn; Zorn, of Queens, and Wheeler, of Delaware County, who were absent.

This charter can be passed in the Senate after the hardest kind of a struggle. Every effort was being made tonight to secure recruits for the charter in the Senate, and the fight to save the charter was receiving the personal attention of Charles F. Murphy in New York City and of John H. McGreevy, the leader of the Kings County Democrats, who receded Albany this afternoon and took hold of things on this end. In the efforts to secure enough votes for the charter in the Senate, it was amended to meet the needs of the city to take effect on July 1, next year, giving the people and the Legislature next winter ample time to look it over and amend it. It requires twenty-six votes to pass the charter in the Senate.

The passage of the charter by the Assembly today was due to the able generalship of Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic leader of the House. Smith made a hurried trip to New York City, and returned here bright and early this morning after he had talked over the situation with Charles F. Murphy.

IRISH R. R. MEN VOTE TO RETURN

Realize That Further Organization is Necessary to Win Demands—Railroads Refuse Reinstatement.

DUBLIN, Sept. 28.—The railroad men, who came out on strike throughout Ireland in an attempt to force the country to refuse to handle consignments from shops which have strikes, voted yesterday to call off the strike and return to work.

They realized, says their representatives, that the workers are not sufficiently well organized to make so sweeping a demand with success, but are determined to perfect their plans and win in another strike.

HELP THE POOR TRUSTS, CRIES TAFT

At Waterloo, I wa, President Meets Cool Reception and Snub by Cummins.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Sept. 28.—President Taft faced the Middle West today with an appeal to check unjust prejudice against the business enterprise of the country. In an address on the relation of the government to the business interests, which he delivered here late this afternoon before an outdoor audience of several thousand people, the President said that the people of every section and class of this country were all in the same boat and that to persist in sectional vindictiveness against the prosperity of another section of the country would force business prostration throughout the land as surely as night follows day. "We are all tossed by the same waves," he said.

The comment upon the speech, as to how it would be received in the insurgent district and particularly in this agricultural State, was too varied to allow of any conclusion. Taft was not applauded very much. His address was an effort to point the way "down the middle of the road."

The President advocated "progress" in the movement to prevent the abuses of monopoly and undue advantage, but declared that the time had come to call a halt in hostility to business and to more prosperity. He asserted that generally the laws now enacted were sufficient to assure the correction of those evils and counseled only helpful legislation for the future.

At the same time he declared his determination to enforce those laws. The Attorney General, he said, was acting under his orders in the prosecution of the trusts and had no discretion whatever to stay the hand of the government, and so long as such combinations existed they would be prosecuted under the law.

He pointed out that the evils which the Interstate Commerce Law and the Anti-Trust Law had been adopted to correct were in process of being remedied; that blind anger against the tariff because it was excessive was dangerous; that the public interest demanded the adoption of a scientific currency system, in which the merchants of the country could have confidence.

He attacked the "radical declamations" of the "progressive" politicians of the Middle West, asserting that speeches made to arouse prejudice in the people of one section of the country against the business of another were made by the blindest of men. He said that the time had come for the people of the country to realize the folly and danger of legislation engendered by sectional prejudice, and declared that the people should not allow an "arrogant ambition" to lead them into hostility against the prosperity of other sections of the country, for this would certainly work injury to the nation.

Shoes, clothes and wholesome food, he said, were what made for the happiness of men, and legislation that denied a railroad the right to make a reasonable profit or extreme agitation that upset business, worked more harm on the wage earner than the shareholder. Another view, he declared, was lacking in sanity, and that was the unreasonable antagonism which political exigency had developed against business enterprises that gave ground to the complaints of the business failures of the country.

Senator Cummins, the insurgent Iowa Senator, was conspicuously absent from the delegation of State officials who welcomed the President to Iowa this morning, at his first stop at Waterloo.

SAYS ENCYCLOPEDIA WRONGS CATHOLICISM

Stupidity, ignorance and malicious misrepresentation of the Roman Catholic Church is charged against the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica in a statement given out yesterday by the Rev. George M. Wynne, a priest known internationally for his polemics. Back of Father Wynne stands the entire Catholic clergy, according to Mgr. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

"This encyclopaedia fairly brags with blunders, fallacies and misrepresentations about Catholicism," said Father Wynne. "Its editors have taken little Protestant preachers to tell the world the dogmas and doctrines of our church. Not content with this the editors have become sneeringly editorial in referring to the church, and in other places have made statements palpably false and biased."

SUPREME COURT GOES "DRY"

Drinks From Court House Fountains Only for Cup Holders.

William F. Schneider, County Clerk, was notified yesterday that the law passed by the last Legislature regarding drinking cups to be removed from all public fountains would go into effect October 1. He was ordered to carry out the provisions of the new law in the County Court House and all offices under his control.

HOWL FROM DEALERS ON BUTTER TAX LAW

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Commission merchants and dealers in butter from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore were given a hearing by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue today, to enable them to voice a protest against the enforcement of regulations of the bureau imposing a special tax on butter containing 16 per cent of more of moisture. The question is one that has long been in dispute between the bureau and producers and dealers in butter.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that butter containing 16 per cent or more of moisture is adulterated within the meaning of the law, and is subject to a special tax as such. The producers of butter made an unsuccessful effort to have the regulation set aside, and now the dealers in butter have made a protest, claiming that the law was intended to apply only to producers of butter and not to the middlemen who sell it.

SCHEFTELS BROTHERS TO GO ON TRIAL

George Graham Rice and Associates in Ralaid Brokerage Firm Must Answer to Indictment Monday.

Assistant United States Attorney Dorr moved yesterday for trial next Monday the case against George Graham Rice, Bernard H. Scheffels and other members of the firm of B. H. Scheffels & Co., at 44 Broad street. The office of the firm were raided on September 30, 1910, by the police and postoffice inspectors acting in conjunction, and several arrests were made. On November 9, 1910, the Federal Grand Jury found an indictment against Rice, Scheffels, George Sullivan, who is also known as "Red Letter" Sullivan; Charles B. Stone, Charles F. Weiser, John Delany and Ralph E. Belserman.

The specific charge against the indicted men is using the mails in a scheme to defraud and running a bucketshop in violation of section 215 of the Federal Criminal Code. On Monday Judge Hough will hear the argument of the defendants' demurrers, but the hearing is likely to be brief.

Rice, whose real name is said to be Simon Jacob Herzis, has been out on \$20,000 bail. Scheffels gave \$12,500 bail. The others gave bail in sums ranging from \$2,500 to \$5,000.

It is asserted by Rice, who, in a series of articles in recent numbers of an Eastern magazine, has related his adventures in mining stock promotion, that his indictment was brought about by the machinations of powerful mining capitalists, whose manipulative methods he freely criticized on a Curb Market newspaper which the Scheffels published weekly.

HOLD LEVY LAW CONSTITUTIONAL

Appellate Division Reverses Justice Gavegan—Court of Appeals May Hear Case Monday.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the Levy Election Law is constitutional, and reversed Supreme Court Justice Gavegan, who held that the law is invalid because of the provision that the candidate's name may appear on the ballot but once.

Presiding Justice Ingraham wrote the prevailing opinion upholding the law and Justices Dowling, Miller and McLaughlin concurred. Justice Clarke wrote a dissenting opinion in which he said that the Court of Appeals has already decided in the Callahan case that provisions similar to those in the Levy law are unconstitutional, and that decision is controlling in this case. The Judges of the Court of Appeals will probably hear the case on Monday. Justice Ingraham said that their opinion in the Callahan case was on an entirely different question.

LODGING HOUSES NOW HAVE A KING

Turner, Village President and Owner of Palma House, Elected President of His Association.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Isaac W. Turner, the president of the Village of Mount Kisco, and who owns the Palma Lodging House, at 22 Bowers, Manhattan, has a new title now, as he will hereafter be known as the "king" of the New York lodging house keepers.

The members of the Lodging House Association of New York City had an exciting meeting at the Occidental Hotel on the Bowers today. There were 400 lodging house keepers present, and there were many candidates for different offices.

UNION PACIFIC DEFIES FEDERATION STRIKE PROBABLE

Walkout Threatened for Saturday Morning, Says J. W. Kline.

50,000 MEN AFFECTED

Railroad Heads Threaten to Invoke Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

The Union Pacific Railway has decided to defy the System Federation and will welcome a strike if forced at this time. That is the interpretation placed yesterday afternoon by officials of the road to the reply telegraphed at noon by Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president, to the representatives of the union shop men requesting a conference to consider the demands of the union.

"My telegram, Kruttschnitt says: 'In his presence here, of course, made it impossible for me to meet you in Chicago on Thursday at noon. If the essentials of admittedly fair and considerate treatment, the payment of the highest wages of any railroad in the territory served by our lines, and the guarantee of hospitable and generous pension benefits have not been sufficient to deter our shopmen from terminating agreements insuring these conditions, made from time to time, in conference with their labor unions, and from spending four or five months in devising new and better means to destroy existing harmonious relations, and moreover are not sufficient to induce them to remain in our employ, and to make them realize their duty to the public, I do not see that we can do anything more to convince them that they have no good reason to stop work or to prevent our giving approval and permission to them to leave our service.'"

President Kruttschnitt's dispatch replied to the following message from the heads of the several labor organizations composing the System Federation, Chicago, Ill.: "We are officially instructed by our organizations to request you to agree to meet the representatives of the shop federations or to notify you that we have no objection to your giving our approval and permission to the men on the lines you represent to quit work. We will expect an answer so that we can arrange to meet you by noon Thursday at Chicago for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements as above indicated. Send reply to James O'Connell, Davenport Hotel."

J. W. KLINE, Conference M. E. RYAN, "M. O'RULLIVAN," "JAMES O'CONNELL," As soon as it was learned in Wall Street yesterday that a strike in the railroad industry would have been called, the quotations on Union Pacific advanced from 15 1/2 to 16 1/4, and then sold off. Earlier in the day it had been 15 1/2. When the talk of a strike was heard at Chicago, the price of the stock was at 12 1/2. On Monday of this week it was at 13 1/2, the low water mark of the present disturbance. History, however, was repeating itself. The news was discounted for generally when strikes occur, but the worst happens, whereas when the actual strike comes the stock of the road generally moves up instead of declining.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—According to one of the highest officials of the System Federation of the Harriman system, a strike of the federation men is inevitable and will be called Saturday morning.

President J. W. Kline, of the Blacksmiths and Helpers, said today that the men have taken every measure to settle the difficulty, but he added, the railroads have shown no disposition to recognize the System Federation, for which the workers are fighting. Kline had a long distance telephone conference today with President O'Connell, of the Machinists, at Davenport, and other labor officials with regard to calling the strike.

It was strongly intimated here today that if the strike is called by the officials of the road will immediately go into the United States Court and demand a prosecution of the strike leaders under the criminal terms of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

This procedure, it is said, will be based on the allegation that by combining themselves into a System Federation, the unions have combined in restraint of trade.

Los Angeles Men Ready.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 28.—Indications here are that 2,500 shop men employed in the local shops of the Harriman lines will be on strike within twenty-four hours. In anticipation of the strike, which appears to be inevitable, thirty-eight men were sworn in tonight at the central police station as special guards. However, their special duty was of the Southern Pacific, as guards about the shops.

The machine shops of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad, which is owned jointly by the Harriman and the Southern Pacific, have been included by a high grade. The shops have been fitted with beds and provisions for men employed to take the place of the men who will be on strike. The men of the International Brotherhood of the Union, in a change of policy, have sent out the Rocky Mountains and far south as St. Louis.

CAMMEYER
STAMPED ON A SHOES
MEANS STANDARDS OF MERIT
6th Ave. and 20th St.

There's a Host of Value-Giving in the Cammeyer Basement This Week, Good People

Some more of those splendid High Shoes for Men—real \$4.00 value (Cammeyer idea of value) in high grade Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Tan Grain, Good-year Welt, made on the exclusive Cammeyer "Richelieu" lasts, a splendid business shoe—1142 pairs left.

Men's Shoes \$2.85

3,000 pairs of Women's Button Shoes—wonderful values—easily worth \$3.50 and \$4.00—in Tan Russia Calf, Patent Leather and Gun Metal with cloth and kid tops.

Women's Shoes \$2.65

High Cut Button and Laced Boots, in Gun Metal and Patent Leather.

Boys' and Girls' Shoes 1.50 to 2.00

Box and Satin Calf Shoes—will stand hard usage—we sell thousands of pairs yearly.

Boys' and Little Boys' School Shoes 1.25 to 1.50

The Store That Sold a Million Pairs of Shoes in 1910

ORDER LOCKOUT OF BUILDING TRADES

Associated Employers Demand That Men Report for Work Monday.

A general lockout of the sixteen building trades that struck in sympathy with the marble workers on the Vanderbilt Hotel, to take effect Monday morning, was ordered by the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers Association at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The unions are given until 8 o'clock Monday morning to send their men back to work.

This was the decision reached after a lengthy session of the Board of Governors held at its headquarters, 34 West 32d street, yesterday afternoon. Among the buildings on which the men will be locked out are the new Municipal Building and the Bankers' Trust Building at Nassau and Wall streets. C. G. Norman, chairman of the Board of Governors, insisted that this order will be carried out if the trades fail to report for work on the Vanderbilt Hotel at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

This action will be discussed at the meeting of the United Board of Business Agents of the Building Trades Council at 10 o'clock this morning.

Despite the threat of the Building Trades Employers Association that it would order a general lockout, not a man reported for duty yesterday, and work on the building remained at a standstill. All the trades remained out and the workers stated they would not resume work unless the nonunion marble workers were taken off the jobs.

