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CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA COMES TOO LATE FOR DYNASTY

Rebels Answer Edict With Bloodiest Battle of Revolt.

HANKOW RETAKEN

Imperial Troops Burn and Massacre Non-Combatants Before Defeat.

PEKING, Oct. 31.—The Emperor had his answer today in the form of showers of bullets to his offer of constitutional government for China if allowed to retain his throne.

News that the rebels had retaken Hankow and that a fight is still raging in its outskirts in which thousands are said to have been slain, following so speedily upon publication of the imperial edict pledging full pardon and the most drastic reforms if the revolutionists would lay down their arms, is taken by every one here as an unmistakable intimation that the Manchu dynasty must fall.

Furious as the Hankow battle has been and still is, it is feared it is nothing to what is yet to come. Madened by the slaughter of non-combatants which followed the imperialists' recent capture of Hankow, the rebels are showing no mercy to their enemies today.

In revenge for the dishonor and murder of the defenseless women and children of Hankow, they are being remorselessly cut and shot down.

Fear Peking Massacre.

In Peking, on the other hand, where the Manchus are still in control, a wholesale butchery of the Chinese is threatened. Whether the rebels finally win and the Manchus are killed or driven into exile, or the Emperor's pledge are accepted by the revolutionists and they are deprived of all their posts of power and wealth under the government, they see no hope for themselves.

Many of them are urging a massacre of the Chinese here today by way of retaliation in advance, while they are yet able to retaliate, for what they are about to lose. The revolutionists have demonstrated their determination to have a life for a life, and before many days are over, it is feared by the best informed here that China will be a sea of blood.

The foreign legations are besieged by the more peaceful of both the Manchus and Chinese, begging protection until the worst is over. The foreigners are doing all they can for the refugees, but the latter's number is many times greater than can be cared for.

Foreigners themselves have again been assured that the rebels will protect them.

Hankow is Recaptured.

Yesterday's imperial edict was followed by a series of supplements making still further offers if the dynasty is allowed to survive.

There is every indication that Shanghai, Hankow, Ching-Kiang, Hanchoan, and the Lower Yangtze river will be in the rebels' hands within a week.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31.—The rebels recaptured Hankow Sunday, after the bloodiest battle since the revolution broke out, according to native information brought here today. Wireless dispatches from foreign warships in the Yangtze River of the city refer to fighting today, but it is not clear whether they mean Sunday's engagement, or that fighting has been renewed.

Since Friday the rebel death roll is placed at 1,000; the imperialist at 500. This does not include the Hankow citizens slaughtered by the imperialists after the rebels had retreated from there across the river to Wuchang.

Slaughter by Royal Soldiers.

As previously suspected, the rebel defeat resulting in the loss of Hankow was not serious. They were outnumbered, however, and finding their position difficult to hold, fell back upon Wuchang, which has been their headquarters since early in the rebellion.

Reinforced and resupplied with ammunition there, they resumed the struggle. Instead of retreating, they drove into Hankow, the imperialists had been busy looting and burning the city and butchering its inhabitants. Despite the furious fire from the imperialists ashore and their supporting gunboats in the river, the rebels forced their way across the stream and engaged the enemy hand to hand.

CUMMINS CONFIDENT OF HIS ACQUITTAL

The evidence upon which District Attorney Whitman expects to obtain the conviction of William J. Cummins, charged with the theft of \$140,000 from the 10th Ward Bank's trust account with the Carnegie Trust Company, was completed before the jury and Justice Davis in the Supreme Court yesterday. An adjournment was taken until today, when Lawyer Max D. Steuer will open the defense.

Whitman and his assistants, Moss and Clark, spent the session reading from minutes of the banking institutions with which the Nashville financier was connected.

Cummins and his friends are extremely confident that he will be able to show that he violated no word of the trust agreement in disposing of the \$140,000 as he saw fit.

WHITMAN MAY PROBE TAMMANY'S \$10,000

Boss Murphy Denies Knowledge of Brooklyn Judiciary Bribe.

District Attorney Whitman said in a formal statement yesterday: "I was informed by a certain responsible person that certain persons had conspired together in Kings County to promote and procure the nomination of William Willett by the Democratic Judicial Convention of the 2d Judicial District, for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, upon and in consideration of the payment of a sum of money to certain persons named."

"I was further informed by the same person that one or more of the persons complained of had done an act within New York County to effect the object of the conspiracy complained of."

"The Election Bureau at my office is now engaged in taking testimony of persons who responded to subpoenas so issued."

"If the witnesses subpoenaed appear and testify to the fact of which I am informed, I will lay that evidence before the Grand Jury or a committing magistrate, as it may then seem best to me."

Charles F. Murphy broke his rule of silence regarding criticisms of Tammany Hall to deny emphatically a story to the effect that \$10,000 was paid over to a New York county organization in the 14th street building on the day before William Willett was nominated for a Supreme Court Justiceship by the Democrats of Queens.

When the Tammany leader was asked about the story he was seated at his desk at the Wigwam. He called for the morning newspaper, and after carefully reading over two of the accounts of the alleged payment of \$10,000 he said:

"Nobody brought any \$10,000 here. I don't know anything about this story one way or the other."

"One story represents McCooney as being unable to come to any conclusion as to a candidate without the approval of Murphy. I want to say that I did not discuss the nominations of the Second Judicial District Judges with either McCooney or Cassidy."

BERGER HAS SIMPLE PLAN TO GET TRUSTS

Several evening papers yesterday published the following item, which they construed into signifying that Congressman Berger had joined the ranks of the "trust busters":

"MIAMI, Wis., Oct. 31.—Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist, will introduce in Congress an act to repeal the Sherman Anti-Trust Law."

"He will offer a substitute providing that wherever a pool, combination or trust controls over 60 per cent of total output in any industry, the government shall take the concern over, pay its actual value in bonds and manage the business."

COP DECLARED INNOCENT.

Shot Young Man in Back, but is Acquitted of Manslaughter.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 31.—Policeman Michael J. O'Neill, of Englewood, who on the night of May 25 shot and killed John Rudrick, a high school student, was acquitted today on the charge of manslaughter.

Rudrick and a friend crossed the lawn of a residence which Policeman O'Neill was watching, and when he shot him he was driven away. The policeman fired three shots in the darkness, one of which struck Rudrick in the back.

On either side. It is believed the dead will run into the thousands.

TWO JURORS LANDED BY THE DEFENSE IN MINAMARA BATTLE

Prosecution May Have to Use Peremptory Challenges.

BORDWELL SCORED

Darrow Declares Judge Has Committed Reversible Error in Ruling.

(By United Press.) LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31.—Interest in the primary election overshadowed today's session of the McNamara trial, the jurors now in the box being rushed to the polls and permitted to vote before court opened.

When court reconvened today, the State was trying its hardest to eliminate Frank Frakes, a farmer, who has been passed by the defense, for cause. He declines to the theory that as destroyed the Times Building, and the State hoping to impeach, demanded whether he had not told R. B. Cameron, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, that he didn't believe dynamite had anything to do with the Times explosion. Frakes, a hard-headed farmer, insisted: "Maybe I did; maybe I didn't. Cameron talks too much."

Attorney Darrow tried his best to keep this juror, as Frakes insisted he had no opinion and had never read much or talked about the case. His brother is a member of the "Plasterers' Union of San Francisco, and for this reason the State strove desperately to keep him from being seated.

Defense Finally Lands a Juror.

Assistant District Attorney Horton tried to disqualify Frakes on his expressed doubts as to the sufficiency of circumstantial evidence in a murder case. After a long series of questions, Horton finally passed up the case. During Frakes' examination, Attorney Darrow frequently objected, and several times clashed with Judge Bordwell.

After Frakes was passed, Darrow again examined the defense's detective, Fitzgerald, in an effort to impeach Venetian Johnson, Fitzgerald again asserted that Johnson, in conversation, had scored labor unions, when Fitzgerald was asked, Johnson was examined by the State, during which he had ever made the statements credited to him by the detective. He said he was not prejudiced against McNamara. The court then overruled the defense's challenge of Johnson and the State passed him.

At noon Judge Bordwell continued the case until tomorrow morning.

Enemy of Fredericks Gets By.

The defense managed to land Venetian Johnson, Hall, and the other, insisting that he could be fair and resisting all efforts of the State to disqualify him. He is a bitter personal enemy of District Attorney Fredericks, making it certain the State will have to waste a peremptory challenge to remove him. The present indications are that the defense will have to use four peremptories, and the State two, to remove men from the box, saying only Manning, and possibly Green. The State has ten, the defense twenty peremptories.

Yesterday's late session was eventful, and was marked by much wrangling between attorneys and a severe rebuke of the defense by Judge Bordwell.

This was especially noticeable when the defense was trying to get rid of Venetian Johnson, who characterized all union men as "tramps." When he said he had conscientious scruples against having a man on a circumstantial evidence alone, the defense challenged. The challenge was ruled out by the court, who held the defense could not challenge for this cause, that being a right exclusively retained by the State.

Darrow was angry and said that was the first time in his life that he had ever heard there was one kind of law for the State and another for the defense. He cited the code, and insisted that such a juror should not be "permitted or compelled to serve," and declared Bordwell had committed a reversible error by his ruling.

Another Prejudiced Venetian.

(By Laffan News Bureau.) LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31.—T. F. Preston, an architect of eleven years' experience, whose residence is in this city, is another man whom the defense has no use for as a juror. Preston, according to his testimony this morning, has had personal experience with the unions, which have left him embittered against organized labor.

He testified that he was prejudiced and was challenged by the defense. Upon the examination by the defense he stated, "If I were in that man's position and he as juror was to be seated, I certainly would not feel that I could get a fair trial."

The prosecution resisted the defense's challenge and after a few questions on the part of the judge, Preston was seated for the time being.

PRESIDENT LYNCH LOSES LABEL SUIT

Supreme Court Lets Kirby Sneak Out of Responsibility for Evil Slander on Labor.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger dismissed yesterday the suit brought by James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, against John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Association of Manufacturers and his associates on the board of directors, for \$100,000 for libel.

The suit was based on a resolution of the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers passed after the explosion at the Los Angeles Times plant, in which the act was put up to the International Typographical Union, and the directors said that they recognized that this "act of destruction" of life and property was in line with the union's doctrine of "rule or ruin," and stated that not only the "human tools" who perpetrated the crime were responsible, but those who fostered the union organization as well.

President Lynch sued for libel as an individual, claiming that the false and defamatory words were meant to include him. Justice Newburger sustained the defendants' demurrer, stating that there is nothing in the resolution in question which referred to him as an individual, but "only" to the union, of which he was an officer. He was not accused individually of fostering an organization for the purpose of committing crime, the court said.

BARTENDER SLAYS DICE SHAKER

George Snyder, Son of Former Councilman, Shot in Hoboken Saloon and Assaulted Arrested.

George Snyder, 30 years old, of 126 Ferry street, Jersey City, son of former Councilman Harry Snyder of Hoboken, was shot through the right eye and instantly killed last night by Jerome Wilson, a member of the Seelye & Lawlor's saloon at 614 Newark street, Hoboken.

Snyder and Joseph Martin, of 602 Newark street, were shaking dice for drinks with the bartender. Snyder had lost four rounds, but was cheerful.

The bartender drew a revolver from a drawer below the cash register, and after placing it at his head, pulled the trigger. The gun only snapped. Wilson then pointed the gun at Snyder. It exploded, the bullet passing through Snyder's right eye and killing him on the spot.

Detective Sergeants Garrick and Barrone arrested the bartender later and at 10 o'clock he was arraigned before Recorder John J. McGovern. Martin told the story of the shooting and Wilson was remanded without bail for murder. Snyder leaves a wife and one son.

COP ACCUSED OF SWINDLING CLEARED

Rueben R. Huntington, formerly a policeman of the Union Market station, was acquitted yesterday before Judge Train, in a general session, of a charge of grand larceny. The jury was out three and a half hours.

Huntington was accused of helping John Horay to swindle John Kondratieff, a Russian immigrant, out of \$200. He was dismissed on the Police Department on charges brought by Kondratieff. W. E. Murphy, counsel for Huntington, said that he thought his client's chances for reinstatement on the force were now excellent.

After Horay had been convicted Judge Swann, before whom he was tried, suggested that the eight policemen who testified should be tried at Police Headquarters for testifying falsely. They were, and the charges against six of them were dismissed.

SOCIALISTS ROUT REPS AFTER 10-MINUTE SCRAP

Socialist workers of the Murray Hill German branch routed a corps of Republican campaigners at First avenue and 57th street last night, although the latter were equipped with a brass band and fire drum.

The Republicans were entertaining a large crowd when the Socialist speakers came along and delivered an ultimatum to the "ratifying" Republicans to move on. The Republicans held out for ten minutes, the time allowed them by the ultimatum, when the Socialists proceeded to put up their stationary platform.

The G. O. P. followers then fled the scene, much to the amusement of a crowd of several hundred people, who remained standing in the rain to hear William Karlin address them.

INTERBOROUGH RETURNS A LITTLE OF SWAG

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company paid \$1,500,000 in taxes to the city yesterday. This is the largest amount received from a single corporation. The Astors are the largest individual taxpayers. The Interborough is the largest corporation taxpayer. The Pennsylvania, New York Central, Consolidated Gas Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit are next.

HARRIS AND BLANCK TO BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL THIS MONTH

Evil Triangle Bosses to Answer Seven Indictments.

"BLOOD FOR BLOOD"

Men Were Hated for Brutal Fight Against Demands of Strikers.

The persistent campaign carried on by The Call, demanding in the name of the fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers of the 145 victims murdered through the greed of Harris and Blanck in the terrible Aach Building catastrophe, that those responsible for the crime be brought to justice has at last met with a certain degree of success.

