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TRIPOLI IS TAKEN AFTER A HEROIC TURKISH DEFENSE

Italy Smashes Anti-Quated Fortresses With Superior Guns.

HARBOR WAS MINED

Rumors of Peace and Complications With Austria and England Unconfirmed.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A report from Rome this evening says that Tripoli fell today after a most heroic defense by the Turkish garrison.

With obsolete guns, and protected only by the crumbling walls of antiquated fortresses, the Turks sustained for hours a terrible bombardment from the Italian fleet.

Although they must have known that the fight was hopeless from the first, the Turkish troops stood gallantly to their guns. The shots from their ancient, short range ordnance fell far short of the attacking warships, but the Turks obstinately refused to surrender.

It was only when the forts had ceased to be anything but a pile of ruins, when the Governor's palace had been demolished and the military barracks were blazing, that the garrison finally withdrew.

They commenced an orderly retreat toward the hills, but could not withstand the hail of shrapnel from the Italian ships. They were forced to break their ranks and flee pell mell to what shelter they could reach.

Tripoli Harbor Mined.

ROME, Oct. 4.—A supplementary force, numbering 50,000, and embraced in four army corps, will leave Naples, Augusta and Brindisi for Tripoli, October 10, according to an official announcement here today.

It developed that the delay of the Italian commanders in landing at Tripoli was due to the discovery that the harbor was mined, and that the Turks had left men to explode the torpedoes.

Italian commanders report that the latest bombardment had probably cleared Tripoli of Turks, but the warships are proceeding into the harbor with the greatest caution.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The Lokalanzeiger says the Italian fleet at the present moment is bombarding the fortifications at Prevesa, in the Gulf of Arta, which lies at the extreme south end of Albania and divides Turkey from Greece.

The Italian Government has denied several times since the outbreak of the war that it had attacked or would attack this place, or any other port in European Turkey. It has been sailing Turkish vessels outside the port, which is a base of Turkish operations.

Rumors of Peace.

A Constantinople dispatch to the Lokalanzeiger says the Porte has decided, in view of the attitude of the Balkan States, to agree to an armistice during which a peace treaty with Italy will be negotiated. The treaty will be based on the conditions laid down in Italy's ultimatum.

It is learned in official circles that Germany's efforts toward mediation between Turkey and Italy are now directed toward discovering, first, whether the Porte will hand over Tripoli to an Italian protectorate, while retaining her suzerainty over the province, and second, what are the demands of Italy in this respect.

When these points have been ascertained Germany will begin a formal attempt at mediation.

CORFU, Oct. 4.—An Italian naval force near Prevesa has captured two Turkish transports as well as a steamship flying the British flag with 170 soldiers, ninety horses and six guns aboard. The vessels will be taken to Italy.

PODGORITZA, Montenegro, Oct. 4.—A new revolution has broken out in Albania.

Constant Intervention.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—An incident of the war is reported here which may involve Italy in a dispute with Great Britain. A motor coast guard boat, intended for the Turkish Government, was sunk by Italian gunboats at Hodeida, in Arabia.

The boat was under the protection of the British flag when fired upon. It had been built by the Thornycrofts, the British boat builders, and was sent out on board a British steamship. The coast guard boat had been removed from the steamship, but was still on a tow rope attached to the ship when she was fired upon and sunk.

Complaint against the action of the British has been telegraphed to the Italian Consul at Hodeida.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Central News says that ministerial appointments were announced from the palace today.

Minister of the Interior—Reshid Pasha, at present Turkish Ambassador at London.

Minister of War—Sherkat Pasha, who

SAYS COPS LOADED HIM WITH BOMBS

Angelo Cucchira, who was arrested Tuesday night charged with violation of the Sullivan law, was arraigned before Magistrate Butts in Yorkville Court yesterday.

Detective Micelli of the Italian squad asked for an adjournment because Inspector Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles was unable to appear with the two bombs said to have been found on the prisoner. Magistrate Butts adjourned the case until this morning. Cucchira was held without bail.

Former Assistant District Attorney James Brandeis is Cucchira's counsel. Cucchira told his lawyer that he was on his way home from work about 6 o'clock Tuesday night when he was picked up by Detectives Micelli and Cavano. When one of them grabbed him he said the other tried to place some objects in his coat pockets. He says that when he was taken to Police Headquarters the detectives said the objects were bombs and that they had found them in Cucchira's pockets.

TRIANGLE BOSSES SCOFF AT VICTIMS

In Answer to Suits, Harris and Blanck Say Workers Were Negligent.

What line of defense Max Blanck and Isaac Harris, the owners of the Triangle waist shop, in which 145 girls were burned to a crisp on March 25, will adopt, was made plain yesterday, when the manufacturers filed their answer to a number of suits by relatives of the dead victims.

In their answers Blanck & Harris declare that the deaths were caused by the negligence and carelessness of the workers themselves. All risks and dangers, they declare, were obvious and apparent to the workers, and were not assumed by the manufacturers.

This answer of the manufacturers is in direct contradiction with facts brought out at the inquest held by the Coroner and Grand Jurors. Both of these juries visited the Asch Building a few days after the fire, and there found evidence that the doors were locked at the time the fire broke out. It was because of these locked doors that many, if not most, of the workers lost their lives.

Firemen testified that when they reached the ninth floor, which was the principal scene of the disaster, they found in front of the door a heap of about fifty bodies. All of these were apparently prevented from making their escape by running up against a locked door.

The door in the Blanck & Harris establishment was kept locked, according to several of the survivors of the fire, because the company was in the habit of searching its employees before they left for the day to make sure that no one stole a spool of cotton or a piece of material.

In addition to keeping the doors locked the inquests by Coroner and Grand Jurors brought out the fact that the company violated the Fire Department rules in several other respects. Thus the halls were not lighted. The doors opened inwardly. The steps were not properly protected.

SUFFRAGISTS TIRED OF LEGISLATURE'S DELAY

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, president of the Women's Political Union, commented yesterday afternoon upon the procrastination of the Legislature in regard to the direct primaries bill and other matters.

"If only they would hurry up and vote," she said to a group of women who had gathered in her office at 46 East 29th street, "we could arrange our election campaign. As it is, we can't do any really intelligent planning because we haven't the records of the Assembly mind on several important matters. I am told that Artemus Ward is not to stand again for the 25th District, but perhaps that was said to take our attention away from him. Of course, if he is again a candidate we shall work against him as we did last year."

Miss Caroline Lexow, executive secretary of the union, has written to the Board of Aldermen asking permission to hold a sandwich parade in Brooklyn before the Pankhurst mass meeting in the Academy of Music, which is scheduled for October 17. As no reply has been received Mrs. Blatch was unable to announce the date of the parade.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Mr. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the militant suffragettes, sailed from Liverpool for New York today on the steamship Oceanic.

held the same portfolio in the last Ministry.

Minister of Marine—Vice Admiral Haffri Bey.

Minister of Justice—Abdullah Pasha.

It is understood that Haffri Bey will probably be appointed Grand Vizier.

Another agency's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the British Ambassador had informed the Grand Vizier that England would intervene officially if Italy lands troops in Albania, or attacks forts except those of Tripoli or Cyrenaica.

There is no confirmation of either report, the truth of which would be of the most extreme gravity in view of the impatience already expressed by Austria, which has protested to the Duke of the Abruzzi against the activity of his squadron along the Albanian coast.

M'COMB CITY NOW IS IN CONTROL OF BRUTAL SOLDIERS

Railroads Have State Militia Ready to Slaughter Strikers.

U. S. TROOPS NEXT?

I. C. Manager Admits That Bloodshed Follows on Heels of Thugs.

M'COMB CITY, Miss., Oct. 4.—"If any man aboard lifts a hand or makes a motion to hurl a missile, if any striker, strike sympathizer, or citizen, makes a menacing demonstration, if there is the slightest indication of a recurrence of such an affair as took place here yesterday—shoot, and shoot to kill."

These were the orders issued today by Major George Hoskins, of Brookhaven, to the sixty Mississippi National Guardsmen aboard a special train for New Orleans. The train was filled with scabs, who were being sent away from here after twenty-four hours in McComb City.

Their departure closed a long night and day of unrest, which began with last night's pitched battle, and included the murder of one striker and the serious wounding of several others.

The troops accompanied the special train as far as Magnolia, Miss., and it is believed their presence averted the repetition of yesterday's battle, and more serious consequences.

In addition to the strikers, every man, woman and child witnessed the departure of the train. There were many muttered words, but the troops, with loaded rifles, were too menacing for an actual outbreak to start. An armed party of strikers went out ahead of the train, but did not molest it.

Every one but the railroad officials were glad the strikebreakers left. The men themselves, of whom there were 132, were especially eager to get out, and cheered a delegation of citizens who announced they would not be molested if they departed quietly and at once. The men had been hearing alarming stories, despite a guard maintained about them, and designed to keep information, as well as strikers, out.

Reports that they had insulted women at Mississippi points above filtered in, and there was a sprinkling of stern-faced Mississippi farmers, armed with rifles and shotguns, in the groups that casually strolled around in sight of the car shops.

Best of all, however, is the fact that more than a thousand men are out here, and that they have served notice upon the Illinois Central Railroad that scab labor will not be allowed to take their places.

In all, ten National Guard companies have been sent here. Machine guns will arrive tonight or tomorrow. Alarming messages were flashed to the Governor in such quick succession the afternoon that the Governor is said to have asserted that the troops must make a showing or there will be court martials. This report, circulating among the officers, has caused unusual strenuous, and the most rigorous military discipline is being observed. Squads have been sent back to arrest men who failed to report for duty at the first call, and the orders are to arrest them and bring them under any circumstances.

Those shot today include Lem Haley, an aged striker, shot and killed, and Carl Caxton and Truly Curtis, aged white strikers. Both of them will die.

Despite the activity of the military, the outskirts of the town resemble the rural sections of Mexico during the recent insurrection. Everywhere there are men with guns. Not only that, but in the broad light today, it was reported an effort would be made to rush the car shops.

The troops here number about 300, but, with the late arrivals tonight, there probably will be 450. In case of a serious clash with the strikers and their friends, these soldiers might have to battle with 2,000 men.

Hardware stores here practically sold out of weapons, and revolvers and repeating rifles from New Orleans and other points have come in large numbers.

No riot cartridges have been issued to the troops, and none will be used. If there is any clash, the first volley will consist of steel jackets, if not of Gatling projectiles, in case the machine guns arrive in time.

Until there is an attempt to reopen the shops here, it is believed no further scabs will be routed via McComb City. The National Guard officers have warned the railroad officials against sending scabs via here, and have asserted that they cannot be responsible for the consequences, except to the Governor, under whose command they are to show no "trifling" and no "relenting."

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—Prosecution of the leaders of the railroad strike under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is the next step under contemplation by the railroads.

At the offices of the Illinois Central and

(Continued on Page 2.)

YEAR FOR DESERTING SICK WIFE AND BABY

Judge Foster, in General Sessions Court, yesterday, sent Antonio Shiho, a barber, of 178 First avenue, to the penitentiary for a year for abandoning his crippled wife and 4-year-old baby.

Shiho was arrested in New Haven, where he was living with another woman. When he saw the court routine in preparation for his sentence, the man said:

"What's the use of all this fuss? I'm willing to pay \$3 a week for the support of my wife. She has the privilege of getting a divorce. She has plenty of grounds."

Judge Foster did not like the way the man spoke, and said:

"Well, you're either a knave or a fool. There's no use bothering with you."

"If I go to jail," Shiho interrupted, "I can't support either of the families."

