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"DISSOLVING" TRUST HOWLS FOR MERCY

Government Forces 36 Electric Lamp Companies to a 'Show Down.'

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 12.—Declaring that they desire was to comply with all of the provisions of the statutes and that they did not know their acts had been unlawful, the General Electric, the Westinghouse Electric, the National Electric Lamp and thirty-three other companies, engaged in the manufacture and sale of incandescent lamps and lamp machinery, threw themselves on the mercy of Judge Killits in the Federal Court today, when they withdrew their answers to the government's suit charging a monopoly in restraint of trade.

Judge Killits ruled that the concealment of the interest of the General Electric in the National Electric company was unlawful, in that it had been pretending to be a separate and competing company. He ordered that the National company and all its subsidiaries be dissolved, and that the General Electric be enjoined from conducting business except in its own name. The ruling completely breaks up the trust.

The General Electric is enjoined from forcibly any manufacturer of supplies to sell the General Electric on better terms than to competitors. The General Electric and others are also enjoined from fixing prices.

Any of these companies owning patents may license others to use the patents and may fix the manufacturer's selling price, but they are prohibited from fixing resale prices. This ruling is taken to indicate the government's ruling in the International Harvester and other cases involving patents.

The defendant companies are also enjoined from making discounts to compel purchasers to buy their carbon lamps and from making price concessions to customers of competing companies to drive out competition.

WICKERSHAM'S HAPPY NOW.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Delighted at the action of the Electrical Trust in agreeing to dissolve, Attorney General Wickersham this afternoon issued a statement in part as follows:

"It appears that the combination controlled practically 97 per cent of the electric lamp business of the country and that they were regulating by agreement prices at which all lamps were sold. The larger part of the business was done through the General Electric Company by means of its ownership of the National Electric Lamp Company, which, in turn, controlled a number of subsidiary companies, although all of these were pretending to operate as independent and competing concerns.

"In addition to this the defendants engaged in the combination had resorted to many practices contrary to fair trade in order to crush and destroy independent rivals.

"In addition to the general injunction there are certain specific things accomplished by the decree which are of far-reaching import to the freedom of competition in interstate commerce, and which, it is believed, will establish precedents of genuine value to the government in any like cases that may arise.

"It may be proper to add the investigation into the matter has disclosed eleven other patent pools of a similar nature by which the prices of various electrical devices and supplies were fixed and to which some of these defendants were parties. The institution of this suit all these pools have been voluntarily dissolved."

STILL FIGHT TOBACCO TRUST.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 12.—According to members of the Western Leaf tobacco merchants' organization here today, the American Tobacco Company will be forced to abandon the present plan of reorganization and re-establish the old competitive system. At a meeting of forty-four of the largest wholesale dealers in the Middle West it was decided to join with Eastern independents in fighting the proposed reorganization, and demanding that the court force compliance with the Supreme Court's order of dissolution.

INCESTUOUS NESTS RUN BY POLITICIANS IN STATE CAPITAL
(Continued from Page 1.)

new present left the gallery. One of them had with her a little boy. Shortly afterward, however, several other women entered the gallery and took seats. Toward the end of the session the boys also left.

McClellan told her he visited houses after house of ill-repute. In one he found a girl but 16 years of age, who said she was "just up from New York, and her name was Edith Powers." He added, "She said she was only 16 and she looked it. She was a colored girl and the Madam had her in her room." The witness added: "I saw these policemen walking up and down among the women who were soliciting in the streets and everything was wide open."

Osborne read from election records to show that three men were registered voters from one house of ill-repute as Republicans. The records were identified by Election Commissioner Valentine Keuffel as original enrollment lists. When the testimony of the detective witness began to detail acts of indecency, such as dances of white women and of colored women and men together, Osborne checked him, remarking: "I think the committee will agree with me without such details that those houses which he visited were disorderly."

Chairman Bayne nodded a "yes." The show place of Albany was, formerly called "Lal Roads," continued the witness, "but now she is dead and her daughter keeps it. It is very nicely furnished, and has a high as twenty-five or thirty girls at a time. The number is smaller now because all of the houses have let girls go on account of this investigation."

In the course of his testimony the witness said he was assured by the keeper of a house that if it were not for the investigation she could get plenty of young girls, 13 years and upward, for her customers, but now the best she could do were 16 or 17 years old.

The witness said that in all the houses he visited the beer sold was bottled by E. C. Roche, the Republican leader of the 2d Ward. He saw houses open as late as 4 a. m., and had no trouble getting into any of them, even early Sunday morning.

The detective submitted receipts bills for work done in the house beheaded for a parlor house signed by contractors and tradesmen introduced to him by the local district Republican captain.

The KIND That Looks Best WEARS LONGEST COSTS LESS

McCANN'S HATS

210 Bowery, Near Spring St.

TAILORS' COUNCIL TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Will Meet to Discuss Ways and Means of Organizing Workers Throughout the Country.

The United Tailors' Council which was formed about six months ago for the purpose of organizing the tailors throughout the country and making preparations for a general movement to establish better conditions in the trade will hold a conference at 79 Forsyth street next Saturday and Sunday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of taking action on how to continue the movement of organizing the tailors. An invitation has been sent to the General Executive Board of the United Garment Workers of America, asking them to attend the sessions and take part in the discussion.

Members of the council declared yesterday that the general officers of the Garment Workers tried to stop the council from continuing its work though it is the aim of the council to organize the tailors under the folds of the national organization. They stated that the work cannot be continued as it had been conducted until now, and that unless the General Executive Board promises to cooperate with the council in organizing the tailors by putting organizers in the field they will be compelled to form an independent organization.

The council is at present composed of sixty-six locals of the United Garment Workers of America, and is carrying on an agitation to get the unorganized tailors into the organization. They are planning to organize the workers for an industrial strike as they claim the Chicago strike taught them a lesson that strikes cannot be won in one city while the work is being made up in other cities. They say the singlehanded strikes cost the organizations too much money, and can never be won, and they are, therefore, determined to organize for an industrial strike throughout the country.

The council has arranged a theater benefit to be held at Kessler's Theater on November 1, and that more than \$1,000 worth of tickets have already been sold, and that the affair promises to be a great success. The conference next Saturday and Sunday will be attended by all the members of the council from Chicago, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, Brooklyn and New York, and by Abraham Cahen, Adolph Heid, and B. Schlesinger, of the Jewish Forward; E. Weinstein, of the United Hebrew Trades; D. Rosenblum, of Local 3 of the Pressers, is president of the council; D. Oshinsky, of Local 215 of the Coat Tailors of Brooklyn, is general secretary, and David Weinstein, of Local 19, of the Knee Pants Makers' Union, is general treasurer of the council.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA GAINING MANY VICTORIES

Government Fears Peeking May Soon Be Involved. ARMY IS DISLOYAL

Revolutionists Capture Three Cities and Protect Lives of Exploiting Foreigners.