Max Blanck and Isaac Harris, whose criminal greed and negligence probably caused a catastrophe that horrified the world, will be put on trial in November. Judge O'Sullivan's decision overruling most of the demurrers to the indictment of the men was handed down yesterday, and District Attorney Whitman has been waiting. It is understood, only for this decision.

There are seven indictments charging manslaughter in the first and second degrees, and since April O'Sullivan has had the case under consideration.

Meeting after meeting has been held by the Shirtwaist Makers' Union and by the committee of the relatives of the victims. At every meeting speeches have been made that have shown the depth and intensity of the feeling caused by these cruel murders. Old women, mothers of daughters burned to death or of girls who hung themselves from the flames only to be dashed to pieces on the sidewalk below, have been haunted since the horror by the cries of agony and terror of their children.

Old men, fathers happy in their children, have waited impatiently for the slow moving courts to move. Battered parents have seen their children return in dreams, and have started awake in the darkness, only to find the more bitterly to feel the greatness of their loss.

"We must get blood for blood. We must take revenge from those bloodhounds," were the words used by one woman who had lost her daughter in the flames. And Harris and Blanck are now to be brought to trial.

Harris and Blanck, even before the holocaust, had incurred the bitter enmity of the shirtwaist makers, and of all decent citizens.

Men Used Prostitutes.

It will be remembered that during the heroic fight made in 1909 by the striking shirtwaist makers for decent human conditions of labor, these men were the bitterest in their opposition to the just demands made upon them. It was outside their shop that the most outrageous, devised one of the most horrible and degraded schemes ever conceived by brutal bosses in the hope of defeating the workers.

Harris and Blanck were the men who were responsible for importing prostitutes to take the places of men.

These men have much to answer for, and their hour is now at hand.

Another Fire Trap to Be Shut.

An order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to restrain the operation of a factory in which it is charged that the lives of 175 men and women workers are in constant jeopardy, was granted yesterday by the Brooklyn Supreme Court by Justice Abel Blackmore. The order is returnable November 6 before Justice Garretson. Corporation Counsel Watson presented the motion for the order.

The building the Corporation Counsel is seeking to vacate in order to protect human life is at 375 Blake avenue, Brooklyn. It is a six-story structure owned by Isaac Levinson and Mary Garfield. It is nine factories making shirtwaists and other articles, in the manufacture of which girls are chiefly employed.

The Corporation Counsel's complaint is charged:

"That the defendants have failed to change the doors of each floor so that the same will open outwardly into the stair halls, and to place guard rails around the well holes in the present fire escape balconies, and to provide exit at rear of building through adjoining fence from the terminal of existing fire escape, and to protect the gas lights over sewing machines with wire guards, and to keep the lights burning in stair halls. In case of fire or accident loss of life would be apt to occur by reason of the conditions described."

The examination of the Blake avenue building disclosing the conditions described in the Corporation Counsel's complaint was made October 16 by Inspector Walter J. Cairns. On the same day John Thatcher, superintendent of buildings for Brooklyn, issued the order.

INVENTOR OF GLIDER KILLED BY FALL

SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 31.—Prof. John J. Montgomery, inventor of one of the types of aeroplane and an electrical expert, was killed this afternoon while experimenting with a new glider of which he expected great things.

The professor lost control of the machine and fell about forty feet. He lived for about three hours and was conscious to the last.

The injured man was taken in an automobile and brought to this city, accompanied by his wife, who was present at the experiments and saw her husband fall to his death. Medical treatment was given him, but it was soon seen that his injuries were beyond aid, and he died in his wife's arms.

ROTTEN POLITICS IN ILLINOIS EXPOSED

Speaker Shurtleff Tells How the Railroads Were Held Up.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Just how the pawns were shifted about in the chess game of Illinois legislative politics was barred today to the Senatorial Lorimer Investigating Committee by Speaker Shurtleff of the Assembly.

First of all, the Speaker caused a sensation by denouncing former Senator Hopkins for political treachery. He asserted that Hopkins promised to support him, Shurtleff, for Speaker, and instead had done all possible to assist Shurtleff's rival.

Under questioning by the committee, Shurtleff related how at one time during his occupancy of the Speaker's chair he was called to the Union League Club at Chicago and there met Ira C. Rawn, Charles Mulliken and a number of others, among whom was George A. Foss of Buffalo, a railroads manufacturer. The witness said the meeting was called to secure Shurtleff's co-operation in helping the railroad to stave off radical legislation. At this time, Shurtleff said, he learned that the railroads had been "held up." Pressed by the committee, Shurtleff would not say whether the word "blackmail" was used by the conferees in describing the situation. He admitted that the railroads wanted his co-operation in excluding objectionable legislation.

Following this conference, Shurtleff said, he went back to Springfield and appointed the legislative committee. He put only men friendly to Governor Deneen on the working committee, he said, and supposed Deneen would be friendly with him (Shurtleff). Later, however, the Speaker and the Governor became bitter political enemies.

Shurtleff wanted to describe the famous "house bill 777," the consolidation measure for the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad. He declared he made a speech on the floor of the Assembly, urging passage of the measure, he asked who got him "to work for that measure." Shurtleff said: Judge Henley and a Mr. Hutchins, of John J. Mitchell's Chicago Bank. The railroad and the bank, the witness explained, said that they were anxious to have the measure put through as quietly as possible, no discussion in the Legislature would not have any effect on the sale of bonds of the railroad. The measure went through, and Deneen signed it.

Shurtleff's finances were inquired into. The witness couldn't remember whether he had deposited forty \$100 bills between May and September, 1909, but promised to produce his handbook showing deposits for that period. He admitted that he had a free telephone, railroad passes, telegraph and express franks. Referring to the forty \$100 bills, Shurtleff said possibly he might have deposited that amount.

The witness had no recollection of a deposit of \$2,250 in the Marengo (Ill.) First National Bank some time after the election of Lorimer by the Legislature, and about the period when the "jack pot" was alleged to have been divided. However, when the committee's counsel produced the bank records, he remembered.

CZAR'S SHEET ATTACKS JEWISH FINANCIERS

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—Following out the anti-Semitic campaign which has been carried on by the newspapers of Russia since the assassination of Premier Stolypin, the Nova Vremya makes an offensive attack this morning on the Seligmann and Jewish financiers of New York and London.

The newspaper asserts that they have been trying to save the reputation of Morgan W. Shuster, the American, who is Treasurer General of Persia, and their correspondent and director of financial affairs in Persia.

The paper says that Shuster, who is now in Teheran, strove to induce Russia to guarantee the proposed new loan to Persia so that the government of the latter country would be able by means of the money thus obtained to pack the National Assembly.

GAS CO. HOWLS CONFISCATION.

The Public Service Commission yesterday granted a rehearing on its order to the Kings County Lighting Company to reduce the price of gas to 85 cents in November, 1911, and to 80 cents after December 31, 1912. The order applied to the 12th Ward, Brooklyn. Morgan J. O'Brien protested on behalf of the company, that the order was confiscatory, and asked a rehearing, to show that the commission was in error as to the plant's valuation.

NEMESIS MAY NOW OVERWHELM ITALY FOR WICKED WAR

Workers May Revolt Against Policy of Imperialism.

TALK OF REVERSES

Vienna Credits Reports of Turkish Victory in Battle at Tripoli.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—The outlook in Italy is alarming today. King Victor's forces in Tripoli are threatened with worse than the disaster which has already overtaken them. There is danger of a clash with Austria. An anti-imperialist and anti-monarchist uprising is imminent.

African news is still meager owing to the Italian control of the cables, but it seems certain that the Turks have recaptured the outskirts of the city of Tripoli and are likely to drive the Italians out entirely. Reports that the latter lost 5,000 killed and had 7,000 taken prisoners are accepted as true here.

Should the Turks recapture Tripoli, they can hardly be blamed if a slaughter of Italians follow after the brutality of the Italian massacre of Arabs—men, women and children—inside the city just before the Turkish attack upon it began.

Italy Feels Revolt.

Whether it is true or not that the Rome Government is mobilizing 100,000 additional troops, as the Giornale d'Italia says, information received by the War Office here leaves no doubt that troops are being gathered for a fresh expedition to Africa. It is being done as quietly as possible, since the anti-militarists are so strong that a confession of the necessity for reinforcing the earlier expeditions would probably precipitate a dangerous uprising.

The shooting of Colonel Stroppa by Private Gaetano Masetti as the 20th Infantry was leaving Bologna for Tripoli yesterday, was not an isolated act of mutiny. Nearly all the troops on their way to the scene of hostilities are rebellious, and the utmost difficulty is experienced by their officers in handling them.

Mutinous on a large scale may be expected any time. Official dispatches say his comrades wanted to lynch Masetti. The truth is that widespread sympathy is felt for him.

TRIESTE, Oct. 31.—Italy has seized and occupied the Turkish islands of Rhodes and Lesbos, according to dispatches received here from Milan. This is presumed to be a part of the naval demonstration threatened against Turkey in retaliation for its recent successes in Tripoli. It is highly offensive to Austria.

War Costs Italy \$100,000,000.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—The Tania says today that the Italians have been forced to trench themselves in the town of Tripoli. The Turks, according to information received by this newspaper, have retaken the two forts captured by the Italians when they landed.

The government notified the foreign Ambassadors today that all purchases of Turkish origin are out of bounds on their way to the scene of hostilities are rebellious, and the utmost difficulty is experienced by their officers in handling them.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Admiral Aubrey, the commander of the Italian naval forces about Tripoli, arrived here today to hold a conference with the government.

The cost of the war to Italy during the two months it has been in progress is estimated at \$60,000,000, or about \$100,000,000.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Official telegrams from an Italian source received in London this afternoon say that the news of Turkish origin sent out from Berlin and Vienna in regard to the defeat of the Italians in Tripoli is without foundation. The stories, it is stated, were sent out on the last day of the month for financial reasons.

Condema Massacre of Arabs.

The newspapers here editorially severely condemn the massacre of Arabs by the Italians, holding that the unquestioned treachery of the inhabitants of an oasis who had accepted Italian occupation, and were continuing their lives under Italian protection, did not justify the savage butchery which, according to the Italian newspapers, had exterminated the Arabs and their families.

The correspondent of one of the papers telegraphed "When justice was done a dead silence reigned amid the palms and the oasis is now empty."

TRIPOLI, Oct. 31.—There were three hours of sharp fighting yesterday between the English command, to whom the Italians captured two machine guns, and the Turkish forces. The Turkish forces were repulsed and the position of the Italian reinforcements are unaltered.

OPERATORS LOOK FOR A BIG COAL STRIKE

Miners Want More Money and General Tie Up Is Due April 1.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 31.—That April 1, 1912, will see a general strike in the coal mines of the United States is the opinion of many of the larger operators in the eastern Ohio field today.

The miners are expected to demand an increase of 5 cents on pick mining. It was stated that the operators of the eastern Ohio field will demand that there be a decrease of 2 cents in the wage paid when the new scale comes up. This will mean a difference of 10 cents between the men and the companies.

The operators of the eastern Ohio field say that the railroads are hauling coal from West Virginia to the lakes at a cheaper freight rate than they haul the Ohio coal, which is many miles closer to Cleveland, the destination of the majority of shipments made. They also state that the West Virginia companies can put their coal on the market cheaper on account of not having to pay union wages, that held not being organized.

Under such conditions, they expect nothing other than a strike next spring and are preparing for it. The proposed merger of eleven of the largest producers in Belmont County will doubtless mean that they will be able to fight a strike to better advantage.

A number of mines in the county have closed down within the past few weeks, while others are making only half time on account of lack of orders.

PITTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 31.—The Tri-District Miners' Convention met here today to formulate a new working agreement between the anthracite miners and the coal companies. None of the national officers, with the exception of Vice President Hayes, had arrived. President White and former Presidents Mitchell and Lewis are expected tomorrow.

The chief issues before the convention are: Twenty per cent increase in wages; an eight hour day; recognition of the union; possible changes in the Conciliation Board method of settling disputes; possible change in the sliding scale which regulates wages according to the price of coal. The 400 delegates held a short session and then adjourned until tomorrow morning because Secretary J. M. Mack, of the Scranton district, left his satchel containing the list of delegates from his district, in a hotel in Scranton.

LODGE WOULD END RUSSIAN TREATY

In Reply to Appeal of Boston Hebrews Senator Arraigns Czar's Disregard of American Rights.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The United States should break the Russian Treaty of 1832, according to United States Senator Lodge, who today declared the attitude of the Czar's government against Jews to be intolerable, in a letter which answered an appeal by Boston Hebrews.

In the letter to Max Mitchell, who voiced the appeal, Senator Lodge says: "We have endeavored by our diplomatic method to force equality of treatment by Russia of our citizens, regardless of nationality. It is, however, to my mind intolerable that we should be required to conform to a treaty which the other party disregards."

MAGONISTAS ACTIVE ALONG RIO GRANDE

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 31.—Bands of Magonista revolutionists are still giving trouble in the lower Rio Grande border region of the State of Tamaulipas. The town of Colimela was attacked and shot up by a small force of the disturbers.

Further details of the battle in the City of Sinaloa on the west coast have been received here. The combat was between the forces of Bandaras and Ochoa and the casualties on the two sides numbered thirty. Ochoa was driven from the town and Bandaras' troops, numbering 500, took possession, dynamiting and destroying several of the larger buildings.

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430 6th Ave., cor. 26th St., Manhattan.

RICHESON INDICTED FOR GIRL'S MURDER

Bay State Preacher's Marriage to New Flame Blocked by Action of Grand Jury.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—The Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson was indicted at 4:30 this afternoon by the Suffolk County Grand Jury for the murder of Avis Linnell, a 19-year-old music student of Hyannis.

Richeson's wedding with Miss Violet Edmunds had been originally set for 5 o'clock this afternoon. The indictment was handed down just thirty minutes before the marriage hour.

