

The emancipation of the Working Class must be accomplished by the workers themselves.

300 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

Vol. 5—No. 249.

# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1912.

Socialists have no interests separate and apart from the Working Class as a whole.

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

Price Two Cents

## WALDO LETTER WILL BE USED BY HAYES

### Suspended Police Inspector to Back Up Anti-Raid Assertion.

A hint of the strength of the defense former Inspector Cornelius G. Hayes is building to refute the charge made against him of having made the statement to Commissioner Waldo was given yesterday when a letter written to Chief Magistrate McAdoo by Commissioner Waldo was made public.

Hayes was demoted and suspended for having maintained that his instructions from Commissioner Waldo were not to raid disorderly houses without orders from headquarters. The letter which Hayes' friends argue supports his claim was written by Commissioner Waldo in answer to a letter from Chief Magistrate McAdoo asking some questions which had been suggested by the examination of Chief Charles Nelson before Magistrate Corrigan when Nelson refused to give a warrant on a disorderly house.

The letter follows:

Police Department, City of New York, Office of the Commissioner, July 22, 1912.

Dear Judge:—I have your letter of July 20. Under the present regulations of the department it is not permitted to enter alleged gambling houses, saloons, or illegal houses of prostitution for the purpose of obtaining evidence.

All work in connection with the enforcement of law against places of this character is entrusted to a special squad, known as the "Central Squad."

The police officer had no right to refuse to serve a warrant at the request of a Magistrate. I hope you are having a pleasant vacation and to see you upon your return. Sincerely yours, R. WALDO, Police Commissioner.

Have you pointed to the refusal of Nelson to serve the warrant as evidence that there was an order in the department prohibiting members of the uniformed force from entering disorderly houses. As has been mentioned, it was Mayor Gaynor's idea that evidence against disorderly houses should not be gathered in this manner, as it led to the "contaminated" of the police.

## TRIDENT CROWD HEARS EMIL SEIDEL

TRIDENT, N. J., Sept. 4.—Socialist Presidential Candidate Emil Seidel addressed an enthusiastic audience that filled the local Masonic Temple. In view of the fact that he was in the State of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Seidel took special occasion to show that Governor Wilson was different in his attitude toward the masses than his fellow capitalist candidates, Taft and Roosevelt.

## ALDERMEN ARRAIGNED.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 4.—While the examination of Alderman Lynch, accused of going on in the Police Court today, the arraignment of Alderman Glinnan, Tony Brozo and Josephowski, bound over by Justice for graft charges, was on in the Municipal Court.

## 7,000 HEAR DEBS AT OAKLAND, CAL.

Addresses Giant Open Air Meeting in Pacific Park—J. Stitt Wilson Also Speaks.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 4.—More than 7,000 persons greeted Eugene V. Debs, Socialist Presidential candidate, when he addressed an extraordinarily successful outdoor meeting in Pacific Park yesterday.

This State is experiencing a spell of unusually cold weather, which is necessitating an almost general recourse to overcoats. It was hoped by the old party politicians that the slump in the temperature, in view of the fact that Debs was to speak in the open air, would affect the success of the meeting. But they were more than disappointed.

Debs' appearance upon the platform was the signal for the thrilling ovation which uniformly greets the Socialist candidate. The air reverberated with repeated shouts of "Debs," hats were thrown on high, handkerchiefs fluttered in the breeze, while valley upon valley of applause thundered forth.

Debs was in good shape and made a characteristically eloquent address which was frequently interrupted by the enthusiastic thousands. He was introduced by J. Stitt Wilson, Socialist Mayor of Berkeley and candidate for Congress in the 6th District. Wilson, backed by the Socialist party organization, is making a splendid fight and the prospects for his election are bright. He held the big park crowd for almost an hour until Debs put in an appearance.

## HARDIE SPEAKS TONIGHT IN BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 4.—This city is all anticipation over the meeting which is to be held tomorrow night in Eagles' Hall, and at which J. Keir Hardie, Socialist member of Parliament and leader in the House of Commons of the Independent Labor party, will be the principal speaker. Hardie will be in this country and Canada for a period of about six weeks, during which time he will deliver a series of speeches under the auspices of the Socialist party. The meeting tomorrow night will be one of this series.