None of the building trades took the threats of the employers seriously, and it was stated that the bosses were merely trying to frighten the unions from helping the marble workers in their fight.

The strike of the marble workers was taken up by the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, when President William H. Short, of the department; Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor; W. Mitchell, of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, yesterday met President Walter Trace and Secretary Stephen Hogan of the International Association of Marble Workers, and promised to assist the marble workers until the employers grant their demands.

The KIND That Looks Best WEARS LONGEST COSTS LESS

McCANN'S HATS

210 Bowery, Near Spring St.

STROVE TO UPLIFT, DECLARES GRESSER

Deposed Queens President Quits on Receiving Governor's Message.

Governor Dix sent a special messenger yesterday to Long Island City to notify Lawrence Gresser that he had been removed from the office of Borough President of Queens, and a few minutes after he had read the order of dismissal, Gresser surrendered his post. Gresser waited in his private office for the messenger. He had cleared up his desk, and while the business was still supposed to be progressing, the employees did little or no work.

Soon after the executive messenger arrived Gresser said good-by to his friends and left Borough Hall. On departing he made this statement: "I have been notified this morning by Governor John A. Dix of my removal from the Presidency of the Borough of Queens, and in laying down the duties of this great office I can only say that I have at all times given to the taxpayers of the Borough of Queens my very best efforts for the uplift of this government."

"Whoever my successor may be, I will very earnestly hope that he will be able to accomplish for the people of the borough all that they wish of him, and that to accomplish this may strive as conscientiously and as loyally as I have striven for their welfare."

Gresser's absence was noted when the Board of Estimate met yesterday. Walter H. Bunn, Commissioner of Public Works in Queens, was present, but did not sit with the members. Bunn will act as Borough President until the Queens Aldermen elect Gresser's successor.

CENTRAL TO END "DEATH AVE." PERIL

Submits Plan Substituting "L" for Tracks on West Side.

The New York Central Railway Company yesterday submitted to the Board of Estimate plans for the relocation of all its surface tracks on Tench, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, West street, and other Manhattan thoroughfares, in order to do away with tracks at grade in streets. The plans substitute an elevated road. No provision is made for a subway, below 30th street, as was proposed, but the Board of Estimate may insist upon this improvement.

One of the purposes to be accomplished by these tracks is to do away completely with the so-called "Death Avenue," where New York Central freight cars are being hauled at grade, with a resultant loss of life to many children.

The plans were submitted to the Board of Estimate in accordance with provisions of the McClellan-Walker law, which provides for the elimination of grade crossings.

A substantial elevated structure with four tracks is planned to occupy the center of West street from the Battery to 25th street. The latter section is to be erected from 30th or 30th street to almost within throwing distance of Spuyten Duyvil, whence the tracks emerge into the open.

In addition the company has prepared plans showing further modifications of the viaducts and bridges "required to carry 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th streets and Park avenue from 50th street to 59th street over the tracks of the New York Central Railroad Company." These plans also provide for the covering of the central spaces of Park avenue between those two points.

Most interesting are the plans suggested for West street and Eleventh avenue, the latter as affecting the abolition of all grade crossings. The cost of the latter feature is estimated at \$43,000,000. If the freight terminal and warehouse plan is accepted and approved, the company proposes to spend an additional \$22,000,000, making the total cost of the entire West Side improvements and enterprises \$65,000,000. The letter to the board explains fully—as written by Vice-President Place—the West street and Riverside projects.

Only \$15 for a Suit

Good for Two Seasons' Wear

Lots of men are paying—at other stores—\$22 to \$25 for suits not a bit better than these \$15 Specials.

They are the kind you can wear all this fall and winter and all next fall and winter—and when summer comes in 1912, your suit will still be too good to throw away.

Made with new reinforced shoulder and front—keeps the coat hugging snugly around the collar, keeps the front from sagging, wrinkling, etc.—makes the coat look and wear better. Ours is the only store in New York where you can get clothes with this feature—exclusively in W. S. Peck & Co. clothes.

Plenty of blacks and blues in fancy and self-mixture effects—the popular colors this fall. Also all other fashionable colors.

Shirts, Neckwear, Hats, Hosiery— All at Money-Saving Prices.

Richard's

CLOTHIER, TAILOR, HATTER

430 Sixth Avenue
N. E. Cor 26th Street

The Daylight Store. Est. 1860
Open Saturday evening until 10:30 o'clock.

STILL ECHO PLOT IN LIBERTE WRECK

Delasse Abruptly Leaves Toulon Following Reported Dispute With Admiral Bellue as to Accident.

TOULON, Sept. 28.—The battleship Suffren will take the place of the wrecked Liberte in the first squadron now at this port. The repairs to the battleship Republic will require at least six months' work.

To the surprise of everybody here, M. Delasse, the Minister of Marine, left for Paris last night after only one day here. The Minister's sudden departure is attributed to the disagreement between himself and Admiral Bellue as to the cause of the explosion. Admiral Bellue attributed the disaster to the deflagration of "B" powder and ordered all that powder to be taken off the battleships in his command. M. Delasse, who did not agree with him, gave counter orders and returned to Paris to place the dispute before the Cabinet.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—It is rumored here in certain high circles that the accident to the Liberte is attributed to negligence and lack of discipline on board.

The Patrie this afternoon confirms the alleged information received by the Matin to the effect that many noted anarchists were aboard the Liberte doing military service. The sailors and fifteen or twenty other officers were also present, according to the Patrie. The anarchists would not be willing to punish Socialists or Anarchists, as his brother, Jean Jaures, is the famous Socialist leader toward revolutionists as well as Socialists.

CLERGY ON TRAIL OF STREET WOMEN

Gramercy Neighborhood Association to Appeal Special Sessions Dismissal of Disorderly House Case.

The Gramercy Neighborhood Association, which includes in its membership a number of clergymen, has set out to rid the part of the city from 7th to 23rd streets, between Fourth avenue and East River, of street women and disorderly houses. The association will meet in a few days to consider asking the Appellate Division to inquire into the action of Special Sessions Justice Joseph M. Duell and George J. O'Keefe, who, as a majority of the court yesterday, acquitted Charles Green, a clerk at the Union Hotel, Third avenue and Fifteenth street, of the charge of conducting a disorderly house. Justice John B. Mayo dissented.

This hotel, which is near a number of churches, has been a headquarters for street women and degraded men, Mgr. Murphy, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at 503 East 11th street, said yesterday.

According to Mgr. Murphy and the Rev. Robert Bachman, Jr., of Grace Clergy House, 417 East 13th street, that an appeal was made to Police Commissioner Walden, who sent out a detachment to get evidence against the Union Hotel and others complained of. On the evidence Green was arrested and tried.

Justice Duell said later in an interview, that he had considered rendering a decision on the motion of William J. Gaynor, who, as a Supreme Court Justice and member of the Appellate Division, held that the testimony of a policeman in such cases was valueless.

TO SHOW HOW CITY CHOPPED EXPENSES

Method of Systematizing \$22,000,000 Outlay Annually Will Be Illustrated at Budget Exhibit.

A new feature of New York's annual budget show, which will be opened to the public on Monday next at 330 Broadway, is the exhibit of the Commission on Standardization, appointed a little more than a year ago to undertake the colossal task of introducing modern business methods into the city's annual purchase of supplies. Some idea of the magnitude of the work can be had from the fact that the city spends each year approximately \$2,000,000 upon every kind of supply. These purchases are made through one hundred or more purchasing officials of the different departments, boards, bureaus, offices and commissions under the city government.

The Board of Coroners will exhibit statistical records giving the number of cases reported during the last five years, such as homicide from different causes, suicides, casualties, run over by automobiles, cars and other vehicles, falls from buildings, sea-folds, killed on the streets, deaths due to burns, and falls from fire escapes.

FIRE CAUSES PANIC IN FACTORY LOFT

None Injured When Cool Headed Elevator Man Rescues Them All.

Tenants in the six-story loft at 108 Bleecker street smelled smoke yesterday from the time they entered their places of business until nearly a 1 o'clock. They knew there was a fire somewhere in the building, but no one was able to locate it.

The fire manifested itself in startling form when, with a report that was heard all over the neighborhood, the front and rear windows of the second floor, occupied for storage purposes by the Broadway Bargain House, blew out. It was on this floor, in a tightly sealed room, that the fire had been smoldering.

John Gregory, the elevator man, was delivering mail in the building at the time of the explosion. He knew there were about thirty girls employed in Stavisky Brothers' sweater factory on the top floor and ran his car to that level.

All the girls got aboard the elevator except Sarah Lockstein, of 237 2d street, and Lena Mandelovitz, of 24 2d street. There two ran to the fire escape landing and began to clamber over the rail.

Gregory followed them and dragged them back into the factory, but they were so hysterical from fright that he could not get them to the elevator. The others were clamoring to be taken down, so Gregory abandoned the two girls and took his cargo to the street, where he picked up Policeman Christianson, who had just turned in an alarm.

The policeman and Gregory rode back to the top floor. By that time the building was full of stifling smoke. The girls were found, almost unconscious, and were hurried to the street level, just as the firemen arrived.

Girls employed in the clothing factory of J. & L. Walstein, on the third floor, escaped by way of the staircases.

MORE TROUBLE IN UNION BANK PROBE

Rumors of New Indictments Coming—Witnesses Contradict Each Other and Offer Fight.

Persistent rumors were in circulation about the Kings County Courthouse yesterday afternoon, after the Grand Jury adjourned, that indictments had been found against certain persons who have been under investigation by the Grand Jury in connection with the Union Bank inquiry. The impression was very strong in the building that such was the fact, that bench warrants had been issued, and that these warrants were in the hands of District Attorney Clarke's attaché, who were said to be out attempting to serve them.

George Tonkony, the Brownville lawyer of 1765 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, and Nathan Mintz, of 314 Pennsylvania avenue, Brooklyn, his friend and dummy in Union Bank deal in which both were interested, it developed yesterday, had a friendly chat over a cup of tea at the home of Mintz Wednesday afternoon as to the evidence which Mintz was to give at yesterday's Union Bank hearing.

PITIFUL PLIGHT OF BANKRUPT LADY

After Divorce and Bitter Struggle, Fails to Keep Her Credit.

The world is no place for poor folk, is well known, and the sad plight of Ethel S. Elliott, of 33 West 67th street, will touch all hearts that appreciate the life long struggle of millions of their fellows to make ends meet on wages of about \$14 a week.

The lady in question, however, is even more unfortunate than these tolling millions, as any one will testify who has, on an insufficient income, to maintain the appearance of respectability. It is well known that these people suffer far more than any others.

The lady, too, has had matrimonial troubles, and now files a petition in bankruptcy, admitting liabilities of \$24,816, without available assets.

When it is known that the divorce she secured some years ago from her husband, one time president of the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, carried with it an alimony of \$20,000 a year, her struggle and bankruptcy will be appreciated as they deserve.

Her principal debts are for dresses, hats and furs, \$11,000; jewelry, \$1,301; household linens, \$1,184, and rent, \$2,197. Other debts are for druggists, \$343; underclothes, \$672; lace, \$425; shoes, \$18; silverware, \$800; books, \$300; papers and magazines, \$28; flowers, \$61; toys, \$54; cab hire, \$205; doctors, \$280; music lessons, \$310; saddle horse hire, \$88; groceries, \$438; ice, \$66; coal, \$155; wood, \$14; milk, \$181; meats, \$632; hardware, \$15; drugs, \$88; furniture, \$222; children's clothing, \$66; cleaning clothes, \$61, and tuning piano, \$30.

While sympathetic with the "poor but honest," may readily be put in words, misery, such as this good lady has evidently suffered, is beyond the power of English to describe.

HARRIMAN SYSTEM SHIFTS EXECUTIVES

Announcement was made yesterday afternoon of a radical change in the policy of the management in regard to the localizing of executive authority throughout the system. Five new presidents were named to head the various transportation systems embraced in the Harriman lines, and two important officials, the director of maintenance and operation, and the newly elected director of traffic, were moved to New York, with the understanding that hereafter they are to retain all of their present authority, but that they are to exercise that authority in "a more critical and less administrative manner," as it was put yesterday by Judge Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific, and heretofore president of all of the chief roads in the Harriman lines.

In addition to the news of the election of new presidents, the Harriman offices gave out yesterday copies of the telegrams exchanged between the labor union leaders who are threatening the system with a strike of about 35,000 shovemen and many dissatisfied clerks, and Julius Kruttschnitt, director of maintenance and operation and vice president of the Union Pacific. Judge Lovett said yesterday that the management would confine itself to the issuing of those copies, so far as concerned on the strike situation was concerned.

TO MEET IN NEW QUARTERS.

The Inside Electrical Workers' Sick and Death Benefit Association of Greater New York will hold its next meeting in its new quarters, 50 East 59th street, on Wednesday, October 11. The regular meeting nights are every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. The association is in a prosperous condition, fifty new members having been initiated during the last two weeks. The association pays weekly sick benefits of \$10 for thirteen weeks. The services of a doctor are free except for surgical cases.

CIGAR MAKERS EXPECT VICTORY

Will Meet Today to Outline Plans for Fight—Packers to Join Strike.

The striking cigar makers who are out against Pohalski & Co., of 18-20 Light street, were highly elated yesterday, when the pickets reported that the cigar packers had promised to join the strike as soon as the ready cigars are packed up. The cigar packers were the only ones who remained at work while the others walked out. Since they have promised to join the strike, the workers are confident of a speedy victory.

For the purpose of discussing ways and means of conducting the fight against Pohalski & Co., a meeting of all strikers will be held at 98 Forsyth street at 3 o'clock this afternoon. All strikers are expected to be on hand, as important matters will come up for discussion. The pickets reported yesterday that there was not a cigar maker at work in the shop and that the entire plant was practically shut down.