The State contends that Avis Linnell was given cyanide of potassium by Richeson to get her out of the way so that the minister could wed the wealthy Miss Edmunds. It has also been suggested that Richeson had actually married Miss Linnell.

The Grand Jury finished taking testimony at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The closing witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Carter, with whom Richeson boarded in Cambridge, and Mrs. J. H. Nelson, wife of a Cambridge druggist.

Richeson was indicted for murder in the first degree. The indictment contained several counts to cover different descriptions of means alleged to have been employed by the defendant in conveying the cyanide of potassium to the girl.

It is probable that Richeson will not go to trial before January. Until counsel is retained, it is impossible to state definitely what the defense will be. It will probably be an alibi or insanity.

The death of the girl is described as having been caused by taking the deadly poison, which the prisoner is alleged to have caused to be in her possession.

TAFT WITNESSES MINERS' FIRST AID

Workers Show President How Wounds of Victims of Greedy Operators Are Cared For.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 31.—Rain interfered with Taft's visit to Pittsburgh today. It held up long enough, however, for the first aid to the injured contest conducted among the rescue teams of the various coal mines in this vicinity. The competition was different from anything the President has ever seen, he said. Miners suffering from imaginary wounds were laid out on mats in the field and the wounds were dressed by their fellow miners.

The President was a half hour late in starting for the demonstration grounds, and the rain had greatly thinned the crowds along the streets, although thousands of public and private school pupils and Pitt University and Tech, students and Duquesne University men stuck to their posts, giving the President and his party a rousing welcome.

The exhibitions consisted of treating a laceration of the right temple and a wound of the right shoulder; treating a wound over the left eye and one on the palm of the hand; simple fracture of the left collarbone and fracture of the jaw; dislocation of right shoulder, and fracture of right leg; treating a man who has fallen on his back on an electric wire; treating a man burned by gas about the neck, face, ears and hands; treating gas burns on hands, right arm and shoulder; treating broken back and simple fracture of right forearm; treating a dislocated hip and simple fracture of the collarbone.

The first two events were one-man exhibitions, the second and third events two-men exhibitions and the others five-men team events.

HARRIS AND BLANK TO BE BROUGHT TO TRIAL THIS MONTH

(Continued from Page 1.)

directing that alterations be made which would put the building in a safe condition.

Sigmund Levine, who owns a non-fireproof loft building at 87 Ridge street, which Building Inspector Blackwell says is "the second worst fire trap in the city," was held in \$100 bail yesterday for trial by Magistrate House in Essex Market Court. Blackwell told the court that the exits to the fire escapes are blocked with sewing machines and that the fire escapes themselves would not stand up under the strain of an emergency.

Levine appeared in court to furnish bail for his friend, Jacob Levy, who was held for Special Sessions on Monday because he did not have proper fire escapes on his building at 30 Suffolk street. Levine's case came on for trial in court when Levy's case came on and he placed Levine under arrest and arraigned him. Then the two men went on each other's bond, giving as security the two buildings which had been characterized as fire traps.

There were two fire scares yesterday caused by burning paper. In one, at 45 West 25th street, a big loft building, about 2,000 employees fled down the stairs without confusion, although smoke was pouring in the windows of the building.

The fire started in the courtyard in a pile of paper which the janitors had gathered up. It swirled smoke and blowing papers up the shaft, and for a time there was a little excitement. The foremen of the various floors, however, ordered those under them to the stairs, and in a few minutes all were in the streets. The fire was extinguished in a few minutes by the firemen.

The other fire was at 250 Mercer street, the factory of Freeman Bros., hat manufacturers.

UNHURT AFTER 9-STORY FALL

Stanislaus Schmiegel, known on the job in the Cuyler Building, under construction in 31st street, west of Sixth avenue, as Frank Smith, ate supper at home last night in spite of the fact that at 8 o'clock in the morning he had fallen nine stories in the new building, landing on top of the elevator. His body was sore, he said, at 484 East 74th street, where he lives, but he liked much better sitting at home than reclining in the hospital, where they had taken him earlier in the day.

STATE SUFFRAGISTS NEED A NEWSPAPER

President of New York Association So Declares at Annual Convention.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—About two hundred delegates of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association gathered in this city today for the first session of the annual convention, which will be in progress here until Friday. Although an executive session and several receptions were held today, the first public meeting was not held until this evening.

Miss Harriet May Mills, a graduate of Cornell University, who is president of the State association, read her annual report to the convention. In it she declared that it was absolutely necessary that the woman suffragists in this State have a newspaper of their own, and this question will be considered at this convention. She reported that the membership of the association was now 6,474, an increase of 1,322 in one year. She commented on the legislative campaign made by the State association, saying it was the most successful since 1895. She laid special stress on the result in Erie County, where, she said, Erie County workers conferred a public benefit by helping to defeat George A. Davis, who for many years had held our bill up in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Miss Mills declared that all but sixteen of the sixty-one counties of the State had been visited by the State organizer in the past year.

One of the features of the convention will be a suffrage night held on the Cornell campus, under the auspices of the Cornell Equal Suffrage League.

President Schurman and Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt, a pronounced believer in suffrage, will address this meeting, and Dr. Anna Shaw, the national head of the suffrage movement, May T. Morrison, president of the National Alumni College League, and Miss Inez Millholland, the Socialist, will also be heard.

Among the prominent State leaders here are: Mrs. William Ivins, of New York City; Mrs. Jessie Stubbs, Mrs. W. W. Penfield, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Roxana Burrows, Mrs. Arthur C. Livermore, Mrs. Nicholas Shaw Fraser and others.

STEPHENSON CASE IS MORE INVOLVED

Conflicting Testimony in Famous Bribery Hearing Causes Recalling of Many Witnesses.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—As a result of the testimony given by Senator Paul O. Huston, late Monday, as many of the chief witnesses in the Stephenson election case as can be found will be recalled to testify the second time. These witnesses are W. N. Cook, Robert J. Shields and Edward Hines. Prosecution for perjury before the committee is hinted at, owing to conflicting testimony.

John T. Kelly explained that \$500 was paid him to make addresses for Stephenson. He was detailed to but two meetings, and Edmunds told him later that speakers would be needed in the State campaign. Kelly spoke at Chilton, Marinette and Marshfield in the campaign. Later he sent the \$500 back to Edmunds in the form of a check, but Edmunds said his accounts were closed up and that he was satisfied with the services given by Kelly. Edmunds refused to receive the check.

Attorney Littlefield attempted to induce the committee to permit W. C. Cowling, a Cook manager in two campaigns, to go on the stand as an expert on primary campaign expenditures. He explained that expert evidence would show the Stephenson disbursements not to have been excessive, since it would cost \$180,000 to \$200,000 to get the best results. The committee declined to receive any "expert" evidence on the spending of money.

PULITZER WILL BE INTERRED TODAY

The body of Joseph Pulitzer arrived in New York from Charleston at 2:45 yesterday afternoon. On the same train were Mrs. Pulitzer, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., and the youngest son. It was taken to Pulitzer's home, 7 East 33d street.

A large number of friends and members of the staff of the World called during the afternoon and evening. The funeral services will be held this afternoon at St. Thomas' Church, 53d street and Fifth avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Stires, pastor of St. Thomas, will read the Protestant Episcopal burial services, and there will be elaborate choral services. The services will be open to the public. After the funeral services the casket will be placed aboard a special train and taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment.

ALBANY MOLDERS STRIKE FOR BROTHERS

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—Nearly 500 other men were thrown out of work when 100 molders employed at the Rathbone-Sard Stove Foundry quit work today in order to force the company to take back two men formerly employed by it.

The company in a statement today said the men left of their own accord some time ago and lately returned and demanded their old positions back.

ISLAM ALARMS THE KAISER

Berlin, Oct. 31.—In talking with a Roman Catholic bishop today the Kaiser forcibly enlarged on the menace of the spread of Islamism, which, he declared, is endangering the German colonies in the East. The Kaiser insisted that energetic missionary work should be undertaken to counteract this evil.

He also said that religion was necessary to every one, but it was not necessary that every one should be pious.

SEE PHOTO SPECIAL. For sale in stamps Call Readers only send to S. Liberty, 230 E. 10th St., New York City.

SILK WEAVERS ARE KEEPING UP FIGHT

Not a man returned to work to the Smith & Kauffman silk mill, 549 West 132d street, yesterday morning, when the doors were opened by the firm and the employees notified that they would be taken back if they applied for work.

Instead of returning to work, the strikers gathered at their headquarters, 19 Manhattan street, and by a unanimous vote decided to stay out until their demands were granted.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that the entire plant was at a standstill and that all attempts of the firm to secure scabs have failed. The strikers are all standing firm, and they are carrying on the strike with great enthusiasm. They stated that the firm will soon have to give in, as it has many orders to fill and that the continuation of the strike would mean the ruin of their business. Both the men and the women are confident they will soon celebrate a victory.

COLUMBIA RECORDS HATRED FOR PANAMA

Story of U. S. Steal Told in History for School Children.

COLON, Oct. 31.—Unable to forget the unscrupulous part played by the United States in the so-called revolt of Panama from the mother country, Columbia, the South American State, is taking steps to perpetuate the memory of the infamous plot that robbed her of part of her territory.

Columbia is taking steps to have adopted an official history of the corruption practiced by the United States in that intrigue, of which Roosevelt is not long ago boasted. The history is arising in part of the equipment of each battleship and cruiser.

The "mystery" surrounding the object of the great mobilization and review appears to have "cleared up." Naval officers say the Secretary of the Navy and the President desired to impress the Naval Committees of the Senate and the House which are here to inspect the fleet. The idea of Secretary of the Navy Meyer is said to have been that the Senators and Representatives would be so impressed by the display that they would want a bigger navy.

J. P. Morgan and a party of guests boarded Morgan's yacht Corsair at the foot of 22d street and made an inspection of the fleet yesterday. The start was made at noon and the big yacht steamed slowly past every ship in the fleet.

Mayor Gaynor has accepted an invitation to be the guest of Secretary of the Navy Meyer on board the dispatch boat Dolphin during the review of the fleet today. The Dolphin dropped anchor in the morning off the foot of West 5th street in readiness for the arrival of the Secretary of the Navy.

NECKWEAR WORKERS WIN GREAT VICTORY

Miss Mollie Hammer, secretary of the Neckwear Makers' Union, reported yesterday that the last two bosses who held against the demands of the union have signed agreements granting all demands made by the workers. This marks a complete victory for the Neckwear Workers in their fight for higher wages and better working conditions.

The union is now planning to start a campaign to organize those workers who are still outside the organization. The Cutters' Union is said to be co-operating with the Neckwear Workers, and is helping them in every way possible to organize the trade. It was stated that the workers have won an average increase in wages of 10 per cent on the various styles of neckties and that the employers have agreed to install electricity in their plants instead of steam or foot power, which has hitherto prevailed in the trade.

CUSTOM TAILORS REORGANIZE UNION

The United Custom Tailors' Union, Locals 102 and 210 of the United General Workers, at their last meeting unanimously voted to consolidate the two branches into one organization, and an office was established at 81 Second avenue. It was voted to abolish the system of collecting dues in the shop, and a call was issued to all workers to call hereafter at the office of the union to pay the dues.

The Executive Board recommended that the two organizers be asked to resign, since their work of collecting dues in the shops was abolished. They were elected honorary members of the union.

Max Sillinsky was chosen organizer, and will take charge of the office at 81 Second avenue. The Harlem branch office, at 143 East 103d street, will remain open during next month to receive complaints from the workers.

INDORSE LEONORA O'REILLY.

United Hebrew Trades Urge Dix by Telegraph to Appoint Her.

The United Hebrew Trades, at their last meeting, endorsed the candidacy of Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, for supervisor of factory inspectors of the Borough of Manhattan. The endorsement was given after a letter from the Women's Trade Union League asking her endorsement was read.

B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, was instructed to telegraph Governor Dix, urging the appointment of Miss O'Reilly as supervisor, as her work and record makes her a competent candidate for the position. All organizations were asked to adopt a similar resolution and telegraph Governor Dix.

DEAF MAN KILLED ON TRESTLE.

Herman Witt, 80 years old, of 96 Seaview avenue, Jersey City, was walking the Lehigh Valley trestle near the Boulevard in Bayonne on his way home yesterday when he was struck by a freight train and instantly killed. The engineer blew his whistle several times, but Witt was hard of hearing and did not notice the warning.

BURGLAR'S FINGER SHOT OFF.

FISHKILL, LANDING, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Police Officer Smith had a pistol fight with two burglars, whom he caught early today at work. A finger of one of the thieves was shot off.

CITY FATHERS IN GRIP OF JINGOISM

Aldermen Adopt Resolution Making "Fleet Day" a City Holiday.

Yes, we must have more sailors and marines, we must advertise the U. S. Navy at all costs. We must get the sons of the poor, the starving youth of the Bowery, to enlist.

The Board of Aldermen lent itself yesterday to the jingoistic display of patriotism by adopting a resolution making tomorrow "Fleet Day" and a holiday for the city. The resolution reads:

"Be it hereby resolved, That the heads of all city departments be respectfully requested as far as is possible close to their departments on Thursday in order to permit the employees of the city to witness the review of the United States fleet, a sight which may never be duplicated.

Immense crowds thronged Riverside Park and Riverside drive again yesterday and the warships were over-run by sightseers. Interest in the ships was divided with interest in the projected flights through the air and on the water of Charles E. Witmers and his hydro-aeroplane. Witmers had announced his intention of arising from the water at the foot of 180th street and flying over the battleships and cruisers down to the flagship Connecticut, at the foot of 54th street.

The Witmers display is regarded in naval circles as very important. Its success or failure will hasten or retard the project to make a hydro-aeroplane part of the equipment of each battleship and cruiser.