Local Socialists are enthusiastic over the effect of the speech which was delivered here by Theodore Roosevelt on Labor Day. It has actually had the effect of hurrying the Roosevelt party and of centering further favorable attention on the Socialist cause. The Roosevelt meeting was very much of a fiasco. The attendance was extremely poor, and the third term distinguished himself by the manner in which he dodged questions which were thrown at him principally by the many Socialists in his audience.

## STEAMBOAT COMPANIES KICK AT REGULATIONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—In response to a call of Secretary of Commerce and Labor Engel, the Executive Committee of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Service will meet in this city next Friday to consider complaints from numerous steamboat companies against what they declare to be "stringent regulations" in regard to life saving equipment. Owners of excursion boats, ferries and other vessels engaged in interstate traffic claim they are "burdened" by the large number of lifeboats, rafts and other life saving equipment and have appealed to the Secretary "for relief."

## INJUNCTION AIMED AT THREE-CENT LINE FAILS

Supreme Court Justice Kelby, of Brooklyn, yesterday handed down a decision denying the application of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and associated roads for an injunction restraining the Brooklyn Edison Company from supplying electric power to the Manhattan Three-Cent Line, which is to operate over the new Manhattan Bridge. The court clerk filed the document, a little before 2 o'clock, when the Three-Cent Line started its cars going across the bridge. The company has had everything in readiness to operate immediately in the event the court's decision should be favorable.

## SOCIALISTS PINCHED FOR HISSING KAISER

ZURICH, Sept. 4.—For hissing the Kaiser, who is here to see the Swiss Army maneuvers, two Italian Socialists were arrested today. They will be held, charged with disorderly conduct, until after his departure and then probably freed. The authorities are much worried concerning the Kaiser's safety. Swiss law does not permit the arbitrary imprisonment of men who commit some actual offense. It is known that several bitter foes of the monarchial institution are at large in Zurich and the Kaiser's guards are fearful of an attack on the visitor.

## RUSSIAN SAILORS SEIZ WARSHIPS

### Crews at Sebastopol Revolt and Begin Bombarding the Forts.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.—THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAILY CHRONICLE SAYS THE CREWS OF THE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL MUTINIED AND BOMBARDED THE FORTS, WHICH REPLIED, AND SANK ONE OF THE SHIPS.

FIRING WAS GOING ON VIGOROUSLY WHEN THE TELEGRAM WAS SENT FROM SEBASTOPOL. ONE OF THE CRUISERS FLED AND ARRIVED AT BARGAS, BULGARIA.

The sailors have not yet forgotten the days of the Kriaz Potomkin, which in 1905 declared a mutiny in Sebastopol, and under the leadership of its officer Captain Smith started to fire on the government vessels. While on the Potomkin there were many "loyals" who still believed in the Little Father, the men on these battleships seem to be true to their class.

The Socialist revolutionary party of Russia has for some time been conducting an agitation among the navy men, and revolutionary sentiment is at the highest pitch among them now. It is likely that other battleships will join in the mutiny within a short while.

The revolution would not have broken out as fast as it did were it not for the fact that the government recently arrested and ordered the execution of nineteen sailors on charges of being revolutionists.

This aroused the navy men, and a repetition of the revolution of 1905 is expected at any moment.

While in 1905 the revolution and mutiny was not prearranged, it is said that this time the men have all been trained how to carry on the fight for the overthrow of the monarchy, and something big is promised by the revolutionary leaders.

## POSTMASTERS MEET IN ATLANTIC CITY

Wm. R. Spilman Advocates Inauguration of Parcels Post—Says It Would Cut Down R. R. Business.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 4.—The establishment of the parcels post will be the most crushing blow that could be inflicted upon the express companies. It would take away 20 per cent of their business inside of a year, declared William R. Spilman, superintendent of the city delivery of the Federal Postoffice Department, in advocating the inception of this branch before 200 delegates from every section of the country at the opening session of the National Association of Postmasters of the First Class at the Hotel Rudolf tonight.

C. H. Buckler, chief of the registered mail division, argued for better observance of the rules in his department, suggesting a number of reforms that would obviate much of the dissatisfaction now prevalent among senders of this class.

## DIPLOMATS IN CUBA DEMAND PROTECTION

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The Minister from Uruguay, who is the dean of the diplomatic corps here, this morning handed Secretary of State Sanguily a joint note from the representatives here of foreign countries, which presumably inquired as to what measures Cuba intended to take to guarantee the safety of the diplomats and their protection against newspaper slanders.