"You'll go to jail, though," said Foster. "And for one year in the penitentiary."

UNCLE IKE'S "HONOR" IS NOW IN DANGER

Such an Awful Thing Hinted At by Senate Committee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 4.—The "honor" of Senator Stephenson, if not his seat, is in danger in the inquiry now in progress here by the United States Senate Committee.

A warning to that effect was served by Chairman Hepburn today upon E. A. Edmunds, his campaign manager, after he had spent the entire day almost without results in trying to learn how any of the money was spent. He urged Edmunds to rise to the solemnity of the occasion.

Edmunds, earlier in the day, resented the implication that he was withholding information. Edmunds had said in answer to a question what was done with \$5,000 given for organization of one county that it was impossible to give the information.

"Impossible or dangerous?" asked Hepburn, and Edmunds, rising angrily, said he was giving all the information he could remember, but that he had kept no account of the manner in which the funds were spent.

The committee, following this futile effort to get information from Edmunds, will hand every witness the big interrogation point what became of the money, for the investigators are determined to learn how \$107,000 can be spent in such a campaign.

Another attempt of Edmunds to involve La Follette's campaign methods was squelched by the committee. Edmunds admitted he was an easy mark as to money when people approached him with offers to aid Stephenson.

STEFFENS HITS CLASS FEELING IN COLLEGE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 4.—Lincoln Steffens, the writer, in a statement in the Yale News today says that college men are poor politicians, and adds:

"If you ask me if the college man is a good politician, I say no. If you ask me why, you take up a question of criticizing the American college system.

"From my standpoint, I consider that the typical American college, instead of broadening the viewpoint of the man, tends greatly to narrow it.

"Until the American college man is able to conquer that sentiment of class distinction which has been bred in him by the colleges, and until he is able to get out and mix with the lowest and the highest, without feeling any difference, he will never be the man for whom the political life of America is waiting."

WOULD USE MILITIA TO ROB NEGROES OF VOTE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 4.—That, if necessary, the militia should be called out to back up the validity and enforcement of the "Grandfather Clause" amendment to the constitution disfranchising negro voters, is said to have been the agreement reached in a conference today between Governor Cruce and other State officials, including Secretary Riley of the State Election Board.

The conference was called as a sequence of the conviction of two election inspectors at Enid in the Federal Court last week on the charge of restraining negroes from voting.

Governor Cruce declares the grandfather clause should not be considered invalidated until decided void by the Federal Supreme Court. The Governor made it known that he does not believe the Federal courts have the power to set aside a State law.

JERSEY COURT AGAINST FELLOW SERVANT RISK

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Deciding that an employe cannot assume an obvious risk for another employe, the Supreme Court today dismissed a demurrer interposed by the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, in a suit for damages instituted by Jacob Puschart.

The plaintiff was injured while working with a fellow employe on an old hammer which flew from the hands

ENGINEERS TESTIFY DAM WAS CONSTANT MENACE FOR YEARS

Startling Evidence Piling Up Against Paper Company at Austin.

44 CORPSES FOUND

Heartbreaking Scenes as Bodies Are Recovered From Ruins.

AUSTIN, Pa., Oct. 4.—Startling evidence that for nearly two years before it burst on last Saturday the Bayless Dam was a constant menace to the thriving towns of Austin and Costello, the ruins of which are still strewn over five miles of the Simmahoning Valley, is now in the possession of the State authorities.

Despite this evidence it is becoming apparent here that responsibility for the disaster which cost the lives of probably seventy-five persons and wrecked this village will probably never be so fixed that any one will suffer for it by a prison sentence or fine.

Following the departure of Governor Tener from Austin this morning, it was said criminal prosecutions may develop from the testimony that will be presented at the inquest, which will be held on Friday.

The inquest, at which Deputy Attorney General William M. Hargest will represent the State, is expected to be fraught with much sensational testimony given by expert engineers who have carefully examined what remains of the broken dam, and by others who are prepared to swear that for many months the condition of the dam was so bad that the many gallons of water retained by it threatened the dwellers in the valley below it with momentary death and destruction.

Aside from the Governor's sojourn, the situation has assumed the routine of clearing away wreckage, the search for more bodies, and renewed efforts to get men, not only as laborers, but as cooks, the latter's services being sorely needed. The replenishing of food supplies, too, is taxing the energies of the commissary, as well as the railroads.

The seventeen nurses from the State Dispensary have been worked almost to the limit of their strength, having been forced to do duty at the morgue as well as cooks and serving maids at the commissary, because the necessary help has been forced temporarily to relinquish duty to obtain rest.

There has been a remarkable absence of ceremony in the burial of the dead. There are no carriages or vehicles beyond one rough undertaker's wagon. In most instances when a body is turned over to relatives a simple service is read and the casket is borne to one of the two little cemeteries here by a half dozen friends. Several of the bodies have been shipped away to other towns or cities to be buried by relatives.

In the handling of their dead the foreign element is causing the health officials much concern. Upon receiving the body of a dead relative passion and grief break their bonds and vent themselves in fondling and embracing the corpse. Rules and regulations cannot stop it, and nurses and doctors stand by powerless.

Injury was added to insult when it was learned that George C. and F. J. Bayless of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company of Austin, Pa., had subscribed the magnificent sum of \$500 toward alleviating the sufferings caused by the bursting of the dam, and the five directors of the company have subscribed \$200 each, making a total contribution of only \$1,500 from the millionaire owners of the dam.

The citizens of Binghamton have subscribed \$1,000.

Six more bodies were recovered today, making a total of forty-four that have so far been dragged from the ruins. The men who have just taken a complete census of survivors and missing have placed the original number of the latter at seventy-five and, according to their figures, with forty-four bodies already released from the clutch of the debris, not more than thirty-one more are scattered through it. Some of the latter may never be recovered.

\$15,000 TO WIDOW OF MAN SLAIN BY BEAM

A jury before Supreme Court Justice Geary gave a verdict for \$15,000 yesterday in favor of Mrs. Elmer Johnson against the Ritter-Conly Company for damages for the death of her husband, Elmer Johnson, by a falling beam last spring.

A previous verdict for \$1,500 has been set aside as inadequate. When the case came on for the second trial in a suit for \$25,000 counsel for Mrs. Johnson got permission to raise the amount to \$50,000 because a child had been born to Mrs. Johnson between the two trials.

Another provision for the proper operation of the party emblem of the organization, which, because they have ignored the duties of other organizations, have no individual emblem of their own.

EQUAL PAY BILL PASSES THE SENATE

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Senator Thomas F. Grady tonight introduced and had passed immediately in the State Senate under an emergency message from Governor Dix a bill amending the New York City charter so that the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may at once take action to provide equal pay for the New York City school teachers.

The bill was brought here last night by Miss Grace Strachan and a committee of the women teachers, and it will pass the Assembly tomorrow and be signed by Governor Dix.

The new charter for New York City which failed in the Senate had been drafted to meet the views of the women teachers on this question and the teachers seek by this special bill to secure what they want now without waiting for the charter.

RICH SMUGGLER IS FORCED TO TESTIFY

Allen Tells Grand Jury About Bringing In Articles From London.

After a night of cogitation, Nathan Allen, the wealthy leather manufacturer of Kenosha, Wis., went before the Federal Grand Jury yesterday afternoon again and refused to answer questions concerning his 1900 trip abroad in the company of Mrs. Helen Dwellie Jenkins and John R. Collins, of Memphis, president of the Southern Coal Company. Accordingly, Allen was taken before Judge Hough in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court on a presentment for contempt of court.

In spite of the assurance of Assistant District Attorney Pratt that he would not be further prosecuted, Allen persisted in refusing to answer.

"These questions," he said, "may lead along, and it is difficult to tell where the danger point lies. I have no wish to avoid answering in this matter; I would like to answer every question I can so far as I can without fear of incrimination. That is my wish—my desire."

Allen admitted returning from Europe on either the Lusitania or the Mauritanie of the Cunard Line in June, 1900, and that he and his party brought in articles for which he was responsible of a very considerable value, "many thousands of dollars."

Included in the list are women's gowns, men's wearing apparel, a diamond ring, a diamond set pin worth \$1,700, sapphires, watches, laces, hosiery, gloves, etc. Allen also admitted that he had bought of Tiffany in London a pearl necklace costing \$35,000; two pearl earrings, \$5,000; two loose pearls, \$9,000, and a necklace, \$3,500, and brought with him to this country \$2,800. These were not specified, but which he valued approximately at \$10,000. Allen refused to say whether or not he had brought these articles in when his party arrived here in June, 1900, except to admit that he brought in a few of them on his person. He couldn't remember which articles he brought in. The party had ten trunks and three bags, and these were passed by two inspectors. One of the inspectors went to the Hotel Wolcott where Allen was staying the night of the party's arrival here. Allen said he hadn't told the inspector when to see him, but that he was expecting him. He admitted paying to the inspector "either a sum of six ten-dollar bills." He didn't remember the inspector's name.

After both phases of the matter had been explained to Judge Hough by District Attorney Wise for the Grand Jury and by W. Wickham Smith on Allen's behalf, the court ordered the witness to return to the Grand Jury room and tell what he knew about bringing in the articles he says he bought in London.

Allen apparently testified satisfactorily after this, because he was before the Grand Jury until 4 o'clock and was then excused until today.

DR. SOUKOP SPEAKS AT LABOR TEMPLE TONIGHT

Every Socialist who understands German is expected to be at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, tonight to hear a speech in that language by Dr. Francis Soukup, the former member of the Bohemian section of the Socialist fraction of the Austrian Parliament, who is now starting a three months' tour of this country.

Alexander Jones, the old war horse of the German Socialist movement in America, will act as chairman, and an interesting meeting is assured.

DIX SIGNS BILL AMENDING LEVY LAW

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Governor Dix today signed the McClellan bill, making amendments to the new Levy Election Law. One provides that a political party or independent body to retain its place on the ballot need not obtain 10,000 votes for the head of the ticket if it retains 10,000 votes for any candidate on the ticket.

Another provides for the proper operation of the party emblem of the organization, which, because they have ignored the duties of other organizations, have no individual emblem of their own.

M'CLURE'S MAGAZINE YIELDS UP GHOST TO MORGAN INTERESTS

Company Reorganized With Paper Trust as Controlling Factor.

"WHYS?" ANSWERED

Motives for Publishing Orchard Dope and Attack on McNamara's Shown.

McClure's Magazine, which was the father of that brand of expository writing that has since been termed muckraking, and which built up its reputation and circulation by printing the articles on "The Shame of the Cities," by Lincoln Steffens, and "The History of the Standard Oil," by Ida M. Harbell, is now safe in the keeping of J. P. Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, and other gentlemen of their ilk, who are conveniently termed "the interests," according to statements made yesterday.

Last February, when J. Pierpont Morgan, through his youngest partner, and lieutenant, Thomas W. Lamont, gathered into his custody most of the popular magazines that passed under the hide of the interests, McClure's Magazine was not among them that passed into the control of J. P. McClure's remained "independent."

A few days ago the "independence" of McClure's came to an end with the reorganization of the company into a corporation known as McClure's Publications (Inc.). The new company will control McClure's Magazine, his book publishing business, and the Ladies' World. Its directors are S. S. McClure, Frederic Collins, formerly of the Butterick Company, Cameron McKenzie, of McClure's; Arthur Moore, and C. C. Hoge, of the Ladies' World; H. S. Duell and Charles C. Lanier, of the Review of Reviews.

Swallowed by Paper Trust.