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SELTZER WORKERS TO HOLD SOCIALIST RALLY

To ratify the candidates of the Socialist party and to make an appeal to all union men to vote for the Socialist candidates, the Mineral Water Workers' Union will hold a grand rally at Rutgers Square at 6 o'clock tonight.

A grand stand was erected on the square for the occasion, and overflow meetings will also be held from trucks at Rutgers street and East Broadway, and at Jefferson street and East Broadway.

A union band, consisting of forty men, will play on the square, and fireworks will also be displayed. A calcium light will illuminate the square, and it is expected that the meeting will be a record-breaker.

S. Leibowitz, organizer of the Mineral Water Workers, will act as chairman, and addresses will be made by Jacob Panken, candidate for surrogate on the Socialist ticket; B. Schlesinger, and J. Weintraub, candidates for Assembly and Alderman, respectively, from the 8th District; William K. Katz, Max Pine, B. Weinstein, organizer of the Hebrew Trades; Sam Edelstein, and S. P. Kramer, candidates for Assembly and Alderman, respectively, from the 4th District.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—The Cabinet recently appointed by Prime Minister Baron Gautsch von Frankenstein has resigned. A new Cabinet will be formed by Count Karl, Graf Stueger, who is the present Minister of Public Worship and Instruction.

BENARES GRIPPED BY CHOLERA.

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.—There has been a sudden and severe outbreak of cholera in the cantonments of Benares, a division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The Lothien regiment had eighteen cases and five deaths in twenty-four hours. The barracks of the regiment have been evacuated.

UP TO DATE CLOTHIER, B. PFEFFERKORN

427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

DEY GOODS, COATS AND FURNISHINGS, Linder & Berger

1026 Fulton St., near Ralph Ave., Brooklyn. We Give Great Trading Stamps.

Schrier Brothers

427 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

MAYER'S

BIDWOOD BERTY DRY GOODS STORE, 215 Underhill Ave., Cor. Ralph St., We give and redeem Purely Trading Stamps.

TRAVIS

UNION MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING, 34th Street and 12th Street, Bronx.

The International Socialist Review

Review is set up and for the working class. It is the only socialist journal in the world, published by the International Socialist Review Co., 115 W. 14th St., New York City.

NEGRO BOY SLAYER SAVED FROM NOOSE

Gov. Donaghey Commutes Death Sentence of Earl Gilchrist on Ground of Doubtful Age.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 31.—Earl Gilchrist, the young negro, convicted of killing Will Longley, a playmate, and sentenced to die on the gallows, will serve a term of fifteen years in the penitentiary instead, according to an order of Governor Donaghey formally announced here today.

The Governor, in an interview regarding his commutation of the sentence, said that his action was not due to the thousands of letters sent him from the North, nor from any sentimental reason, but that he thought there was sufficient doubt as to the real age of the boy to warrant the commutation.

"If Gilchrist is 15, as his parents claim, although there appears to be some evidence that he is nearer 19, I do not think he should hang," said the Governor. "And as there appears to be some doubt as to his real age, I think it best to commute his sentence so that the State of Arkansas may not linger under the imputation of executing a child."

The Gilchrist case has stirred up a large amount of feeling in the North, where reports were circulated that the State of Arkansas was about to hang a child. The young negro was sentenced for the murder of Longley, having killed the latter during the course of a quarrel arising out of a game which the two were playing.

After a conviction of murder in the first degree, the case was taken to the Supreme Court, which yesterday affirmed the sentence of death. Judge Fraenthal dissenting. Governor Donaghey then commuted the sentence.

BIGGER "EARNINGS" BY STEEL TRUST

Wall Street Plute Says Steel Trust Is Government, and Steel Trust Is Most Reasonable.

Wall Street yesterday drank its health. It often goes that without reason, but this time it felt justified in view of the fact that just before closing time the United States Steel Corporation issued a statement showing that for the last quarter its net "earnings" were nearly \$1,500,000 in excess of the June quarter.

Total net "earnings" were given as \$29,522,000, while estimates made by the Street recently had put the figures as somewhere about \$27,000,000.

The following interesting statement in regard to the "trust" suit against the corporation was made by one of the biggest Wall Street figures yesterday:

Neither the President of the United States nor his Attorney General is the government. On questions of law, as to the reasonableness or unreasonableness of any combination of capital, the United States Supreme Court is the final authority. That court holds that the Sherman Law must be construed in the light of reason.

"The United States Steel Corporation is of all the great corporations in this country the most reasonable. So far as laymen can see (and when eminent lawyers and the President and Attorney General disagree a layman's opinion is worth something) the suit is not justified by the decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases.

"These corporations had notorious-ly been guilty of 'unethical acts' to crush competition. The United States Steel Corporation has always been tolerant of competition. It has always encouraged competition. It has governed and pursued a policy of peace and life in the industry and the 'reasonable' result is that at the present time all of the big independent steel companies, instead of being against the big company, side with it."

FACTORY OWNER KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE CRASH

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Harry Hayes, the vice president and treasurer of the Howell-Hinchman Tannery Company, of Middletown and Newark, of which he and his brother are large owners, was instantly killed at Oakland, a hamlet near here, tonight, when an automobile in which he was driving struck him and threw him from a deer hunting expedition was overturned in the darkness, and the three men were thrown out.

Hayes was thrown against a great rock, and landed on his head. The two men with him were thrown down a soft dirt embankment, and escaped with cuts and bruises.

"TAFT DEFENDS THE SUPREME COURT"

Why shouldn't he? He belonged to the judicial priesthood himself, and preferred a place on the Supreme Court of the United States rather than the Presidency. And ever since he has lamented the cruel fate which sidetracked him into the White House.

If Taft were more ingenious, more mentally nimble, more disingenuous, he would be less attractive, even though he would be more serviceable to his class. For there is something indescribably naive and childlike in the big tears which he figuratively sheds in public. He cries aloud over the attacks which Socialists are making on the courts. "Please, Mister," he says in effect, "let up."

Is Gustavus Myers' "History of the Supreme Court of the United States," running serially in The Sunday Call, getting on Taft's nerves?

If not, why these evidences of pain? Some one must be feeling hurt; shafts must be penetrating somewhere.

General criticism may be regarded with indifference. Invention may be ignored. But here, for the first time, is a serious historical work, written scientifically, and narrating nothing but verified facts.

That is why it is hurting; hence the doleful cries of distress. That the ruling class fears the disseminating of the truth goes without saying. The muckrakers, like the proverbial dog, had their day, but have passed out because their screeches were both aimless and ineffectual.

But Myers is a historian. He shows the whole development of capitalist society in the United States. He unfolds its origin and progress, and shows by the facts—and all original facts at that—how every institution and function of government has been the instrument of capitalism. If he deals with individuals it is only because they are arch types of the system.

Myers was working in comparative obscurity when Steffen Ray Stannard Baker and the other muckrakers were being trumpeted in a blare of profitable advertising. But those muckrakers have already been consigned to the limbo of obscurity, while Myers' work is recognized as sound and authoritative.

Why should you patronize capitalist newspapers or magazines? They are fast falling into popular contempt. Extend the circulation of the daily and Sunday Call, which embodies the very best thought and material to be found anywhere in

BANK RELUCTANT TO BARE RECORDS

Albany Probe Shows District Attorney to Be Very "Innocent" Man.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The Albany Albany Legislative Investigating Committee resumed its hearings today with Cashier W. N. S. Sanders, of the Albany County Bank, under the fire of James W. Osborne, attorney for the committee.

Sanders had been ordered to attend the hearing with the books and other records showing the account of H. H. Bender, treasurer of the Republican County Committee. Sanders, however, did not bring the books required, and explained that he wanted a five days' notice first. After discussion it was decided to wait until Monday, but at the end of the day Osborne announced a hearing for Friday, and a week's adjournment.

Osborne then returned to the examination of District Attorney Sanford in reference to the forfeited bail bonds which had not been prosecuted.

Osborne insisted that the District Attorney state why the indictments left by Addington had not been dismissed.

"Possibly they might be useful in some way," was the answer, "though I can't say as to any particular one."

Osborne asked particularly about the Mabel Gray indictments, and Sanford said that Judge Addington thought she had been sufficiently punished. Personally he did not feel it his duty to look up disorderly house cases.

"Now take this case of May Willard for selling liquor in a disorderly house," persisted Osborne. "Didn't you look it up?"

"No. I took the evidence I had," was the answer. He said further that he had not tried May Willard because the evidence was such that she couldn't be convicted. He told Senator Bayne that two of the witnesses were ex-convicts and that others were discredited by their own testimony.

"Didn't you know that vice is segregated in this city and disorderly houses are running wide open?" demanded Osborne.

"Not of personal knowledge," was the reply.

"Never looked it up as District Attorney?" continued Osborne.

"Never did any police duty," was the answer. To Senator Bayne witness said he was a prosecuting officer and not elected to be an investigator.

"With reference to the notorious state of facts shown to exist in the section called the Gut, don't you think you should have investigated?" asked Bayne finally.

"I didn't feel that I had any specific duty to investigate such matters," was the reply.

"Do you mean to say you never have visited the Gut in the past five years?" demanded Osborne.

"I do, but I have visited the south end of the city a business within that time and have heard that there were disorderly houses in that section," replied witness.

Osborne insisted that the District Attorney could close up all the disorderly houses by making a few raids, but Sanford insisted that it was not his duty to do anything of the kind.

"Didn't you know that houses of prostitution were being run wide open in Albany with the consent of the police?" persisted Osborne.

"No; and I don't know it now," answered the District Attorney.



"TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

By William Malley.

The Academy of Music Stock Company again acquits itself with credit this week in the presentation of "Two Little Vagrants." This is a very different play from that of last week, "The Devil." The latter is of the modern school of psychological drama, while the former is the type of the melodrama popular twenty years ago.

"Two Little Vagrants" came at the period when public taste was undergoing a change. It was one of the last of the imported plays that gradually gave way before the coming of the American plays of which "Arizona," "Shenandoah," "Way Down East" and others are familiar examples.

To a public which has developed beyond the old-style melodrama, "Two Little Vagrants" therefore inevitably suffers by comparison with latter day productions. There are, however, certain elements common to human nature in general which have always had a universal appeal when presented on the stage, no matter in what form they may be propounded.

One of these is mother love, and it can safely be relied upon to win the sympathies of an audience, providing it is offered with any degree of skill at all. The most recent example of this is "Madame X" which is nothing but old-time melodrama brought up to date, constructed according to modern methods and clothed in current phraseology.

But in the genuineness and directness of its appeal, "Two Little Vagrants" can hold its own with its modern rivals, even though "aides" are plentiful, and it has other crudities which the present day playwright has for some time abandoned. It is a good example of its class and it is interesting if for no other reason than for the lesson it affords of the advance in popular dramaturgy which has occurred in the last two decades.

But it is interesting also on its own merits. It is astonishing how the same old effects, for all of our knowledge of the internal mechanism of the drama, in spite of our demand for realism on the stage, in spite of our insistence upon having our reasoning and unreasonable faculties equally well satisfied when we attend the theater, in spite of our iconoclasm and severe objective criticism—in spite of all these evidences of our superior culture over that of our ancestors, we are still human like our ancestors and still subject to the same appeal to the fundamental passions that they were.

So we sympathize with the innocent Helene d'Armont when her jealous and unreasonable husband seeks to punish her wrongfully by giving her child away, and we endorse her decision afterwards to have nothing to do with her husband, repentant though he be, until her boy is restored to her. And we sympathize also with the two little boys who are being trained into thievery by the vile Le Renard and his drunken wife, and we rejoice when the boys are both rescued and Helen and her husband

are reunited, with their own child and his companion to bless their home. And how we hate Le Renard and his wicked co-conspirators, and how jubilant we are when the Fox is trapped in the dam and drowned and the others are nabbed by the gendarmes and carried off howling impotently! After all, it is good to see virtue rewarded and evil punished in these dark days of unrighteousness triumphant.

To Priscilla Knowles, as Helene, falls the most exacting role, and she proves herself equal to it. She never overdoes the part, as she might well be tempted to do to win sympathy, and she has control of herself throughout. It was a laudably even and sincere performance. John T. Reid got all of the shrewd William, the old-blooded brutality and rough humor into the part of Le Renard, a real melodramatic type. Theodore Friebus was not so much at home as Georges as he was as the Devil last week, but it is an ungrateful part, and he did all that was necessary with it. The two little vagrants were well played by Anne Blanche and Angela McCullough. They could hardly have been better done, all things considered.

Julian Noa was excellent as d'Albert in the first act and had little to do after that. William H. Everts "doubled" effectively as Dr. Verner and the sexton; so did Jack Bennett as St. Henri and the sexton. The most notable contribution two good bits as Briscot and Falart, showing in the latter part especially a strong sense of character. Edmund Soraghan was sufficiently vicious and unctuous as Mayor. The Zephyrus of Kate Blanche revealed experience and ability, doing the drunken scene inoffensively and vividly.

Florence Short as Carmen, Florence Moore as Little Fanfan, John Davies as the superintendent and servant, and June Barrett as Sister Simplice, and Marie Taylor as Marranna completed the long cast.

The stage setting was good, the exterior of the church-yard and the interior of Le Renard's den in particular. The dam scene on Monday night did not go so rapidly and dramatically as it will probably later in the week. The audience was large, as usual, and gave every evidence of approval.

Next week, "The Silver King," one of the greatest melodramas ever written, will be given, and the revival ought to be a successful one.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Edward Locke's new play, "The Case of Becky," which treats of abnormality and the ultimate cure of abnormal tendencies by hypnosis, was presented at the National Theater in this city, tonight. Frances Starr essayed the leading role.