HANKOW, Oct. 12.—The revolutionists have occupied this city without opposition. Random shelling is going on between the revolutionary forces of Wuchang and the loyal war vessels that are lying in the river. All foreigners, residents of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang are now landing in the concessions here. They report that they received every attention and consideration at the hands of the revolutionaries.

It is reported that Chang Sha, the Capital of Hunan, is in the hands of the mob, and that the yemeng of the province have been destroyed. The Peking and Hankow Railway has been torn up for a distance of twenty miles, and all bridges have been destroyed. The situation is most critical and serious.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12.—Wuchang, Hanyang and the arsenal and power factory at Hankow are in the hands of the revolutionists. The railway is held by 2,000 men. It is reported that the bridges of the Peking and Hankow Railway have been destroyed. The loyal gunboats in the Yangtze have been fired upon and in turn have bombarded Wuchang.

PEKING, Oct. 12.—There are signs here that the revolution may soon spread to the Capital.

There is a general spirit of unrest throughout the city, and the government is taking the most elaborate military precautions against an outbreak.

The palaces and government buildings are guarded by regiments of proved loyalty, and the Imperial Council is in continuous session.

With three great cities, and one of the richest provinces of the country in the hands of the rebels, the revolution is spreading with extraordinary rapidity. Three regiments of the army are known to have taken part in the revolt at Wa-Chung, and it is believed that others will follow their example.

Reports received here indicate that all the central provinces are seething with unrest, and foreign consuls everywhere along the valley of the Yangtze-Kiang are telegraphing for protection.

Exploiting Whites Safe.
Thus far there have been none of the usual anti-foreign outbreaks which usually accompany Chinese uprisings, but there is no foreboding among the leaders of the revolt will lose control over their followers, and the traditional hatred of the white exploiting races take violent form.

Since noon yesterday the revolutionists have gained complete control of the city Han Yang, and of the native quarter of Hankow. The revolutionary party is gaining recruits hourly. It is issuing paper currency, the native banks refuse to honor government notes, and there is a run on foreign banks.

Death has been threatened to anyone interfering with the foreigners, but, as a matter of precaution, all white women and children have been transferred to the gunboats in the river, which include the American ships Helena and Villalobos.

Army Joins Revolution.
The Chinese cruisers in the river and four battalions of troops have so far remained loyal. The remainder of the provincial army has deserted to the rebels. The government is dispatching troops from Shanghai.


OVINGTON ABANDONS FLIGHT.
Definite announcement that Earle L. Ovington has abandoned his contemplated flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific was made yesterday at the Nassau Boulevard Aerodrome, where his monoplane was wrecked on Wednesday.

SAY WM. ROCKEFELLER IS ILL.
The renewed personal interest John D. Rockefeller is said to have been taking recently in Standard Oil affairs has served to confirm the impression here among business men generally that his brother, William G. Rockefeller, is seriously ill.

"RAMBLE AROUND IN RAMBLERS"

You Can Pay a Dollar More But You Can't Buy More Than the Value Given in Rambler Shoes

AT \$2.50



The Rambler Shoe is good all through. The unseen parts prove their value by their durability.

LET YOUR NEXT SHOES BE RAMBLERS

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

All Union Made. Rambler Shoes—Men's and Women's Regular \$3.50 Shoes, in the latest models, in tan, Russian calf, velvet, patent colt skin and gun metal calf, in all styles and sizes \$2.50

NEARBY RAMBLER STORES

World Building, Park Row
419 Sixth Avenue
162-164 E. 125th Street
435 Fulton Street, Brooklyn } New York

2 Newark Avenue
160 Newark Avenue } Jersey City

236 Market Street
161-163 Springfield Avenue } Newark

STORES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.

but the rebel leaders assert that they have the sympathy of the entire Imperial army.

The missionaries at Wuchang are safe.

The rebels in the province of Szechuan hold all the country to the westward of the Min River between Kiating and Kwang-Hsen. The hundred regular troops have rebelled and there is fighting daily. Up to the present no foreigners have been molested.

HANKOW, Oct. 12.—Almost the entire province of Fu-Fei is in the hands of the rebels, who have issued a proclamation of their intention to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. Following the capture of the capital Wu-Chang, yesterday, the rebel forces pressed on to the important city of Hanyang, which was captured, as well as several towns of less importance.

Protect the Missionaries.
An attack on this city is believed to be imminent. A general who fled here from Wu Chang says that almost the entire provincial army has joined the rebels, and that the uprising is the most serious that has taken place since the Taiping rebellion.

Japan Is Alarmed.
LONDON, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Times says that Peking is thoroughly alarmed over the outbreak at Wu-chang. Only yesterday the Viceroy telegraphed of the discovery of a revolutionary center where bombs were manufactured and reported the execution of four of the ringleaders. Troops from Honan will be sent by train that will arrive at Hankow tomorrow.

The Japanese, while they are confident that the revolution will be suppressed, are anxious because they have no word from a colonel who is an instructor at the Wu-chang Military School.

The disturbing features of the revolution is the monetary chaos which must inevitably follow the destruction of the territorial government. The main currency of Wu-chang, Hankow and Hanyang is the Hu-peh Government dollar note, which has been issued in unknown millions. A financial crisis is therefore believed to be inevitable.

INTERNAL REVOLT THREATENS SULTAN UPON PEACE PACT
(Continued from Page 1.)

be the restoration of amicable relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

ROME, Oct. 12.—Nothing officially can be learned of the truth of the report that Italy will demand the cession of Jerusalem and the Holy Land, in addition to Tripoli, before she will consent to peace with Turkey.

The general belief is that even if such a demand was contemplated it would never be permitted by the Powers, who, if a dismemberment of the Turkish empire is to take place, would hardly consent to Italy receiving so much.

MALTA, Oct. 12.—Cholera has developed at Tripoli, and according to a report that has just reached here, there have been four deaths.

Quality Market

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To Call Readers
Oct. 13 or 14, We Will Give Legs of Spring Lamb... } 12¢
Fresh Pork Roast... }
Sirloin Steak, any cut... }

A UNION MADE HAT
THE HAT ABOVE ALL

Harry the Hatter

1683 Pitkin Avenue
Near Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Max's Shop
Exclusive Union Hatters and Men's Furnishings
1705 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN

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RIDGEWOOD BURY DRY GOODS STORE
210 OSTERDAK AVE., COR. HALE ST.
We give and redeem Surety Bonds

GREENBLATT'S
Wear Well Shoes
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SHOES
Knickerbocker, Ave. and Harman St.
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DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS
BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT
2825 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Martin Derr
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
69-69 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN
Tel. Manhattan Ave. and Broadway

BOOTS AND SHOES
The Home of Satisfaction
Wear the TREIBITZ SHOE
1784 Pitkin Ave., Opp. Post-Box

C. O. LOEBEL
UP-TO-DATE
Union Label and Men's Furnishings
1665 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN

number who escaped were union men.