It was stated at the strike headquarters that as soon as the "cigar packers" come out the firm will have to close up shop or give in. The firm is pressed hard with orders, and the men claim it is but a matter of days when it will grant their demands.

CARPENTERS' UNION MEETS.

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 476, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, it was decided to hold a special meeting on the second Tuesday in October. One candidate for membership was initiated. The following members are on the sick list: James Pidgeon, Henry A. Grade, William Marek, Robert J. O'Conner and Robert Feuchter.

TEA.

Found, Half Pound and 10c. Packages.

White Rose

CEYLON TEA

500 LADIES' TAILORS RETURN TO WORK

Brooklyn Strikers Go Back Victorious After Gaining Their Demands.

About 500 striking ladies' tailors returned to work under union conditions yesterday as a result of the settlement effected between the Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union, Local 39, and the Brooklyn branch of the National Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Association. Several small employers tried to go back on their word and as a result their employees did not report. It is expected, however, that they will grant the demands today and that work will be resumed in their shops.

Forty-five more employers have settled with the union during the last two days, and about 200 men will return. A misunderstanding arose between the union and the manufacturers yesterday when it was found the men were compelled to work overtime, and when they asked for pay, the bosses promised to give them checks for the amount of overtime paid in by them, payable after the arbitrators decide on the question of overtime.

The workers demanded that they be paid 40 per cent extra for overtime, the same as they were receiving previous to the strike, until the arbitrators decide on the matter. As a result of this trouble the union ordered the workers not to work overtime unless they are paid at the same rate they were receiving previous to the strike. It was stated at the office of the union that there are still about 500 men out on strike and that they expect a complete settlement by next week.

SHUBERTS READY FOR ADVANCE

Other Theater Managers Will Not Follow Belasco Lead.

Despite the fact that David Belasco has raised the price of seats in the orchestra of the Republic and Belasco theaters from \$2 to \$2.50 for Saturday-night, it is declared there will be no general advance in prices. The only producer who seems to agree with Mr. Belasco that the time has come to raise prices is Les Shubert. All of the others are opposed to it.

As for Belasco, he has nothing to say. He would make no statement yesterday as to the reasons for his action.

ENGINEER ELECTROCUTED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Accidentally coming in contact with the overhead trolley wire in the New Haven Road's electric zone at Larchmont, N. Y. today, Frederick Engineer John H. Bottomley, of this city, was instantly shocked to death.

TEA.

White Rose

CEYLON TEA

CUSTOM TAILORS' STRIKE GROWING

400 Unorganized Join General Walk-out—Fifty Bosses Grant Demands.

Four hundred more custom tailors employed in stores on the East Side and Brooklyn, yesterday, joined the striking custom tailors who walked out on Tuesday afternoon, as a result of the refusal of the master tailors to grant the demands which were advanced today.

This brings up the total of strikers to 3,500, and it is expected that by the end of the week the entire trade will be at a standstill.

While the strikers' ranks are increasing daily, many employers are joining the fight, employers are hurrying to grant the demands of the union. McRae, the tailor of Eighth avenue and 50th street, employing about 500 men, both in and out of the city, yesterday asked the Settlement Committee and granted the demands in order to prevent a strike in his establishment. Many other employers offered to grant the demands without a strike, and settlements in all probability will be reached within a few days.

Fifty more employers yesterday signed agreements with the union, granting all the demands made by the strikers. About 300 men will return to work today. The workers have received by the settlement an average increase in wages of 10 per cent, and there is great enthusiasm among the men. Among those who settled yesterday was Stewart, Broadway and 26th street, employing about fifty men. The strikers held meetings at East 4th street, 145 East 102d street, Manhattan, and 143 McKibbin street, Brooklyn, where they all pledged to stay out until all their demands are granted.

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NURSE TO ISLAND.

Miss Watson Sentenced to Blackwells Despite Plea.

Helen Louise Watson, a trained nurse, who was accused by many families of robbing them while attending the sick in their homes, was sentenced to eleven months and twenty-nine days on Blackwells Island yesterday by the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn. The strong plea of Miss Frances Beach, the probationary officer of the court, that Miss Watson be sent to an institution for the insane, failed to move the justice sufficiently to change their determination.

SANIT & KAHN

Special sale \$6.98 This Brass Bed

SANIT & KAHN

329 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

D. SIRSLOAN

SIRSONS

AND BAKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

104 E. Houston Street, N. Y.

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1155 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN.

DEY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS.

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2825 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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MEYER FURNISHINGS.

82-86 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

201 Manhattan Ave. and Debevoise St.

A. PERTHOU

SHOES

Knickerbocker Ave. and Harman St.

Agent for W. L. Douglas Union Shoes.

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RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE

Attractive and Well Made Furniture

A large selection in Parlor, Dining and Bed Room Suits, in Rugs, Carpets, Bedding, etc.

\$1.00 a Week Opens an Account

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B. N. Lefkowitz

110 DELANCEY STREET

INCREASED floor space enables us to carry double the stock than before. This means that we can offer you an immense selection of shoes. All the latest and best styles. Prices low comparing quality offered. You may rest assured that here you will not only get more than your money's worth, but a fit that will make you come back each time you are in need of shoes.

SHOES OF ALL KINDS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

Socialist Speakers Wanted

The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers within the next few weeks and we have even more prepared for this year than we have for any other year. We must have speakers who are well versed in what socialism means and who are able to get it. Nothing but study will make you a competent speaker, and you can now get the best of the best with the right literature, and we are offering you all the books you need to get you ready for the work. We will send you a complete set of books, and you will be able to get them at a very low price. We will also send you a complete set of books, and you will be able to get them at a very low price. We will also send you a complete set of books, and you will be able to get them at a very low price.

Charles H. Kern & Co., 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for which please send me your Soap-Saver Combination of all the literature.

Name.....

Address.....

P.O.....

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58 50th Ave. A. S. P. 26th St. N. Y. C.



Keep Your Kitchen In Hand!

NOW that you are getting your "House in Order" for the

Fall and Winter, bear in mind the all important—kitchen. Have a place for everything, but particularly for a **Gas Range or Cooker** and all the modern **Gas Cooking Utensils**. Ranges rent for \$3.00 and up a year, and "Cookers" for \$1.00 (one dollar) a year.

Write or telephone to, or call at, your Gas Company's office. Information cheerfully given.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

BROOKLYN WORKERS FALLING INTO LINE

Many Organizations Decide to March in McNamara Protest Parade.

At the regular meeting of the Brooklyn McNamara Defense Conference held on Tuesday evening, September 26, at 957 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, Delegate Pauley presided and Delegate McCluskey served as acting secretary. Several new delegates were seated.

The following organizations reported that they will participate in the parade on Saturday evening, October 7: American Flint Glass Workers' Union, Nos. 68 and 69; Bricklayers' Union No. 9, International Bakers' Union No. 3, Bushwick Lodge No. 3, Brotherhood of Machinists; Brooklyn Federation of Labor, Frans Gerau Maennerchor. Socialist party district organizations as follows: 1st and 2d A. D., 13th A. D., 14th A. D., 15th A. D., Branch 1; 15th A. D., Branch 2; 16th A. D., Branch 1; 3rd A. D., Branch 1; 21st A. D., 22d A. D., Branch 1; 1st Russian Branch, Socialist party, Kings County; United Garment Workers, Local No. 54; Branch No. 59, Ridgewood, W. S. & D. B. F.; Branch No. 99, W. S. & D. B. F.

A number of delegates reported that their organizations will decide on participating in the parade at their respective meetings during this and next week. The Lithuanian division decided to start from Lithuanian Hall, corner of Grand and Berry streets, through Berry street to North 5th street, to Conseyea street, to Graham avenue, to Broadway and there to join the main body of the parade. The Torch and Transparency committees reported their work progressing, a number of mottoes having already been produced. The Transparency Committee will continue its work on Saturday, September 30, 2 p. m., and on Sunday, October 1, 8:30 a. m., at 957 Willoughby avenue. Volunteers to assist the committee in making the frames, putting muslin on the frames and marking the mottoes on the muslin are hereby requested to report for duty on the days and hours named.

The Brownsville section of the parade is expected to join the parade at Hancock street and Broadway and the Queens County and Greenpoint sections are expected to join the parade at a point on Broadway to be announced later.

Two American flags reinforced with canvas are to be carried spread out for the purpose of receiving collections for the defense fund. The naming of marshals and the committee to receive notices for the next meeting of the conference on Tuesday, October 3, 8 p. m., at 957 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Every delegate is urged to attend. All delegates are urged to request their respective organizations to participate in the parade and report their action at next Tuesday's meeting of the conference, and if they decide after that date send postal notices promptly to 957 Willoughby avenue.

Speakers in the English and other languages will deliver addresses from several portable platforms at the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza; speakers and their locations will be announced in these columns next week. The treasurer was instructed to forward \$71 direct to the defense fund of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. The following contributions for the agitation fund were received:

Brooklyn Federation of Labor, \$10; Bakers' Union, No. 3, \$40; Branch 49, W. S. & D. B. Fund, \$10; Socialist party, 15th A. D., Branch 1, and 9th A. D., Branch 1, \$2; Total, \$62. The Steel Trust interests, a part of the national and international associations, are now making an attempt to railroad two of our brothers to the gallows, though all the facts obtained point toward the innocence of the McNamara brothers. The masters and their hirelings have prejudged them guilty long before their trial and have endeavored to prepare public opinion to take the same position through paid magazine articles and the capitalist newspapers. The working class must meet this outrageous proceeding and challenge by demonstrating their solidarity in making the most monster parade and showing that a united working class will demand a fair trial and protest against the kidnaping of workmen and not permit the recurrence of such outrages upon workmen in the future.

Points for assembling will be announced in these columns next week.

SEATTLE COURT CASE MAY BE RENEWED

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 28.—That the refusal of the Federal Grand Jury at Tacoma to indict the nine citizens of Washington accused of conspiracy to obstruct the ends of justice will not end the government's prosecution is believed by some of the accused. District Attorney Todd having intimated, it is said, that he may take the matter up with the next Grand Jury.

B. D. Canfield, editor of the Seattle Star, one of the leaders of the campaign for the impeachment of United States Judge Hanford, which caused the filing of charges, declared today that whatever action the government takes will not alter the Hanford campaign.

The Grand Jury's flat refusal to indict, he said, has accelerated the general movement to demand the unrestricted right of free speech and a free press, and has given impetus to the movement for a thoroughgoing court reform which shall prevent the promiscuous issuance of the injunction.

In this connection, it was announced today that a free speech association will be organized and that plans will soon be completed for a big demonstration here in October.

CHASE RAILS AT BIRD MEN.

Canon of Long Island Diocese After Governor to Stop Sunday Flights. ALBANY, Sept. 28.—Governor Dix has been asked by Canon William Sheafe Chase, of Brooklyn, to have "hefted De Mott, of Suffolk County, stop aviation meets at Nassau boulevard, L. I., on Sundays. The exhibition of airships last Sunday was objected to by Bishop Burgess.

BOSSSES FORM OWN LIABILITY COMPANIES

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey has been arranged to meet some of the requirements of the new Employers' Liability Law by arranging to carry their own insurance. They filed today with the Banking and Insurance Department their certificate of incorporation of the Manufacturers' Liability Insurance Company of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$200,000.

The incorporators are J. William Foster, Harry S. Maddock and J. Edward Roberts, Trenton; William C. Billman and James J. McGrath, Camden; Charles Leane and William A. Baker, Newark; Samuel McCullum, Paterson, and Joseph Holsworth and Willis L. Brownell.

POLICEMAN EXONERATED.

Frederick J. Dugan, a policeman, was exonerated yesterday on a charge of homicide by a jury in the Corner's Court. According to the testimony, Dugan was having conversation with a difficulty with a prisoner, who broke away. The patrolman drew his revolver, and in an attempt to stop the prisoner shot Paul Ajas.

Pimples

blackheads and oily skin may be quickly overcome by the frequent use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap

WOULD ROT IN JAIL FIRST, SAYS DARROW

Defies McNamara Persecutors Rather Than Betray Secrets of the Defense.

(By National Socialist Press.) LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.—"If the attorneys for the defense of the McNamaras are to be sent to jail for contempt of court for refusing to disclose the secrets of their clients or to give the details of their plans for the defense, then we are ready to go," said Clarence Darrow in Judge Walter Bordwell's court, when John H. Harrington was before the court on a citation for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions propounded him by the Grand Jury.

Harrington is an attorney who has been helping prepare the case for the defense of the McNamara brothers. The Grand Jury has made every effort to extract from Harrington some of the particulars of the defense, and the lawyer stood firm for the protection of his clients. He refused to answer several questions, and gave as his reasons that he was sworn to protect his clients and would do so at all hazards.

"Before any honorable attorney would reveal the secrets of his clients he would rot in jail," said Darrow. "If the court holds that we must go before the Grand Jury, at the call of the District Attorney, and reply to all questions asked us concerning our wits, nesses and our relations with them, then we might as well all go to jail right now and let clients be hanged."

The attorney vigorously attacked the Grand Jury, again charging them with bad faith, and again declaring they had been sitting nearly a year under the direction of the District Attorney, and saying it was likely they would be interested in the prosecutors' welfare enough to get evidence favorable to the prosecution of the men whom they had indicted.

He showed that the Grand Jury was prejudiced against all labor, and reviewed the cases where an abundance of evidence had been given to show that some of the grand jurors were the bitterest enemies of labor that had ever gathered in one group anywhere.

Some of the grand jurors were actually in the employ of H. G. Otis, and their highest desires were to see the McNamaras convicted.