MUSIC

KNEISEL QUARTET BRIDGES CHASM BETWEEN BEETHOVEN AND DEBUSSY IN OPENING PROGRAM OF SEASON IN BALLROOM OF HOTEL ASTOR, BEFORE APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Bridging the gulf between the classic and the ultra-modern music schools, a program containing Beethoven's quartet in F-minor (opus 55) and Schubert's quartet in A-minor (opus 29) and two movements from the quartet in G-minor of Claude Debussy, was presented by the Kneisel Quartet at the Hotel Astor, last night. An assemblage of music lovers filled the big ballroom, and manifested its entire appreciation of a performance that was highly artistic in character.

The old and familiar classic works were given a splendid rendition, especially so the Schubert offering, the opening allegro and the minuetto of which were executed with admirable precision and brilliant tonal balance. The four instrumentalists, by long association and diligent rehearsal, have attained to an ensemble expression that is virtuoso-like in degree.

The Debussy excerpts, which were rendered in most finished form, merited and received the critical interest of those present.

SAVING FEATURE OF RECITAL PERFORMANCE IN CARNEGIE LYCEUM BY CHARLES KUNEN, VIOLINIST, IS HIS BOWING, WHICH IS AUTHORITY, MASTERY AND DISCRIMINATIVE.

Before a manifestly friendly audience, last night, Charles Kunen, a young violinist, made his first concert appearance in a recital program in Carnegie Lyceum. Alexander Smanets assisted at the pianoforte.

The program selected for Mr. Kunen's debut proved to be rather ambiguous as to the nature of its chief offerings. There was the sonata of Cesar Franck, with which he opened and which, in turn, was followed by Max Bruch's new "concertstueck," introduced earlier in the day at the recital given by Maud Powell.

Due palpably to nervousness, Mr. Kunen revealed an ill-developed tone in his handling of the initial allegretto of the Franck sonata, but as his work proceeded and his embarrassment disappeared there was little relief found to a habitual failing in sound and pitch. This proved to be due to a slovenly method of fingering, which militated against all sustained tone. When, in occasional moments, he bestowed unusual care upon his performance the result was—well, a transformation!

The saving grace of Mr. Kunen's work last night was his bowing, which is marked by confidence and authority, and withal, artistic discrimination. As this is half the battle of the mastery of the violin, it is not too much to predict that the young artist will one day rank among the most successful of American violinists.

But until his fingering is improved, until he can achieve and sustain a definite pitch, his performance, either in concert or privately, will be nil. There was a notable improvement in his delivery of the recitativo-fantasia (third movement) and the concluding allegretto of the sonata, and there were flashes of brilliance in his execution of the Bruch "concertstueck" the lovely adagio of which did not fail of a fair interpretation.

The accomplishment of a dignified performance was due in good part to the excellently tempered accompaniments provided by Mr. Smanets.

NEW BRUCH "CONCERTSTUECK," PLAYED IN VIOLIN RECITAL BY MAUD POWELL, CONTAINS MELODIC THEME OF THE TENDER BEAUTY OF A SCHUBERT LIED, THAT IS BOUND SOON TO BE APPROPRIATED BY SOME VIENNESE OPERA COMPOSER.

Gowned in a very confection of the modiste's craft, Miss Maud Powell, the American violinist, aroused to lively enthusiasm a good-sized audience in the Lyric Theater, yesterday afternoon, by her interpretation, during the course of a recital program, of a new "concertstueck" in sharp minor (opus 129), by Max Bruch, which had long been anticipated by the concert public of New York. The fair artist made her appearance in a toilette of cream silk and rose, which harmonized with the silk-tapestry stage setting of like color effect, and many hundreds of women present in the audience were manifestly very much "taken" with the picture she presented. Now from the mise-en-scene to the musical performance.

It is a fact signally demonstrated by programs such as that presented by Miss Powell that the music composed for the violin as early as two centuries ago shows decided advancement over that of all other music-writing, saving possibly that for the human voice. A prelude in allegro or Pugnani, with which Miss Powell opened her program, and a sonata in F-minor, by Locatelli, following, emphasized this fact. The Pugnani work, which is remarkable for its vitality of body, was proficently handled by the soloist, whose tones in third position, however, carried a suggestion of resin—or want of resin. The succeeding sonata, which was presented with distinctive refinement, proved to be a conception of rare poetry; the accompaniment possessing much of interest and unmistakably qualifying in the modern pianoforte.

Mozart's G-major rondo was given with a finesse and elegance of expression that quite realized the classic beauty of the composition. The new Bruch "concertstueck" made an instant appeal by its broad and intensely modern spirit, and by its stormy harmonic phraseology culminated in tenderly melodic themes equaling in tenderness the leader of Schubert and Schumann. A feature of the second (adagio) movement, entitled "The

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion. Call the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 7c; 2 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line. Seven weeks, 1.00. All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union graph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements in New York Call at above rates.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund. MORRISANIA—Sec. C. Holmboe, 608 E. 144th St., New York. PATRICK, Sec. J. J. P. Sec. Chas. Hoyle, 20 Jefferson St., Paterson, N. J. BRANCH GREENPOINT, meets the last Sunday of each month, 8:30 a. m., at the Greenpoint Hall, cor. Eckford and Calver sts. G. Stamer, 26 Monitor st., in. sec.

UNITED AND SOCIAL DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Society should be announced as a matter of course in your next meeting. Special rates upon application. New York Call, .00 Pearl St.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE MEETINGS AT 419 First Avenue, New York City, every second Monday of the month, 7 p. m. Secretary, 241 Schaefer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brotherhood of Laborers. MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 1, 34 Park Row, New York. Telephone, 215-217 E. 84th St.

UNITED JOURNEMEN LOCAL NO. 206. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 31st St. Free employment office at 31st St. Meetings every fourth Monday, 8 p. m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 457, 70th St., 120th St. Meetings every Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. at 120th St. and 70th St. Secretary, 120th St. and 70th St.

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WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. BRANCH NO. 2, 2nd Street, Brooklyn. Meets every Friday evening at 8:30 Bushwick. Sec. J. J. P. Sec. Chas. Hoyle, 20 Jefferson St., Paterson, N. J.

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

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DOCTOR INDICTS US FOR COMMERCIALISM

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Crime and commercialism were linked together today here by Dr. Paul E. Bowers, speaking before the Indiana State Conference of Charities and Corrections.

The struggle between capital and labor causes the strength of the poor to be undermined, said the speaker, and because of this defectives are born and insanity and crime are thereby increased.

Chas. Edw. Russell, Meyer London Ben. Feigenbaum And Other Prominent Speakers Will Speak at the Ratification Mass Meeting WEDNESDAY EVENING

At Liederkranz Hall, Manhattan Avenue, Corner Meserole Street, Brooklyn The Candidate of the 21st A. D., Socialist Party, Will Read the Record of the Present Assemblyman from the Same District.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY. MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants. 25 Bleecker St., 130 West St., 2075 Broadway, 106 E. 22d St., Boston, Mass., 27 Kingston St., Philadelphia, Pa., 525 Chestnut St., As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

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DRESS MAKER HIT BY AUTO AWARDED \$14,390

Mrs. Helen Parker Hatch, a dress maker, who had to be carried into the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday with all her limbs in plaster casts, was given a verdict for \$14,390 against Edward F. Terry, a New York contractor, whose automobile struck and seriously injured her.

Through Judge Sydney A. Syme, of Mount Vernon, Mrs. Hatch says Terry, who is a member of the contracting firm of Terry & Tench, for \$50,000 damages. The action was tried before Justice Keogh and a jury, and the plaintiff, who cannot move her arms or legs, told how, on August 21 last, she was crossing Sixth avenue and 45th street, Manhattan, when the defendant's automobile, driven by a chauffeur, ran her down.

She alleged that the machine was traveling at an excessive rate of speed, and that she was tossed about the street. Both arms and legs were broken and her skull was badly injured that she also suffered from concussion of the brain.

BRADLEY CO. GETS MORE SUBWAY WORK. The Public Service Commission forged another link in the chain of the Broadway-Lexington avenue subway yesterday by letting another contract to the Bradley Contracting Company.

This is for the section from midway between 118th and 119th street to midway between 128th and 129th streets, about half a mile.

The Bradley company bid in the contract at \$4,071,416.50. The Board of Estimate's approval has to be obtained.

BEN. MAGEN & BROS. BIG DEPARTMENT STORE. 476 Grand St., Near Willett St., N. Y. Men's, Ladies' and Children's, Furnishings and Dry Goods.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES ON MUSIC TONIGHT

Public lectures on musical subjects, most of them illustrated by instrumental and vocal selections, or by stereoscopic views, will be delivered this evening under the auspices of the Board of Education at the following centers in Greater New York, beginning promptly at 8:15 o'clock:

MANHATTAN. Public School 186, 145th street, west of Amsterdam avenue; "Folk Song and Art Song," Miss Mari F. MacConnell. Sunshine Chapel, 550 West 40th street; "Songs of the German People," Mrs. Bertha Hirsch.

BROOKLYN. Lafayette Street School, Lafayette street, corner Congress street; Opera catalogue, "Il Trovatore," Emil Hofmann. Madison School, South 16th street, corner Madison avenue; "Life Forces in Music," Carrie Gilman Edwards.

SAMUEL W. EIGES COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Telephone 6664. 132 Nassau St., New York City.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS. 1818 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan). 3929 THIRD AVENUE, near 161st Street (Bronx). 1796 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

WHERE TO DINE. Little Hungary 207 E. Houston St., next vesting concert; Hungarian Gray Band and Stewarts. International Cafe 71 Essex St. The Waldorf-Astoria of the East Side Kasimirsky & Krook PROPRIETORS

Workingmen, Do Your Duty. This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions.

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SOCIALIST TICKET IN JERSEY TOWNS

Elizabeth and Hoboken Have Full Lists in the Field.

Socialist party candidates in Elizabeth, N. J., are as follows: For State Senator, Christopher J. Conroy; for Sheriff, Gustave Th... For Coroner, Joseph Stora; for members of the General Assembly, Benjamin F. Breisford, Dudley L. H. ...

DANTON'S HAT SHOP 494 FIFTH AVE. BROOKLYN, N.Y. Complete Line of BOYS' HATS

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 3, 4th street and Second avenue, William Karlin, Ed Meyer. Branch 4, 35th street and Eighth avenue, J. Lutheringer. Branch 5, 125th street and Seventh avenue, Sol Feldman. Branch 7, 117th street and Madison avenue, F. Hubschmitt. Branch 8, 135th street and St. Ann's avenue, E. T. Neben, L. Baum. Branch 9, Wendover and Washington avenues, J. C. Frost, W. Mendelson. German Branch, Yorkville, Avenue A and 58th street, Second avenue and 86th street, Third avenue and 57th street, Edelstein and M. Sherover. German Branch, East River, 79th street and Avenue A, Aug. Claessens. Ratification Meeting Branch 7, Madison Hall, 1666 Madison avenue, Lena Morrow Lewis; Nicholas Aleinikoff, candidate for Supreme Court; S. Berlin, candidate for Assembly, 26th Assembly District; I. Phillips, candidate for Assembly, 24th Assembly District.

NOON. Front of Franklin Statue, Junction Park row and Nassau streets, I. Phillips. 149th street, between Bergen and Third avenues, J. C. Frost, L. Baum. Herberg H. Harrison Meeting. 133d street and Lenox avenue.

OTHER MEETINGS. City Executive Committee—239 East 84th street. Branch 10, Executive Committee—Jumel Hall, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue. Socialist Suffrage Club of Harlem—390 West 125th street, Harlem Forum. Dr. Anna Ingerman will begin a series of lectures. The subject tonight will be "Socialist Philosophy and Woman's Suffrage." All members are urged to come and pay their dues, and bring their friends. After the lecture there will be an informal social.

Yorkville Parade and Meeting. A parade and mass meeting of the united branches of the Socialist party and progressive labor organizations of Yorkville will be held on Saturday evening, November 4. The parade starts from the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, at 8 o'clock sharp, and will terminate in a mass meeting at the Labor Temple. This demonstration promises to be a big thing, as a great number of labor organizations have offered to participate, and there will be several bands to furnish the noise. All are invited to join. Be in line before 8 o'clock. Minutes Yorkville Parade Conference. At a meeting of the united Socialist party branches in the territory of Branch 6, held at 1461 Third avenue on Saturday night, October 28, the following minutes were recorded: Bohemian Bakers, Pearl Button Makers, Butchers, and Wagon Makers, the Arbeiter Maenncher, the Turn Verein "Sokol," and Hungarian Branch 1. Socialist party, will participate, Hungarian Branch 1 giving \$5, which will be used for leaflets. Painters' Union No. 499 will not attend or contribute, refusal being due to a Comrade who is in the union. Motion to publish this in party press carried, and committee of five elected to visit the union and to try and change the decision of the union. Press Committee reports

having arranged to properly advertise parade in party press. The following speakers were reported as having been engaged: A. Lee and I. Phillips, in English; A. Jonas, in German; Tortzay, in Hungarian, and Schiffer, in Slavish. Ordered to instruct speakers and audiences (Hungarian speaker at 78th street and Second avenue, and Slav speaker at 73d street and First avenue), to fall in line as parade reaches these streets. Motion carried to order 5,000 Gordon Nye leaflets and 500 lanterns. Parade arranged as follows: First, Turn Verein Vorwaerts, behind Socialist Band, Socialist party branches, women, Young People's Socialist Federation, Liedertafel Egelet, Carpenters, No. 309 and 497; Machinist Lodge No. 4, Butchers No. 174, Bakers No. 1, and then Clear Makers, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society members will be in ranks of the different labor organizations. Treasurer reports \$49 donated to date. J. STARK, Secretary.