The fire was accompanied and followed by a terrific upward and outward, expansive explosion that lifted floors weighing many tons. The men beneath the spot where the force of the explosion centered were not injured by the shock and most of them escaped from the fire.

The explosion and fire occurred at a time when neither Harrison Gray Ochs, owner and publisher, nor any of his immediate staff or assistants were present. None of those killed was an enemy of union labor and a large number of the employees on the newspaper were members of trade unions.

Ochs himself was at the time absent in Mexico, where he was conferring with Diaz for the further enslavement of the Mexican people and framing additional land exploitation schemes. The newspapers were full of the reports of his whereabouts.

Just the Chance for Otis.
Within an hour after the disaster occurred Otis' representatives announced that the explosion was caused by union labor men and was an act of revenge because of the attitude of the Times toward the unions. The Associated Press carried this statement broadcast and it was echoed by Los Angeles newspapers and capitalistic sheets all over the country. From that hour the theory of malicious intent has been tenaciously clung to despite the mass of evidence to the contrary. Notwithstanding all that was done to misrepresent the case and prejudice the public mind, Californians were not contented. From the beginning indignation and horror followed the first days after the holocaust sobered down and came to a conclusion there was no real foundation for the theory of malicious intent.

An abundance of evidence was immediately forthcoming that the explosion was really caused by gas, but the evidence was "smothered" and the edict went forth that any newspaper that mentioned the gas theory would be boycotted by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

One local evening paper was fearless enough, however, to publish the gas theory and the boycott was instantly applied. Thousands of dollars' worth of advertising was taken away from the newspaper, but the working class of Los Angeles instantly rallied to its support. The circulation quickly ran up an additional 15,000 and the paper is still prospering. A truce was called in the boycotting. The newspaper still stands its ground and is being given a wonderful support by the workers of Los Angeles.

Immediately following the explosion Mayor George Alexander appointed a committee to examine the ruins of the wrecked newspaper plant and determine if the boycott was caused by the explosion. The committee was carefully selected, and Otis is believed to have gone over the list of names and chosen those satisfactory to the cause he represents. Before the smoke had cleared away from the incident the committee was at work on its "investigation." Notwithstanding the fact the debris still covered the basement, the floors and walls, the committee—made up of a man who was an expert on explosives—tendered a little over a week, a report based on the dynamite theory.

For many weeks after the alleged investigation the conditions of the ruins was such that no competent conclusion could be reached regarding the cause of the explosion.

An examination of the basement walls and floors could not be made at that time. The committee was not adequate investigation regarding the character of construction of the old fire trap. In fact, the investigating committee was composed of theorists and not particularly able theorists at that. But they knew what was expected of them.

Then came a Coroner's Jury—carefully selected from the ranks of Big

Business. A list of the jurors reads like the membership roll of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

So overwhelming was the evidence that gas caused the explosion that the jury must have been convinced had it carried its investigation to a reasonable conclusion. For some reason—perhaps easily guessed—the Coroner's Jury was suddenly adjourned and did not carry on further probing. Several months later—probably after the Times-Mirror company has adjusted its fire insurance—the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict satisfactory to Otis.

A grand jury was called and "substantial citizens" formed the body. The Grand Jury examined about 200 witnesses and the evidence was carefully concealed. There are as many more important witnesses who were not called before the Grand Jury. Among them are many men who will swear to the presence of gas, escaping in large quantities, previous to the explosion.

Members who went before the Coroner's Jury, but were not called before the Grand Jury will tell of half-suffocating from gas while they sat at their work in the Times Building just before the explosion. Not a word of this sort of evidence was allowed to get to the public.

Union labor, accused of causing the explosion, was not allowed a representative on the investigating committee, the Coroner's Jury or the Grand Jury. A committee appointed by the unions was not allowed to go near the wrecked building. Experts in explosives were, as far as possible, kept away from the scene. There was plenty of opportunity later on for experts to determine an all-important fact, however, and that will have much to do with finally establishing the truth.

Every expert in explosives who has examined the scene has declared dynamite could not have caused the upward and outward explosion that destroyed the Times Building.

The walls and floor of the basement are intact to this hour. They are open to the inspection of the public today. The presses directly beneath the spot where the explosion occurred were not damaged and were taken out virtually intact after the explosion.

A dynamite charge was found to have lifted the floor with their tons of metal and machinery and the roofs of the building would have shattered all beneath it. Events, basement, presses and everything in the earth beneath a hole would have been made sufficient to have buried the whole mass of wreckage. No such hole exists and the floor of the basement being the point agreed on as the center of the explosion, the fact is a tragedy. The foregoing is the opinion of experts who have gone carefully over the scene and taken their own evidence on the case.

The amount of gas used by the Times was enormous. There were twenty-nine linotype machines and a large stereotyping plant in operation—the whole probably consuming 15,000 cubic feet of gas at the time of the explosion. The gas pressure was all correct and the fumes from the leakage were almost unbearable.

At least one of the workers had gone down to further continue his task in the building where the gas fumes were almost unbearable. This was a telegraph operator, a man of intelligence and one who bears the highest reputation for honesty and integrity. He gave his testimony before the Coroner's Jury and insisted on telling the story to the investigating committee through the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. The Western Union Telegraph Company officials discharged and doubtless blacklisted the operator, another telegrapher who remained at his desk narrowly escaped death. He corroborated his comrade's statement in every detail. He was not heard by the Grand Jury.

It should be noted here that gas will explode with its most terrific force when the mixture with the atmosphere may still be breathed for hours without asphyxiating or, in some cases, seriously injuring a human being. There is multitudinous evidence that the whole ramshackle building was permeated with gas at the time of the explosion. When the mixture arrived at a point where it was most dangerous all that was needed was to reach an open flame.

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Factory and Showroom at 203-205 E. 76th St.
JUST A STEP FROM THE 76th Ave. "L" STATION

Everything for the Home

The BIG FURNITURE WORKS

This massive round Ext. Table, 44 in. top beautifully figured oak, rubbed and polished finish; patent lock and casters; heavy roll scroll on platform; worth \$25. Our \$14.50 Factory Price.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 6.

For Up-to-date Men's Furnishings Go to ELI GREEN

74 Delancey Street Corner Allen Street
5 PER CENT TO CALL READERS. PATRONIZE YOUR FRIEND.

Socialist Party

Ratification Meeting

Saturday, October 14, '11

8 P. M.

At COOPER UNION

8th Street, 3d and 4th Avenues

SPEAKERS

Fred Paulitsch Candidate for Sheriff.
William E. Duffy of Syracuse.
Mrs. Jessica C. Finch On "Woman Suffrage and Socialism."
Morris Hillquit
Charles Edward Russell
S. John Block Candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, will preside.
Jacob Panken Candidate for Surrogate.