This reorganization of McClure's, it was stated in magazine circles yesterday, means the McClure's Magazine has yielded up body and soul to the Paper Trust to which it was heavily in debt for some years past. The McClure company house, it was estimated, was about \$1,000,000 in debt to the West Virginia Paper and Pulp Company. The reorganization of a few days ago, it was said, while it does not show the connecting link on the surface, really means that the Paper Trust has got complete control of the magazine now. As the Paper Trust is nothing more than a branch of the Morgan and Ryan interests, the connection between Morgan and McClure's is clearly evident, it was claimed.

While no one on the new Board of Directors of the McClure Publications office, all of the directors are indirectly reached by Morgan, or by one of his lieutenants, it was stated.

In connection with this reorganization of McClure's it was recalled that there was method in the apparent madness of the magazine of two important occasions. Several years ago McClure's published the confession of Harry Orchard at the time when Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were on trial for their lives. The confession condemned the labor men in advance of the courts. People, at that time, wondered, it was recalled yesterday, what were the motives that impelled McClure's to publish Orchard's confession. While the public at large did not at that time find out the real motives for publishing Orchard's confession, a part of the public knew enough to become disgusted with the magazine, and the circulation fell perceptibly.

Steel Trust's Haid Seen.

A few months ago McClure's came out with an article virtually condemning the McNamara brothers who are now to be tried for their lives on a charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times Building, concocted against them by the Steel Trust.

The announcement of the reorganization of the McClure Company and its passing over into the control of the Paper Trust made the significance of both of these articles against labor leaders plain yesterday, according to an authority in the magazine trust. This man said:

"The confession of Harry Orchard and the article against the McNamara brothers which appeared in McClure's only recently cannot in the light of the reorganization of the magazine and its open passing over to the control of the Paper Trust be taken otherwise than as inspired by the Morgan interests. The Morgan interests are billions of tons of coal in certain regions of Tennessee and of the West. It was therefore to the advantage of the Morgan interests to break the miners' union, and the wiping out of the Western Federation of Miners would have been a good beginning. Hence the Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone conspiracy and the painting of Harry Orchard as a saint by McClure's Magazine."

"The Morgan clique in Illinois is a shadowy control of the steel industry of that country. The Morgan interests have no individual emblem of their own."

Steel Trust. And it is this association that is back of the conspiracy to break up the Structural Iron Workers' organization by sending the McNamara's to the gallows on a trumped up charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times Building.

THREATEN LOCKOUT OF IRON WORKERS

Employers Issue Orders to Lay Off Fifty Per Cent of Their Employees.

The famous union crusher, Walter Drew, of the McNamara kidnappings fame, is again in the limelight, this time trying to crush the Structural Iron Workers' union of this city.

Having failed to get scabs to go to work for Lieberman & Sanford the employers threw another bluff yesterday by ordering the employers to lay off 50 per cent of the men until the Lieberman & Sanford plant is filled up with men.

AFTER COAL CARRIERS FROM NEW ANGLE

U. S. Attorney General Cites Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust Precedents in New Briefs Filed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Attorney General Wickes today, by filing a brief in the Supreme Court of the United States, began his contest before that tribunal to have the principal coal carrying railroads and coal owning companies in the anthracite region adjudged to be in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

DIX PRIMARY BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Assembly Will Probably Concur in Amendments Today. Then for Signature.

BOOKBINDERS WIN THEIR DEMANDS

Employers' Organization Gives in to Strikers After One-Day Tieup of Plants.

Rather than have their plants crippled by the strike of the bookbinders, which started Tuesday morning, the Bookbinders' League, a branch of the Printers' League, yesterday granted the demands of the striking bookbinders.

M'COMB CITY NOW IS IN CONTROL OF BRUTAL SOLDIERS

the Harriman railroads it was admitted today that counsel for the roads are wiring to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Danbury Hatters case.

SCAB MOTORMAN IS CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

One Coney Island Railroad Strike-breaker Rams Another's Car, Injuring Many Passengers.

The Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad will one day learn that scab motormen and conductors are a burden and a pest. Yesterday another accident, that might well have ended fatally, occurred on its lines as a consequence of the policy of Slaughter W. Huff, president of the road.

MARBLE WORKERS' WAR IS RENEWED

Employers Maintain Arrogant Stance Against Unions and Fight to a Finish Is On.

The striking iron workers renewed the fight against the Marble Industry Employers' Association yesterday when the bosses again turned down an attempt to settle the strike.

MAYOR SHANK BUYS MORE POTATOES

Movement in Indianapolis to Do Away With Middlemen Gains Ground Rapidly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—Mayor Shank has succeeded in closing a deal for another carload of potatoes, and these are being delivered to persons who placed orders with the Mayor last Saturday when a carload of potatoes was sold in the city market at cost to break the commission merchants' combine that has boosted the cost of living.

CITY FIREMEN WANT INCREASE IN WAGES

It was stated yesterday that a committee of firemen will attend the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and ask for a general increase in pay for the firemen in this city.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY TO FIGHT SOCIALISM

Special Course of Instruction on How to Combat It Is Planned.

(By United Press.) INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—The Indianapolis public schools and Indiana University are to be used in an effort to combat the spread of Socialism, according to the plans of the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners, as announced today.

"SEAMAN'S LIFE IS TO BE AVOIDED"

So Thinks One Who Had His Feet Frozen and Was Found on Benches of Park.

"The seaman's life is one to be avoided." This is the opinion of Frank Usher, an English seaman on the S. S. Rinaldo until in Odessa, Russia, his feet were frozen while on duty.

RATIFY CANDIDATES OF 8TH A. D. TONIGHT

The first gun in the campaign of the Socialist party in the 8th Assembly District will be fired at a mass meeting to ratify the candidates of that district to be held at People's Theater, Bowery near Delancey street.

CONSPIRACY COUNTS QUASHED BY JUDGE

Union Miners in Colorado Win Victory in Legal Battle Following Strike.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 4.—Labor won a victory today when Judge Cavender, of Leadville, sitting here, sustained motions to quash the eight counts of conspiracy hanging over union men identified with the strike in the Northern Colorado coal fields.

CANVAS MAKERS' STRIKE STILL ON

The strike of the canvas makers against Weiner Brothers, canvas and pad manufacturers, 12 Second avenue, started on its fourth week yesterday with no break in the ranks of the men.

TAILORS STRIKE AT CANAL STREET FIRM

A committee with a credential of the Brotherhood of Tailors, signed by J. Goldberg, secretary, called at the office of The Call last night and reported that they had struck at the shop of Levy Bros., clothing, 15 Canal street.

ERIE R. R. MUST PAY DRIVER DAMAGES

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4.—Holding that Otto Tuchman was not guilty of contributory negligence when he was hit by an Erie train while standing on a garbage wagon on the outskirts of Trenton, the Supreme Court today announced the verdict for damages obtained in the Hudson County Court.

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

M'COMB CITY NOW IS IN CONTROL OF BRUTAL SOLDIERS (Continued from Page 1)

MAYOR SHANK BUYS MORE POTATOES Movement in Indianapolis to Do Away With Middlemen Gains Ground Rapidly.

CITY FIREMEN WANT INCREASE IN WAGES It was stated yesterday that a committee of firemen will attend the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and ask for a general increase in pay for the firemen in this city.

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COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE Underwear, Shirts, Linen or Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overalls, etc.

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DOUBLE STRENGTH SAVES 50% White Rose CEYLON TEA

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The Frank Department Store Corner 168th St. and Columbus Ave. We carry a complete line of Underwear, Flannel Shirts, Overalls, Working Pants, in all sizes and colors.

WHERE TO DINE Little Hungary 207 E. Houston St. Hungarian Table d'Hote, every evening, concert, Hungarian Gypsy Band and Singers.

Socialist Speakers Wanted The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers within the next year, and only a few of these can be recruited by the party.

STRIKE ON IRISH RAILROADS ENDS Threat of General Walkout on British Limer Brings Swift Settlement.

CHARLES H. KEENE CO. 118 W. Kinzie St. Chicago. Enclosed find \$1.00 with which please mail at once your Soap-Buyer Combination of social literature.



THE GREAT NAME

WELL RECEIVED.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

It is a far cry from West 35th street, happy hunting ground of the popular song publisher, to the south-east corner of Seventh avenue and 57th street, but the yawning gulf is bridged by crisp humor and pretty sentiment in "The Great Name," a comedy in which Henry Kolker appeared for the first time at the Lyric Theatre, last night.

Although the little orchestra in last night's production ill-treated the "Orestes" music composed for the play by Max Hendix, and the lofty beauty of the symphonic school was but suggested, the earnestness of the sentiment advanced in the lines of the play was not lost upon an audience that completely filled the Lyric, and appeared to relish both its humor and its pathos.

"REBELLION" AT MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE.

By William Mailly.

Every expectation aroused by the advance reports of Joseph Medill Patterson's new play, which was produced for the first time in New York at Maxine Elliott's Theatre last Tuesday evening, has been more than justified. "Rebellion" is at once the most significant and the rarest contribution that has been made to the social drama in America. It places its author where his ability and his daring entitle him to be, at the forefront of that group of American dramatists who are trying to express and illuminate the social phenomena peculiar to this country and no other.

Furthermore, it does what no other American play has hitherto done: it not only exhibits a condition, but it reveals the social tendency which is the outgrowth of that condition. It does not stop where so many other American plays have stopped, at the mere use of certain contemporary material for temporary dramatic purposes; it shows this material as part of an evolutionary social process, the irresistible, never-ceasing process which destroys and renews at the same time, erecting new standards of human relationship out of the ruins and experiences of the old.

And in doing this, the author has fulfilled every orthodox requirement in that he has written an intensely human play, with an omnipresent human problem, distinctly human characters, and a conflict which is all the more acute because it is grounded in actuality. From the rise of the curtain to the end there is no abatement of interest. The elements of suspense is sustained until the final denouement, and this is reached logically and inevitably. The situations are the natural result of the conflict of character and ideas. The problem works itself out to the only rational and veracious conclusion, for Mr. Patterson has accomplished the unusual achievement of a happy ending without the sacrifice of credulity and with consistent adherence to his theme and the material in hand.

In all this, the author receives the valuable aid of an inner excellence in a case which for general excellence is without its superior in New York at the present time. The selection of Miss Gertrude Elliott for the leading role was proved to be especially felicitous. The action takes place in what the program calls a "middle class" flat in Chicago, though the term "working class" would seem to be more correct. All the characters, with one exception, that of the Catholic priest, are that of a typical Irish-American working class family. This is not a new field entirely, but Mr. Patterson enters it from a new angle. Heretofore it has been used chiefly for comic burlesque or sentimental purposes. Mr. Patterson is the first to recognize the immense possibilities for serious dramatic purposes in an emotional and mentally alert people who have brought to a new environment pronounced racial characteristics, positive convictions and tenacious fealty to time-honored ideals, and who are slow to yield to the continuously changing and modifying influences of the forces at work in that environment.

The theatergoers are so accustomed to the stage Irishman, who is either a caroling hero, a stupid lout, or a spluttering fool, that the real Irishman of intellect, native wit and deep feeling, common enough in everyday life, is practically unknown to them. Even the Irish people themselves, for all their shrewdness, are more responsive to the Irishman of romance or vaudeville than they are to the real kind, so that they are slow to recognize a realistic portrayal, and may even resent it as caricature. It is because the characters in "Rebellion" are true to life that some illusions may be disturbed and some prejudices aroused.