Challenge to Debate. Marion H. Laing, Socialist party Aldermanic candidate from the 35th Aldermanic District, has sent the following challenge to debate to Peter Sheridan, Fusion candidate for Alderman from the same district: "Dear Sir—As you have been regularly nominated by your party as a candidate for the City Council, and I have been nominated by mine, the Socialist party, for the same position in opposition to you, I hereby invite you to a public discussion of the question as to which of us is most fitted for that position. No better medium for this purpose can be used than a public debate, and I stand ready to meet you in that manner, at any time and place upon which we may mutually agree."

Bill Haywood Is Coming. William D. Haywood will speak on "The Coming Victory of Labor" Monday evening, November 6, at the Lenox Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, under the auspices of Branch 5. As soon as the committee in charge knows that the house is sold out it will stop the sale of tickets. The capacity of the hall is only 2,300.

Dinner to Haywood. After the meeting, which will be addressed by William D. Haywood, at the Lenox Casino, 116th street and Lenox avenue, on Monday evening, November 6, there will be a dinner given to him. All desiring reservations will notify William Sanger, 35 West 125th street. As the committee is committed to the proposition to guarantee 100 diners, their request reservations to be paid for by mail, or in person, in advance. The dinner will be held near the hall, and will cost 50 cents per plate.

Branch 7, Ratification. A ratification meeting of Branch 7 will be held this evening at the Madison Hall, 1666 Madison avenue, between 110th and 111th streets. Lena Morrow Lewis will be the principal speaker. Dr. Simon Berlin, Samuel Benaim, Socialist candidates; John A. Wall and George R. Kirkpatrick will address the audience. All Socialists and sympathizers are urged to bring their non-Socialist friends along.

Watchers Wanted. In the name of the Organizer's Committee of Branch 5, S. G. Rich makes the following appeal for watchers: Also Comrades for election day messengers. We want a watcher in every election

district this year. If you can't watch all day, help us during the most important hours 6 to 9 p.m.—when they count the votes. We also want six men with bicycles to get the returns in the evening. Before you draw another breath write a postal card telling how you'll help and mail it to the organizer, Branch 5, 350 West 125th street. You can get your credentials by calling here any evening.

P. S.—You can watch either in your home district of wherever you prefer. Just let us know. P. S. No. 2—Don't forget the six bicycle messengers. If you have a wheel, you're most useful in that work.

Volunteers Wanted. There are 5,000 circulars advertising the ratification meeting to be held Friday night at the Bronx Labor Lyceum. These should be given out at the "L" stations, and volunteers can get them at the above address. Branch 5—Socialists who want to help distribute the 8,000 special leaflets which are at the Bronx Labor Lyceum can get them and give them out any evening this week or on Sunday.

BROOKLYN. Open Air Meetings. 1st-24 A. D.—Washington and Johnson streets, E. C. Hammond and James Brady. 12th A. D.—Ninth avenue and Windsor place, Jean J. Coronel and Robert Lansdowne. 15th A. D.—Branch 2—Manhattan avenue and Dupont street, J. A. Weil and M. Meslowski. 23d A. D.—Branch 2—Stone and Pitkin avenues, J. A. Behringer and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon. Lithuanian Federation—Grand and Roebing streets, Charles M. Matchett and Lithuanian speakers. 15th A. D.—Branch 1—Young Men's Christian Association, Greenpoint Branch, 39 Meserole avenue; Charles L. Furman, J. T. Vaughn, Harry Waicn, J. Chant Lipes, and others; George M. Marr, chairman. 21st A. D.—Branch 1—Indoor meeting, Liederkranz Hall, Meserole street and Manhattan avenue, J. T. Vaughn, Charles L. Furman, D. Oshinsky and I. Polsky.

NOON. Bridge and Fulton streets, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon and E. J. Riley. Driggs avenue and North 9th street, Jean J. Coronel. Richard and Bowne streets, J. T. Vaughn.

OTHER MEETINGS. 4th A. D.—386 Marcy avenue. 5th A. D.—23d A. D.—Branch 1—Home of Miss Strohmeyer, 1100 Putnam avenue. Important business. 6th A. D.—Branch 2—Tunonia Hall, Harrison avenue and Barlett street. 17th A. D.—Branch 1—506 Prospect avenue. 14th A. D.—243 South 2d street. 16th A. D.—Branch 2—Neptune avenue and West 3d street. 19th A. D.—Branch 1—Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue. 20th A. D.—Branch 2—Mareta Mansion, Bushwick and Gates avenues. 22d A. D.—Branch 4—Gordon's Hall, Van Sicken and Sutter avenues.

Russell to Speak Tonight. Charles Edward Russell, Benjamin Feigenbaum, Meyer London and others will speak at the ratification meeting of the 31st A. D. this evening at Liederkranz Hall, Manhattan avenue, corner of Meserole street, Brooklyn. The candidate of the 31st A. D. will give the record of the present Assemblyman from the district. Admission free.

Minutes of Central Committee. The Central Committee of Local Kings met at 957 Willoughby avenue, Saturday and Sunday, October 28 and 29. A. Pauly was elected chairman. The minutes of the last meeting were adopted as read. One delegate from the 1st and 2d A. D. was seated provisionally. One delegate from the 16th A. D., Branch 2, was seated. A letter from J. Lyons urged that the local run a concert in February, with the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra as the main attraction. A motion to refer this matter to the Executive Committee was lost; an amendment that we adopt the suggestion of Comrade Lyons and act according to his recommendations was carried.

A letter from Butchers' Union No. 211, inclosing complimentary tickets for its ball, was received and the delegates were requested to take notice. A letter from the 2d Russian Branch preferred charges against Comrades Levy and Karpelovsky for attempting to disrupt the organization. On motion the following were elected a Grievance Committee to try the case: Eros, Feinberg, Shapiro, Jankowsky and Kuhn. A letter from the 11th and 11th A. D. Branch submitted resolutions regarding the giving of each applicant for membership a copy of the national platform and the furnishing of national bulletins to party members. The following motions were carried: That each applicant be given a copy of the national platform together with the application blank, and that the organizer order two copies for each branch, in addition party members desiring to receive the Bulletin individually, can do so by paying the office the cost of postage.

A motion to dispense with the roll call was lost. A delegate from the 16th A. D. Branch stated that a mass meeting had been arranged for November 6 at Finnish Hall, at which Joshua Wanhope would be one of the speakers. A request was made that the local stand the expense of the meeting, the collection being turned over to the local. This was referred to the unfinished business. The floor was granted to a representative of the Woman's Trade Union League and ten tickets were taken for its second annual ball. Mrs. Gronbach was elected to the Executive Committee in place of A. Pitnick, who resigned. A letter from J. Lyons asking that the minutes of the Ex-

ecutive Committee in regard to the number of his absences be corrected, was ordered filed. The request of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau that we grant its representative, E. Moore, a hearing was concurred in. The representative not being present no action could be taken. The organizer reported that the second reading of the amendments to the constitution relating to the holding of borough meetings had been overlooked. He asked if the Central Committee desired to order any copies of "Industrial Unionism" for the Frank Bohn meeting at the Labor Lyceum on Thursday, November 2. He asked that a committee be elected to take charge of the meeting. He stated that he had distributed watchers' badges and registration lists to the delegates, also tickets for the masque ball to be held at the Labor Lyceum, Friday, December 8. He said he had ordered 25,000 copies of The Call's new propaganda leaflet; that the Labor Lyceum would be open as usual on election night to receive returns, etc.; that the watchers this year must be voters only. On motion the advertising for the Bohn meeting was referred to the organizer, the following being elected a committee to take charge of the meeting: Levine, Efron, Lichtenfeld, Leue, Rubinfeld, Wright, Pally, Dinger, Stetter, Hansen, Harrison and Shapiro. Two hundred copies of "Industrial Unionism" were ordered. A motion was carried that a call be issued in the party press asking voters to volunteer as watchers. Leue, reporting for the committee in charge of the Debs meeting, stated that the income had been \$890.46, the expense \$429.90, and balance \$460.56. Comrade Rumpel, our representative to the State Committee, in reference to the charges against J. Gerber, reported that the committee had referred the matter back to Local Kings. It moved and carried that the report be received and that we act according to the recommendation of our representative, namely, that Local New York be notified that J. Gerber is a suspended member of Local Kings. An amendment that J. Gerber be granted one month's time in which to appeal to the party membership was lost. The Grievance Committee reported on the case of A. S. Brown. A motion was carried that we dismiss as groundless the charges of his having disrupted meetings of Local New York, but that we find him guilty of having made unwarranted statements about the National Executive Committee and censure him therefor. Thirty-three members were admitted to the party. A protest was filed against the application of M. Lerner, 23d A. D., Branch 2. Frank Bohn was nominated for national secretary by 11 votes. The following were nominated for the National Executive Committee: Debs, 20 votes; Russell, 15; Boudin, 15; Berger, 11; Haywood, 11; Hillquist, 10; Pauly, 9. HARRY USWALD, Secretary, Local Kings.

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

PHILADELPHIA. Open Air Meetings. Kensington and Cambria, Joseph Domes and F. Whiteside.

NEW CASTLE, PA. Never before did the Socialist party of New Castle and Lawrence County grow with such amazing leaps as it has in the past few months. At the last regular meeting Monday night the record for applications was broken, there being ninety members taken in. The application of David Hoover, of 516 Martin avenue, to membership in the Socialist party was received and favorably acted upon. He was a Democrat all his life, but says that he knows now that he has been voting against his class all his life. He was a soldier in the Civil War. Hoover is the oldest man ever taken into the local organization.

At the previous meeting a week ago sixty-nine were accepted and in all in the last two months 420 new members have been enrolled. Not only has the membership in New Castle doubled itself, but branches in the county are doing the same. The organization, which is only two months old, in Ellwood City, has a membership now which is crowding the 200 members of a branch which has over fifty citizens with red cards in their pockets. Also Edenburg has a thriving branch.—New Castle Free Press.

SUFFRAGISTS AND SOCIALISM. "Many of the most prominent women in the national suffrage movement are Socialists and red card members," said Caroline Lowe, who represented the women of the Socialist party at the recent national suffrage convention at Louisville, Ky. Miss Lowe was interviewed in Chicago after her return from the convention. "Many of the Socialists believe that the suffrage organizations are mostly bourgeois societies," she continued. "This is far from being the case. Many women at the convention came to me and told me they were Socialists and discussed Socialism."

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Newark. A regular meeting of the 14th and 16th Ward Branch will be held at the Labor Lyceum, corner 10th street and Eighteenth avenue, tonight. Election business of importance. All members are requested to attend.

Paterson. Meeting of Branch No. 2, Paterson, tonight. Tickets will be on hand for the course of lectures arranged by the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau. As it is necessary that the entire allotment of 200 tickets be sold before the first lecture, it is hoped that Comrades will come prepared to give the course a good start by securing a large number of tickets.

Union Hill. Members who are willing to help in writing addresses on a leaflet are requested to call tonight at 521 Main street. Those living near 4th street may call on Schultheis, 224 4th street.

Bloomfield. Branch 1st Ward will hold a special meeting at 53 Montgomery street this evening at 8 o'clock sharp. This meeting is called for the purpose of devising ways and means to strengthen the organization and establish a systematic propaganda of literature. Watchers and challengers will be appointed to serve at their respective polling places, and certificates will be given out for that purpose. Comrades, this call is of vital importance and your attendance will demonstrate whether you are with us in this work or not. E. BERGQUEST, Secretary.

Bergen County. The local politicians in Bergen County have put one over on the Socialist party this year, and there will be some surprised people on election day. Under the new German Election Law, all election officials, including watchers, must wear an official badge furnished by the county Board of Elections, and all but the official badge are forbidden. The joke is that the Socialist party watchers have been furnished with bright green badges. Local Socialists think this may have been in revenge for the fact that the alphabetical arrangement of candi-

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

PHILADELPHIA. Open Air Meetings. Kensington and Cambria, Joseph Domes and F. Whiteside.

NEW CASTLE, PA. Never before did the Socialist party of New Castle and Lawrence County grow with such amazing leaps as it has in the past few months. At the last regular meeting Monday night the record for applications was broken, there being ninety members taken in. The application of David Hoover, of 516 Martin avenue, to membership in the Socialist party was received and favorably acted upon. He was a Democrat all his life, but says that he knows now that he has been voting against his class all his life. He was a soldier in the Civil War. Hoover is the oldest man ever taken into the local organization.

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SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS 50 Third Avenue Near 10th Street, New York

the convention in the following resolution: "Whereas the Woman's National Committee of the Socialist party is preparing to submit to the Congress of the United States a petition asking for the political equality for men and women; be it

Resolved, That the National American Suffrage Association welcomes the aid of political parties, and that we indorse the petition and co-operate in securing signatures in securing it."

REVERE, MASS. The Revere Socialist Club will rally at the Town Hall, Thursday evening, November 2. Candidate for Governor James F. Carey will speak. A torchlight parade with a brass band will precede the rally. Socialists of adjacent towns members to co-operate. The parade leaves headquarters, 213 Revere street, at 7:45.

MANCHESTER, N. Y. At a public meeting on October 19, held in Pratt's Hall, O. A. Curtis, of Buffalo, delivered a strong and convincing address upon the subject of Socialism to a well filled house. At the close of the address a local was organized, with the following officers: E. S. Heald, organizer; H. F. Hill, secretary, and H. E. Springer, treasurer. Ten members were enrolled that evening and two have been added since. Peter DeGroot has been appointed literature agent.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

A SIDELIGHT ON MUSICIANS. Editor of The Call: The Press Committee of the McNamara Defense Conference was instructed to send you the below two letters and comment for publication in your paper, because we believe that the questions involved are of great importance to the future success of the work of the conference in behalf of the McNamara brothers.

Our Invitation. Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1911. Mutual Musical Protective Union, Local No. 310: Brothers and Fellow Workers—The McNamara Defense Conference of Brooklyn has arranged to hold a parade and open air demonstration on Saturday, October 7, 1911, for the purpose of giving publicity in the matter of the kidnaping of the McNamara brothers.