ADMISSION FREE

HUGHES A TOOL OF MORGAN—BRYAN

Says Former Governor is Father of "Rule of Reason" Clause.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 12.—George W. Perkins' recent speech in which Supreme Court Justice Hughes was credited with authority of the "Rule of Reason," is cited by William J. Bryan as proof of his allegation that the former New York Governor was a tool of the Supreme Bench for a purpose.

In his 1908 platform the Republican party promised to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. During the campaign of 1908 Governor Hughes, of New York, interpreted that promise to mean that the "Rule of Human Reason" must be accepted.

Later Taft appointed Governor Hughes, as well as other men of his kind of thought, to the United States Supreme Court.

George W. Perkins, associated with J. Pierpont Morgan in trust control, delivered a speech recently in which he complained that Republican Congressmen had not tried to redeem their platform promise, but that it had been redeemed by the Supreme Court in the recent trust decisions wherein Governor Hughes' "Rule of Reason" was applied.

Here we have it. Governor Hughes was put forward to represent the Republican party; he assured the trusts that the "Rule of Reason" for which they had been waiting for more than ten years would be adopted, Congress refused to keep the promise, so Governor Hughes was put on the Supreme Bench and helped to amend the law in accordance with the Republican promise, and now President Taft, in whose interest the promise was made and who appointed Governor Hughes, says that the Anti-Trust Law as amended by the court must not be disturbed.

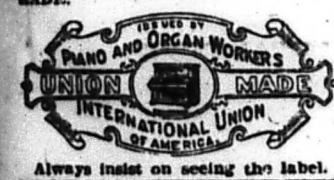
There is a chain of circumstantial evidence sufficient to convict in a criminal court.

CRUSHED BY ELEVATOR.

Crushed between the top of a freight elevator and an iron door, Samuel Swift, a window cleaner, was held for nearly three hours yesterday while his life was being slowly crushed out of him. When he was rescued his legs were so badly crushed that they will have to be amputated and he was also suffering from injuries to the head, which it is feared will prove fatal.

UNION LABELS.

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



Always insist on seeing the label.

Advertisement for Union Hatters featuring a hat logo and the text 'Workingmen, Do Your Duty'.

MARTIN LAWLOR, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York

Large advertisement for 'The Fool Vote' leaflet, including statistics on distribution and contact information for the New York Call.

ELECTRIC SHOW BEATS MANY AN AGITATOR FOR SOCIALISM

Wonderful Inventions Shown That Would Do Away With Disease and Hardship for Thousands, but Most of This is Kept From the Workers for the Idle Rich.

Every working man and woman, every dweller of a dark, ill lighted and ill ventilated tenement, every toiler in a filthy disease-breeding shop, should scrape together 50 cents and should attend the electrical exposition of 1911 which is now open at the New Grand Central Palace on Lexington avenue and 46th street.

To visit the exposition is an education. It is as good as to hear a good Socialist speaker. It, the exposition, is the best argument for Socialism, and one of the greatest condemnations of the present system of society, of the present form of industry, with its ruthless slaughter of women, men and children in shops and factories, in mines and sweatshops.

There are hundreds of labor saving, health saving, comfort bringing, life prolonging inventions exhibited at the exposition. Only a few of these can be mentioned—the few that are nearest the heart of every housewife, of every tenement dweller and factory toiler.

In one section of the exhibit are shown the various uses to which electricity has been put in the kitchens—the kitchens of the rich.

Electricity cooks, electricity bakes, electricity toasts, electricity washes your dishes and dries them. Last, but not least, electricity does away with blue Monday entirely, for it runs your laundry.

Before the electric laundry you stop, take a deep breath, rub your eyes to make sure that you see right. Why, washing has literally been turned into mere child's play. Electricity washes your clothes, electricity wrings them, electricity dries them, and, finally, electricity makes the ironing of your wash easy and pleasant.

A boon to humanity this laundry run by electricity is. You run over the list of your acquaintances, mother, sister, sister-in-law, neighbors. You recall their talk about swollen arms, aching backs for three days after the weekly wash day, and you are inclined to bless the inventor of the electric laundry.

But do not be hasty with your blessing. These labor saving, health saving devices are there, but they are not for you. They have been installed in the houses of the few fortunate ones who were able to pay for them. The great mass of toilers, the millions of women who swarm in tenements, will continue to have lame backs and swollen hands from washing because these labor saving devices are not for them—not for the poor—not under the present system.

The pneumatic cleanser is another device which every housewife will appreciate.

UNION LABELS.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

Advertisement for Union Hatters featuring a hat logo and the text 'Workingmen, Do Your Duty'.

MARTIN LAWLOR, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York

Large advertisement for 'The Fool Vote' leaflet, including statistics on distribution and contact information for the New York Call.



GIANTS LOSE TWO JEFF SMITH LICKS LEWIS IN HOT BOUT

Ragon's Effective Pitching Shuts Out Champions in First—Careless Playing Loses Second.

The 1911 pennant season of the National League expired yesterday, passing away locally with a double header at the Polo Grounds, in which the Giants were beaten twice by the Brooklyners. Beginning their season with a defeat, the Giants ended it the same way, but they won the championship in between, and the shuffling off with a couple of trimmings was not taken greatly to heart.

Columbus Day and good weather brought out a good sized crowd for the doubleheader, and in the first game the Giants mustered their full playing force, Meyers, Snodgrass, and all the regulars were in their positions to go through their paces and iron out the kinks in the last game prior to meeting the Athletics for the championship of the universe. Yet Meyers, Doyle, Snodgrass, and all the regulars could not keep the Brooklyners from winning or avert a shutout.

The very effective pitching of Ragon restricted the Giants to three hits in the first game. Ames served the slants for New York and displayed no little art in his specialty. He wasn't as effective as Ragon, but he pitched capably and would have made it a much closer thing but for a spasm of speckled play in the eighth inning. The Giants didn't hit hard enough to cause tremors to chase themselves up and down the vertebrae of the Athletics, but, except in one inning, they showed a fast and solidly sealed defense.

There was any quantity of ground ball hitting, and a great deal of smart fielding of the ground hits by the Giant infield, especially Fletcher and Heger. It is a foretaste of the resistance they will offer against the hammering of the Philadelphia ball breakers the latter will have a hard time forcing the base hits to the clear. Said defense was one of the best phases of the new championship work but taken by large, the Brooklyners comported themselves more after the manner of world's series contestants than the Giants. They played a lot of rattling good ball in the first game, and were quick and bold in taking advantage of Giant slips of the hand and intellect.

The second game was a rout of carelessness and farce. Evidently the New Yorkers weren't worried to death, whether it was a hundred games or not, and the makeshift team put in the field and its ragged playing caused them to stop short with the ninety-nine. The score:

Table showing game statistics for the first game between Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

Aside from the necessities, there are many luxuries exhibited at the exposition. It will do workingmen good to go up there, take a look at how "people" live. It will do the wife of a workingman good to see the beautiful electric lighting that is intended especially for lady motorists, and are so neat and cozy, and then ask herself why she, too, cannot be a lady motorist. Is not she the wife of the Second Avenue motorist, made of the same rib from which the original society dame of Fifth Avenue was made?