## MEN AND YOUTHS SUITS.

Values \$10, \$15, \$20, on sale this week for \$5, \$7.50, \$10, by John Marsa, Union Clothier, 571 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Adv.



WILLIAM MALLY.

## WILLIAM MALLY HAS PASSED AWAY

### Veteran Socialist and Newspaper Man Succumbs to Grim Destroyer.

William Mally, formerly National Secretary of the Socialist party, and for several months past associate editor of the Metropolitan Magazine, died at his home, 361 West 27th street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

His death was caused by diabetes, for which he had been under medical care for two years, and from which he had actually been suffering for a much longer time.

He had failed very much during the summer, but continued his work till Tuesday morning. At 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, after one of the violent attacks of pain to which he had been subject, he fell into a state of unconsciousness from which he emerged only for a few minutes before his death.

Mally is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bertha Howell Mally.

The funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock next Sunday afternoon at the Labor Temple, 243-247 East 54th street, from where the casket will proceed to the Fresh Pond Crematory, at Fresh Pond, L. I. Further details about the funeral arrangements will be published tomorrow.

## SKETCH OF MALLY'S CAREER.

William Mally was of Irish parentage, but was born in Pittsburg, Pa., November 22, 1871. When he was less than 3 years old the family returned to the Old World, residing for seven or eight years in Crampsey, near Glasgow, Scotland, and then for another six years in Liverpool.

From his earliest days the boy was accustomed to poverty and hardship, and even in childhood his mind began to revolt against social injustice. Through the heroic devotion of his mother—whom some New York City mothers still remember, and of whom he always spoke with reverent tenderness—he obtained a few years' schooling. The schools of England and Scotland, at that time, however, were wretched affairs, presided over by ignorant and brutal masters, and it may be said that William Mally was practically a self-educated man.

At the age of 17 he returned to this country, where he worked for a while in Illinois and afterward in the coal mines of Alabama. It was then that he first came into touch with the labor movement. During the great strike in the Birmingham district in 1893, Mally showed himself an able and tireless organizer. There are many miners in that region, both white and black, who came into the union under his influence.

He had been too troublesome to the bosses to have a chance to continue in the district after the strike. He left the State and the mining industry, though he ever afterward kept up the most lively interest in the affairs of the United Mine Workers.

## HIS FIRST NEWSPAPER WORK.

For a time he found employment as a teamster in Nashville, Tenn., where he was active in the labor movement and helped to edit the Journal of Labor. Two or three years later he removed to Jersey City, where he was living with his mother at the time when he entered the Socialist movement.

In fact, Mally had become a Socialist in the coal mines. He had followed with enthusiastic hope the career of the American Railway Union, and was already urging the necessity

## ALDERMAN ARRESTED ON EXTORTION CHARGE

### Percy L. Davis and Another Man Accused of Holding Up Women.

Percy L. Davis, Republican Alderman from the 13th Assembly District, and a man who said he was Eben J. Owens, of 170 Wadsworth avenue, were arrested last night on the charge of extortion.

They were arrested in the home of Mrs. Eva B. Carroll, 2 Pinehurst avenue, after a transaction to which three detectives were listening.

The plan to arrest the men had been fixed by the District Attorney's office, where Mrs. Carroll told her story some days ago.

Two detectives from the St. Nicholas avenue station, and one man from the District Attorney's office were assigned to the case, and early yesterday evening they went to Mrs. Carroll's home, which is in the Arrowhead apartments.

Two of the men hid in a closet, and the other hid in a rear room. Davis and Owens came to the apartment by appointment.

Mrs. Carroll alleges that some time ago Davis came to her and said that a former servant of hers had made a long affidavit which reflected seriously on her character and that of her daughter, Mrs. Engel. She charges that he offered to get this document to a campaign fund which would help him in his ambition to be elected to Congress.

After the detectives had heard and seen enough they arrested both Davis and Owens.

They said that Mrs. Carroll gave to Davis a check for \$5,000. When he got that, they say, he said it was his campaign, and he insisted that she give him some money for Owens. He wanted \$15 for Owens, they allege, and this Mrs. Carroll had ready in marked money. Then the detectives arrested the two men.