The conference has decided that no music is to be hired by any organizations taking part in the parade, at the same time instructing me to write the various musicians' unions in Brooklyn and New York City, asking them if it is possible to furnish us with music free of charge, thus donating their share toward the success of the parade.

The conference, realizing the existence of dual musicians' unions, and knowing the feeling that prevails among the membership of these dual organizations in respect to one another, would ask you, for the good of the cause, for which this conference is organized, that all the differences of opinion may be forgotten for this occasion, and if it should be possible for you to furnish us with free music, not to let the matter of dual organization prevent you from doing so in this instance. A similar letter with the same request has been sent to the other musicians' union.

Trustix to hear favorably from you at an early date, we remain, yours for the freedom of the McNamaras. THE PARADE COMMITTEE, WILLIAM DINGER, JR., Secretary.

The Answer of the Mutual Musical Protective Union, Local No. 310. New York, Sept. 21, 1911. Mr. William Dinger, Jr., Secretary, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Your letter under date of 15th inst. to hand. Our Board of Directors absolutely refused to consider your proposition.

Not only would we refuse to permit our members to perform gratis under the conditions proposed, but we would decline to allow them to perform for pay under those conditions. In my personal opinion, the letter itself is an insult to labor itself, and an attempt to undermine the foundations of the American Federation of Labor itself, although this attempt may have the sanction of your committee more through ignorance than design. I do not know if you belong to a

labor union, but if you do, I urge you personally to ask yourself if you can consistently continue to do so after writing such a letter. It may be that you are not acquainted with the character of the dual "musical" union to whom you made that same proposition. If you are not, you are as culpable, as you should have investigated the matter before making such a preposterous proposition.

This organization will do what it can legitimately to aid a union man in trouble, but not at the sacrifice of a principle which would involve the very life of our union, holding this principle to be above even the purpose of your committee. Any further communication you may make to us should be through the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. Very truly, D. EDWARD PORTER, Secretary.

Comment. In order to eliminate friction between the various organizations representing the conference it was decided that no bands were to be hired by the conference or any organization affiliated with us. I was accordingly instructed to write to the different musical unions asking them to furnish us with music free for the occasion. We were still waiting for a reply from the Brooklyn Federation of Musicians when the above disgraceful and insulting letter was received from Local Union No. 310, A. F. of M. Afterward, receiving the assurance from a prominent member of the Brooklyn Federation of Musicians that his organization would furnish us with music, the conference thought it advisable to stop all negotiations then for music gratis and secure a few drum and fife corps, hoping thereby to prevent any break in the ranks of the parade.

The parade which was intended as a demonstration of protest by the organized workers of Brooklyn against the kidnaping and the contemplated judicial murder of the McNamara brothers, turned out to be a farce, not making enough impression to cause the capitalist press to give notice of the affair, due to the narrow mindedness on the part of many of the organizations who apparently take the same proposition with respect to their principles as Mutual Musical Protective Union, Local No. 310, A. F. of M. that the principles of their organization must be upheld even at the sacrifice of the lives of the McNamara brothers.

THE PRESS COMMITTEE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1911. Telephone 2467, Boston.

Dr. Benj. Gortikov DENTIST 35 East 10th Street, New York

CALLAHAN

A New Propaganda Leaflet FOR THE Last Week of the Campaign. As announced last week, The Call has just issued a new propaganda leaflet, especially suited for distribution during the remaining few days of the campaign. This leaflet will be of the same make-up as the now famous "Fool Vote" broadside, size of the regular page of The Call, with cartoons and propaganda matter on both sides. As a campaign document it is the best ever issued and should be distributed by the millions. It contains three articles and two cartoons; written and drawn with the idea of enabling the Comrades to carry the campaign to a successful issue. Read Its Contents "An Appeal to Reason" With the Magnificent Cartoon on "Wage Slavery" by Gordon Nye. "How You Waste Your Vote" A drawing by Ruger, With Text by Joshua Wanhope. "The Trust and the Cost of Living" By Charles Edward Russell. 245,000 Sold in 7 Days. Have your local order a supply at once and help bring the total to 500,000. Get busy and flood your locality with such leaflets as cannot but force the workers to realize that their only hope rests with the victory of the Socialist Party. ORDER AT ONCE PRICE, \$1.50 PER THOUSAND, EXPRESS COLLECT The New York Call 409 Pearl Street, New York

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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

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ADMIRABLE SELF-CONTROL

We notice that our calm, judicial-minded friends who several months ago were urging us to "suspend judgment" in the McNamara case, and assuring us that there would be "an absolutely fair trial," have not to all appearances had their equanimity disturbed in the least by the incidents which have occurred in the selection of the jury. Until the present time they have preserved a massive and dignified silence upon these episodes, which is doubtless due to the unusually high degree of respect they maintain for the courts, especially courts engaged in trying cases of this nature.

Yet without doubt it must have cost them some effort to suppress their natural indignation over rulings which admitted holders of the dynamite theory to the jury box and denied qualification to those who favored the gaseous hypothesis; also the seating of jurors who declared they believed the defendants guilty, and that it would require very strong evidence to remove that impression. No doubt our imperturbable friends and advisers are resting tranquilly in the hope that such strong evidence will be forthcoming, and have for that reason held their peace until the present.

And no doubt, also, the desperate protest of Attorney Darrow and his associates against the ruling of the court in these matters, have struck a sympathetic chord in their tender bosoms, though perhaps not forcibly enough to cause said chords to emit vibratory sounds of protest in harmonious response to those emitted by Darrow.

This noble spectacle of heroic self-control is so admirable and praiseworthy that it almost tempts us to pause in our headlong and unbalanced judgment, and survey its beautiful and noble proportions in detail and from every possible angle. There are just two considerations that prevent us carrying out that program. First, the exhibition was in a manner expected, and, second, an undue attention given to it might take our eyes off the main proceedings, cause us to overlook other incidents of a similar kind and impair to some extent the collection of notes we are taking concerning these preliminaries.

We hope, however, at a future date, when the pressure relaxes somewhat, to turn our gaze temporarily from the main exhibition and direct it upon this side show, paying to it the tribute that its merit exacts from all right-minded people who admire self-restraint under difficult circumstances.

And we shall try, also, to utter the thoughts that as yet remain unspoken, but which are undoubtedly struggling for verbal expression in these heroic breasts. We expect to find unbounded satisfaction in giving expression to the "voiceless wrath" of these silent ones. And in relieving ourselves, we hope to relieve them also, unless in the meantime they "bust" with suppressed indignation, a disaster which is happily, not probable, when all the conditions are taken into account.

TRUST MAGNATES GET FIVE YEARS

Virtually accepting the plan proposed by the Tobacco Trust for its own "dissolution," the government, through Attorney General Wickersham, specially reserves to itself the right, after the lapse of five years, to decide whether the hara-kiri has been properly performed, and if not, to see that the suicide is carried out on some other plan. Any plan, he declares, by which a trust is ordered to disembowel itself "must be more or less a matter of conjecture, and it is impossible for the court to determine in advance whether or not a plan which proposes to restore competitive conditions will actually accomplish the purpose intended."

Quite true. It is indeed a matter of conjecture that will keep everybody—the Tobacco Trust excepted—guessing for the next five years.

It isn't, therefore, quite so easy to restore competition as has been generally imagined. If it is to be restored at all, it can only arrive by the slow and painful process of evolution or when human nature is changed. Therefore a first installment trial of five years is necessary to decide whether competition shows any signs of commencing to begin to get ready to prepare for its conjectural arrival.

And if such sign is not given to this perverse generation, the five-year term can be utilized by preparing the public mind for the arrival and establishment of monopoly and combination instead, and reconciling the small business element to the new regime. If the trusts cannot be persuaded to commit hara-kiri, possibly the small business element might be induced to offer itself as a vicarious sacrifice in its stead, to die in order that the trusts may live. Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. It is also imperative, but this need not be insisted on until all other methods of persuasion have been exhausted.

And as Messrs. Olney, Gary, Perkins, Carnegie, et al., have already sounded the keynote leading up to the theme of the Passing of Competition, there is no reason why the symphony cannot be greatly enlarged, by impressing a host of minor performers, newspaper editors, journalists, magazine writers, lawyers, clergymen, trust busters, college professors and even politicians to join the swelling chorus, and drown the cries of the victims in the full-throated anthem which welcomes the coming and speeds the parting guest. If only that great musical virtuoso, Conductor Morgan, could be induced to give the signal for starting the performance, no delay would be necessary. They wait but for him.

Much may be done along this line in five years in training the public ear to the new melody that rings out the old and rings in the new.

And in the meantime Performer Wickersham himself may find a not unremunerative position in the chorus, as Performer Kellogg, who is now the director of the Steel Trust Protective Band, has already found.

And also in the meantime, Socialism will do the best possible under the circumstances to attract public attention, without any special fear that its voice will be drowned in the thunderous tones of the Grand March of Monopoly, and the joyous acclamations of the public.

ON THE ADVENT OF AN AMERICAN POPE

That rumor which is going the rounds that in addition to the three American prelates already slated for the red hat of the Cardinal, the near future may see the Papal Chair occupied by an American ecclesiastic, should not only be received with delight by all good American Catholics, but should also send a thrill of satisfaction and relief through the hearts of all good American capitalists as well.

It is not the first time that this rumor has been bruited around, and in every case it has been welcomed by the financial interests of the country as a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Some twenty years ago there was a rumor prevalent in the hustling city of Chicago, that His Holiness was about to abandon Rome as his headquarters and select a site in the suburbs of the Windy City from which to direct the religious destinies of the world. The enterprising plutocrats of the neighborhood at once got busy and even went so far as to decide the particular site on which the transferred pontificate should be located. This place was adjoining the historic city of Pullman, on the Calumet marshes. The intention was to present His Holiness free, gratis, with a tract of several thousand acres for the site of a new Vatican, a St. Peter's and other necessary premises, appurtenances and outhouses, and

Continued on columns 6 and 7, this page.

THE PRICE OF DIVIDENDS

KARL NEY IN THE ARBEITER-ZEITUNG.

All around the village were rolling fields and meadows and behind them a sweet smelling pine forest. Upon the right was a small graveyard, and on the left a little lake with its banks dotted with fisherman's huts, the roofs sloping to the ground. And in the midst of this sunny landscape there stood like a blot a place of hateful cupidity, the Bobinger Artificial Silk Works, in which for six months I stood at a loom, and drew silk thread from sticky colloidion.

Seen from a distance the works looked like a little city. Rows of low stone buildings, with flat glass roofs, ranged one after the other, the whole was inclosed by a wall, and overtopped by high chimneys. From the workrooms a continuous deep roar rolled over the country stillness like the noise of an approaching thunderstorm.

I worked in the spinning room, in which the colloidion, a mixture of alcohol, sulphuric acid and cotton, was worked into silk by glass capillaries, and the air was saturated with it that at first I always left the room like a drunken man, and came back to work the next morning with an aching head. All during the eleven hour day I suffered greatly from drowsiness, and it was only by degrees that I became accustomed to this atmosphere. But my high spirits and liveliness vanished as completely as those of all the others.

When I looked around me I had the feeling that something heavy was crushing down upon all of us. The others all appeared so remarkably depressed and timid. No one spoke, no one laughed. When the boss came in, with his rough orders and insulting manner, even to the old men, every one bent lower over the capillaries. And then the monotonous numbing roar of the looms; on the walls great tanks of compressed air which continually gave off bluish, hissing vapors.

Opposite to me stood a somewhat older workman, his face always serious, but in whom I could see no indication of repression. He was a native of Mannheim, and in spite of the general silence I soon noticed that his fellow workers anxiously avoided him. He worked quietly and evenly, and it was only to me that he raised his characteristic, searching eyes.

After I had been there a few days I asked him why the room was not better ventilated. The opening of a small window in the roof was certainly not enough for eighty men in a room filled with alcoholic fumes. He replied that the management did not care whether it was enough or not. The spinning required a certain temperature, and if it were sufficiently ventilated the room would have to be heated more. But the management feared the expense of that, although no industry paid fatter dividends than this one. And so the employees had to stand eleven hours in a room where work went on day and night. I once spoke to the doctor about the colloidion, but his cynicism always makes me but with rage. It was naturally of no use, for he is a stockholder in the company. Besides, what could I do if all the rest were satisfied.

Then came the signal for the change of reels, and he returned to his work. Now I knew why his fellow workers shunned him so anxiously. It was the same old story of villagers with a little piece of property, and of freemen who roamed the world.

A few days afterward, when work was over, I met the man from Mannheim again. We went through the asphalted alleys of the works, and he showed me the different shops. There was the silk house, where the cotton was boiled in alcohol, sulphuric acid and other things, and filled the room with a thick vapor which seemed to eat into the lungs. Then came the twisting room and reel room, where only women and girls worked, and the drying room for fresh spun silk. In the latter the workers were exposed to a continued danger; too great friction of the wooden boxes when being drawn into the room would surely cause an explosion of the great mass of easily inflammable silk, and hence the death of the workers. Such a catastrophe could easily be avoided, thought my guide, if the boxes were altered a little, or if the workers in the spinning room could work a little slower. But the reels were torn from the looms and thrown into the boxes so hastily that the ends of the threads hung out.

"That stone building back there," he continued, "is the tower. Whoever works in there is always looking insanely straight in the face. It is a secret part of the manufacture, and no one knows what materials are used in there. That room is the factory's Siberia; a man either leaves when sentenced to this punishment or stays to his ruin. So the management always assigns to this room any one who displeases them; whether by striving for better conditions, or merely because his poor old body is exhausted, and in account of his advanced age he cannot afford to leave. There such a one provides for a quite a welcome operative for this shunned department, and then they are soon rid of him."