And so on down the line. Let every workingman go to the electrical show and ask himself, in the face of much light, all kinds of light, why is there so much darkness in his house? In the face of such disease preventing discoveries, why so many disease breeding factories? In the face of so much joy and pleasure in the world, why is his life so dark and dreary and hopeless?

With these suggestions as a keynote, a trip to the exposition should be made by working men and women. It will do them good because it is sure to make them angry.

THEATRICAL TROUPE WRECKED

LIMA, Ohio, Oct. 12.—The special car conveying the Montgomery & Stone theatrical troupe was wrecked today when Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton passenger train No. 2, to which it was attached, crashed into a freight near here. Several members of the company received slight injuries. Firemen Soilers was fatally injured.

Table showing game statistics for the second game between Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

*Batted for Ames in the ninth inning.

PARIS AND HALLS.

During the games Umpires Klem, Brennan, Conolly and Dineen will stop at obscure hotels, the location of which will be known by the National Commission exclusively. These officials will travel back and forth between this city and Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad. For the benefit of the trains used by the teams. It is probable that the Giants and the officials of the New York Club will go to Philadelphia and back in a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. For the benefit of the fact that Shibe Park is four blocks from the North Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

At the leading hotels it was said yesterday that rooms had been engaged by hundreds of persons who will arrive here today from Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and other cities. No sporting event has ever attracted so many visitors.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

National League. At Cincinnati—R. H. E. Chicago 6 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 2 Cincinnati 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 Batteries—Slapnicka and Graham; Humphries, Boyd and McLean.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

Table showing the standing of teams in the National League.

THE EAGLE SHOE STORE

Union-Made of Style and Quality. 446 Columbus Ave., bet. 101st and 102d Sts., New York.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

127th St. and Second Ave. G. T. ROAG, General Manager.

LABOR LECYUM

242-247 E. 54th St., New York. Home for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Owned and Controlled by the Labor Lecyrum Association. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg.

LABOR TEMPLE

242-247 E. 54th St., New York. Workers' Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainment and Ball. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

ARLINGTON HALL

1021 St. Marks place (5th St.), bet. 2d and 3d Aves., New York. Free hall for balls and concerts. Free refreshments. Modern bowling alleys. A. Hollander, Prop.

Advertisement for Chas. Gomer's Sons, Brooklyn's Leading Clothiers—Retired.

Advertisement for Part of Their Fall and Winter Stock Now on Sale at both stores, 671 Broadway and 1-3-5 Manhattan Ave.

Advertisement for Specials for Friday and Saturday, listing men's suits and overcoats on sale.

Advertisement for 671 Broadway, listing men's suits and overcoats on sale.

Advertisement for HUNDREDS CHASE MADDENED STEER, describing an incident with a runaway steer.

Advertisement for Blyn Shoe, highlighting the Blyn policy of wide distribution.

Advertisement for Blyn Shoe featuring a large illustration of a shoe and listing various shoe styles and prices.

HONOR MEMORY OF FRANCISCO FERRER... Second Anniversary of His Execution Will Be Commemorated Tonight.

B. N. Lefkowitz 110 DELANCEY STREET... INCREASED floor space enables us to carry double the stock than before.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS... EXPLANATION OF PRATT CASE. Editor of The Call:

MAKES REPORT ON 'MAMARA PARADE' Brooklyn Workers Showed Great Enthusiasm, Says Committee.

On Tuesday, October 10, the eleventh regular meeting of the McNamara Defense Conference of Brooklyn was held with Delegate Foulk in the chair.

The report of the delegate to visit the Brownville Conference was accepted. The committee in charge of the transparencies in the parade reported that all were used except those for the Workmen's Circles and the United Brewery Workers.

Financial secretary reported: Received since last meeting from Bakers' Union No. 143, \$5 for agitation, \$5 for defense; 1st and 2d A. D. Socialist party, \$2 for agitation.

MEETINGS TODAY MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings. Branch 3—16th street and Second avenue, August Claessens.

Branch 1—Rand School, 112 East 19th street, 8:30 p.m. Branch 5—Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705-7 Courtland avenue, between 154th and 155th streets.

Regular stenography session of the class in stenography and typewriting will be held this evening at 7:45 p.m. The class is increasing in size and popularity constantly.

There are still 10,000 copies of the No. 6 issue in the office of Local New York. As this leaflet carries an advertisement for the Debs meeting, it must be distributed before the date of the meeting.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

Temple will be dropped. The next meeting of this committee will be held on Sunday, October 22, at 22 Rutgers street.

A treat is in store for all who attend the concert and lecture at Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. tomorrow night at Metropolitan Seaman's Hall.

Open air meetings—Myrtle avenue and George street. Speakers, Henry Frick, Ferd Stehle, and John V. Storck.

Classified Advertisements SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE

Brotherhood of Machinists Headquarters: 24 Park Row, New York. UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 390.

Workmen's Circle Directory BRANCH NO. 2, Arbeiter Ring of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE. 212-3 rooms, steam, hot water, bath, etc.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS 1818 THIRD AVENUE.

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 100 2d Ave. Bet. 54th & 55th Sts.

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE. 60 East Broadway, Tel. 2345 Orchard.

OPHTHALMIC AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN. L. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician.

George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST 100 West 4th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 100th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

Children's Teeth Treated and Filled Free of Charge.

Paris Dental Parlors Co 1818 Madison Avenue, cor. 118th St. NEW YORK CITY.

FRANK'S Department Store N. E. COR. 63D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y. Always Something New.

Dr. Benj. Gortikov DENTIST. 23 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

NEW JERSEY Jersey City. The first open air meeting at Grand street and Manning avenue.

PHILADELPHIA. Open Air Meetings. Broad street and Erie avenue. H. Kenney and H. E. Close.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workers' Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; E. S. Karr, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beckman.

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For One Month	.30	.60	.80

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NO. 4. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13. NO. 286.

STOP PICKING ON CAPITAL

There never has been a time when the ruling class have not seen some insidious attack upon their power, and have not lifted up their voice in a loud demand that such attacks cease forthwith. Otherwise the country would go to the dogs.

It was so with the Puritan Theocracy, which hung and imprisoned and whipped at the cart-tail those who disputed the idea that for the prosperity of the land and the salvation of souls the ministers were ordained of God to exercise supreme power.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson quotes Cotton Mather to this effect: "New England being a country whose interests are marvelously enwrapped in theological circumstances, ministers ought to interest themselves in politics." Higginson comments: "Indeed, for many years they virtually controlled the franchise, inasmuch as only MALE church members could vote or hold office, at least in Massachusetts Colony."

But in spite of warnings and the invitation for the clergy to enter politics, the Theocracy lost control, and the world did not come to an end.