Judge Bordwell went to the defense of the Grand Jury, saying they should not be impugned; but Darrow did not recede from his position and boldly defied the court to send the attorneys for the defense to jail.

"No bona fide investigation was under way when Harrington was examined by the Grand Jury," declared Darrow. "It was simply a move on the part of the prosecution and the Grand Jury to harass the defense and make it again be in the case."

"Do you mean to assume that the Grand Jury started the investigation to cause the defense to reveal its hand?" asked Judge Bordwell, leaning forward as his voice took a high, angry note.

"Yes, I believe that," replied Darrow, "and before any honorable attorney would reveal the secrets of his clients he would rot in jail. If the court holds that we must go before the District Attorney in the presence of the Grand Jury and answer all his questions then we might as well abandon our clients to their fate. We are ready for the jail cells in preference to the defense to jail."

Bordwell sat a moment as if stunned by the defiant attitude taken by the defense. He muttered something about an investigation, and set the case for next week when Harrington will again be compelled to appear. It is believed the District Attorney and Burns outfit will continue its acts in harassing the defense by use of the Grand Jury.

The contempt action grew out of Harrington's interview with one D. H. Ingersoll of San Francisco. The interview was in the lobby of the Fairmount Hotel, San Francisco, and at no time was Harrington alone with Ingersoll. The man who is the husband of Mrs. Lena Ingersoll, who is a witness for the prosecution, and has a part to play in the coming trial, is said to be willing to identify J. B. McNamara as "Eryce."

It is known the woman utterly "alled to identify the prisoner when the first came to see him in Los Angeles. Now, her husband says, she gave Burns and she is promised a house, and lot in Los Angeles after the trial is over.

HUSBAND AGREES TO BE LOVING!

Makes Contract With Wife That He Will Not Be Jealous or Stay Out Nights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The very latest idea in affairs matrimonial was discussed here today when Document No. 4,857,716 was filed with Recorder of Deeds Abel Davis.

"To Whom It May Concern—I, Edward Matt, hereby agree to allow my wife, Gertrude Ellis Matt, with the consent of her parents, to be a free born American woman.

"She may do as she pleases in everything (except buying my cigars). She is free to go and come when she likes; to go with whom she chooses, and I agree not to be jealous.

"I will not go gunning for a fellow because she smiles when she speaks to her. I will not interfere with her in any of her plans. I will be kind and good to her. I will give into her care all my earnings, and it shall be her privilege to do with my income as she likes, so she feeds me well.

"When we have a surplus and it goes to the bank, I agree that I won't hold the keys. The checks may be signed by us both. I will agree to come home at a proper hour at night or make a valid excuse. I will further agree not to talk about, or try to get, any news of her, or grumble because the biscuits are soggy.

"And I further agree that I will let her get a divorce if I don't behave as a kind, loving, gentle, considerate man should."

—EDWARD MATT.

Witty Brothers

54-56-58 ELDRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK

One Price Clothiers

Fall Suits and Top Coats

The Finest and Best Creations of This Season

AT POPULAR PRICES

All Our Garments Bear the Union Label.



We guarantee two seasons' wear on all our silk lined garments and replace the lining free of charge if it does not hold out the guaranteed time.

DIX FOR REPEAL OF FRAWLEY BOXING LAW

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Governor Dix announced tonight that tomorrow he would send a special message to the Legislature urging the repeal of the Frawley Boxing Law. The Governor made this announcement after he had consulted with Senator Frawley. The Governor stated he had approved the Frawley bill, under which the State Athletic Commission was named, because he believed a proper regulation of the sport would tend to elevate it. Now he seems to think the bill has not accomplished its purposes.

The Governor said Senator Frawley had agreed not to oppose the repeal of the law if he could be convinced that in its operations it did not meet the expectations of those who favored it. The incidents growing out of the holding of boxing bouts under the auspices of the Madison Square Athletic Club in Madison Square Garden are responsible for the Governor's determination to recommend the repeal of the law.

Are You Thinking of Fall and Winter Clothes?

We shall be pleased to have you call to inspect our exceptionally fine line of SUITINGS and OVERCOATINGS \$18

To Order..... STRICTLY UNION SHOP.

We have pleased many call readers and guarantee we can please you.

Jacobs & Harris FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS. 77-79 Fulton St. Near 2d and 3d Ave. Elevated Station. 5% Discount to Call Readers.

FRANK'S

N. E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y.

Always Something New.

We handle all union-made merchandise.

M. BAUMANN Yorkville's Union Hatting 1806 2d Ave. Bet 53d and 54th Sts.

STUPEL Nothing Like It

We Can HATS for the Money

Prove It If You Lot Us \$1.50

2112 Third Avenue, New York.

Thomas G. Hunt

Make-up Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS

480 6th Ave., cor. 36th St., Manhattan.

BOOTS AND SHOES

The Home of Satisfaction. Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE

1724 Fifth Ave., Opp. Post Office.

C. O. LOEBEL

UP-TO-DATE Union Hatting and Men's Furnishing

1608 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Call readers, if you desire artistic work, have your photograph taken at Comrade

L. BORESSOFF'S

355 Grand St., cor. Essex St.

Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special souvenir to every dozen photographs.

German Mass Meeting in the Bronx TONIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK

In the Clubhouse. 705 Courtlandt Avenue

Alexander Jonas

WILL SPEAK ON

The Present Political Situation in America

Discussion Admission Free

BRONX AGITATION COMMITTEE.

COLOR LIGHT AND CIVIC BALL

GIVEN BY THE

FURRIERS' UNION OF NEW YORK

AT BEETHOVEN HALL

210-14 E. 6th Street, Manhattan

On Saturday Night, September 30, 1911, 8 o'Clock

Ticket, Including Hat Check, 25 Cents

UNION LABELS.

UNION MADE PIANOS.

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

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MANY CASES UNDER SULLIVAN GUN LAW

Foreigners and Workingmen Seem to Be Special Objects of Attack.

While Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court seems to be doing his best to prevent Joseph F. Darling, the lawyer who is fighting the Sullivan Weapon Law, from stating his reasons for objecting to it, other courts are busily enforcing it.

Foreigners in particular and work-

men in general seem to be the objects of the law, as was again shown yesterday when five men and one woman, under indictment on a charge of violating the Sullivan Dangerous Weapon Law, were arraigned before Judge Foster in Part I of the Court of General Sessions. The woman and three men pleaded guilty, and were remanded to the Tombs for sentence today. The other defendants pleaded not guilty and were remanded for trial.

The woman was Rose Feikienbor, a Polish girl who has been in this country for four years. She was arrested at 2d street and Second avenue on September 20 when a revolver dropped from her pocket. She pleaded guilty and explained that she obtained the pistol for protection.

Michael Bacarci, a shoe maker, who lives at 177 Avenue A, was the next. According to the indictment, Bacarci, on September 4, during an altercation with a customer, drew a razor.

When the defendant pleaded not

guilty Judge Foster sent him to the Tombs to await trial.

The next prisoner to be arraigned was Joseph Carr, 19 years old, of 215 East 26th street. He pleaded guilty. Judge Foster sent him to the Tombs to await sentence.

George Mullin, who lives at 228 East 103d street, was taken into custody at his home on September 20, when it was charged, he had a pistol in his hip pocket. Mullin insisted on his innocence and was escorted across the Bridge of Sighs to await trial.

Following Mullin, came Sentenze Setembla, 24 years old, who gave his address as 131 Mott street. He was charged with having a pistol in his possession and was arrested in Delancey street four days ago. He admitted his guilt and will be sentenced today.

Joseph Rocker, 18 years old, whose New York address is given as 33 Greenwich street, pleaded guilty. At the time of his arrest a few days ago Rocker said that he lived in Elizabethport, N. J., and that he came to New York to take a steamship for Australia.

The Chinese, through an interpreter, told his end of the story. He said that after selling his laundry at Stamford, Conn., he went to New York, arriving here only three days before his arrest. The \$300 which he got for the laundry, a revolver, some clothes and an attack of appendicitis were the only things he brought with him, but the Oriental declared that the pistol belonged to a friend.

Fun was discharged on the ground that he did not have actual physical possession of the weapon.

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The Blyn Shoe



Your Money's Fullest. Buying Power at Blyn's. Blyn experience of almost half a century of shoe manufacturing and retailing has a practical value for our customers. We know how shoes should be made and how they should be priced to meet popular approval. Controlling Ten Big Best Stores we are able to give our customers advantages of economy not possible with the ordinary shoe establishment

Ladies' extra high cut button boot, high toe, Cuban heel, in patent leather and gun metal. A very smart and popular effect for the Fall and Winter seasons. \$3.00

A Children's specialty shoe at popular cost—smartly styled, yet roomy and comfortable, as a hygienic shoe should always be. Gives room for proper foot growth, and trains the tender foot of the growing child as nature intended.

Tan Calf and Tan Veil; sizes 6 to 11.....\$2.00 Tan Calf and Tan Veil; sizes 11½ to 2.....\$2.50

TEN BEST STORES—SHOES IN EVERY GRADE EAST SIDE: 3d Ave. & 122d Street WEST SIDE: 6th Ave. and 27th St. BROOKLYN STORE: Broadway, bet. Park & Eltry Streets. 2d Ave., 66th & 67th Streets. 6th Ave., 30th and 40th St. Fulton St., opp. A. & S. 2d Ave., 150th & 151st Streets. D'way, nr. Greene Av. FACTORIES: 511 to 519 East 72d St.

HOW THE CONSTITUTION ORIGINATED

The Constitution is a sacred document in the eyes of the exalted Supreme Court of the United States—when the capitalists want it to be. They have almost begun to claim it as the origin for it. At any rate, its drafters were "sagacious and memorable patriots." Were they? The next installment of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Supreme Court of the United States" will tell whether they were or not. One of the eminent drafters, with a partner, fraudulently got away with the trifling estate of 2,600,000 acres in New York. That glorious patriot and Constitution drafter, Robert Morris, helped himself to 4,000,000 acres in New York. Another delegate of the Federal Constitutional Convention was one of the chiefs of a clique getting a million acres of land in Ohio. This clique sold the site of the present city of Cincinnati before they had a patent! Nearly every drafter of the Constitution had a hand in the looting going on. And such a story! How did they get the land? Largely by swindling the Revolutionary veterans of their land-bounty warrants. This was the great assemblage that rigged the Constitution and the Supreme Court. Arm yourself with the real facts. Don't miss next Sunday's Call.

CHAS. GOMER'S SONS

BROOKLYN'S LEADING CLOTHIERS—OUT OF THE CLOTHING BUSINESS

Part of their fall and winter stock has been purchased by us for spot cash at less than Manufacturer's cost. Here is your chance to purchase a first class Fall and Winter Suit and Overcoat at one-half of their former prices.

Specials for Friday and Saturday at Both Our Stores

671 Broadway, corner Manhattan Avenue
1-3-5 Manhattan Avenue, corner Broadway, Brooklyn

J. MARSA, PROP.

Men's \$10.00 Suits, in all new shades, on sale at . . . \$5.00
Men's \$12.00 Suits, in all newest models, on sale at . . . \$6.00
Men's \$15.00 Suits, strictly all wool, on sale at . . . \$7.50
Men's \$20.00 Suits, hand tailored, equal to custom made, on sale at \$10.00
Men's \$15.00 Overcoats, all new models, on sale at . . . \$7.50
Men's \$20.00 Overcoats, brown, black and gray; combination and plain collars, on sale at . . . \$10.00

DON'T BE MISLED BY OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS. LOOK FOR THE NUMBER.

671 Broadway, corner Manhattan Avenue
1-3-5 Manhattan Avenue, corner Broadway, Brooklyn

J. MARSA, PROP.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED.

BRING THIS COUPON WITH YOU AND GET SPECIAL 5 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

OPEN EVENINGS

EDWARDS WOULD BOOST STREET CLEANERS' PAY

Commissioner Edwards has asked \$8,978,520.85 for the Department of Street Cleaning for the year 1912. The Commissioner asks \$548,571 for an increase in the salaries of the uniformed and clerical forces. The wages and salaries in the department have remained the same for ten years, and the men demand an advance. The average now is \$780 a year, and the drivers \$800. Edwards wants to give them \$840 and \$900, respectively.

"This increase," he says, "means clean streets and an equalization of salaries. There are 6,300 men in this department who are in absolute need of a long anticipated increase."

Because of the great increase in population, he says, Edwards wants more men, more horses, and more equipment. He requires 650 more men, and this means \$601,492 in salaries. The night work costs more and a larger equipment is necessary. He requests also that twenty-four policemen be assigned to his department to facilitate its work.

The 1029th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement

COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE

Underwear, Shirts, Linen or Tablecloth, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Cuffs and Cuff Buttons, Overalls, etc. Waiters and Cooks' Outfits. Corsets, Kimonos, Shirtwaists, Gloves, etc. Goods and popular prices.

SIG KLEIN and Assistants
50 THIRD AVE.,
Near 10th St. New York.

MUSIC

NOVELTIES TO BE INTRODUCED IN SERIES OF BALDWIN RECITALS AT COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BEGINNING SUNDAY.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

With an admirable classic program, including the andante con moto from Beethoven's Fifth symphony, the Seventh sonata for organ, of Gullmunt, the great Bach toccata in F, and the overture to Wagner's grand opera, "Tannhaeuser," the free organ recitals in the grand hall of the College of the City of New York will be resumed for the season this Sunday afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock. This will be Professor Baldwin's 200th recital at the college.

Sixty recitals will be given during the present season—on Sunday and Wednesday afternoons until December 20, and from January 14 to May 28.