It is a Saturday afternoon in June when the play opens. Jim and Georgia Connor are keeping house with Mrs. Talbot, Georgia's mother, and Al Talbot, her brother. They are good Catholics, and the pictures of the Madonna and of the parish priest on the walls indicate, Jim is a drunkard, a loafer, and a dabbler in cheap ward politics. Georgia is working as a stenographer in an insurance office, and the mainstay of the family. Mrs. Talbot is sore at Jim, and upbraids him for loafing

and drinking. Young Al is a baseball fan, and is more interested in the score and in a "white hope" than he is concerned about losing his job that morning. "Georgia," says her mother, "is the only man in the family, and she's a woman."

stage where he has a girl friend. Mrs. Talbot is in a hospital for incurables. Father Hervey visits Georgia, again hoping to reconcile her to Jim, from whom he brings a letter. Georgia refuses to take it. She contrasts her present independence and comparative comfort with her life with Jim and tells the priest he does not know what she asks of her. Mason Stevens comes and tells her he has an offer of a higher position in Rio de Janeiro. He asks her to accept it and go. She answers "yes." Stevens protests and Father Hervey interposes, which causes an argument between the two men. This ends with Georgia declaring she will sue for absolute divorce. Father Hervey warns her that if she does she will be refused absolution by the church. She discards the warning, and Father Hervey leaves the house forever.

"And you have no fear?" asks Stevens, as Georgia turns to him. "No, I know God will understand," she replies. Lengthy as this story may appear, it does not begin to make clear the absorbing and fascinating interest of the play as it is rendered. It is replete with a minute and illuminating detail, both in dialogue and action, that gives it vitality and dynamic power.

It will be observed that the author not only voices the revolt of youth against a rigid authority which attempts the enforcement of its rules without regard for modifying circumstances and varying individual characteristics, but he also expresses the protest of the modern woman against the system which billows to a man in the name of obligation to a man whom she has ceased to love. Georgia is the type of young, aspiring, self-respecting woman whose better nature rebels after successive humiliations and repeated degradations against a life of perpetual enslavement to a man guilty of every sin except the one which her church recognizes as essential to separation. The modern note of woman's emancipation is here struck clearly and unequivocally.

It will not be surprising, therefore, if the play should meet with protest and disapproval and even misunderstanding. It is too bold, too uncompromising in its realism, not to draw down upon it the execration of prejudiced and ignorant critics. And yet it cannot be said that Mr. Patterson has been partial or unfair. On the contrary, he has presented both sides of the question objectively and without distortion. The arguments of the priest are characteristic and dignified, and the whole character is infused with sympathy and understanding. So also, is that of Mrs. Talbot, who embodies faithfully the unwavering devotion of the average Catholic woman of the older generation to the church. The arguments of Stevens, the agnostic, are neither exaggerated nor improbable. And Georgia herself can be found in every large city in this country, where industrial and social conditions are tending to the development of a new and more independent type of woman than that of the past. Jim is so familiar a type as to be beyond dispute.

The story of the play, likewise, can be duplicated everywhere. It is a too common story, but this is the first time it has been used to uncheon its actual significance and its fidelity to life can be thoroughly understood and appreciated except by those who have lived among, and associated with, the class with whom the play deals, and those who have had the opportunity to perceive what a power the parish priest is in the affairs of the ordinary Catholic household. It is because its priesthood have been really shepherds of their flocks, and have shared their joys and sorrows, and counseled them in sickness and grief and travail, that the Catholic church has maintained its mighty influence over its members. And this loyalty and devotion to the church and the tenets for which it stands have existed, as Father Hervey points out, for 1,500 years and are in the blood. It is expressed in Georgia's declaration to Stevens, "You don't understand. Catholicism is different from other creeds. It is not a state of mind. It's you, it owns you, body and soul," this is true. But it is true, also, that here in the United States, with its peculiar social environment and diversity of races and creeds, its unquenchable critical spirit, its intense intellectual curiosity, the church is confronted with the problem of divorce and remarriage in a more acute form than anywhere else in the world. This is what makes Mr. Patterson's play so important and so significant as a social as well as a dramatic document.

The dialogue is apt, direct and pre-achy and never becomes too preachy or didactic. The characters speak as to the life, and the play is all the more notable and enthralling for that reason. There might have been a lot of "mush" and "piffle," but there isn't. There has been no compromise with sentimentalism or clowning. The humor, mostly confined to Al Talbot and his mother, is spontaneous and serves to relieve the intensity of the struggle that gives the play body and substance.

Of the presentation nothing but praise can be spoken. Miss Gertrude Elliott was highly effective as Georgia and carried off the critical scenes with poignancy and power. It is a difficult role—none more difficult has been seen in New York for a long time—and Miss Elliott did it full justice. No less commendable was the Father Hervey of Fuller Melish, who invested the aged priest with dignity, sympathy and charm. This impersonation in itself was a triumph of restraint and repressed power. A. Scott Gatty was manly, straightforward and compelling as Stevens, and Eva Vincent made Mrs. Talbot the type of motherly, tolerant and devoted old Irish lady she was intended to be. George Farren was a realistic Jim. George Le Guere made a hit as Al Talbot and James E. Wilson delivered his lines as the doctor convincingly. "Rebellion" is potent of great things in the American drama. It is a product of this day and is prophetic of greater things yet to come. It

should be seen at once—not next week, nor next month—but at once. Its fate in New York, at least, depends upon the support of those who believe in social progress, and who wish the American stage to be a mirror of life and an instrument of truth.

Here's Mr. Connor," says the politician, and goes out. Georgia gazes a moment at the bundle on the floor and rushes hysterically at him and screams, "You!—You!" as the curtain descends. One year later, Georgia has returned to office work. This time she is a public stenographer. Jim has left the city. Young Al has developed the

traits, who has been engaged as "guest" for some twenty appearances with the Chicago and Boston Opera companies, will devote the major part of her time to giving concerts. Francis Macmillen, the violinist, returns for another season and will be heard largely in the West. Ellison Van Hoose, the American tenor, returns after an absence of several years spent in European opera houses, to join the Chicago Opera Company, making also a concert tour which will take him as far as the Pacific Coast. Nicola Zerola, the Italian tenor, comes for a short concert tour. Arthur Shattuck, the pianist, is a newcomer. He makes his American debut with the New York Symphony Orchestra, December 10. The annual winter and spring tours of the Walter Damrosch conductor, will again be under the management of Haensel and Jones.



PENNANT IS CINCHED

Giants' Whitewash of Dodgers Makes Them Contestants With Athletics for World's Championship.

The blow which drove home the last bolt in their pennant structure was struck by the Giants in Brooklyn yesterday, and for the sake of being appropriate they made the victory that insured the 1911 championship for them a whitewash.

Also they put the capstone on the long spurt which included seven cities to which they carried them impressively to the championship in the last city visited during the invasion which took in every foreign field of the circuit. It was in Boston at the beginning of the trip that they began to loom up most prominently as potential pennant winners. They swung victoriously over the route, coming nearer and nearer in each city and making sure at the last stopping place before reaching home.

Mathewson, oldest member of the team in point of service, pitched the game that settled it. That also was appropriate. Matty's opponent yesterday was the redoubtable Rucker, and the two did so well that the scrap became a pitchers' battle. Rucker's curve was bending effectively, and was whipped over the plate with no little smoke; but the crack left-hander didn't receive as good support as did Mathewson. Neither Matty nor Rucker gave a base on balls, the only dead head trip to first materializing when Knedizer came in to pitch in the ninth. Devore and Doyle, who bore home the two New York runs, arrived at first by means of hits, but misplays helped bring them around. A wordy spat between Captain Doyle and Chief Meyers, usually most amiable, embellished the last inning. Meyers didn't make a play to suit Doyle, and Larry commented thereon sharply to Meyers. The latter counted with a few acrimonious words of his own, and the flare-up amused the other players. Meyers has had a long, hard siege, and is at a fine edge. Athletes are likely to be irascible under such circumstances.

Score for Pennant is Cinched: Boston AB. R. H. O. A. E. Hendrickson, rf. 3 3 2 0 0 0. Yerkes, cf. 3 1 3 3 2 0. Speaker, ss. 4 1 1 4 0 0. D. Lewis, lf. 4 0 1 0 0 0. Engle, 3b. 3 1 1 0 4 2. Wagner, 2b. 4 0 0 2 3 1. Bradley, 1b. 4 0 1 10 0 0. A. Williams, c. 4 0 1 5 1 0. Cicotte, p. 2 0 0 1 0 0. Totals 31 6 10 24 11 3.

Score for Yankees: AB. R. H. O. A. E. Daniels, rf. 3 1 0 0 0 0. Dolan, 3b. 4 2 1 0 2 0. Chase, cf. 4 0 2 0 0 0. Cree, lf. 4 0 1 1 0 0. Knight, 1b. 4 0 0 7 2 0. Hartzell, ss. 2 0 0 2 0 0. Gardner, 2b. 3 0 0 2 1 0. R. Williams, c. 2 1 1 8 4 0. Ford, p. 3 0 1 2 2 1. Totals 28 4 5 24 12 1.

Score for National League: AB. R. H. O. A. E. Northern, cf. 4 0 2 2 0 0. Daubert, 1b. 4 0 0 7 3 0. Wheat, lf. 4 0 2 1 0 0. Smith, 3b. 4 0 1 2 0 0. Tooley, ss. 4 0 1 3 0 1. Coulson, rf. 4 0 2 0 0 0. Stark, 2b. 3 0 1 5 4 0. Erwin, c. 3 0 0 5 1 1. Rucker, p. 2 0 0 0 3 0. Knedizer, p. 0 0 0 0 0 0. Kately, p. 1 0 0 0 0 0. Totals 33 0 7 27 11 2.

Score for American League: AB. R. H. O. A. E. Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 5 0. Baltimore-Brown and Kling; Moore and Killifer. At Philadelphia—Second game: Boston 1 0 6 0 0 0-7 15 1. Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0-4 1 0. Batteries—Tyler and Raridan; Stack and Walsh.

Score for American League: AB. R. H. O. A. E. Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 0-2 4 0. Washington 0 0 0 3 1 0 0-4 8 0. Batteries—Krause and Livingston and Thomas; Groome and Henry.

Score for American League: AB. R. H. O. A. E. Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 5. Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 10 0. Batteries—Mullin and Stange; Mitchell and O'Neill.

Score for American League: AB. R. H. O. A. E. Detroit 3 0 2 1 0 0-6 6 3. Cleveland 2 0 1 1 2 2-8 13 1. Batteries—Willett and Wilson; James and Fisher.

Score for American League: AB. R. H. O. A. E. St. Louis 1 0 0 2 0 21-6 11 1. Chicago 0 0 5 2 0 7 0-14 19 1. Batteries—Nelson and Stephens; Walsh and Sullivan.

Score for American League: AB. R. H. O. A. E. St. Louis 0 1 0 1 0 0 0-2 5 1. Chicago 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1 7 4. Batteries—Hamilton and Krichelt; Scott and Block.

CAPONI SANGUINE OF SUCCESS. Tony Caponi, the Italian lightweight, expects to give Sam Langford some trouble tomorrow night at the Twentieth Century A. C., where both men are to meet in a ten-round contest. Caponi has no fear of Langford, and will enter the ring brimful of confidence, as his experience with the "black demon," with whom he fought his twelve rounds in Winnipeg, has given him the impression that the action in itself is not invincible. Langford's manager refuses to see where Caponi figures anywhere in comparison against a fighter of the caliber of his protegee, though he frankly admits that Caponi's cleverness may tide him safe and sound from a knockout.

should be seen at once—not next week, nor next month—but at once. Its fate in New York, at least, depends upon the support of those who believe in social progress, and who wish the American stage to be a mirror of life and an instrument of truth.