## HEBREW BUTCHERS WILL STRIKE THIS MORNING

About 300 Hebrew butchers will go on strike this morning as a result of the refusal of the Hebrew Master Butchers' Association to grant the workers and increase in wages of 20 per cent and recognition of their union. This action is the result of a meeting of the union held at its headquarters, 85 East 45th street, last night.

It is expected that about 500 nonunion men who are employed in kosher butcher shops on the East Side will strike in sympathy with the other workers. The union filed the demands of the workers on the bosses about a month ago and gave them ample time to reply to the demands.

A number of the bosses wanted to grant the demands, but refused the request of the union that their employees be permitted to go out to picket the struck shops after the busy hours in the shops. The union then met and ordered the walk-out to take effect this morning.

E. Zalmanovich, organizer of the union, declared that this is the most opportune time to strike, as it is on the eve of the Hebrew holidays, and the bosses will not be able to get along without their workers for any length of time.

## GLOVE WORKERS WILL HOLD MASS MEETING

A general meeting of the International Glove Workers' Union will be held at Horstman's Hall, 241 West 17th street, next Monday night to discuss the question of carrying on a strike against the Coney Glove Works. Thirty-five men are on strike against this firm, demanding the abolition of the payment of 90 cents per week to help defray the expense of the elevator man, and that they be paid the same prices for cutting gloves as are paid in Gloversville, N. Y.

H. T. Keating and G. Cornuani, organizers of the American Federation of Labor, and H. Kantor, of the Glove Workers' Union, will address the meeting. The strikers appeal to all glove workers to stay away from the Coney shop until the strike is settled.

## SPANISH CITY HIT BY GENERAL STRIKE

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 4.—The general strike in the town of Tolosa, which was proclaimed a week ago yesterday, went into effect today. All the factories and paper mills have been closed.

## STORM CONTINUES ALONG THE OHIO

### Relief Being Rushed to Stricken Region, and Railroads Are Making Hasty Repairs to Lines.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 4.—Heavy rains that fell last night in Washington County and in parts of West Virginia, along the Ohio River, added to the destruction wrought by Sunday night's storm. The rains continue to fall in torrents, with no prospect of abatement. Hundreds have been added to the host of homeless, who have seen raging streams carry their homes away. Relief is being sent into the stricken region.

The Wheeling Board of Trade today raised \$10,000. An appeal has been sent to Governor Glasscock, of West Virginia, and State aid is assured. At Wellsburg, Follansbee, W. Va.; Martins Ferry, and Steubenville, Ohio, public subscriptions are being raised.

The Associated Charities in Pittsburgh and Wheeling have arranged for the shipment of food and clothing. As no railroad or trolleys are running in the flooded district, great caravans of wagons are carrying supplies, toiling over the mountain roads.

In Washington and Green counties and in the Pocahontas district of West Virginia many of the great coal mines have been flooded and thousands of miners are out of work.

The Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and Wabash railroads, however, are offering all these men work by pairing the miles of track swept away by the concrete bridges on the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio were washed out last night.

The Wabash Railroad announced today that the losses to that road in Washington County alone would exceed \$150,000. Six miles of the Wabash Pittsburgh terminal were shifted last night by Peters Creek.

Coal operators in Washington, Greene, Fayette, Westmoreland and Cambria counties have during the last three weeks taken out of Pittsburgh practically all the big mine pumps that were held in stock here. At many of the mines it will be weeks before the water is pumped out and mining resumed.

## SIX MORE BOSSES SIGN WITH FURRIERS

The rank of the Fur Manufacturers' Association continues to break. Yesterday six more members of the boss organization signed agreements with the union, granting all the demands made by the strikers, including the ironical clause for recognition of the union and the payment for all legal holidays.

The names of the employees who signed agreements with the union cannot be revealed at present on account of a promise made by the Settlement Committee that their names will not be made public. The committee negotiated for settlements with several employers last night, and it is expected that agreements will be reached with them this morning.

Merer London, legal adviser to the Fur Workers' Union, was in a happy mood when seen last night. "The situation is bright," he declared. "The strike will be settled. The strikers are holding out fine, and they are bound to win."

Two strikers were arrested last night while they were trying to induce one of the scabs employed by S. Weiner & Co., 124 West 26th street, to go along with them to the headquarters of the union. The arrests were made at the behest of the bosses. One of the pickets is a brother-in-law of one of the bosses, and the thugs took precautions that he be arrested.