Before the war of 1776 the good man was the loyalist, and he strove against those tendencies which made for a separation from the mother country. But the separation occurred. Yet the country survived and progressed marvelously.

The slave owners eloquently insisted that to interfere with the prevailing system of bondage (which was ordained of Providence) was equivalent to sinking this great land into the ocean. Yet the time came when chattel slavery had to pass, and still the country waxed greater and the people in it saw broader roads to freedom and prosperity.

Since the Civil War, for one reason or another, because of trade unionism, Socialism or various other things, the country has been consigned to perdition with alarming regularity.

Just now James J. Hill, railroad magnate, and Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey and prospective Democratic candidate for the Presidency, are emitting a mournful duet concerning the enforcement of the Anti-Trust Law. The law was put on the statute books in response to general demand, but it was never intended as a real thing. It was a sort of pacifier given the public, but such pacifiers contain no real nutriment. Yet here is the public trying to get a full meal out of it. So James and Woodrow are mightily alarmed, and they wail over the impending fate of the country, and they warn the authorities to go carefully.

Socialists have little faith in the Sherman Act, and believe that it is an impotent, worthless affair. But still the way in which a carefully drawn and carefully denatured capitalist act is received when an attempt is made to enforce it, is hugely interesting.

Just now Socialists are more concerned about another thing—that is, the beginning of real Socialist legislation. Wilson, Hill and all the others, vociferous as they now are, might be considered silent in comparison with what they will be when the real work begins.

Yet there is no cause to fear it. Capitalism will pass as easily as the Theocracy, the rule of King George and chattel slavery, and all will be the better for it.

Register today. Don't forget it. If you are not registered you cannot vote. And while you are registering, enroll also. The capitalist parties are drawing the lines tighter and tighter, making more and more difficult the matter of participating in primaries. Next year is the big Presidential year, the year when Representatives are elected and when State Senators as well as Assemblymen will be sent to Albany. So if you are going to defend your party, if you wish to take part in the selection of candidates, and if you wish to see that no crooked work is done by those who may find it advisable to steal our caucuses, see that your name is on the voting list and that you are enrolled under the arm and torch.

WOMEN MIGHT AS WELL UNDERSTAND IT

California, as represented by free males who have not been branded as felons, who are not paupers or public charges, Chinamen or foreigners, believe in the right of the "public" to initiate legislation and refer it to the consensus of "public" opinion. California, in all its magnificent masculinity, believes in the right (male) to recall those public servants who do not efficiently represent the will of the "people." The people must be understood in the male or Pickwickian sense.

While many seemingly radical provisions were carried at the recent election, while there seemingly is an overturn of the old and accepted ideas, California, male, voted down the most progressive measure presented for consideration.

That was a recognition of the fact that women are members of the human race, that they have intelligence possibly approximating that of the men who vote for the stupid officials that have characterized California in its municipal, State and federal offices, and that women might, if given a chance, vote for candidates at least as honest as those who have made California a political stench.

In California there are many "local" questions with which we in the East are not supposed to be acquainted. For example, are we supposed to know how to deal with the Chink? Not at all. Do we know in what degraded estimate Chinamen hold women? Not in the least. Can we wrestle with the Japanese question? Certainly not, because we have not come in contact with it. Do we know in what contemptuous, negligible estimation even an educated, trained and enlightened son of Nippon holds women? No, we have had no experience. But California has had vast experience in all these things. It knows thoroughly the Oriental status of women, and the contempt in which she is held.

So it has gone ahead and held our free, white, non-felonious, non-foreign, non-pauper, non-Chinese women in the same category.

It was something that California has voted on the question of whether or not women should be permitted to vote.

It was something—but it was something that should make every decent, intelligent man bow his head in shame that such a question should have to be submitted.

Woman's place in industry can no longer be a matter of dispute. She is not a temporary but a permanent factor. Yet in spite of the fact that in the home she must manage the family's earnings and must make both ends meet, she must also go out and help create social wealth. She is steadily becoming a greater and greater element in industry. She is steadily taking the position where she creates more and more social wealth. But in spite of that she is not permitted to have anything to say about social affairs as they find expression in politics.

Enlightened California confers on its citizens, male, the right to initiate legislation. Though she is vitally concerned in this legislation, woman has nothing to say about it. She evidently is as much a menace to civilization as the Chinaman is.

Though certain things may be referred back to the citizens, male, women can have no say concerning them.

Though incompetent, obnoxious, crooked or biased public servants may be recalled by the citizens, male, woman has no voice in the matter.

Though her welfare is bound up in all the legislation, and in all the actions of elected officials, she has absolutely no voice in initiating them.

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page

"NOTHING DOING"

From the days of our wandering youth we vividly recall the inducement of an old Portuguese saloon tout in the Azore Islands, who used to tempt seamen to visit his gin mill with a spiel something like the following:

"You come up my house, Johnny. Always plenty fun my house. Last night—holding up two fingers—'two man kill'."

And he never failed to attract customers thereby. But if the program or at least something approaching it, wasn't realized, trade dropped off and industrial depression hovered over the premises.

From the newspaper point of view, the scrapping between Italy and Turkey, seems to have taken a similar unsatisfactory turn. After clanging loudly for gore, and preparing their readers in anticipation of deluges of bloodshed, the newspapers now discover that there is very little doing in the way of slaughter, and are publishing editorials demanding that the whole unsatisfactory business be called off.

Battleships have maneuvered off Tripoli, and the big guns have been let off with a resounding bang, shells have shrieked and whistled through the air, mud fortifications have been blown up, and the shots of the Italian fleet, like those of the minute-men of Lexington have been heard around the world.

And after all the shooting and maneuvering and parading up and down before the doomed city, the only "bag" that can be certified, consists of three miserable Turks bowled over on the mud ramparts.

Though he had never a battleship, old "Portugee Joe" of Fayal, could put up a much better show when occasion demanded.

Grim visaged war hasn't smoothed his wrinkled front to be sure, but that only makes his faking so much the more irritating, and in the interests of the newspaper business he should be called off.

So far there's nothing whatever to this pretended scrap. Nobody is getting killed worth speaking of, and though the inventive genius of the newspapermen and news vendors has faked up heaps of slain in other unknown places, the casualties seem to narrow down to the three wretched Turks aforementioned. Worse still, there is no old naval junk of any kind being sent to the bottom, and no chance of orders for new construction to replace them, and stimulate industry in the shipyards. There's no pleasure in it for the readers and no business for the capitalists.

And under such circumstances nothing is more natural than that the capital press should declare themselves anti-militarist as regards this particular rumpus at any rate.

However, there was sufficient in it to induce William Randolph Hearst to declare himself on the side of his countrymen, the Italians of New York, of whom there are a great multitude, who may perhaps in gratitude, reciprocate by declaring themselves on the side of Hearst when his psychological moment arrives. Hearst has no use for the Turks, because there isn't enough of them—not in Turkey, of course, but in New York.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, but outside of this the war has been so far a keen disappointment both to the press and the public.