As heretofore, the great masterpieces of organ composition will be frequently rendered in order to make them familiar to the people. There will also be a large number of new works by composers hitherto unknown.

These include a symphonic suite by Carlsen, a symphony and other works by Barle, sonatas by Krygel, Boslet, Harwood and others, and lesser works by Jongen, Schmitt and Brandt. There also will be new works by composers whose names are more familiar, including Faulkes, Lemare, Hollins, Bonnet, Bossi, Dethier and others. The programs will cover the widest possible range, every school being represented, and the American composers will not be neglected.

Though Professor Baldwin, in making up his programs, keeps the educational side uppermost, there are in every program a number of compositions easily within the comprehension of all. It is this feature that has made these recitals popular, bringing many thousands in touch with the art works of organ literature and, as well, with the college, its great hall and superb organ.

First of the series of six chamber concerts by the People's Symphony Club of New York, of which Franz X. Arens is director, will be given on the evening of Tuesday, November 14, in Cooper Union Hall, as in past years. This year, in pursuance of the educational features of the society, the aria will be taken chronologically from the early Italian period to the present day in the same way that the development of cello literature was presented in last season's course in addition to the usual features of modern and classical chamber music.

Chamber music organizations which will figure in the series are the Kneller, Flonzaley and Olive Mead Quartets, the Giesch-Wahler Trio, the St. Cecilia Club, of eighty voices, directed by Victor Harris and the Maquarre Sextet.

The vocal soloists who are to render arias will be announced later. Mr. Arens will preface their solo with brief synopses and explanation of the period of development represented in music literature.

This club was added to the People's Symphony concerts for the purpose of affording the public an opportunity to hear and study the classic compositions of chamber music. Six of these concerts are given each year, the price of season tickets being only \$2. This ticket admits two people to each concert, thus making the rate but 13 cents to each individual for each concert.

Other dates of People's Symphony Club concerts are: December 5, January 23, March 12, and Thursday, March 28 and April 11.

Since last season the auxiliary to the parent society has been organized practically in order to do more efficient and broader work, under the new name of the People's Symphony Club of New York, with annual membership dues of 50 cents. All students and workers so authorized may purchase a course ticket admitting them to the chamber concert course; but those who also become members of the club are entitled to extra benefits, free, and to whatever other benefits accrue from thus extending the work of the organization.

All tickets, application blanks, identification cards and any information desired may be obtained at the office of the society, 32 Union square, East, room 1106.

Through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, the members of the People's Symphony Club will be permitted to purchase at greatly reduced rates tickets for the season's sonata recitals given by Mr. and Mrs. Mannes.

Those who have in the past cast reverent glances in the direction of the "organ" in Carnegie Music Hall will be amused to learn that the gilded pipes at the right of the stage are "dummies." The organ of the great auditorium which is notorious for its poor tone quality, is incased high above and behind the stage wall, while at the back of the "fake" pipes is a plaster! What do you know about that?

1886 1911

Marcus Bros.

Clothiers and Tailors

121-123 Canal Street Cor. Chrystie Street

THE members of the firm of

MARCUS BROS.

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS

121-123 Canal St. NEW YORK

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

HITCH IN TOBACCO TRUST TRANSFER

Three New Concerns in Reformed Corporation, but Delay May Ensnue.

The Tobacco Trust is ready with its reorganization plan.

The general outline of the plan, the reorganizers have been hoping this week with the court next Monday, if there be no further hitch.

There will be three companies in place of the existing American Tobacco Company: The American Tobacco Company, the Lorrillard Company and the Leggett & Meyers Company. Each of these companies will have a number of subsidiaries. In the exchange of securities that is planned the present 6 per cent bonds of

ALFRED GLASER,
The SHOE Man
First Ave. and 59th St., New York.

The Max's Shop
Exclusive Union Makers and Men's Furnishers
1775 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN

TRUSSMAKER.

HENRY FRAHME
TRUSSMAKER
1400 3d Ave., bet. 81th & 85th St.

TRUSSMAKER.

MAYER'S
RIDGEWOOD BUREY DRY GOODS STORE.
210 Underwood Ave., Cor. 14th St.
We give and redeem Surety Stamps.

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New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Devore	3	0	1	0	0	0
L. Doyle	4	1	1	2	1	1
Snodgrass	4	0	0	1	0	0
Murray	3	0	1	3	0	0
Merkle	4	0	2	1	0	1
Honess	3	0	0	1	1	0
Fletcher	3	0	0	2	1	0
Meyers	3	0	0	5	4	0
Mathewson	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	1	5	24	13	3

Chicago. AB R H O A E.
Sheekard, 4 1 0 3 0 0
L. Doyle, 4 1 2 2 1 1
Tinker, 3 1 2 3 2 0
Zimmerman, 2 0 0 2 0 0
J. Doyle, 3 0 0 0 0 0
Saler, 1b, 3 0 0 1 0 0
Hoffman, cf, 3 0 1 2 0 0
Aber, c, 3 0 0 2 0 0
Cole, p, 3 0 0 0 0 0
Totals 29 2 7 27 10 0
New York 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicago 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

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Beat Tallenders in Burlesque Game in Which 20 Runs Are Made Altogether.

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Fletcher	3	0	0	2	1	0
Meyers	3	0	0	5	4	0
Mathewson	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	1	5	24	13	3

DODGERS WIN AGAIN

Continue Their Victorious Career by Taking Second Straight Game From St. Louis Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Brooklyn made it two straight by defeating Brooklyn's band today, score, 8 to 4. Dahlen's bunch touched up Zackert, Gienens and Tiedaough, the Cardinals' pitchers for eight over six innings, while Ragon although hit hard, kept his hits well scattered. The score:

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Devore	3	0	1	0	0	0
L. Doyle	4	1	1	2	1	1
Snodgrass	4	0	0	1	0	0
Murray	3	0	1	3	0	0
Merkle	4	0	2	1	0	1
Honess	3	0	0	1	1	0
Fletcher	3	0	0	2	1	0
Meyers	3	0	0	5	4	0
Mathewson	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	1	5	24	13	3

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

National League.
At Pittsburgh—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 2 11 0 0 0 0—4 3 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1
Batteries—Moore & Cottler; O'Toole, Leitold and Simon.
At Cincinnati—Boston and Cincinnati game postponed; rain.

American League.
At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Cleveland 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 5 3
Philadelphia 0 5 1 0 3 0 0 x—9 10 2
Batteries—Krupp, Reislis and Adams; Danforth and Thomas.
At Washington—R. H. E.
Detroit 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 5 2
Washington 2 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 x—2 5 2
Batteries—Summers and Stanton; Johnson and Street.
At Boston—R. H. E.
Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3 12 2
Boston 2 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 x—6 13 2
Batteries—Lange and Mayer; O'Brien and Williams.

LICENSE OF PAT POWERS REVOKED

Commissioner John J. Dixon, of the State Athletic Commission, decided yesterday that the Empire Athletic Club, which will hold bouts in the Manhattan Casino, Sixth street and Eighth avenue, and to the Eastern Avenue Athletic Club, a Queens boxing club. With the license to hold fights at Madison Square Garden revoked last week, Andy Parks, who has a seating capacity of 5,000 will be the biggest fight club in seating capacity in Manhattan.

NO HARRIS-ROSS FIGHT

Postponed on Account of Late License—Parker and Savage Fight.

The late license issued to the National Sporting Club at the eleventh hour caused only a couple of hundred spectators to assemble last night at the clubhouse on 44th street. Therefore the threatened clash between Tony Ross and Morris Harris had to be called off and arranged instead for next week. Andy Parks, of New Haven, and Dan Savage, of New Jersey, were substituted instead. The bout was short circuited in the seventh round when Parker knocked out the Jerseyite with two successive swings to the head.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

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

WHERE TO DINE IN NEW YORK

Little Hungry 207 E. Houston St., East view; Hungarian Table d'Hote; every evening concert; Hungarian Gypsy Band and dancers.



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Fletcher	3	0	0	2	1	0
Meyers	3	0	0	5	4	0
Mathewson	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	1	5	24	13	3

DODGERS WIN AGAIN

Continue Their Victorious Career by Taking Second Straight Game From St. Louis Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Brooklyn made it two straight by defeating Brooklyn's band today, score, 8 to 4. Dahlen's bunch touched up Zackert, Gienens and Tiedaough, the Cardinals' pitchers for eight over six innings, while Ragon although hit hard, kept his hits well scattered. The score:

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Devore	3	0	1	0	0	0
L. Doyle	4	1	1	2	1	1
Snodgrass	4	0	0	1	0	0
Murray	3	0	1	3	0	0
Merkle	4	0	2	1	0	1
Honess	3	0	0	1	1	0
Fletcher	3	0	0	2	1	0
Meyers	3	0	0	5	4	0
Mathewson	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	28	1	5	24	13	3

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

National League.
At Pittsburgh—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 2 11 0 0 0 0—4 3 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1
Batteries—Moore & Cottler; O'Toole, Leitold and Simon.
At Cincinnati—Boston and Cincinnati game postponed; rain.

American League.
At Philadelphia—R. H. E.
Cleveland 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 5 3
Philadelphia 0 5 1 0 3 0 0 x—9 10 2
Batteries—Krupp, Reislis and Adams; Danforth and Thomas.
At Washington—R. H. E.
Detroit 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 5 2
Washington 2 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 x—2 5 2
Batteries—Summers and Stanton; Johnson and Street.
At Boston—R. H. E.
Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3 12 2
Boston 2 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 x—6 13 2
Batteries—Lange and Mayer; O'Brien and Williams.

LICENSE OF PAT POWERS REVOKED

Commissioner John J. Dixon, of the State Athletic Commission, decided yesterday that the Empire Athletic Club, which will hold bouts in the Manhattan Casino, Sixth street and Eighth avenue, and to the Eastern Avenue Athletic Club, a Queens boxing club. With the license to hold fights at Madison Square Garden revoked last week, Andy Parks, who has a seating capacity of 5,000 will be the biggest fight club in seating capacity in Manhattan.

NO HARRIS-ROSS FIGHT

Postponed on Account of Late License—Parker and Savage Fight.

The late license issued to the National Sporting Club at the eleventh hour caused only a couple of hundred spectators to assemble last night at the clubhouse on 44th street. Therefore the threatened clash between Tony Ross and Morris Harris had to be called off and arranged instead for next week. Andy Parks, of New Haven, and Dan Savage, of New Jersey, were substituted instead. The bout was short circuited in the seventh round when Parker knocked out the Jerseyite with two successive swings to the head.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

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

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MUSIC

NOVELTIES TO BE INTRODUCED IN SERIES OF BALDWIN RECITALS AT COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BEGINNING SUNDAY.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

With an admirable classic program, including the andante con moto from Beethoven's Fifth symphony, the Seventh sonata for organ, of Gullmunt, the great Bach toccata in F, and the overture to Wagner's grand opera, "Tannhaeuser," the free organ recitals in the grand hall of the College of the City of New York will be resumed for the season this Sunday afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock. This will be Professor Baldwin's 200th recital at the college.

Sixty recitals will be given during the present season—on Sunday and Wednesday afternoons until December 20, and from January 14 to May 28.

As heretofore, the great masterpieces of organ composition will be frequently rendered in order to make them familiar to the people. There will also be a large number of new works by composers hitherto unknown.

These include a symphonic suite by Carlsen, a symphony and other works by Barle, sonatas by Krygel, Boslet, Harwood and others, and lesser works by Jongen, Schmitt and Brandt. There also will be new works by composers whose names are more familiar, including Faulkes, Lemare, Hollins, Bonnet, Bossi, Dethier and others. The programs will cover the widest possible range, every school being represented, and the American composers will not be neglected.

Though Professor Baldwin, in making up his programs, keeps the educational side uppermost, there are in every program a number of compositions easily within the comprehension of all. It is this feature that has made these recitals popular, bringing many thousands in touch with the art works of organ literature and, as well, with the college, its great hall and superb organ.

First of the series of six chamber concerts by the People's Symphony Club of New York, of which Franz X. Arens is director, will be given on the evening of Tuesday, November 14, in Cooper Union Hall, as in past years. This year, in pursuance of the educational features of the society, the aria will be taken chronologically from the early Italian period to the present day in the same way that the development of cello literature was presented in last season's course in addition to the usual features of modern and classical chamber music.

Chamber music organizations which will figure in the series are the Kneller, Flonzaley and Olive Mead Quartets, the Giesch-Wahler Trio, the St. Cecilia Club, of eighty voices, directed by Victor Harris and the Maquarre Sextet.

The vocal soloists who are to render arias will be announced later. Mr. Arens will preface their solo with brief synopses and explanation of the period of development represented in music literature.

This club was added to the People's Symphony concerts for the purpose of affording the public an opportunity to hear and study the classic compositions of chamber music. Six of these concerts are given each year, the price of season tickets being only \$2. This ticket admits two people to each concert, thus making the rate but 13 cents to each individual for each concert.

Other dates of People's Symphony Club concerts are: December 5, January 23, March 12, and Thursday, March 28 and April 11.

Since last season the auxiliary to the parent society has been organized practically in order to do more efficient and broader work, under the new name of the People's Symphony Club of New York, with annual membership dues of 50 cents. All students and workers so authorized may purchase a course ticket admitting them to the chamber concert course; but those who also become members of the club are entitled to extra benefits, free, and to whatever other benefits accrue from thus extending the work of the organization.

All tickets, application blanks, identification cards and any information desired may be obtained at the office of the society, 32 Union square, East, room 1106.

Through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes, the members of the People's Symphony Club will be permitted to purchase at greatly reduced rates tickets for the season's sonata recitals given by Mr. and Mrs. Mannes.