"That might happen to you, too?" I asked.

"I believe so, too; but they can't shut my mouth that way," he replied.

In a rush of sympathy I grasped his hand.

One late summer evening I was sitting near the shore of the lake under an alder tree, the leaves rustling in soft caress. The sunlight danced over the quiet water, shone on sedge grass and reed, and lit up the shiny wings of a dragon fly. I breathed in the warm odor of the water which filled the evening air. All about me was deep peace. All except the low roar of the machines from the factory above.

Suddenly this stillness was broken by loud, strange cries, and I saw on the next street, which led from the factory to the village, a crowd of people running. In front of them ran a man who was only half-dressed and who swung his arms wildly about him. As they came nearer I noticed the man from Mannheim in the crowd and, calling him to me, asked him what it all meant.

"An old tower worker," he said, "whom the factory owners have got rid of, thanks to the lack of conscience of the factory physician."

When the disturbance had ceased we walked slowly along the brook, back to the village.

"I mean," he said later, "that the physician by a conscientious examination of the tower workers might have discovered some of the symptoms. But as it is, the poor unfortunates must fall victims to insanity. When I think that the same thing may happen to me, I shudder. But I cannot keep silent just for that. For there are conditions in the factory which a man would hope never to find in a civilized country. Not only the long workday and the shockingly low wages, even those being cut into by fines and penalties, but the conduct of the bosses and the foreman is so brutal that I never cease wondering at the slavish subsmissiveness which the people of Bobinger exhibit toward them. I could not do it, for I have known far better conditions and the people of Mannheim are not accustomed to be long-suffering. But the people here help to enslave themselves. After their day's work is over they solemnly compete with each other in doing favors for their 'superiors.' And so every evening sees them in the gardens of the villas planting beets, making paths and carting earth. I have repeatedly tried to show them how servile such acts are, and have told them how seriously they injure themselves. But their whole world is in Bobinger, they have never been outside its narrow limits."

He stood still a moment and pointed to the water.

"Those who strive here for better conditions are so thrown upon their own resources, so cut off from all the others, that they are of no more account than the waves. Courageous, light-hearted and strong; one rolls toward the shore to sink back into the mass a moment later, broken, timid and without strength.

"Even as a man from Mannheim?" I asked, smiling.

"Perhaps not quite so quickly as the rest," he replied with blazing eyes, and walked away.

Weeks passed by. As he had foreseen, the man from Mannheim was detailed to the tower and had to change his house so that I only saw him now and then for a moment. When I did I always looked closely at him with secret anxiety.

One morning my landlady called me earlier than usual. She told me excitedly that the silk in the drying room of the factory had caught fire. She had seen a sudden vivid flash and heard the characteristic noise of explosion. Four workers, among them three fathers of families, were lying, charred corpses, in the courtyard. I thought with anxiety of the man from Mannheim, feared that he might become too greatly excited, dressed myself quickly and ran.

It was a dull fall morning. The mist separated as I walked and closed in behind me, it stroked my cheeks like cold hands and cast broken shadows over the fields. When I reached the factory gate I stopped as if bewitched. A man stood in front of the office building and three great stones through the windows, so that the panes were falling to the ground in splinters. He did not try to get away until some of the workmen came rushing at him. Then he hurried through the gate, passing close to me, and I saw a white face and strange gleaming eyes, partly covered by his wild hair. I recognized the man from Mannheim and, terrified, called after him, but he did not hear me and sped down through the village streets, waving his arms wildly—a maniac.

THE RESCUE AT THE FIRE

By William J. Fielding.

The firemen brave came racing down the crowded asphalt street. With shouting, cursing voices drowned by the clatter of horses' feet. As they dashed to the scene of their labor, a burning house hard by. Which, in its ardent, blazing glory, lit up the starless sky.

There were engines, trucks and "Chemicals," the Salvage Corps and all. Which, with barely a moment's notice, had started at the call. Of a thrilling, piercing gong-ringing, a startling third alarm. Which had also drawn the populace, as if by a magic charm.

The burning house was a wealthy home in a section of refinement. Where classic buildings were laid out in unquestionable alignment. And where the general atmosphere was with fashion overflowing. And the luxury of endless riches in its splendor ever growing.

The residents of the district were of society's elite. And, as the cream of aristocracy, were in themselves replete. With ancient customs and traditions and superstitions of "best blood." Tracing back their progenitors to 't'other side of Noah's Flood.

'Twas at the hour when the theater crowds were hurrying home for the night. And all the curious were drawn along by the fire's alluring light. And they gazed in awe at the speed and skill with which the firemen toiled. As the ladders were deftly placed aloft and the girdles of nose uncoiled.

Streams were played on blazing windows; the smoke rose in an opaque cloud. And the air was filled with burning odors, marking, dropping in the crowd. The firemen worked with ceaseless effort, fighting fire with main and might. Striving with all their inborn ardor to lessen the losses of the night.

Many a priceless object of art, and tapestries famous in history— Besides the hoard of treasured antiques whose sources were mantled mystery— And the finest works of the modern school, collections world-wide and peerless.

Were saved from the hungry, engulfing flames by the Salvagers, bold and fearless.

Mid the excitement that prevailed when the fire was raging worst, There rushed from the faded building—like a phantom thing occurred— One of the daring, desperate firemen, and in his mighty arms he bore. The heavy weight of a fainting woman, that removed from an upper floor.

Madame Gilt was the rescued person, a lady famed for beauty's sake. Who retired early in the evening, suffering from a fearful headache; And she sought relief in soothing powders from the torments of the pain, But the opiate stuff benumbed her, in quieting her aching brain.

'Twas plainly seen she was bewildered, when very promptly she came to. As with uncertainty she gazed around her, calculating what to do: Or, as if looking for a missing creature, when suddenly she cried, "Aghast, what precious little darling!" And back into the building dashed.

The people shook with sheer amazement at the rashness of her action. But realized a child in danger was enough to cause distraction; And they scarcely moved for apprehension, hardly daring to glance up. When, at last, she dashed out, embracing—a bow-legged, brindie pup.

L'ENVOI.

As a leader in her circle, Madame Gilt was quite supreme, Full of the most fastidious notions which were held in high esteem; And it was with all remembered, 'pon the fire's glow, her calm survey, That the rearing of young children belonged to a more vulgar day.

THE "SUCCESSFUL" MAN

By WALTER ANDERSON

A toller there was who bemoaned his ill luck. And a pessimist soon he became, For he saw day by day that his business grew worse. And his health in result grew the same.

He took counsel from friends who said: "Cheer up, old boy. Don't you know there's a chance in these days. For a man to grow rich, so get down to hard work. And you'll find this advice always pays."

He struggled again, and again he fell flat. For he found that the dollars and cents That he earned in his shop at the end of the year Equaled just about half his expense.

And the cloud of the nocturnal hue came along— But attached to its inky black sides Was the old silvery lining—a positive proof That his wealth would amass in great strides.

So he got down to work and the money flowed in. In a regular colden stream. He worked early and late till the shekels and bills Topped the sum of his widest dream.

He retired at sixty, then went to the bank To deposit a few hundred more. But alas and alack! What a sorrowful day— Ten cops stood on guard at the door.

The bank had "zone up" and all that our friend Had to show for his labor of years Was a checkbook engraved in most beautiful style And a statement of banking arrears.

Our friend is no longer a pessimist sad, Though he lost all his "cash" in one day. For he now realizes the "system" is bad. And the cure is—the Socialist way.

THE HARRIMAN STRIKE

Editor of The Call:

The present strike on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines demonstrates beyond all question that the railway employees are not united in a compact organization. Here we have a strike of the shopmen, including blacksmiths, boiler makers, machinists, carmen, etc.

True, it is the most general strike of railway employees since the A. R. U. strike of 1894, but events have demonstrated that it is by far not general enough.

It is now more than three weeks old and the service on the lines affected is crippled to an extent that it is unsafe to ride on them for fear of break downs, wrecks, etc.; or to ship on them for fear of goods being lost or delayed.

An East St. Louis coal dealer complains that a car of coal intended for him had left Coulterville, Ill., on the 7th of October and had not yet reached East St. Louis, a distance of forty-six miles. The company had no trace of the car. Another instance was called to my attention where a fellow had several thousand dollars worth of potatoes on the road for several weeks which could not be located.

It is needless for Messrs. Markham or Park to tell the public that the service is not crippled, for people who are traveling or shipping goods over their lines know better.

But that is not the point. This strike could be over, all the inconveniences obviated and many a scrub out of the hospital, did the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen on the strike bound lines do their duty towards their fellow railway workers.

If ever the railway men of the Harriman interests had a golden opportunity to form a union that would be of real value to them, that opportunity is now.

I often wonder what an engineer thinks of himself who will haul a train bearing seals who is undermining the trade union movement. How could a fireman feel, when he is shoveling coal into a locomotive, pulling a train of cars bearing seals to take the place of their fellow railway employees. And how must a conductor and a brakeman feel, handling a train carrying seals to snatch the bread out of the mouths of the wives and children of their fellow workers. And all this is done in the name of unionism. Can they look themselves squarely in the face without the blush of shame coming across their cheeks? Hardly so.

The engineer, fireman, conductor, brakeman and the rest who are now at work in the railway service on the strike bound lines should understand that the fight is not one so much involving wages and conditions as it is the right to organize along industrial lines.

The railroads are determined not to allow their employees to organize along lines on which the railroads are organized. When an attack is made by a railroad on any craft in the railway service the railroad does not divide itself so that just a part of its strength is used to defeat the union of that particular craft. Not much! The whole force of the road or system is brought into action against that particular craft organization.

The railroads go farther; the entire power of the railroad monopoly is mobilized in the form of a General Managers' Association, and the railway men should learn a lesson from their masters.

The railway men who are still at work on the lines affected by the strike under the order of the System Federation should walk out as one man and help their comrades on to victory.

With every engineer, fireman, conductor, brakeman and switchman lending his post the strike would be settled in less than a week. Yes, in forty-eight hours, and the prolonged sacrifice, the inconvenience to the traveling and shipping public, the possible loss of life through wrecks because of crippled machinery, would be halted.

But railway men will say, these men have agreements and are you going to advocate the abrogation of those agreements? Self protection is the first law of nature, and if the railroads are bent upon crushing out the life of the organization, and if they are going to put the public in jeopardy, it cannot be an abrogation of agreements, but the doing of a duty the railroad employees owe to society.

A contract between organized labor and organized capital was never intended (at least not by organized labor) as an instrument to be used by an employer to

then the adjoining territory was to be bought cheap by the said enterprising capitalists, who confidently looked for a mammoth boom in real estate when His Holiness should notify his gracious acceptance of their gift. Mr. Philip D. Armour, of the most energetic and prominent citizens in the country, was reported as declaring that not less than \$100,000,000 would be realized on the transaction, and that as a business proposition it was simply without equal in the land.

Of course, nothing came of this, though the newspapers it considerable boosting at the time, and the Chicago real estate dealers seemingly looked upon it as quite within the bounds of possibility, being, as every one knows, highly practical men. In a year or two afterward, they had a strike in Pullman as a lute, and it kept them as much interested for the time being as the anticipated coming of the Pope.

Though it is not likely that the Eternal City will ever be done as the headquarters of the great Roman Church, nevertheless an American Pope would be a considerable boon to the business men of this country. He couldn't, of course, make for them in real estate speculations, but he could help them in their aid as a barrier against the growing and menacing socialism that is pervading the land at present, and as the church—unlike this very manner, it can be readily seen that the inauguration of an American Pope would most decidedly strengthen the position which is sadly needed at present, and little persuasion would be necessary.

The fact, too, that the three prelates selected for the Cardinals are all gentlemen with their faces turned toward the past, their selection publicly and triumphantly announced as "a blow for modernism," is also a matter for satisfaction from the standpoint of big business.

What this might mean for us Socialists we are enabled to template with considerable philosophic calmness, induced partly by the experience of European countries, such as Italy, many, France, Austria and others. And while we do not yet welcome an American Pope as an asset to our propaganda, we confident that in any event we shall be permitted to stay here and grow up with the country, as has been our confirmed habit for years past.

BEFORE YOU GO TO THE LAND

A BOOK REVIEW

By EDWIN WEBB

The "back to the land" movement is inducing many a person to take the management of a farm only without any training, work, but also without any notion of the equipment that is necessary for a fair degree of efficiency. A city man who is uninitiated in agricultural farming is very liable to undertake the making of a farm with an equipment that is entirely inadequate, or else to buy a considerable portion of available funds in purchasing that will be practically useless.

Of especial interest, therefore, to city men or women who are contemplating a move countryward, is a (free) government publication, entitled "Minor Articles of Farm Management," which is known as the Plant Industry Circular No. 284, District Division of Publications, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

This circular contains a tabular summary of the necessities of a farm of thirty-three acres in Ohio. It is designed to show the relative importance of the various items and approximately what is required for a complete equipment.

The first column shows the percentage of the whole number from which each article was taken in the inventories.

In column 2 is shown the average number of each article found in the inventories of the farms which report the same.

In column 3 is the number of the inventories which suggest the average for each article. The inventories suggest a complete general farm equipment obtained in Ohio.

In column 4 figures are given the first cost of the various items, the price of all being included, even though all of them are not recommended for use.

The total cost of the various articles suggested is extended in column 5 to \$27,610. This amount, however, does not include the cost of wagons, machinery or other articles, which on account of their value would be classified as "major importance," but is included in the miscellaneous items.

Mr. City-man-sick-of-his-work, "on the land" is but a small part of the battle. To maintain a farm on the land you must have a knowledge of machinery and tools, and you must know how to use, adjust and repair them. Look into the matter carefully before you throw up your hands and say, "You hate so."

ON THE ADVENT OF AN AMERICAN POPE

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

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