YANKS LOSE THE LAST

Red Sox Troupe Local Aggregation to the Tune of 6 to 4 in Season's Final Game.

The American League season came to a gloomy end at the Hilltop yesterday when 500 persons saw the Boston Red Sox win their third straight game from the weary Highlanders. It was piling on the agony when Umpire Westervelt called the game on account of darkness at the end of the eighth inning just as Chase's men had begun to solve the mysterious Mr. Cicotte. It wasn't too dark to play the ninth inning, but Westervelt's word was law, and that settled it.

Russell Ford pitched one of his easy games. He made no use of the spitter, but lobbed the ball over the plate and trusted to his support. As a result the Beaville crew pounded Ford when hits meant runs and by degrees they built up a sufficient lead to make the Hillmen's uphill climb a trifle too late. Cicotte, on the other hand, pitched with all the energy in his makeup. Nineteen men faced him in the first six innings, and only one safe hit was gleaned from his speedy delivery. After that the Hillmen made five hits, only one of which was clean.

A great one handed stop of Yerkes was the fielding feature, while Dolan starred for the home team when he stole home in the eighth inning. As Wagner, who had taken a throw from the Boston catcher, carelessly rolled the ball back to Cicotte, Dolan, who was on third, sprinted for the plate, and slid across it in safety.

The Red Sox scored a run in the first inning. Hendrickson made a scratch, Yerkes sacrificed, and Speaker was retired in clever style by Knight. Hendrickson ran home on D. Lewis' single to right, and the latter reached third on Engle's double to left, both being left when Ford threw Wagner out. The score:

Score for Boston: AB. R. H. O. A. E. Hendrickson, rf. 3 3 2 0 0 0. Yerkes, cf. 3 1 3 3 2 0. Speaker, ss. 4 1 1 4 0 0. D. Lewis, lf. 4 0 1 0 0 0. Engle, 3b. 3 1 1 0 4 2. Wagner, 2b. 4 0 0 2 3 1. Bradley, 1b. 4 0 1 10 0 0. A. Williams, c. 4 0 1 5 1 0. Cicotte, p. 2 0 0 1 0 0. Totals 31 6 10 24 11 3.

Score for Yankees: AB. R. H. O. A. E. Daniels, rf. 3 1 0 0 0 0. Dolan, 3b. 4 2 1 0 2 0. Chase, cf. 4 0 2 0 0 0. Cree, lf. 4 0 1 1 0 0. Knight, 1b. 4 0 0 7 2 0. Hartzell, ss. 2 0 0 2 0 0. Gardner, 2b. 3 0 0 2 1 0. R. Williams, c. 2 1 1 8 4 0. Ford, p. 3 0 1 2 2 1. Totals 28 4 5 24 12 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

Table showing standing of clubs in National League and American League, including teams like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston, etc.

Advertisement for Joshua Wanhope, Associate Editor of The New York Call, featuring a lecture on 'Are We Nearing the Social Revolution?' at the Labor Lyceum on Sunday, November 5, 8 P.M. Tickets, 15 cents.

Advertisement for 'The BIG FURNITURE WORKS' featuring leather seats, oak chairs, and other furniture. Price \$1.40 per chair.

Advertisement for 'MUSIC' featuring Great Arias of Saint-Saens and Beethoven to be solo offerings at Sunday's concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra.

Advertisement for 'FREE PUBLIC LECTURES ON MUSIC TONIGHT' featuring lectures on musical subjects by the Board of Education.

Advertisement for 'O. W. Wuerz PIANOS' featuring pianos at 1518 Third Avenue, near 96th Street, and other locations.

Advertisement for 'Suits and Overcoats \$18' by WEISKOPF & BERLINER, located at 1 Park Place, New York.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX
Open Air Meetings.
Branch 2—Seward Park, I. Phillips, Monroe and Jackson streets, Edelstein, Dr. Feldman, Robinson and Gouverneur streets, W. B. Killingbeck, Edelstein, Pitt and Grand streets, Max Sherman.

OTHER MEETINGS.
Branch 5—Harlem Forum, 369 West 125th street. Meeting of the Executive Committee at 9 p.m. Others at 8 p.m. Volunteers are wanted to form platform committees for street meetings.

Executive Committee will meet at 22 Rutgers street.
Language Group Meeting.
A joint meeting of all language groups meeting down town will be held this evening at the headquarters of Branch 3, 61 St. Marks place.

Slovak Mass Meeting.
The Slovak Branch of the 18th A. D. will hold a mass meeting in Nora Polle Casino, 324 East 111th street, this evening. The speakers will be F. J. Shuffel, of the Slovak Branch, and F. Bueh, of the Bohemian Branch.

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Bronx Preparatory School
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Always Something New.

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DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST
Ph. Lewin

Courts," is extremely timely. It will be opened by two eminent specialists, L. B. Houdin and Gilbert E. Roe, each with thirty minutes speaking time. Ten minute speeches will then follow. Among those already on the toast-masters' list are Alexander Fraser, Andre Triton, Phillips Russell and Moses Oppenheimer. The well known colored scholar and orator, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, will positively be present and take an active part in the discussion, pointing out the attitude of our courts toward his race.

Debating Society Opens Season.
The fall and winter activities of the Progress Literary and Debating Society began last Monday evening in a most auspicious manner. The hall of the Yorkville Socialist headquarters, 1461 Third avenue, was full to overflowing with an enthusiastic audience who listened intently to the excellent efforts of the participants of the evening's program. Dr. J. Yoder opened the meeting and Louis A. Baum was elected chairman for the evening.

General Council, Y. P. S. F., Meets.
At the last meeting of the General Council of the Young People's Socialist Federation, held at 22 Rutgers street, Circle 1 reported having held a sociable, at which an entertainment and the first of a course of economics was given. The circle recommends to the council that their wish to expel members who do not attend meetings at least once a month, unless an adequate reason is forthcoming, be granted. This will be taken up at the next General Council meeting.

Circle 2 reports exceptionally fine literary meetings, with Comrade Sackheim as director.
Circle 3 reports disappointment in connection with their director, Comrade Sackheim, who has not taken charge as promised. They have accordingly resorted to their previous plan of arranging courses of lectures.

Circle 5 reports changing meetings from Monday to Sunday. Comrade Fraser being out of the city at present, the circle is having literary meetings.
Circle 6 reports excellent literary meetings. They also have not been taken in charge by their director, Mrs. Sloan.

Arrangements Committee for the federation affair reports inability to secure hall. The large hall in the Labor Temple was suggested, since none other could be had. The council granted the request for \$15 and also for a manager of the affair. The manager will be selected at the next council meeting.
A motion to purchase a sufficient number of buttons for the individual members of the federation was passed. A motion to pay car fares of uptown comrades from the mileage fund, that is, each circle contributing 5 cents a month for each member of the General Council, was also passed.
Three additional members to Arrangements Committee were elected as follows, Soloway, Kulik and Weitz.

Open Air Meetings.
BROOKLYN.
4th A. D.—Harrison avenue and Middleton street, B. C. Hammond and Jean J. Coronel.
5th and 23d A. D., Branch 1—Saratoga avenue and Broadway, Charles H. Matchett and Charles L. Furman.
14th A. D.—Havemeyer and South 3d streets, August Claessens.
15th A. D., Branch 1—Manhattan avenue and India street, H. D. Smith and John Tompson.
23d A. D., Branch 2—Pitkin and

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DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn.

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Saratoga avenues, J. Chant Lipes and J. T. Vaughan.
Russian Branch—Stone and Pitkin avenues, Vascoff and A. Stokilitzky.
NOON.
Graham avenue and Debevoise street, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.
Noble and West streets, Jean J. Coronel.
Walcott and Ferris streets, J. T. Vaughan.

OTHER MEETINGS.
2d A. D., Branch 2—257 High street.
9th A. D., Branch 4—Finnish Hall, 764 40th street.
19th A. D., Branch 2—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.
20th A. D., Branch 1—196 Hamburg avenue.
21st A. D., Branch 1—113 Moore street.

Members of the 11th and 15th A. D. are requested to note that the organization's headquarters are now in the Haviland Building, 399 Classon avenue, corner of Greene avenue. Tonight we open our lecture season, and George R. Kirkpatrick will be the lecturer. The lecture hall will seat 200, and it is up to every individual comrade to make full use of this great asset for propaganda, and to make this branch a fighting force. Admission free. W. A. MOSS, Secretary.

Classes Hold First Session.
The classes conducted by Branch 2, 23d A. D., began last night when the class in civics taught by Comrade Lurio held its first session. The class in Socialism conducted by Comrade Shiplack will meet this evening, and on Sunday the class in Marx and First Principles of Spencer, in charge of Harry Watton, will meet from 3 to 6 p.m. The classes meet at party headquarters, 1776 Pitkin avenue.

Volunteers Wanted.
Wanted—Volunteers to do carpentering, upholstering and painting on transparencies for the McNamara parade. Call all this week at the Socialist party headquarters, 957 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY.
Jersey City.
The 8th Ward Branch meets tonight at 169 Monticello place. All comrades are requested to come early, as literature is to be stamped and folded ready for distribution next Sunday morning.

Westchester County, N. Y.
The following are the minutes of the last meeting of the County Committee:
Comrade Chambers in the chair. Present: Chambers, Waszin and Schneider, of Mount Vernon; Swanson of New Rochelle; Fitzpatrick, Gunner and Schwalb, of Yonkers; Bennett, Vogel, Neppel, Skern, Betz, Cropper, Killeen, Cassens, of Yonkers, and County Secretary Malkiel. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Mount Vernon Local reported that it held a city convention on September 23, and nominated a full city ticket; held a picnic on September 17, which proved a great success; is trying to organize an Italian branch with the assistance of Comrade Carotti.

Comrade Carotti held meeting with Comrade Jacobs; held city convention and nominated full city ticket; held an organizer for a week; will hold meetings with Comrade Kobb as speaker. Prefer to distribute literature themselves; admitted two new members; will hold meetings at Harrison, Yonkers, had a meeting with Comrade Jacobs; distributed considerable literature; organized an Italian branch, with thirty-five members; find it hard to get competent secretary for the branch; local has sixty members; does not think it practical to start a German branch; admitted eight new members. Report of County Secretary Malkiel was read and received.

Comrade Bennett presented request of Local Yonkers for 25 per cent of proceeds of the excursion for its campaign; after a lively discussion request was withdrawn; report of county secretary was taken up and the following action taken: The financial report was referred to three auditors, Com-

rados Waszin, Schwalb and Swanson; recommendation dividing county in districts for agitation and distribution of literature approved; recommendation to appoint an organizer whose principal duty should be to distribute literature was approved, and Comrade Alexander Smedes elected organizer on probation, subject to direction of county secretary.

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

SHAMOKIN, PA.
On the night of September 30 at the corner of Market and Independence streets more than 800 persons stood in the cold and listened to James H. Maurer, first Socialist member of the Legislature, deliver one of the most interesting addresses on Socialism heard here for some time. On the night of October 1 the same speaker spoke in the Fraternity Tavern, more than 700 tickets having been sold, but a terrific rain storm broke out, keeping the crowd down to 350. The meeting was a most successful one considering the weather. Comrades Earl G. Moses, pianist, Harold McCollum and Richard Gessner, violinists, furnished the music previous to the speech.