Those who have in the past cast reverent glances in the direction of the "organ" in Carnegie Music Hall will be amused to learn that the gilded pipes at the right of the stage are "dummies." The organ of the great auditorium which is notorious for its poor tone quality, is incased high above and behind the stage wall, while at the back of the "fake" pipes is a plaster! What do you know about that?

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

National League.
At Pittsburgh—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 2 11 0 0 0 0—4 3 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1
Batteries—Moore

CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE HAT STORE 159 Delancey Street

SOCIALIST VICTORY AT SWEDISH POLLS

Returns Show They Will Have Balance of Parliamentary Power, Refuse to Enter Cabinet.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 28.—Returns to hand from 204 out of a total of 230 seats in the general election now in progress show that the Socialists have scored a decisive victory, having already secured 56 seats.

Before the election the trade unions formally affiliated with the Socialist party, and the employers, through their association, declared their intention of calling a nation-wide lock-out in retaliation.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES The Co-operative Hat Store, at 159 Delancey street, has proved so successful that the Co-operative League has issued a call for a co-operative conference to be held on Thursday, October 5, at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway.

FRANCE LOSES WAR STORES. Carloads of Material Are Stolen From St. Etienne Factory.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—A sensational discovery has been made at the government armaments factory at Saint Etienne. France's secret war appliances have been stolen from this shop in the last few months by the carload.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and, if glasses are necessary, have them made at

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings. Branch 2—10th street and Second avenue, Charles Solomon.

Branch 5—126th street and Amsterdam avenue, E. T. Neben.

Branch 6—Carl Schurz Park, foot of 86th street, August Claessens.

Branch 7—116th street and Lexington avenue, J. C. Frost; corner 101st street and Madison avenue, M. Weinstein and Bernard Sachs in Jewish.

Branch 9—Tremont and Bathgate avenues, Sol Feldman.

Branch 10—181st street and St. Nicholas avenue, W. Mendelson, F. Paulitch.

German, Hellgate—98th street and Third avenue, L. Baum and I. Phillips.

Branch 1—Broad and Wall streets, Joshua Wanhope.

RUSSIAN OPEN AIR.

The Downtown Russian Branch will hold an open air meeting tonight at 5d street and Avenue B.

OTHER MEETINGS.

Branch 8—Bronx Labor Lyceum, 7057 Courtlandt avenue. Special meeting. Important business. Here-

avenues, H. D. Smith and Sol S. Schwartz.

13th A. D.—Grand and Leonard streets, Bert Kirkman and J. T. Vaughan.

14th A. D.—Bedford avenue and North 7th street, John Tompson.

20th A. D. Branch 2—Bushwick and Gates avenues, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

21st A. D. Branch 1—Manhattan avenue and Broadway, I. Polsky and Jean J. Coronel.

22d A. D. Branch 4—Pennsylvania and Sutter avenues, W. W. Passare.

23d A. D. Branch 2—Pittkin avenue and Osborn street, J. A. Well.

Lithuanian Federation—Hudson avenue and Plymouth street, John Porkunas.

NOON.

Bridge and Fulton streets, B. J. Riley and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Berry and North 11th streets, Jean J. Coronel.

Noble and West streets, J. T. Vaughan.

OTHER MEETINGS.

1st and 2d A. D.—157 Montague street, 8:30 p.m. (Meets every Friday.)

Russian Branch—Liberty Hall, 113 McKibbin street.

Ratification Meeting Tonight. Under the auspices of Branch 2.

ing at the Labor Lyceum, 10th street, Elizabeth.

Branch 3 holds a regular business meeting tonight at headquarters. All members are requested to be present, as this is the meeting prior to the last business meeting before the general election, and very important questions are to be discussed.

The fourth of the series of ten lectures arranged by the Socialist party of Union County in Proctor's Broad Street Theater, given on Sunday, September 24, was a decided success. H. L. Keiper, as chairman, introduced Sol Feldman as the speaker of the day. His subject, "Socialism and Human Nature," was one of intense interest and the audience seemed hypnotized.

Every word he spoke, every motion and gesture of his, left a lasting impression, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the lecture came to a close, after a number of intelligent questions were asked by the audience, all of which were answered to their satisfaction.

About 600 people paid admission, and more than \$10 worth of books were sold. Comrade Feldman also addressed a meeting on Tuesday, September 19, in Westfield, N. J., under the auspices of Local Union County, and it is expected that this meeting, which was held in the woods, with no other light than the stars above and a few lanterns, will result in the formation of a Scandinavian branch in that locality.

At next Sunday's lecture, Miss Maud Thompson, Ph. D., of Yale and Chicago universities, will speak on "Socialism and the Woman." Branch 3 has also invited the Board of Trade of Elizabeth to send one or more of their best speakers to address the branch on Wednesday, October 4, at headquarters, on the proposed \$500,000 bond issue for street improvements.

The secretary of the board assured the editor of the issue, the local weekly Socialist paper, that he will have Mr. Halsey, president of the Union County Trust Company, and several others speak as requested. GUSTAVE THEIMER, Secaucus.

L. Gettmann, Jr., secretary of Branch Secaucus, writes as follows:

The largest open air mass meeting of any political party in this borough was held by the Socialists on Saturday, September 23. Comrade Killingbeck was the speaker, and he held the audience for almost two hours. The Socialist party can well be proud of having so gifted a speaker as Comrade Killingbeck, for he made a good impression, and the people here are still talking about the meeting.

We have a membership of seventy-four. We have nominated a full ticket for the election this fall and are going to give the Dems and Reps a good stiff fight. We are also getting up a leaflet which will be distributed to every citizen of the borough.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meetings.

Broad and Erie, Phil Hirth and Marc Walt.

Front and Diamond streets, Hugh Kenney and J. P. Clark.

Columbia and Girard, William Nagel and Joseph Domes.

5th and Lenig, H. Mawson and F. W. Burlington.

Ash and Thompson, M. H. Read and W. M. Crowe.

16th and Clearfield, P. Hemmeter and L. J. Santamarie.

Front and Dauphin, James McDermott and F. Whiteside.

Germaniown and Lehigh, A. Muldowney and Charles Sehl.

Frankford and Cambria, Lawrence Krom and Ed Moore.

7th and Moore streets, Ray Lofy and C. Morgan.

21st and Point Breeze, J. Friedman and H. S. Howard.

Midvale and Ridge, R. Warren and H. E. Close.

QUEENS.

School Opening Postponed.

The committee in charge of the opening of the Ridgewood Socialist Sunday School announces that due to circumstances beyond their control it has been found necessary to postpone the opening of the school. The school will not open for several weeks yet, but ample notice will be given in these columns of the opening. Parents are asked to bring this to the attention of the children who planned to attend.

Mitzel Soup. A metzel soup given by the Socialist Educational Club will be held at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, October 7 and 8. A gallant array of professional comedians, both in English and German, have been procured for the occasion. Come and be a sticker and get some of our free bologna. You will enjoy it. HENRY GRONBACH, JR.

NEW YORK.

Westchester County. To the Locals and Branches of Westchester County: Please take notice that a county convention of the Socialist party to nominate candidates for County Treasurer, two Coroners and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before said convention, will be held at 12 North Broadway, New York, on October 2, 1911, at 9 p.m. sharp, and that locals are hereby required to send their delegates to such convention in accordance with the by-laws of the County Committee.

W. G. CHAMBERS, County Chairman.

LEON A. MALKIEL, County Secretary.

Yonkers, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1911.

Yonkers. Local Yonkers held a very successful and well attended city convention and nominated the following ticket for the city election: Mayor, Adolf Mayer; Controller, Fred Anthes; President of the Common Council, August Lundberg; Justice of the Peace, Herman Bohm and Max Arons; Tax Assessors, M. D' Aubert and L. Kronenberger; City Judge, Allan L. Benson; City Treasurer, Bernard Halenback; Assembly, let A. D. Ernest Vogel.

A full ticket for Aldermen and Supervisors are also nominated. Quite a sum was pledged for the campaign, and arrangements are being made for

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a large distribution of literature, and also speakers in the several wards. Speakers who can come to Yonkers are invited to send dates to the Campaign Committee or to Fred Bennetts, 25 Willard place, Yonkers, N. Y.

Pittsburg.

T. F. Brough writes: "William E. Duffy of Syracuse, who is touring the State, gave a talk on the McNamara trial at a protest meeting held Monday night at the Trades Assembly Hall by the labor unions. So impressed was the chairman, who is an old party ward heeler, with Duffy's speech that he called upon all those who wished to come forward and shake hands with the speaker, and every one of them gladly did so. William E. Duffy will be a welcome visitor to our city when he comes again. Resolutions were drawn up by Socialists and presented by Socialist members of the unions, which shows what live Socialists can do. No other resolutions were offered nor would have been."

Buffalo.

Under the auspices of the House Committee of Local Buffalo, a harvest festival and dance will be held tomorrow evening at Franklin Hall, 32 West Eagle street. Dancing begins at 9 o'clock. Admission 15 cents.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Ratification Meeting.

The parade committee having charge of the meeting and parade to be held next Sunday afternoon, October 1, at Faneuil Hall, Boston, to ratify the Socialist State ticket decided to protest against the increased cost of living by the parade in the parade which is to start from Faneuil Hall, many suitable expressions of protest against the high cost of living will be carried by the participants. Large delegations of Socialists from all over the State are expected. The latest disclosures of woman slavery in the foundry factories will receive attention by the speakers and a solemn protest entered against such conditions.

Lawrence.

At a meeting held Monday evening in Franco-Belgian Hall, in the interest of free speech, under the auspices of the Socialist City Committee, resolutions were drawn up vigorously protesting against the action of the police of Lawrence in their attempt to prevent the right of free speech and public assembly in the streets of the city. In telling of the meeting the Lawrence Daily Eagle of Tuesday morning says:

"The meeting was the first of what is promised as a series of such gatherings in Lawrence, which is to hold the right of free speech, and Mr. LaMonte was the first speaker to be heard here. For October 16 to 18, inclusive, Patrick Quinlan, of Boston, will be the speaker and a series of meetings will be held in the intention of those in charge to hold the majority of these meetings in the streets despite the recent attempt of the police to interfere. A. T. Hollister, chairman of the Socialist City Committee, presided.

"Robert Rives LaMonte spoke on the subject of 'Reform and Revolution,' advocating the collective ownership of the tools of production. He pointed out the reforms which are willing to do anything to benefit the working class so long as ownership remained unouchoed and that Socialists were compelled to call themselves revolutionaries because they meant something different from what the reformers meant, as that which to take the ownership away from the bosses and vest it in the workers."

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

E. H. Thomas, State secretary of the Wisconsin Socialist party, sends the following notice of a new house of correction which the Milwaukee Socialist administration is planning to erect:

Under the capitalist system, we must expect that a certain number of criminals will be made every year. But we are going to change all this. Socialists must deal with men as they now are, and as far as possible apply the humane principles of the Socialist philosophy.

Of Milwaukee are going to establish a new house of correction in which the best methods advocated by progressive criminologists will be put into practice. The Board of Control has approved the plan of this new building, and in two or three weeks the County Board will advertise for bids for its erection. Of course, the whole building will be completed by union labor, as far as possible, that is, as far as there is union labor to do it.

Before drawing up the plans for the new house of correction, the Milwaukee Supervisors visited prisons throughout the country and adopted the best features of each. But besides these, they have produced their own ideas which have never been carried out, at least to any extent.

One of the main features of the new system will be outdoor work for the inmates. Fresh air and sunshine are great factors in the cure of criminals. Two hundred and eighty-four acres of land have already been purchased, on which the new building will be erected. This land will provide occupation for two-thirds of the inmates, and only the most hardened offenders will be employed on inside work. The others will raise garden truck for the consumption of the inmates. This will not only lessen the cost of the institution, but will also give the men a direct interest in their work. They will attend the satisfaction of feeling that they are feeding themselves, and this will give them a certain feeling of self-respect.

A few of the men will be employed in the stone quarry, which is situated on the farm. However, the old methods of the "stone pile" will not be in vogue here, but machinery will do the heavy work. The crushed stone from the quarry will not be sold to contractors, but will be used on the Milwaukee roads. Since the last session of the Wisconsin Legislature, Milwaukee County has the absolute power to build its own roads, without the intervention of contractors. In short, the new house of correction will produce nothing but good, but nothing more than there ever has been before.

Another important feature will be segregation. Drunks and tramps will not be treated as criminals, and will be separated from the other inmates. Anything made there will be treated as patients, and with medical inspection and care, and wholesome and not too heavy work in the open air, they will stand a fair chance of recovery.

For the women, the cottage system will be used. About twenty-five inmates will be assigned to each cottage. Under this method, more freedom is possible than in a large prison. The herding together of many different classes of offenders, to the detriment of the unhardened and inexperienced, is also avoided. It is certainly a sad thing that a prison must be built by a Socialist administration, but to eliminate the harsh features and to find a way to treat the prisoners as human beings is a problem worthy of men who are trying to remold society. In this respect the Milwaukee house of correction will be a model.

MANHATTAN PREP. SCHOOLS FOUR SCHOOLS. FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL, SECOND AVENUE SCHOOL, MADISON AVENUE SCHOOL, EAST BROADWAY SCHOOL. ABRAM RUBINSTEIN, Principal. Author of "Plane Geometry," "College, Regents, Civil Service." Cooper Union.

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UNION AND SOCIETY Workmen's Circle Directory. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist in gaining new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 90 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE meets at 419 First avenue, New York City, every second Friday of the month, 7 p.m. Leo Markert, secretary, 14 Weirfield street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 21st St. Free employment bureau. Hours: 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' UNION, of Brooklyn, meets every second Friday of the month at the Labor Lyceum, 106 W. 21st St. Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

WOOD CARVERS AND MILLERS' ASSOCIATION meets every first, third and fifth Friday of the month at the Labor Lyceum, 106 W. 21st St. Body meets every fourth Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple.