NO, HE WAS NOT A WORKINGMAN

By HARRY D. SMITH.

Gus was one of those happy-go-lucky chaps who did not care whether school let in or not. At the age of 15 he refused to go to school any more, despite the fact that his thrifty parents, who were born in Germany, persisted that he should. Gus, however, matters as they were, the complacent Gustave, which was his full Christian name, got a job as office boy with a corporation which was afterwards absorbed by our mutual friend John Pierpont Morgan. Gus' salary was \$3 per week to start with.

Things looked very gay for Gus from the very first minute he started. All the other boys in the office took a liking to him. His superiors were delighted to see this chubby chap with his smiling face. As a general all around comedian, he came out on top as far as this corporation was concerned. At the end of a year, his salary jumped to \$4 per week and Gus could not wait till he got home to break the news to his folks.

Like a business man, he telephoned to the corner groceryman. This genial tradesman called Gus's Ma to the telephone and Gus then and there informed his mother of his good fortune. Then he strutted out on the street with his head high up in the air and his chest highly elevated.

In the year 1909, Gus was in the employ of the corporation for an even thirteen years. His position was that of a general clerk, but he was next in line for promotion to the position of chief clerk. So he was extremely happy. He was then getting \$25 per week and had at home a fine wife and two small budding children. In talking with the writer, Gus gently informed him that he no longer works in the office, but that he had taken a position in name. And as for Socialists or trade unionists, he had no use for them. He was a good Republican like his father and father-in-law and he was proud of it.

THE BANE OF TOO MANY MEALS

By WILBY HEARD.

Dr. U. Ettielle, who has an hereditary practice of over ninety years on the East Side, and who is, therefore, a most excellent authority on dietetics, delivered the following for publication:

"On an average the people of these United States eat too much. There is far more harm in overeating than there is in underfeeding. We have in this glorious allied section of the New World about 100,000,000—as the German says—Einhohner. The census has it somewhat less; but the sense may be wrong, while a physician must be accurate. That means that there are, according to figures, 300,000,000 meals consumed per day. And that, I hold, is far too much. The pernicious habit of over-indulging the digestive organs is very deleterious. I am convinced that the unenlightened human frailty of heavily loading the approximate center three times daily ought to be taken up and eliminated by our free press.

"Now, instead of three meals a day, would it not be far less glutinous to establish the custom of one meal in three days? That would make an ideal law. It would also give us the so much desired, richer opportunity of varying the ingredients for one's dinners; taking for granted that such will be the title under which that meal will loom before us.

"I don't see how it could be done," went on the doctor, "no limit to the advantage proposed. I should like to see the original thought conception, as I call it. However, due to the brevity of life—ars longa vita brevis—I shall mention but a mere 500 or so.

"To begin with," proceeded Dr. U. "It would diminish the necessity of producing masticating essentials to exactly about one-ninth of the present requirement. It would also mean that the cycle of toil could be reduced several hours per day, and go away with overtime altogether. Less work would spell more leisure. More leisure—to husband alone—would mean more time to spend, let us say, at home. The wives then, could go to their clubs, and being assured that the babies are in proper company. Less scrubbing will result in finger nails appearing in more perfect condition, which will give the manucures more time to think. They would also have more time to settle down, and let us hope, get married. A tremendous increase in American mothers would slightly aggravate, I. e., enlarge our population, thus easing to some fair extent Mr. Roosevelt's gravest fear.

"But getting back to where we began," continued Dr. U. Ettielle, "less work would mean less wear on machinery, thus decreasing the manufacturer's expenses. It would by this same reason mean an increase in profits. Also by the reducing of the work day, it would permit the employer to lower wages. Workers usually are such vast consumers. And no employer will deny that these points I just raised are the very ones which should be cut only to, say one-half. It would still leave the worker more money than he now actually can afford to save, being compelled to eat three times within every twenty-four short hours. Then, doubtlessly, we poor physicians could charge higher fees for our magnificent services, and perhaps people would not stay sick so long.

"What is of more importance still," thoughtfully pursued Doctor U., "is the fact that less eating will eventually produce a more delicate nation—less bulges, less ruffians. While among the gentler sex this would mean a revolution in fashions. But it would enable them to still further curtail and retrench the materials wasted on our rather thin, modern too widely hobbled skirt. It may with time entirely annihilate the obesity so prevalent among our mothers-in-law, and others, then there would be no objection, whatever, to the sheath gown, perhaps."

It seems that Doctor U. Ettielle had much more to say, and that he meant to go on for quite some time; but, just then he was interrupted by a sad-eyed patient. And while this occupied with his new visitor, the reporter sneaked out with what he already garnered of this newest philosophy, so as to have a scoop on all other religious and rural periodicals.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

It was the first meeting of the season of the Waterville Warriors, past champions of the third division of the Loamshire Juvenile Football League. And important business was pending—no less than the election of the captain for the season.

Of the dozen youngsters present, at least eleven were likely candidates for the post of commander.

One after another rose and stated his claims, and matters began to grow serious, when the last of the dozen stood up to state his views. It was felt that he held the casting vote, and they heard him quietly. Moreover, he happened to be the son of the owner of the field. His speech was very brief.

"Chaps," he said, in a tone of conviction, "you can't shut up. I'm going to be captain, or else feather's going to turn his bull into the field. That's all!"

He was elected—by eleven votes to one.

Then there is the story illustrating his objection to fighting and bloodshed.

"I am so opposed to fighting a duel," he once said, "that I've made up my mind, solemnly and earnestly, that if any one ever comes to me and challenges me to fight a duel, I'll take him kindly by the hand, lead him gently out behind the barn, take an ax—and kill him!"



OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Editor of The Call:

An old age pension bill in accord with class-conscious Socialism should in my opinion contain the following principles: "That any person, no matter where, how, when or whether he has been exploited, or who has even been an exploiter, who attains the age of 60 years and has no income, shall get a pension."

We want civilized society to care for its old regardless of who they are or what they have or have not done, for we Socialists are come not to emancipate the working class, but society.

Now let us see Berger's bill as interpreted by Ghent.

Ostensibly defending the bill, he argues that perhaps it would be justifiable to give to an immigrant who has but toiled fifteen or twenty-one years the same benefit as a native who has toiled from forty-four to fifty years, but this would not belong to an old age pension bill. Rather would it belong to "An act of encouraging an increase in population by offering bounties to immigrants." So Ghent is against Berger's bill, and that he defends it I can only explain by the probability that he either hopes foreigners will not naturalize or perhaps he's hatching some difficult naturalization or anti-immigration bill, as he proclaims them to be very liberal.

If Berger intended his bill justified by the fact of exploitation, then he ought to add a provision that unorganized labor shall get more pension, for they have been more exploited than organized labor, and likewise scabs and prisoners.