CONNECTICUT.
The State Executive Committee of the Socialist party of Connecticut held a meeting in Bridgeport last Sunday afternoon at the headquarters of the party. Among those present were J. Phelps Stokes, of Stamford; Charles T. Peach, of Danbury; E. P. Hull, of Naugatuck; Ernest Berger, of Bridgeport; State Organizer E. E. Beardley, of Shelton, and State Secretary Otto Kennesiger, of New Haven.

Plans for the united campaign were mapped out. The future prospects of the party in Connecticut are encouraging, and the committee will have a vast field of fertile minds to work upon, as winter sets in. The committee decided to urge the party members to study "government by commission," and thereby be prepared to take advantage of it when it is adopted in any of the cities or towns of the State.

In the evening J. Phelps Stokes and S. E. Beardley addressed a large audience, who came regardless of a heavy rainstorm. Comrade Stokes talked upon the general principles of the party. Comrade Beardley unraveled tale after tale of the high handed methods pursued by Connecticut legislators at Hartford.

The lady comrades of Bridgeport are working hard for the cause. Recently they gave a social entertainment which cleared them nearly \$50. They donated the whole \$50 to the Bridgeport Socialist, a four page newspaper, printed as a party organ. The women comrades are adding fuel to the enthusiastic fire and determination of the men workers. On October 14, at 1106 Main street, they will give a box party. Lena Morrow Lewis will speak and music and dancing will be in order.

Hartford County.
Hartford County is now organized, all of the locals having united in securing a county organizer who will spend his entire time furthering the interests of the party in the county. The organizer is an experienced man in this work and a lecturer—so good reports are expected.

Norwich.
Corresponding Secretary Albert Boardman reports that Local Norwich contested in the town election for the first time. A full ticket was nominated and an average vote received of 170; highest 178. The vote has been quite even. We have agitated for a vote for principles, not men, and believe that this vote fairly represents the number of Socialists in the town. The total vote cast was 3,132. Rather light, as there are usually about 4,000 votes cast.

We advocated consolidation of schools and free text books. The first carried three to one; the latter was lost by four votes.

George Willis Cooke will give before the School of Social Science a series of lectures on "Economic Determinism and Social Progress." In the Laughton Studio, Pierce Building, Copley Square, Boston, Sunday afternoons at 3:30, beginning October 15. These lectures will provide a systematic outline in sociology, showing how human society originated, how property came into existence and what are the causes of poverty, vice and crime, why there is discontent under present conditions, what are the remedies which Socialism has to offer, and how the change to the new social order is to be brought about. It will be shown that the only possible change which can permanently better present conditions must be economic, that Socialism is the necessary outcome of modern industrial and economic conditions, that all the sciences dealing with man and his relations to his environment are favorable to its demands, and that its near acceptance is inevitable. These lectures will continue for six months.

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and will be free to all who may wish to attend.
Cooke has been for many years a student of sociological problems. He has not been content to accept established opinions, even though approved by the leaders of public opinion, but has delved into history, sought the aid of every science promising increased knowledge, and has acquired a mass of information which he will present systematically in the lectures above announced. It has been said that he has one of the best working collections of sociological books to be found in any private library in the country, and only a few public libraries surpass it in extent and serviceableness; and he has not merely mastered its contents, but worked out conclusions which are at once original and thoroughly scientific. A convinced Socialist, he will bring his extended research and knowledge to the interpretation of this great and rapidly growing movement.

The School of Social Science is a new institution in Boston, one year old. It has been organized by a considerable group of persons desirous of securing a scientific study of sociology, and all which relates to the origin and development of society, especially that which indicates the conditions of future progress. It is proposed to secure the ablest lecturers in the country to interpret all phases of our relations to industrial, economic and social conditions, the chief object being educational. The members wish to thoroughly inform themselves as to what science has to say, through biology, psychology, sociology, economics and history, on the great urgent problems of the day, and the way out from existing conditions. It invites co-operation, offers its lectures free to all who may wish to hear them, and will extend the scope of its work as fast as it secures support. Those wishing additional information in regard to the School of Social Science, or who may desire to contribute to its support, should address William R. Henry, 14 Park square, Boston.

SOCIALIST BALKS
WEEHAWKEN MAYOR
Insists Upon Ante-Election Hearing of Health Complaints, and Date Is Set for October 30.
Vigilant citizens of Weehawken, headed by a delegate from the Socialist party local, thwarted the attempt of the Mayor of Weehawken to fix the date for the next meeting of the Town Council for November 13, a week following election day. The Socialist delegate and several members of the board evidenced such strong opposition to this proposal that the date of the meeting was by a unanimous vote fixed for Monday, October 30, at 8 p.m.—several days before election day.

Citizens of Weehawken are behind the Socialist delegate in his insistence upon an investigation of alleged neglect by the Board of Health of insanitary toilet conditions in the New Jersey town, and an endeavor will be made to compel the appearance of the town health inspector to answer for alleged neglect of duty in reporting upon this subject.

The Mayor has taken advantage of a fire which occurred here Tuesday to urge an appropriation for a new fire engine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
At tonight's meeting of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, in the Metropolitan Life Building, corner of 23d street and Madison avenue, in the assembly room on the eleventh floor, the question of equal pay will be taken up with the hope of still being able to do something before the Legislature adjourns. All are asked to attend.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES
Tonight there will be held a Co-operative Conference at Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. Plans for new co-operative enterprises will be discussed. All adherents of the co-operative idea are welcome.

FOR SOCIALIST HATTERS.
At a special meeting of Local 14 of the United Hatters of North America, to be held tonight at 66 South Orange avenue, Newark, N. J., a delegate to the coming A. F. of L. convention will be elected, and the Socialist members are expected to cast their votes for Percy Sule.

TICKETS FOR DEBS MEETING.
In response to numerous inquiries the Debts announces that tickets for the Debts meeting at Carnegie Hall, the evening of October 21, may be obtained at its office, 409 Pearl street.

Classified Advertisements
SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.
RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 5c per line; 2 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line. Seven weeks to a line.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.
AMSTERDAM AVE., 123d-4 rooms, bath, steam heat; 2 blocks from subway; \$19.
BLEECKER, 308-30 (corner Charles)—Four and five large, light rooms; bath; \$20.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.
PARK AVE., 148-4 large, single doors, 1st floor; improvements; rent \$18.
70TH ST., 241 E.—3 large, light rooms, new garage; improvements; \$14; 2 weeks free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx.
BROOK AVE., 1259 (168th St.)—3-4 rooms, steam heat, hot water; rent \$19 to \$22.
HOE AVE., 1512, near 173d St.—Four rooms, 2nd floor; steam; \$17.

LEGAL NOTICE
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.
MARISSA DUNN-BROOKER, formerly MARY E. DUNN, Plaintiff, against MARY J. CUDDY, Individually, etc., et al., Defendants.

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

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

Brotherhood of Machinists
MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 7, Thursday, Labor Temple, 243-247 E. 84th St., New York.

UNION JOURNEYMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 300.
Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 108 W. 42d St. Free employment bureau, 108 W. 42d St. to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
 Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3294 Beekman.

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KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS

In less than a week from today the great McNamara trial will open in Los Angeles, and there is every reason to expect that whatever may be the outcome, it will mark a most important epoch in the evolution of the American labor movement.

Almost six months have elapsed since the kidnapping episode which opened this momentous affair took place. During all this time the accused men have lain in jail, while rumors of all sorts have followed one another in continuous succession, few of which could be verified and most of which were set afloat by the prosecution. Public sentiment has been worked up against the accused in such adroit, underhanded ways, and there has been so little real to lay hold of, that it has been very difficult for the Socialist and labor press, with their limited means, to sustain the interest among the working class that the case deserves. Something has been done in the way of preparing for the defense, but on the whole we have been marking time, until the curtain goes up and the first act of the great drama opens.

The preliminaries we know. The kidnapping, perjury and forgery that formed the prelude are proven beyond the shadow of a doubt, in fact, have been taken official notice of by capitalistic law, though so far as punishment of the criminals is concerned we may consider that a closed chapter.

In vain have we called attention to these things. The capitalist press, the apologists and defenders of the present system, have been persistently deaf on that side of their heads. Under no consideration could they be induced to discuss these matters. Our protests were answered by a continuous stream of exasperating advice to "suspend judgment" and assurances that the accused would get a "fair trial."

Any objection on the score that a "fair trial" might hardly be expected from a biased court and a group of perjurers, forgers and man stealers was simply ignored, and the same assurance repeated. We may look the situation squarely in the face. The trial is inevitable and we must watch what it brings forth.

And let no man delude himself with the idea that there will be no "evidence," or that such as is given will be "rotten" in the sense that every reasonable person will be able to detect it. It will not. It will be strong "evidence." And there can hardly be any doubt that those who are manufacturing it entertain the highest hopes that sufficient of it will "stick" to accomplish their object.

For these people are experts. We have already had a sufficient taste of their quality in this respect, to get a fair line on what they are capable of. Compared to these modern experts, the "old master," McParland, is the rawest kind of a novice. The experience of the Orchard story will not be repeated.

And now the time is at hand when every workingman should direct his own attention and that of his fellows fixedly and continuously on what is brought forth in the court. Every part of that evidence should be carefully dissected, analyzed, weighed and discussed by the working people of this land. They should consider themselves as trying the case, and should utterly discount the alleged "fairness" of those who are officially prosecuting it. And just so far as the workers do this, and let the ruling class know that they are doing it, just to that extent and no more will the accused men get a fair trial. We know what capitalist "justice" is, and we prefer our own.

Execution shall not be done upon these men unless the evidence presented against them is so genuine and indisputable as to silence all objection. Otherwise, there are millions of us to "know the reason why."

This paper will do everything in its power to lay before the public—and the working class are really the public—every iota of the proceedings that may transpire in the case. And should it happen that such proceedings demonstrate that this is, as we suspect, a case of railroad men to the gallows this paper will do its utmost in every way and with every measure suggested as a means of deciding the immediate and future action of the working class in regard to the situation.

And for this attitude neither the working people nor this paper needs the slightest apology. We say frankly that we suspect the prosecution; that we are right to suspect them, and that the prosecution so far by its actions has given us that right. And this regardless of what the outcome may be, even if the accused men are proven guilty beyond the shadow of a doubt. But let us watch the developments as we never have before, with all the minuteness possible and all the powers of scrutiny each and every one of us possess.

In making this appeal we do not forget the thousand and one distractions that come into every workingman's life, the attention that must perforce be continually given to the daily recurring struggle for bread. But this is an exceptional event, an exceptional occasion, of vast import to the workers of the country, and every possible attention should be given to a thorough examination of it.

So, ring up the curtain. The farce—as we believe it to be—is about to begin. Let us see to it that, if farce it be, it is not transformed into a tragedy. Let us watch and be prepared to act if necessary. Now, as never before, is our utmost vigilance required.

READY VIOLENCE

When strikebreakers are sent to any point they are sure to get armed. Those agencies which furnish men to take the places of regular workingmen are certain to look out for that. The trainload of thugs sent to McComb City, Miss., consisted of men who not only had weapons, but who were apparently anxious to use them. Up to yesterday the strikebreakers had killed one man and seriously wounded three others. The reports sent out to the capitalist press said the strikers attacked the train. Yet the railroad officials say no one on the train was injured in any way.

The trouble was precipitated by the vile insults hurled by the strikebreakers at some women in the railroad station. To these scabs a thing like this is a sort of jolly outing in which there are no restraints. Because of the important work they are doing in beating down wages or increasing hours of labor, they are highly important to the capitalist class. As the capitalists control all the "forces of law and order" the strikebreakers well know these forces will be used against the strikers only. Utter lawlessness, therefore, always prevails in the ranks of the strikebreakers.