PAPER CHASERS' BAKERS' UNION, Local No. 10, meets every second and fourth Friday in the month at Clinton Hall, 131 Clinton street. Also at 106 W. 21st St. Body meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS, Local No. 10, meets every second and fourth Friday at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer; and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beckman.

Subscription Rates: Sunday Issue Only, 10c; Week-Day Issue Only, 15c; Six Months, \$1.00; One Year, \$1.80.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29. NO. 272.

"AND THESE THREE ARE ONE"

Having been ordered to dissolve itself forthwith, the Tobacco Trust, like the "good" law-abiding corporation that it is, proposes a reorganization in the form of a trinity, a sort of tria juncta in uno, the same, and yet not the same, which already has the lawyers guessing as to whether it conforms with the orders of the Supreme Court or not.

It proposes that the holdings of the trust be divided among three companies, which will conduct the business of the old organization. Each one of these three will transact a general business in the buying, manufacture and sale of tobacco. And the government is to see to it that each company competes with the other.

As for the stockholders, their shares are to be equally divided among the three companies, so that an investor holding thirty shares in the old company will have ten shares in each of the three new ones.

And the Supreme Court is now invited to put this delectable mixture in its honorable pipe, and smoke up.

That august body is now up against a question analogous to one that has divided the theological world for nearly two thousand years, the mystery of the Trinity.

The clever lawyers of the Tobacco Trust have transferred the theological mystery into the economic field. If it holds good in the one, why not in the other?

It is true that the theologians have not definitely settled the question after countless centuries of wrangling, and it isn't likely that the lawyers will be more expeditious in dealing with the new version of it which the trust now puts up to them for settlement. But the trust need hardly be expected to insist on a speedy solution, or chafe under the law's delay.

Besides, the trust's lawyers have gone the theologians one better in adding to the mystery, the question of the competitive or non-competitive character of their proposed trinity. This is a new feature that the ancient scholastics never had to wrangle over, and it would certainly intensify the interest in the discussion.

In connection with this special feature, we have a suggestion to make to the august members of the Supreme Court. They have now "in their midst," at Washington, an ambitious anti-Socialist lecturer who announces that he can demonstrate in public debate with any Socialist, that God created the world on the competitive principle, and it should be just as easy for him to demonstrate the existence of a competing trinity. In suggesting that the Supreme Court invite this controversialist to make his demonstration before their honorable body, we do so without any intention of prejudicing the case in favor of the competing trinity proposed by the Tobacco Trust, and assure that dignified assemblage that we are utterly impartial on the subject.

In the meantime, pending the discussion, the trust will doubtless continue to do business as at present. And when a decision is reached it will be quite ready to bow to the dictates of Supreme wisdom and transform itself from an octopus into a Cerberus. In fact, it will be ready to transform itself into any shape that the honorable court may impose upon it—with one proviso.

And that is, that the annual 55 per cent dividends it has been "earning" shall not be adversely affected by any such prescribed change. That is an indispensable condition. The form is nothing, the dividends everything. It is the part of the government to "make" the three heads compete. The trust will take care of the rest.

THE ADVANTAGES OF BEING A GORILLA

Two interesting stories appeared in close juxtaposition in the columns of yesterday's New York papers.

The first related that the janitress of the tenement house at 206 East 98th street, hearing faint moans from a room on the third floor, after listening at the keyhole, called the police. The door was burst open by the officer, and on the floor they found three small children, two girls of 9 and 3 years of age, respectively, and a boy baby a year old. All were unconscious, and it was speedily discovered that they were at the point of death from starvation. A few crumbs of bread were scattered about the floor. The children were taken to the hospital, and the opinion of the doctors is that the girls may be saved, but "little Sammy," the baby, is too far gone and has but a "small chance" for his life.

Alongside of the above appeared a special bulletin from Bronx Park Zoo, imparting the happy news that "Miss Ningo," the young lady gorilla, took a decided turn for the better yesterday. Dr. W. Reed Blair is constantly by her bedside, and Curator Ditmars reports that she ate half of a four-foot plantain stalk and half a banana, and seemed to like the skin of the latter somewhat better than the pulp. An animal nurse sleeps in a cot by her "apartment," and every half hour administers a large dose of quinine to "Miss Ningo" for the purpose of stimulating her appetite.

If "little Sammy" had only had the good fortune to have been born a gorilla, he might have had something better than a "small chance" for his life. But no such luck.

These two incidents furnish additional proof of the evolutionary theory that human beings are "descended" from monkeys, but few of us seem to realize how great that "descent" has really been.

Perhaps in a million years or so, through the slow and painful process of evolution, we may once again commence the ascent, and ultimately attain the status of the gorilla. Who knows!

And as a first step in the ascent, we suggest that the children be raised from the degradation of the tenement hovel to the dignity of an "apartment" in the Bronx Zoological Park.

They have tried to stave off the strike on the Harriman lines, but something more than "immediate demands" is involved there. The railroad men, in spite of the high development of the occupation in which they are engaged, are the most backward of all the trades unionists in the occupations employing a large number of men. But on the Harriman lines it was found that separate, isolated, jealous, small, weak unions could accomplish nothing, and the men in the machine shops decided on a "federated" demand. They knew that if they did not hang together they would be hanged separately, that if they were not in a position for all the men to prevent the blacklisting of one, all might be blacklisted. The opportunity has now been given to them to fight. They should take advantage of their opportunity, follow their impulse and absolutely ignore the counsels of those who are acquainted with "inopportune times to strike." There is no such thing. All that exists is "inopportune leadership" and lack of working class economics.

An English gentleman named Galbraith Cole has been sentenced to banishment for life from British East Africa for shooting a native whom he suspected of sheep-stealing. And to even up matters and hold the scales of justice evenly balanced, the negro prize fighter, Johnson, has been forbidden to pound the stuffing out of Bombardier Wells, the British boxing champion, a spectacle also designed for the pleasure of English gentlemen. The aforesaid gentlemen will, of course, be permitted anything in reason in the way of exploiting their white countrymen, but they must refrain from such pleasures as might tend to endanger the empire by stirring up the "race problem" that as yet lies dormant within its dominions.

THE "SICK MAN OF EUROPE"

The real trouble is that he is not sick. Among nations, Turkey is the healthiest kind of a brute. Although sadly backward in modern industrial methods, the Turk stands right in the front ranks as a diplomat, and there is an ever-present fear among the statesmen of the other nations that the Turk, if he really starts in, will be the most dangerous kind of a fighter. Of course to most minds he is merely the "unspeakable Turk." His "unspeakableness" consists in his stubborn refusal to permit other nations to take his land, or to gain a real footing in the lands he controls.

Turkey is dominant in the Balkan states, in Asia Minor and Northern Africa. These sections are precisely the ones England, France, Germany, Russia and Italy yearn to "protect," for the good of the sections themselves, of course. But the unspeakable Turk won't let them.

There are two beautiful diplomatic platitudes which have been doing duty for years, "preserving the status quo" in Turkey, and "maintaining the integrity of Turkey." The Turk is, however, quite competent to attend to his own status, and he is actually pig-headed when it comes to his integrity. If he were more pliable relative to his status, and if he would cease thinking of his integrity for awhile, the diplomats of other nations would be vastly better pleased.

That other operation, "extending the Christian" sphere of influence in Moslem lands," is also one that does not seem to work well.

Though the Bible has been given him the Turk refuses to surrender his Koran. He clings to old methods and carries on his work within the sphere of his influence as in olden times. The Christian method seems not to appeal to him, and he refuses to fight.

"Not with the Koran and the sword, But with the Bible and the cord."

In his blindness he cannot see the superiority of the cord. He cannot understand the cry that shocked Christendom sets up when he commits a massacre. The western world is stunned and appalled at Armenian atrocities, and yet it complacently views the "restoration of law and order" in Russia. If he thinks of it at all it probably strikes him as strange. But the chances are that he does not think of it, or bother about it. Orators in European parliaments have hurled bolts of their invective against him, "Germans in a thousand pulpits have denounced him. Special writers have flayed him. Christian armies have invaded him. Crusades have been organized against him. The saints themselves, at Lepanto, helped crush his fleet. Missionaries have worked against him. A million or more children in Sunday schools have contributed pennies to be used in converting him and saving the people writing beneath his heels, and to free from bondage the women in his harems."

But somehow or other the sphere of his actual influence does not rapidly decline.

With so much good statesmanship and fervid preaching, it is sorrowful to relate that the heart of the Turk has not been turned to the God of the Christian, nor his hand loosened from those places which the Christian desires to possess. It may be granted that many of those who seek to rescue the Turk from the errors that seem to comfort him spiritual-

ly and ways that satisfy him materially, are sincere in their efforts. But behind that there is one sordid fact—Turkey possesses land that is worth having, and dominates other lands the western European powers would either like to appropriate such for itself, or partition out on the best possible basis among themselves. For centuries the migratory movement from Europe has been westward. There has grown, in late years, a strong drift to the south, and Africa, as far as it is habitable for the white man, has been opened up to settlement. If it were possible to turn the current eastward, and occupy select portions of Asia Minor, and "restore to their pristine glory" the Balkan States, certain problems in population could be settled for a while. Certain things, that menace capitalist government could be pushed still further into the future.

There is a growing conviction that Turkey and the lands where Turkish influence is powerful could be exploited with huge profit. The natural resources, developed along capitalist lines, are believed to be enormous. What they actually amount to is not definitely known, because not only does the Turk refuse to institute up-to-date methods in their development, but he also refuses capitalist agents the privilege of adequate exploration.

The Christian world is divided into many religious sects, and each sect looks after its own interest and welfare the same as each nation does. Over 180,000,000 persons profess Mohammedanism and the ties of this religion are powerful. Young Turks may war with Old Turks, but Young and Old Turks, Mohammedans in Asia, Europe, Africa or America, turn relentlessly on the Christians. Christianity has made no appeal to them either as a religious creed or as an economic working program. They prefer their own methods and stick to their own way.

The lands where the Turks are may be badly cultivated, the people may be ignorant, degraded and starving. But with their primitive weapons they make wonderfully formidable fighters. If, as has been reported, German army officers and German manufacturing experts have been drilling the Turkish soldiers into modern fighting ways and providing arms of the latest pattern, it is more than probable the Turk will continue to be as stubborn as he has been in the past, and a great deal more able to fight off any one who attempts to rescue him from his sordid beliefs.

While this question has usually been approached on racial or religious lines, it is really one of the big economic problems with which capitalism has to wrestle, and it wrestles with it in its usual stupid, ineffective way. There must be an outlet for excess population, but Turkey will not allow that population to come to it, although certain portions of the Turkish domain, or the lands under Turkish influence, are highly desirable. Neither will Turkey understand how necessary it is for it to become a good customer for the machine made goods of the Occident.

That is the basis on which stands the unspeakable Turk.

And because Turkey rejects all the political and diplomatic nostrums European quick economists and legislators have tried to force down its throat, it is the "sick man of Europe." But for a sick man Turkey has marvelous resistance and wonderful recuperative power. If it had less it would respond better to the treatment designed for it.

THAT DETROIT SPEECH

By H. D. REED.

President Taft's Detroit speech deserves attention for two particular reasons.

First—The trust issue is clearly and strikingly set forth; the rapid approach of State Socialism is recognized.

Second—The position of the Republican party is definitely set forth, a position which, to the joy of the Socialist, is of such a nature that the Republican party (and its comedy partner, the Democratic party) seems committed to a position utterly at variance with both facts and reason, a position which can only hasten the downfall of the capitalist parties in question.

The gist of the President's argument is as follows: "The court has exhibited a courage in facing the necessary results in enforcing the statute that, instead of prompting an attack upon it, ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal."

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

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

Return to competition! Turn back the wheels of evolution! Retrace our steps back to a system that died because no longer fit to live; that pitted one man against another for the sake of the pot of gold at the end of the path; that, in the days when it flourished unimpeded, turned industrial England into a veritable hell; that encouraged adulterations, short weights and every "trick of the trade" for which our merchants have long been famous; that wasted human labor by senseless duplication; in a word, a system that made itself so intolerable and inefficient that the very men who

formerly profited by, lauded and upheld it, turned to and destroyed it; this system outworn an outgrowth to be restored as the salvation of the nation!

The evils of competition are, it seems, not to return with it. Human nature has changed, no restriction even will be needed. "All limit upon it (competition) to prevent its being excessive must be self-imposed by the good sense of each competitor."

And this is from the President of the country.

What are the facts? The trust is a huge, efficient, industrial labor saving machine, producing commodities and services by means of other labor saving machines in its control, and producing them with a much less expenditure of human labor (quantitatively) than was possible under competition.

The whole trouble is that the people at large don't get the benefits of these efficiencies and savings. As you would naturally expect, the profit goes to the owners.

And the remedy? "Not the trust?" "No, my friend, that's silly and childish; also impossible. You never gain anything by smashing a labor saving machine."

Keep the good feature of the trust, the trust itself. Eliminate the bad feature, the private ownership of the trust.

The Socialists say that the nation, the people, shall own and operate the trust.

Are you with them?

MY CREED.

By Edmund McKenna.
I want no peace
While brothers fight for right.
From sorrow no surcease
While they are crushed by might.
No hope I crave
That others may not share.
If their end is the grave,
Then lay me there.
I want no heaven
That lets so many dwell
By grief and sorrow driven
So near to hell.
Let not my pity
Blind my sight.
Put me in the ranks
And let me fight.