## ARREST TWO SOCIALIST SPEAKERS IN JERSEY

Two Socialist speakers were arrested in West Hoboken, N. J., last night. They were Frederick Kraft, of Richfield Park, N. J., and George Harkness, of Camden, N. J. The arrests were made by Patrolman Jacko of the West Hoboken station. Both speakers were released in the custody of a local Socialist. They will receive a hearing before Recorder Volner in the Town Hall, Charles street and Clinton avenue, tonight.

The meeting at which the arrests occurred was being held on the corner of De Motz street and Summit avenue. The policemen approached Kraft and asked him for his permit. Kraft replied he didn't need a permit to speak and continued with his address, after which he was placed under arrest, charged with obstructing the traffic. Harkness, who took his place, was also arrested. Ludwig Gettmann, who acted as chairman, mounted the stand and announced that another meeting would be held on the same corner tonight.

The large crowd followed the arrested speakers, cheering them. Many of the audience will be witnesses at the hearing tonight for the speakers.

## NO SCABS IN STRIKE OF SAND TEAMSTERS

The delivery of sand and excavating material, which was cut off last Wednesday, when the teamsters struck to enforce a demand for higher wages and fewer working hours, continued at a standstill yesterday.

## BALDWIN 'GUARDS' SNEAKING FROM THE PAINT CREEK ZONE

### Miners' Families Pass First Peaceful Night in Months.

Refreshed by sound sleep—the first they had experienced since last April—5,000 miners and thousands of women and children awoke today believing that the day of the brutal and depraved mine guards in West Virginia is over.

They had retired last night confident that they would not be kicked from their humble cot by the guards. Through the night they slept under the protection of martial law, proclaimed yesterday for the first time in the history of West Virginia.

The return of the troops had caused a general exodus of the mine guards. Deprived of their guns they are beating a hasty retreat, fearing that the miners may visit just retribution upon them for their brutality while they had the upper hand. All trains leaving the district have a gang of the Baldwin guards aboard.

Governor Glasscock's commission went to Paint Creek Junction today to begin taking testimony. The Governor asked the commission to probe every phase of the mine situation in the Kanawha coal field, including the brutalities on the part of the private mine guards. They will also take testimony from the miners.

The commission is composed of Bishop P. J. Donahue, of the Catholic diocese of Wheeling; S. L. Walker, of Fayetteville, lawyer and militia captain; Fred O. Rife, of Charleston, State Tax Commissioner.

Three hundred families cast out of their homes by the guards are living in tents on the hillside in Paint Creek.

Babies are sick from exposure and the insanitary conditions. Winter is coming and fearful suffering is feared. The babies will be produced as exhibits before Governor Glasscock's commission.

The raiding of the mining companies' fortifications by the troops, and the capturing of seven Colt rapid fire machine guns, thousands of rifles, revolvers, police clubs and rounds of ammunition, has caused the mine operators dire consternation.

The mine bosses have always declared that they held much ammunition or artillery in the collieries, and asserted that they only had about fifty of the Baldwin guards.

From good authority it has been ascertained that the mine owners had imported more than 500 of the Baldwin guards. These are now rapidly leaving the district, and the struggle between the miners and the operators will settle down to a peaceful waiting game. The miners are confident that the strike will soon end with victory on their side.

It is the first time that West Virginia had asserted its authority to the extent of dealing out a semblance of equal treatment to the miner, the mine operator and his guard. Heretofore the miners have not been considered on the same terms.

The declaration of martial law means that all persons, mine guards as well as miners and others, must disarm.

"We are for martial law," said President Cairns, of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 10, today. "We also ask that no more be brought into the district to operate the mines. We are opposed to the importation of men and to our being prevented from asking them, as citizens of this country, to join the union."

"We are for the preservation of law and order, and have offered our assistance to the authorities in ferreting out the offenses that have been committed in the past."

"We do not mean to say these offenses will not occur under martial law. We think they will not, but we mention them in defining our position. We only want equal rights."

## PROPOSE \$50,000,000 COMBINE OF TROLLEYS

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Proposals to merge all the important trolley lines in Central New York, the New York Street Railway Corporation today secured from the Public Service Commission an order for a hearing at Syracuse on September 10.