In the present strike it looks as though the railroads had their "violence" carefully prepared beforehand. It is the usual custom to have the strikebreakers perform the acts of violence and then blame them on the strikers. That is what was done, for a record of four men shot, one fatally, among the strikers, and none even scratched among the scabs, indicates that the scabs deliberately fired into the crowd, and for the usual reason that such an action would bring the militia to the place.

With a gang of armed ruffians and with the police authorities and the militia, the employers know that righteousness is on their side, and that if they cannot starve compliance into the strikers they can shoot it.

ONE CASE OF THOUSANDS

By HARRY D. SMITH.

Cross was a man past 50. His position was a good one. He was employed on one of Gould's minor railroads as auditor of freight disbursements and his salary was \$200 per month. For twenty-two years Cross slaved away for his employers, and although advancement was slow but sure, he finally became head of his department. He held on to this position for several years when something of much import to him turned up.

A cranky, severe, strict and discriminating general auditor was appointed on this railroad over the head of Cross. He was handed installed in his place when he commenced to find fault with almost all employees, especially his immediate subordinates. The name of this new head became a word of terror to all. To the ill luck of Cross, his was the favorite department for the fault finding of the new chief.

Had Cross been a far-fetched hypocrite he would have tried to get on the good side of the new general auditor by becoming his pliant tool for spying on his fellow officers, etc. But to his ill luck he was made of sterner stuff and acted in a manner that was perfectly honest. He merely worked ahead, performing his duties properly and supervised the work of his subordinates in a kindly yet stern manner. No fault could be found with the work of the man himself nor that of his subordinates, but it appeared that something was disturbing the mind of the superior which became evident every time he entered the office of Cross's department.

The threatening looks of the general auditor resulted in some changes in the personnel of the entire office force, but Cross was the only officer of the company who suffered by the change. He was given the option of accepting one of two propositions, viz. to accept a reduction in pay to \$100 a month or to quit altogether.

The tricks of this commercial world are instrumental in making every person wary and cautious. Cross knew that the white hairs on his head, the slow tread of his feet and the measured movements of all his actions would militate against his getting any kind of an office position regardless of salary. In his present place he knew how to parcel out all the work. He was fully acquainted with the system. He did not have to work hard himself, although the responsibility was heavy. But he was used to the work and it became a kind of second habit to him. He also knew that it would be almost impossible for an old man like him to start in at \$100 a month or over with a new employer.

Also, there was a certain amount of sentiment attached to his office and his position. His twenty-two years of service had made for him many friends. He knew all the important personages of the general office. He was well respected by his superordinates and a spirit of comradeship prevailed wherever he had an end.

No Cross accepted the \$100 per month. He was appointed chief clerk to a man named Johnson, who was put into his old position. Cross felt the come-down very keenly. He knew that the best that was in him was given to his employers for the past quarter of a century. He knew that he was not lowered because of inefficiency. But the thing which made him really cross, true to his name, was the fact that a capitalistic thing known as "PULL" had put Johnson where he was, notwithstanding the fact that he knew as much about running that particular office as a kitten does about running a steamboat.

The end of Cross is not known to the writer. It might be that he worked in his position as chief clerk till he could not work any longer and then gave up in disgust. It is probable that his scalp was finally taken by the Chief Grouch of the place in a final thirty days' notice to quit. The latter fate was in all likelihood the thing which awaited him.

The moral of this tale of an actual happening is twofold:
 First—It illustrates the oft-repeated statement made by Socialists to the effect that capitalism will sap the energies of a worker while the best that is in him lasts, then throw him into a scrap heap where the fate of the poorhouse or a pauper's grave may await him; and
 Second—It illustrates the actual position of the average office worker regardless of position, showing wherein the audience of "PULL" has the upper hand, and the excellent chances the Socialist party have of educating them to a realization of their deplorable and subservient position.

MATT THE CABMAN

By BARRY BOYLE.

Around the corner from where I used to have lodgings was located a "bus stand, where stood a row of heretics fringing the sidewalk at all hours of the day and night. Of late, however, there appeared to be a thinning of the line, which the disconsolate cabmen attributed to the competition suffered from the more pretentious taxicabs. The halcyon days of the heretics had given way to the uncertainty of fares, and desperation now grasped at a traffic once held despisable—catering to the redlight district. So it was that the denizens of the underworld resorted to the cabbies for conveyance to and from ill-favored hotels, with whose keepers the cabbies vied for commissions.

During the early evenings, when the "all-nighters" were beginning to line up for the night's business, it was my custom to exchange greetings with "the more conversable cabbies, of whom one Matt Dugan was the more sociable and contenting. Between "fares" our discussions invariably turned to politics, involving a passage at arms with Matt over the merits of Socialist philosophy.

"Tis too bad, indeed," Matt would say to me, "that such a young man like you, and a Catholic at that, would be filling your head with Socialist ideas, and the church agit' it." "Free love that Socialism means, and nothing else, and no one knows better about Socialism than Father Ryan, and that's what he says it is."

Before I could parry further with Matt he had signaled a fare, and was off with a brood of customers ordering him to a notorious resort. Upon our next meeting I would twit Matt as to the ethics of his profession, and how inconsistent it was for him as a professed Catholic to be so wilfully engaged in carrying patrons of evil resorts.

"Ah," he would wince, "I know it is bad business for me to work at, but that's me living, and what can I do? Anyway, it's them that's responsible for their sin, and not me."

"Even though you knowingly carry them to their sin?" I pressed.

But Matt only looked at me half dubious, and half admittedly, without replying.

One night I missed Matt from all "line," it was Saturday night, of all nights the most promising business for him. The night when hell's resorts yawned deeper to receive the victims rolled to their doors by Matt and his fellow cabbies.

"Where's Matt?" I asked of a cabbie just coming on.

"Gone for good, I guess," he replied. "Went crazy over his daughter's death last week. Tough case, all right." Then, in response to my expressions of regretful inquiry, the cabman thus confided:

"It seems that Matt had a daughter, Agnes, who was quite a likely girl in keeping house for him and the youngsters after the wife died. Business hadn't been very good lately for Matt, or for any of us, for that matter, and so the daughter, Aggie, as he called her, came to work in a store here in town, leaving the next day, her daughter at home to look out for things.

"Of course, Matt couldn't know of everything going on, and I 'spose the girl Aggie picked up with fellows in the city, and got going around to the theaters and cafes, being a somewhat pretty girl that most any fellow would take to. Well, as I say, we were all in line here one night last week when along comes a couple who got into Matt's carriage just before he turned to look, and off they went. 'I don't know what hotel Matt took them to, but about 1 o'clock in the morning Brady pulled in with a couple, and the fellow got out and told Brady to wait while he went into a cigar store on the corner. The fellow must have went out by the side door, for after waiting a while Brady gets down to speak to the woman in the carriage. Not getting any reply he probably thought she was sozzled, and shook her to come to. Instead, she just toppled over, and Brady called Matt and me to help him. Just then Kourke the cop came along, and the bunch of us brought her out to the sidewalk, where Kourke lifted her up to look at her face. Matt, who

was helping to carry her, peered into her face, gave one gasp of "Aggie" and collapsed himself. The woman was dead at the time, so the hospital people said when we took her down there, while Matt was locked up in the crazy ward. The doctors said she died of natural causes, but it was the circumstances of the case that broke up Matt. No one seems to have been able to trace the fellow who was with her."

Just then a "fare" appeared, and the cabman was gone. I went back to my room to dwell upon the tragic tale to which I had listened, with feelings of sadness and conviction as to the moral of the story.

The next day I chanced to be in the Union Station awaiting a train, when my attention was attracted to a group of men contending with a struggling man. It was Matt. Haggard and wild-eyed, he struggled desperately as though with some unseen force that tortured his mind's visions. His incoherent cries rent the air as he shrieked forth in his soul's anguish. "They whose souls I carried to hell came back for her, my Agnes! I took her that night to them. In my carriage! Ha! ha! He gave me a dollar. He who was with her! The devil! Ha! ha! And I got a quarter commission from the hotel man! A quarter for Aggie's soul! Cheap enough, was it not?"

Then the attendants gagged him, and thrust him into the baggage car, and the train pulled out of the station. The curious throng melted away, but the mute, remaining witness alone understood the tragedy, and thus do I relate its story in the simplicity of its fact, and without the glamour of imagination.

ALL LOST.
 Albert Bigelow Paine, the literary executor of the late Mark Twain, has been in London collecting material for his biography of the famous humorist. Mark was once with a party of friends who were telling thrilling experiences of the sea, and when his turn came he asked if they wanted a true story.

"Certainly," they said.

"Well, gentlemen," he began, with that wonderful drawl, "I was once crossing the Atlantic. For days we had ridden in an utter calm; then one day a terrible storm broke over the vessel. Billows mountains high dashed over us, the rudder was torn off, the masts fell, the waters poured in torrents through the scuppers, and then all of a sudden the ship settled, lunced forward on her beam ends, and sank out of sight in sixty fathoms of water, every soul on board going down with her."

There was a gasp of wonder from his hearers.

"But you haven't told us how you escaped," one of them remarked.

"I didn't escape," Mark exclaimed; "I was drowned with the rest!"

SHE OBEYED.
 "Mrs. Nazgaby is without a servant again," said the woman in the first floor flat to her neighbor across the hall.

"Well, did you ever? I never heard of any one who changed so often as she does. What's the trouble this time?"

"I think it's the result of a little dialogue I overheard yesterday. I heard Mrs. N. call impatiently: 'Nora, drop everything at once and come here!'

"'Yes, ma'am,' was the answer in pleasant tones that surprised me, for Nora and her mistress had been fighting like two cats all the time. Then I heard a wail.

"'Nora, what's that baby crying for now?' cried Mrs. N.

"'And Nora, with a wicked giggle, replied: 'Well, I think it's because I dropped him, ma'am.'"

The great man's last hour had come. He beckoned to his private secretary.

"I want you to give it out as my final utterance," he said feebly, "that not more than one in half a dozen of the sayings that will be attributed to me after I am gone will have the slightest foundation in fact!"

So saying, he calmly breathed his last.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ENGLISH LABOR MOVEMENT.

Editor of The Call:
 I have just read the article called "The English Socialist Movement and its Numerous Weaknesses," by Philip Frankford. Allow me to say, as an active worker for Socialism in England for three years and in Brooklyn for one year, that he describes the situation exactly.

But what I wish to emphasize most is the latter part of his article on the suggestion of a labor party in this country on the lines of the Labor party in England.

Philip Frankford says "the English Labor party has not hastened Socialism one minute." I say that the cartoon in today's Call illustrates the situation exactly. Substitute "The Socialist Movement" for "The Average Individual," and "The Labor party" for "Industrial Slavery," and you have the English situation illustrated as I have never seen it before. The Labor party is a drag on the Socialist party in England because it is not a Socialist party, and it is so easy for a person who has left the Liberal and Conservative parties to drift into it, and then we have to waste time to drag them out again; whereas if there is only one party for the workers, who are class conscious to join, then we go ahead on a clear-cut road. Naturally if we had a labor party on these lines in America the effect would be just the same.

W. A. MOSS,
 Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 25.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Editor of The Call:
 The arguments advanced against Victor Berger's old age pension bill by Comrades Boudin and Rubinow are irresistible. They want Berger and Ghent to make a law that will last for all time. Something like "our sacred Constitution"—a bill that would never have to be amended is needed. Of course, Berger does not possess all the wisdom of the past and future ages as the "fathers of our country," the makers of the Constitution, did. In this Congressman Berger and Secretary Ghent are unfortunate.