Convict just released after a sentence of five years, to a former pal: "Well, mate, anything 'appened since I was no longer fit to live; that pitted one man against another for the sake of the pot of gold at the end of the path; that, in the days when it flourished unimpeded, turned industrial England into a veritable hell; that encouraged adulterations, short weights and every 'trick of the trade' for which our merchants have long been famous; that wasted human labor by senseless duplication; in a word, a system that made itself so intolerable and inefficient that the very men who

"HONEST MEN"

By JOS. E. COHEN.

Our very good friends, the old party politicians, would have us believe that the issue in Philadelphia's coming Mayoralty election is a choice among honest men.

Biographically it may be said: William S. Vare is a politician, but otherwise an honest man. George H. Earle, Jr., banker, candidate of Penrose and McChesler, is also an honest man.

Rudolph Blankenburg, merchant-baron, endorsed by the Ryan-Donnelly Democratic trading machine, is an honest man. Clarence Giboney, will-o'-the-wisp candidate, with partiality for Vare, is an honest man.

This completes the list except for Charles Sehl, candidate of the Socialist party. As Mr. Sehl is a workman, it goes without saying that he really is an honest man. For, as modern biographers tell us, when one is poor, it follows logically he is honest.

And, of course, the Socialist party would not nominate a man of questionable character. Its candidates are all of such much more of the man than the candidates of other parties. And while it is always a consideration with Socialists that their candidates be above suspicion, it takes a great deal more than that to qualify for a party nomination.

Now, what does honesty mean among the old parties?

Why are they forever bragging that their candidates are men of good character?

What can it mean except that the voters take it for granted that honesty and old party politics are anything but bosom friends? What can it mean except that so-called honest men are selected to head the tickets of the old parties in order to veil the men of questionable reputation who make up the body of their tickets?

Or that a ticket of honest men is placed before the voters in order to cover up the dark deals of the men behind the throne? What kind of honesty do Messrs. Vare, Earle, Blankenburg and Giboney stand for?

Only this—what is conventionally known as honesty in elected officials.

All that honesty means to them is to promise "open competition among contractors for city work. More than that, they offer a square deal to the people at large—whatever that may mean. Both these choice offerings have been upon the voter's platter ever since municipal elections have been held.

And the result has always been the same.

Not because the city officials have always been crooks. Far from it. No one, for instance, would impugn the integrity of ex-Governor Pennypacker. But it was under the administration of ex-Governor Pennypacker that the notorious capital crookedness was perpetrated.

And that is the kernel of the situation. So long as city work is given out to contractors, it is almost a certainty that there will be grafting and rotteness. And so-called honest officials will not save the city.

They cannot save it, even though they would, because they do not strike at the source of corruption.

What corrupts our Congress, our Legislatures and our city officials is big business, the control of the means of existence as private property by a handful of capitalists, and their desire for unearned dividends and profits, which is the reason for that control.

So long as millions of contractors' profits is the stake involved in the giving out of city work there will be political machines to secure these contracts, and there will be the same stream of graft and corruption flowing through the City Hall as there now is.

Just as a matter of plain honesty, if the people of Philadelphia with a clean administration, they should vote against the old parties that are tied to the present system of awarding city work to contractors, and vote the Socialist ticket that would have city work done under the city's direction entirely.

MASTER AND MEN

By J. E. H.

A capitalist who is reputed a millionaire, and can at any rate afford more than one butler, appeared the other day against one of his butlers before a justice of the peace. The butler was accused of stealing a few trinkets, "including a couple of rings and a brooch," from the capitalist's wife. The capitalist is said to have "felt that it was his duty to society" to appear against his servant.

This yielding to his sense of duty was perhaps not carefully premeditated, for a member of the capitalist class has every means for learning that the medal is his natural ally. "Where servants are part of the family of the property holder," says Karl Kautsky, "they will be found ready to defend property even though they have none themselves." Far better would it pay to wink at a paltry theft than by publicly appearing against a servant to incite the idea that the interests of master and man are not identical.

That idea were to find lodgment in the heads of capitalists they might acquire some of the qualities of wage workers. It is even conceivable that they might organize unions and demand wages instead of the demoralizing occasional gratuity, and, to cap the climax, they might refuse to vote for the masters' candidates for office.

A LIQUID CALL.

A story about two members of the English polo team recently in America, Captain Hardress Lloyd and Captain H. H. Wilson, is being narrated with much amusement.

The two young men—so the story runs—were expected at a certain country house on the Hudson during the hot weather. Their hosts had composed, with great care, a program for them—a program beginning with a cool bath after their journey, and running on through a motor ride, an open air luncheon, a game of bridge, tea, etc. Immediately on their arrival the program was put in operation.

"I know how fond you Englishmen are of bathing," the hostess said, "and now, the first thing, I insist on your taking a bath. You look so hot and dusty. I'm sure you will enjoy it."

But the guests, in their polite, mild, English way, expressed their indignation. However, was firm, and Captain Lloyd and Captain Wilson, murmuring inarticulate and vain protests, were led upstairs by footmen to two cool marble baths.

They were absent about an hour; then, looking much cooler, they came downstairs, went straight to their hostess, and said, hurriedly: "We are sorry to leave so soon, but we only came to make a call, and our brain goes in fifteen minutes."



THE SOCIALIST COMMONWEALTH.

An Improbable Fantasm—II.

Editor of The Call:

There is a saying: "If a man would have me consider his opinion, he must express it positively." When I say that Comrade Boyd's article was utterly unsound, it amounts to nothing more than this: it is my opinion, and I stake my reputation, what little there is of it, on the assertion.

Explanations and a fuller criticism are called for. Granted they are in order. I said that the preliminary forecast of the Socialist Commonwealth in The Call of August 20, was full of statements that were plain nonsense, to wit, the following, and also others:

"We may then sum up by saying that the object of the Socialist Commonwealth in this direction will be to reduce the hours of work for each individual worker to the lowest possible minimum consistent with social necessity."

"What machinery, then, will determine the number of hours this man is to work? . . . It is surely clear that the most competent authority for settling this matter and others specific to the industry would be the members of the industry—the textile workers themselves."

"I believe it will go even farther and abolish private property in toto. . . . I see, therefore, no necessity for a legislative body, for law courts, or for the things these institutions necessarily presuppose, the organized coercive forces of the State."

"There is, so far as I know, no sufficient reason advanced for this difference in remuneration; but, apart from that, I believe it possible to show that it is impracticable, and neither efficient nor democratic."

My words were plain. I meant them so. The questions touched are vital to the soundness of Socialist policy. This is more to me than the feelings of any one. If Comrade Boyd means that it would be the object of the Socialist Commonwealth in this direction to secure to the worker his remuneration with the least effort on his part, that is to secure the most efficient application of his labor, I agree with him. But if he does not like to be flatly contradicted, he must be more precise in his statements than he was in the first quotation above.

As it takes more space to prove a proposition or its contrary than to state it, the size of the task involved in dealing with all the above problems at once made me reluctant to attempt it, especially where every argument should be nailed down so that an opponent cannot tear it up where there is a loose end. I have tried to do this in the pamphlet on "The Incentive Under Socialism." When my opponent says he is surprised to find a Socialist take exception to the statement that "each individual will be in receipt of the full value of his labor," as if I had taken exception to it, this shows the futility in controversy of trying to compel recognition of one's meaning. How futile, then, to expect to convince. By the way, I should like to ask Comrade Boyd how the aforesaid "value of his labor" will be determined? Will he tell us how, or must we take his word for it? We will all share equally, I suppose. Well, this solution possesses the advantage of simplicity at least.

Indeed, Comrade Boyd is not original. Greater men than he or I have held such notions. Lassalle was ridiculed by Marx for them. It was not such notions which made the men who held them great.

With all its lack of definiteness and argument my letter does not seem to have failed of its purpose. Its purpose was not to ridicule my Comrade or to offend his feelings. Sincerely, I have a right soft spot in my heart for him. Its purpose was to display the unsoundness of certain conceptions of Socialism which he happens to hold. To do this I have aroused him to defend them. No man has been great enough to make truth yet out of error. Greater men than he have tried to make truth out of these very errors. This is Comrade Boyd's misfortune, not his fault. He will probably persist in maintaining these errors. If so, I shall give him whatever assistance I can to display the fact that neither he, nor any other man, can make sense out of such nonsense.

The automatic action of supply and demand does not determine the relative pay for all different kinds of labor and the prices of commodities. This is not human law, it is natural law. Were that action made free, that is, if the opportunities of employment, and, therefore, the demand for labor were not artificially restricted by the private ownership of the means of employment, the pay for labor would naturally adjust itself by the action of supply and demand, so that the remuneration of every worker would purchase a share of the products of labor the same as his share of the labor. The Socialist party has never proposed that the pay for different kinds of work should be determined in any other way. If Comrade Boyd can show me where, in any official statement, it has, I shall be really interested.

It may be just as well not to strike foul in this little sparring match. It is so easy to question the motives or the loyalty to the workers of one who differs in the interpretation of Socialism that perhaps this is to be expected. However, the perversion of my illustration taken from the persistency with us of the "nigger and the mule" in the cultivation of cotton, into a comparison of the working man to a lazy "nigger" is one that surprised me, because it had not entered my thoughts before. Comrade Boyd is really clever to have thought of it.

The assumed reluctance in defense of one's opinions or interests, under the guise of defending the vital principles of Socialism (or of religion) is as old as priestcraft. Probably it does not occur to Comrade Boyd that his opinions are not necessarily sound Socialism, and there may be a distinction made between the two.

Trusting that you will find this letter of interest, I remain, as ever, your sincere friend.

E. J. DUTTON.

New York City.

"TEARS."

By Samuel C. Freedman.

Cry not, little girl,
Dry those tears from your eyes;
For you are yet young, little baby,
You will cry, never fear.

When you will be a little older
Tears from your eyes will flow,
Like a flowing fountain overflowing,
Will your eyes never stop?

In the shop where you will
do,
In the home, and in the street,
At your breakfast, at your noon meal,
Will your tears never cease to flow?

You will also weep at times,
A little mother who all the
time is weeping for you,
Will your tears never cease to flow?

WARREN ATKINSON.

Editor of The Call:

I am an ardent supporter of Comrade Boyd's old age pension bill, not because of any detail of this bill meets my unqualified approval, but because the bill as a whole is an excellent one, quite aware that no one can draw an old age pension bill that will please everybody, and we should not wait for a bill before initiating a great national agitation in behalf of this great class measure, an agitation that will pass in its scope and intensity the best campaign being waged in behalf of the McNamara brothers. There is a flaw, however, in Mr. Boyd's bill, amounts almost to an outrage. It would deny pensions to all persons who have not been residents of this country for twenty years and sworn citizens sixteen years. I am prepared to waive the residential qualification even though I think twenty years a bit too long a period upon which to insist. But I am certainly not prepared to endorse a clause that requires sixteen years of citizenship before an immigrant is entitled to a pension. And I am wondering why the membership of the Socialist party is going to do in regard to this matter. It is my opinion that the National Executive Committee should instruct Comrade Berger to omit from his bill the clause that pertains to citizenship, or, if possible, to change that clause to read: "before a foreign born resident of the United States can receive a pension, he must make out naturalization papers."

Are the reasons urged by Comrade Ghent in defense of the "sixteen years citizenship" notion to prevail? Is the failure of a foreign born person to apply for naturalization papers sixteen years ago to outweigh the fact that he has lived, toiled and been robbed in this country for twenty years? Are the robbers who have come to America to be punished for their illiarity, their ignorance, their political stupidity, their indifference to the franchise or their belief in parliamentary action? Surely not! At any rate, not by Socialists!

It is allowable to insist upon, and foreigners taking out naturalization papers now if they have not already done so, but to deprive them of pensions because they did not do this sixteen years ago is the rankest piece of injustice that ever crept into a Socialist measure.

Let us stir this country up upon the old age pension issue, but while doing this, let us also see to it that the bill that forms the basis of our agitation is made as nearly perfect as possible.

Fraternally yours,
WILL R. SHIER,
Toronto, Canada.

AN OBJECTION.

Editor of The Call:

I would like to criticize, in my humble way, the policy of giving so much space on the editorial page to such articles as the one headed "Congressman George" in The Call of the 19th inst., which expounds the theory of value based on utility, unless the motto under the heading is changed so as to read "Devoted to the interests of the Consumers' League."

To us who are robbed at the point of production, this theory, in contrast to the Marxian theory of value, is a good deal like Johnny Banker and Johnny Pilot discussing the high cost of living. We would be more interested in a discussion on long hours and short pay. Your Comrade for Marxian theory straight,
J. FORSTER NICHOLS,
Franklin, N. H.

PERMISSIBLE EPITHETS.

Editor of The Call:

It is usually customary at this season of the year to indulge in reflections as to what constitutes effective campaign speaking, and considerable discussion has been aroused by the meeting in Wall Street on Friday, and 125th street and Seventh avenue on Saturday evening last week. At the latter meeting a speaker, in what seemed to be a well prepared and intelligent address, other than characterized the President of the United States as a damned scoundrel, committing various things that did not meet with approval to hell, and stated with reverence that the Socialists would shed blood if necessary. Similar language was used at the Wall Street meeting. It is not the intention to criticize the speaker in the least, nor to enter into discussion as to whether or not the assertions made are true; but simply to bring the matter to the attention of the members of the party who are furnishing the funds for speakers, in order that intelligent action may be taken. If denunciation of this kind is considered good propaganda, then it is the urgent duty of our City Executive Committee to issue an alphabetical list of statements, past and present, with the most effective epithets that can be applied to each, and the strongest qualifying adjective, as the outbursts referred to