He ought to have a provision demanding of the old man applying for a pension evidence that he has actually been exploited for from forty-four to fifty years. Perhaps he has been exploiting others in some small industry until a larger industry wiped him out, and now that he's poor he needs a pension. According to Ghent's interpretation he is not entitled to it.

And how about the American children that are engaged in hard labor for the comfort of the rich? How about the soldier, the cab-driver, chauffeurs, servants and dressmakers of the rich? Do they contribute anything to society for which in return they shall get a pension? No, they don't. And yet when they are old and have no income they should get a pension, and the foreigner who has toiled for about fifteen or twenty years is, according to Ghent, not entitled to a pension on the ground that the American capitalist could not in the given time sufficiently have exploited him.

Can Ghent show me how a book-keeper, a salesman or a writer (not a genius) contributes to the community in forty-four or fifty years more or as much as a foreigner who works in a mill, mine or factory for only fifteen or twenty-one years?

It must be said that the pro-immigration literature, which, according to Ghent, has had tendencies, is a result and not a cause of discrimination against immigration and that its tendencies are good.

I also differ with Ghent that we must discriminate against people who do not become citizens and who do not concern themselves with their class.

If we are so determined to make citizens, then we ought not to have naturalization laws, and let those concerning themselves with their class do so, and those that do not we shall not discriminate against, if we believe in having at least as much liberties as we have today.

Mr. Ghent asks affirmingly "If the capitalists that scour Europe for immigrants to reduce wages and the scale of living do not also naturalize him with the same motive?"

The whole question is a lie, for since when is the American working class progressive that its only obstruction are the foreign workers?

GEORGE NESIN.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

AS TO ADVICE.

Editor of The Call:

So much advice has been given in The Call by members and friends of the party on how to carry on propaganda that one hesitates to add any more advice or to further encroach on the valuable space of the paper.

Some Comrades suggest the abolition of the soap-box orator altogether and substitute literature—a campaign of leaflets. In support of the proposition they say "Look at Milwaukee. It was not the stump speaker did it; it was a steady and consistent campaign of house-to-house canvassing and distribution of literature that won the victory." If the above were true, why have we four or five speakers from Milwaukee touring the country at regular intervals? And though given a "fair show" and well advertised, the Milwaukee spellbinders have not set the East on fire. No, they have not even blazed a trail. No sane man or woman expected they would make an impression. Nor am I finding fault or criticizing them because they did not do the impossible or make a brilliant display. I am simply calling our friends (who have been so generous in telling others what to do) attention to the weakness of their position, argument or advice.

When damning or blessing the street orator we must always consider what he is up against—the noise, the interruptions and the sidewalk arguments. After

placing squares in his position, fair and square trial. I am sure knocking and fault-finding will lead to admiration and praise.

I have often wondered at the case of J. C. Frost, Sol Fieldman and Gilder when they were addressing at 123rd street and Seventh Avenue a crowd of about five hundred persons standing in front of the stand. A hundred would be on the sidewalk, and the other hundred would be on the sidewalk, and the other hundred would be on the sidewalk.

Of course, I do not want to do the soap-box orator is perfect, spotless or immaculate; but I have more often abused than praised. This, I regret to say, is true of holding in general in the Socialist movement.

When what course, what line of conduct should we follow? We should have the most desirable result, the least amount of friction? The abolition of street speakers would be dangerous. And wholehearted finding has not helped. What I believe the speakers should contribute to the city, county, State and national platforms. They should theoretical or abstract phases and into the concrete questions of the internal labor wrangles, the religious subjects should be avoided.

While the Socialist platform is in a forum, it should not be used to express personal feelings of any one, unless it be used as a valve for releasing meaning crank to air his views. Last and most important, we have candidates in the field, who are, their record, etc. If M. H. J. M. Reilly or J. F. Carey is running for Sheriff or Governor on the callist ticket, it ought to be made known. The record of Carey should be made known to that of the Democrat Foss; the record of Jim Reilly, his honesty and courage to be made known to the crafters and frauds and beneficiaries of the "Big Six" of Hudson County, and Morris Hillquist, well known as a Socialist and a lawyer, his qualifications for office should be known.

We should not bury our standards in speeches and abstract propositions. The more widely a candidate is known, the bigger will be his audience who speaks, and the bigger the vote on election day. Too often we play the role—we butcher to make a holiday.

The speaker on the street should be the platform and the candidates on political questions of the day should be on the floor of his branch, or debating society; in a word, he should speak to the motion before the speaker. "Shall Jim Reilly, the Socialist, be elected or shall the Democratic publican candidate be elected?" The Socialist speaker should show why he should support Reilly. When away from the matter under discussion he should be cheered by the committee and further instructed in mounting the rostrum.

If the Rand School or similar institutions could be multiplied and many defects in our speakers remedied, if The Call were read by workingmen in Greater New York vicinity we can safely say that our speakers could be given a vast audience. A well circulated Socialist paper with speechmaking superfluous. But as The Call is circulated within the narrow limits of the movement, so we have only one Rand School, so we put up with the street orator. Do not destroy his usefulness, rather make it more effective.

DEAN SWINNEY
New York, N. Y.

CONCERNING THE PAPER

Editor of The Call:

I enclose some verses for The Call. I wish I could get "round in the prose, but the wolves howl just behind the screen door."

Let me congratulate you—your body down there—on the editorial. There are most thorough and excellent. Dangerous to the word. I am sure their agency and all-around brain will work well for the cause you have written in this country, unless it is other Socialist papers. For you've got the live issues. I've got to be vital on dead themes. God's sake, keep 'em up! The making better headway than the ships. Give us lots against war, peace.

With best wishes, personal and the grand paper you're running.
I. H. REA WOODMAN
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Gadabout was boasting of his tentative acquaintance. No one could be mentioned unknown to him. He was intimately acquainted with them. Finally Tobson inquired "Did you ever happen to meet 'Slamme' Twins?"

Gadabout reflected a moment, then said: "Well, I am not quite sure I met both of them; but I know of them very well."

He—I am going to pay the highest contempt a man can show a woman.
Miss Antiquity—This is so subtle. He—I know it, but I cannot without any money. Can you give me 5 shillings until tomorrow?

WOMEN MIGHT AS WELL UNDERSTAND IT

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

ing new measures, criticizing accepted measures or determining fitness of those who are supposed to put those measures into operation.

It is unfortunately true that the Socialists have the equality of women in the Socialist movement as so much of a fact that they have repeatedly forgotten that this view accepted in society as a whole. So the Socialists have no real campaign in behalf of their sister Comrades. They almost utterly ignored the question of equitable suffrage. They have lost through such a course.

The Socialist party should make the fight for woman an inseparable and prominent part of every campaign on which it enters. They should not neglect it or ignore it for a moment.

Conditions have changed from what they were in the days of the suffrage movement. Suffrage to women is not a may gracefully be conceded. It is a thing the denial of which is outrageous and despicable wrong.