### EX-CONVICT MORSE RETURNS TO STREET

#### After Rapid "Recovery" Former Ice King Seeks Financial Rehabilitations.

After a surprisingly rapid recovery since his release a few months ago from the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, where it was said by his friends who fought for his freedom that he was near death due to the confinement, Charles W. Morse, who will go down to immortal infamy as the man who made a great fortune by the one-time fortune by selling ice at exorbitant prices during the heat of summer to poverty stricken families on the sweltering East Side, returned yesterday to his former habitat, Wall street, where he will make an effort to regain his former financial status.

Morse has opened offices at 43 Exchange place, the point from which he carried on his speculations in the days when the mention of his name conjured up the vision of distraught mothers and helpless babies dying for the want of the ice, the dispensation of which he controlled.

The former banker and ice king will make his fight for re-establishment through the Morse Securities Company, which, it is believed, represents the "odds and ends" of his investments in his days of wealth.

It is understood that one of the ramifications of the Morse Securities Company will be a new steamship line, to be known as the Morse Transportation Company. It was in this field that the catastrophe of the panic of 1907 was eminently successful.

The Morse Steamship Company, it is said, will be only part of a system to cover the whole Atlantic Coast, but will operate first between Boston and Maine.

Terminal have been secured, and Morse is planning to build four luxurious steamships similar to the Harvard and Yale.

One thing it is probable Morse will not do. He will not attempt in the future to pit himself against the Morgan group, which did not try to aid him when he went to the federal penitentiary five years ago to appease popular clamor. He has since learned his place, it is believed, and will content himself with much smaller game than was heretofore the object of his aspirations.

After a warm fight the committee decided not to take definite action in regard to the result of the primary until the subcommittee can make its report.

### WANT LIFEBOATS FOR ONE-HALF THE CREW

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The government has issued the draft of a set of rules for life saving at sea which will be embodied in a bill on the reassembling of Parliament. The chief points in the rules are:

That all ocean-going passenger ships shall carry enough lifeboats sufficient for all the passengers and for at least one-half the crew; that the life boats shall have an ignition apparatus, and that the existing rule whereby the number of boats is allowed to be lessened when a ship has watertight compartments be abrogated.

The rules include directions as to the construction, the placing in davits and the launching of lifeboats. The rules will go into operation on January 1, 1913. A bill compelling the installation of wireless apparatus on certain classes of ships is being prepared.

### SIGNAL CORPS TO BORDER.

Will Aid Brigadier General Steever in Maintaining Communications.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Company I of the Signal Corps was today ordered to proceed from its station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, to the Mexican border, to assist Brigadier General Steever in maintaining communication along the boundary line.

General Steever reported need of signal troops several days ago. The commanding officer at Fort Russell will ask General Steever as to what point along the border he wishes the signal company to go.

### PAPER FOUNDED FOR FILIPINO FREEDOM

#### Delegate Quezon to Publish Magazine in Interest of Liberty for His Constituents.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Manuel L. Quezon, Delegate in Congress from the Philippines, announced today that he will begin soon the publication of a magazine in the interests of the propaganda seeking independence for the Philippine Islands.

Quezon states that he has received such encouragement from Democratic members of Congress that he is convinced the time is ripe for his publication, which will be known as the "People." It is his expectation that the Jones bill providing independence for the Philippines in 1921 will be passed by the House at the next session and he hopes for its passage by the Senate at an early date.

The new magazine will, of course, have no support from the United States Government, and Quezon states that it was decided upon without consultation with the officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. In his foreword, Quezon, as editor, says: "To promote the great cause of Philippine independence, to clear away any current misconceptions respecting the character of the Filipino people and their capacity for government, to show the practicability and desirability of setting up an independent republic, these are the objects of the Philippine people. Filipinos occupy many high positions under the insular government. Local governments are almost limited in sphere of action and do not satisfy or represent the higher aspirations of the Filipino people. They desire an independent national existence, free from alien domination, responding directly to their ideals and sentiments."

### WINCHESTER SLAVES ARE ORGANIZING FAST

(Special to The Call.)  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 4.—Walter Eggesman, organizer for the Brotherhood of Machinists, who has been busy in this city for the past few weeks trying to organize the workers employed by the Winchester Arms Company, this noon addressed one of the largest meetings that has ever been held in this city. All the workers employed in the Winchester shop turned out to the meeting and Eggesman had the time of his life trying to make himself heard by all who came out to hear him.