Since the opponents of the old age pension bill are not believers in the old saw, "Bid Satan good day when you meet him," I will remind them of an incident that happened in New York many years ago.

An income tax bill had been introduced, and naturally there were loud and strong objections from the class that receives the incomes. A mass meeting to protest against the income tax bill was called at Cooper Union. Eloquent speeches were delivered. The rafters rung, the pillars shook—yes, the famous old building resounded with oratory. Passions were torn to tatters and logic was knocked into smithereens. The bill was denounced as "un-American" and as "a tax on the industrious." The day was almost in despair when a bolt from the blue—a workman in the audience yelled, "You give us the incomes and we'll pay the taxes." The oratory ended.

And so I would say, let us first have the old age pension bill—yes, the measure sponsored by Berger—and the workers will furnish the pensioners. In fact, if the Comrades who oppose the bill refuse the pensions, I will take their share.

The money will not rust in the United States treasury.

DEAN SWIFT.

ABOUT DR. WILEY.
 Anent the article in Thursday's Call on Dr. Wiley's "excellent suggestion" for reducing the high cost of living. The following may explain why Dr. Wiley didn't add to his idea that it would eliminate profit.

About a year or so ago, Dr. Wiley delivered a lecture at Cooper Union on "The Importance of a Pure Food Supply to City People." His discourse was very interesting and his audience was introduced into the mysteries of "rots" and "spots," "leakers," bleached flour, etc., and infantum.

The writer asked Dr. Wiley whether he did not think it was necessary to abolish the present profit system before we could have a pure food supply, and he replied that if I meant by the "present profit system" all profits, he was not in favor of anything like that, because he believed the producer should realize a reasonable profit on his product.

Dr. Wiley's position was shown very plainly when, as a means of obtaining a pure food supply, he proposed the elimination of the middleman and the establishment of a parcels post so that the farmer would be able to get his produce to the consumer without the intervention of the commission merchant. This was Dr. Wiley's panacea for food adulteration, poisoning of the people and other evils of capitalism he had encountered in his official capacity. Fraternally.

A. SCHAEFFER,
 New York, N. Y., Sept. 30.

WHEN WOMAN WINS.
 'Twas in the year 2011, and the intrepid general was rallying her wavering female troops.

"Women," she cried, "will you give way to manly fears?"

A timid murmur ran through the ranks.

"Shall it be said we are clothed in mail armour?" shrieked the leader. The murmur grew more confused.

"Will you," came the taunting cry from their gallant general, "show the white feather at this time of the year, when feathers are out of fashion?"

The effect was wonderful, astounding, marvelous!

"Never!" roared her noble followers.

"Never!"

And forming themselves rapidly into battle array, they once more hurled themselves relentlessly upon the enemy.

WHY THEY WERE THERE.
 "I am here, gentlemen," explained the pickpocket to his fellow prisoners, "as the result of a moment of abstraction."

"And I," said the mendicant, "because of an unfortunate habit of making light of things."

"And I," said the forger, "on account of a simple desire to make a name for myself."

"And I," added the burglar, "through nothing but taking advantage of an opening which offered in a large mercantile establishment."

SHALL WOMEN WORK?

By JOHN M. WORK.

A recent writer, who takes a look forward into the future, has the following to say, among other things, about what he sees in the Co-operative Commonweal:

"I do not see one novel in or one woman or child at work in the mines, mills, factories, offices or fields."

I object to the idea that women are not going to work in any of the industries.

Being a somewhat prolific writer myself, and knowing how easy it is to find fault with any one's writings, I have no desire to be hypercritical. Furthermore, the writer of the above has written lots of good stuff. But this is too tremendous an error to overlook. It is also an all too common error, and it needs to be pointed out for that reason.

To be sure, we intend to abolish the long hours and the undesirable conditions under which women work at present.

So, also, we intend to abolish the many hours and the undesirable conditions under which men work at present.

But we do not intend to prohibit men from working altogether.

And it is just as ridiculous to suppose that we intend to prohibit women from working altogether.

Possibly the women will not choose to work in the mines. But, in my humble opinion, there will be millions of them working in the mills, factories, offices, and elsewhere. And they will work in the mines and fields if they so desire.

It would be fatal to our prospects of reaching the women with the message of Socialism if we were to give

the millions of wage-earning women to understand that we do not intend to let them continue to earn their living, but propose to compel them to become dependent upon men. This prize what little independence they have, and they want more of it.

It would be equally fatal to the prospects of reaching the women with the message of Socialism if we were to give the married women to understand that they must remain dependent upon men. It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that they are chafing under the galling chain of dependence.

Moreover, if we really did intend to shut women out of the industries, Socialism would not be worth having.

Even the rather pitiful measure of economic freedom secured by women under capitalism is exceedingly wholesome and beneficial.

But it is one of the greatest glories of Socialism that it will extend economic freedom to all women, and extend it to them in abundance.

Far from shutting women out of the industries, Socialism will do the opposite.

It will open up to every woman full as free opportunity to earn her own living, and to receive her earnings.

This means the total cessation of marrying for a home.

It means that there will be no prostitution, either inside or outside of the marriage relation.

It means that the sex relations between men and women will be related to a plane of purity which can scarcely be imagined under the present gradinar and impossible conditions.

LET'S DANCE ON ITS GRAVE

By FRANK BOHN.

On Tuesday, September 26, the A. F. of L. "Labor party" of San Francisco, the official representative of San Francisco's labor makers, prostitutes, contract and franchise grafters and professional gamblers, was buried by the votes of a long deceived working class.

But four months ago some well-meaning but gullible Socialists were talking compromise with this filthy outfit. The defeat of McCarthy by so overwhelming a vote at the primary as to make a further election unnecessary will put an end, let it be hoped, to the "labor party" bozev for all time.

The "Labor party" of San Francisco went in primarily as the agent of big business against little business.

Little business is puritanical. Big business is pagan. The "Labor party" sought to make San Francisco the "Paris of America." Little business wants "honest" government. Big business is willing to divide up with the politicians. P. H. McCarthy & Co. got theirs. But the gang seemed to be too stupid to realize, as they put out all their sails, that the brisk wind was blowing them down Niagara River. After the fire and earthquake the workers in the building trades were paid from \$5 to \$8 a day; in fact, they

got as much as they asked for. At one time when the electrical workers were receiving \$5 they demanded \$10 and they would not let them have it. It would "injure the city," he said. I do not know whether or not McCarthy was a California "Native Son," but at any rate he was a San Francisco patriot. When the earthquake struck up wages McCarthy said: "I did it, and my little gang."

The writer once sold copies of "Value, Price and Profit" at Socialist street meetings in San Francisco. At that time he regretted that McCarthy did not get one. Wages went up when the earthquake knocked the buildings down. Now that the buildings are wages have gone down. Men who are supposed to get \$6 because they produce in a certain union, get \$3 when they are on the job.

It is all very natural. When a capitalist makes a mistake McCarthy said he did it, why should not the capitalist vote for McCarthy for Mayor? Now that wages have been cut in two, McCarthy may as well stand his drinking and grin.

No, dear reader, the American Federation of Labor is not going to let Sam Gompers President of the United States. The Socialist party has something to live for.

PROBE GAMBLING ON U. S. VESSELS

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

Under the above caption the New York Journal prints the following:

"Poker games conducted on board United States vessels, in which he frequently lost four hundred to five hundred dollars in a single sitting, are said to be directly responsible for the suicide of John Ott, Pacific Coast representative of the naval branch of a correspondence school."

"The name of the receiving ship independence has been brought frequently into discussion of Ott's affairs. It is said that Ott has lost heavily in games conducted aboard that ship and as a result it is reported that a rigid investigation of gambling aboard all the vessels stationed here would be commenced immediately."

"Can a leopard change its spots, or an Ethiopian his skin?"

Why such a fuss over the very least of the classic sins of the hired assassins of society? Has it not been thus from time immemorial? Are we doing, gaming, drinking, and lechery the stereotyped relaxations of the soldier?"

Herodotus, Pliny and historians of all the ages mentioned this rottenness and debauchery as a mere matter of fact. "It always has been, and always will be."

Why should we expect from the ignorant, narrow-lived hirelings on our floating slaughter houses any deviation from the age-old practice? Between the wrestle with old King Bileycorn, and the debauching consequences of their perennial wars with Venus, the soldiers and sailors (especially of the United States, where until recently, they were not provided with a first aid kit to prevent venereal infection), are in a bad way.

Taft and Dickinson, in their reports as Secretaries of War, paid high tribute to the gonorrhoea and the apirochettia pallida as the two greatest causes of decrease and incapacity affecting their brave and hardy soldier boys.

And every one who has any knowledge of psychopathia sexualis and its manifestations is sickened and disgusted with the putrid conditions prevailing aboard our warships. Only recently a commander of one of our largest vessels was apprehended in flagrante delicto, and forced to resign.

Gambling should be encouraged of every means. It tends to distract the attention from more objectionable vices.

And if, because of the loss of little fortune at the gaming table John Ott saw fit to commit suicide, why let's only rendering unto Caesar's things that are Caesar's—it's but paying a portion of the tribute to our modern Minotaur—the brutal, murderous, licentious, debasing God of War.

BOOK REVIEWS

By REV. ROLAND D. SAWYER.

THE TREE DWELLERS. THE EARLY CAVE-MEN. THE LATER CAVE-MEN. By Katherine Elizabeth Dopp. New York: Rand, McNally & Co. 45 cents each.

Social reformers, scientists, school-educators, every man and woman whose mind is enlightened by modern knowledge will hail with enthusiasm this series of books by Rand McNally & Co. Here we have a text-book splendidly designed to convey to children the knowledge of the early life of the race. The books fulfill their aim, for they tell this story with a literary art bound to hold the attention of the children, and added to their appropriate illustrations and a little explanation by teacher or parent, they will give the child a good working knowledge of the early life of the human race.

In these books we have the beginnings of a new and scientific teaching. It may be a long while yet before conventional educators carry out to the fullest application the system that Mrs. Dopp here so thoroughly inaugurates. But it is coming. It is not yet two generations since Lewis H. Morgan (America's greatest scholar, published his book on "Ancient Society," and here we have a popularization of his conclusions for the primary grades.

Suggestions of help for teacher or parent are attached to each lesson, and at the back of the book a careful explanatory appendix and bibliography furnish the alert adult means of easily investigating the subjects for himself, and teaching to his pupil. Here are

just the books that Socialists want for their Sunday Schools, and that Socialist parents want for their children.

The mechanical work is neat and finely done, the price is moderate. Rand, McNally & Co. deserve the thanks of all progressive people for this series. To summarize:

Volume 1—"The Tree Dwellers, the Age of Fear," shows how the earliest humans lived, how they discovered fire, became a fire-clan and started the road of civilization.

Volume 2—"The Early Cave-Men, the Age of Combat," shows how the caves of the animals were captured, weapons invented and early life was on.

Volume 3—"Later Cave-Men, the Age of the Chase," is for the intermediate grades and shows the continued development of the cave-men.

Other books are to follow in this series showing the development of pastoral and agricultural life, etc., the close of each book is a valuable chapter showing the pupil the connection of information for the preceding narrative, a valuable part of the book.

TAKING NO RISKS.
 "What is all this straw doing in the roadway? Somebody ill?" asked the man passing.

"Easy!" said the man at the post holding up a warning finger. "That's a young man calling on my daughter tonight who has been carrying straw for six years. He's very well frightened."

"We hope he's going to prove a night, and we are taking every precaution against his being married."