A number of applications for membership were received after the meeting, despite the fact that the company had spies in the crowd watching the speaker and the workers. The meeting was such a great success that after Eggesman was through he was asked to hold another meeting tomorrow, and as a result another noonday meeting will be held in front of the shop.

A meeting will also be held at the Central Green tomorrow evening. The brotherhood has several organizers in this city in an effort to organize the Winchester slaves and those employed by the Sargent Lock Company and the Cowles Hardware Company. Among those who held successful meetings were W. R. Canille, Robert M. Lackey, Walter Eggesman and J. L. Ryan. The workers from the latter two plants have approached the brotherhood organizers and asked them for assistance to form a union.

Many of them have already joined the brotherhood, while others are contemplating joining at some future date. The wages in all the plants around here are near the starvation point and the workers are ripe for organization.

### "PEKIN'S" OWNER AND EMPLOYEES ARE HELD

Nathan Fernandez, proprietor of the Pekin Restaurant, 1576 Broadway, and four of his employes, who were arrested on warrants in a raid by State Excise Commissioner Farley's agents on the night of August 30 for selling liquors after hours, waived examination in the West Side Police Court before Magistrate House yesterday and were held for trial in Special Sessions. Fernandez, who appeared as Nate Fonten in two warrants, was released in \$2,000 bail and his employes were each admitted to bail in \$1,500. They were Henry Neumar, Albert Kaufman, Sam Sun, a Chinese, and Gregory Mendoza.

It has been announced that proceedings have been begun to bring about the revocation of licenses for thirty places in Manhattan, including the Pekin, raided by the excise men. The revocations asked for include Joe's, 208 West 41st street; Oxford Garden, 381-383 West 125th street; Avon, 4108 Broadway; Green Turtle, 155 West 44th street, and Reno, 28 West 20th street.

### EDDIE FOY HELD FOR TRIAL.

Children's Society Thinks His Family Too Young for the Stage.

Eddie Foy, the comedian, surprised Magistrate Breen in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning when he appeared to answer a charge of violating the law by allowing his children to appear on the stage without a permit. Foy and seven of his eight youngsters have been doing a vaudeville turn for two weeks and the Children's Society got after him and had him summoned to court.

### "WORKINGMEN" GREET WILSON AT GRUB FEST

#### Six Labor "Representatives" and Host of Cheap Politicians in Political Confab.

The old political Rip Van Winkle, otherwise known as the tariff, was again dragged out last night from the graveyard of political issues, and dressed up with the latest adjectives by Woodrow Wilson, Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He was held up before what was intended to be a "representative labor gathering," at a "Workingmen's Dollar Dinner," at the Yorkville Casino.

Workingmen were conspicuously absent from the dinner. Save for half a dozen labor misleaders, who were seated in the front as a reminder to the audience that it was a "workingmen's" affair, the audience consisted of politicians and would-be politicians and ladies, whose evening gowns indicated that they are foreign to the working class.

Wilson's speech, which lasted almost an hour, dealt principally with the tariff "question" and the advocacy of an American merchant marine. He also found time to throw a few eloquent bouquets at labor and "labor's rights to share in the material prosperity of our country." But he did not forget to remind labor that it could not exist one day without being "captained" by great "captains of industry."

In one part of his speech he unconsciously affirmed the Socialist contention that the workers are being robbed of the major portion of their product, that they cannot buy back what they produce. In support of his plea for a reduction of the tariff he pointed out that today our domestic markets are being overcrowded with commodities and he predicted the time when the market would be so glutted as to throw the whole industrial system into convulsions.

He maintained that the opening of foreign markets for the great surplus of American products was the only avenue of escape from what he termed as the breakdown of government by the people. Chauncey M. Depew made the same statement some ten years ago.

Cornelius Ford, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, was one of the speakers, and was full of praise for Wilson, whom he declared to be the only friend of labor. In praising the State of New Jersey as the "State that is second to none in up-to-date labor legislation," he forgot that Perth Amboy, Passaic, Roosevelt and some other towns in which striking workers were given an object lesson in "Jersey justice" by being shot down were within the confines of the labor-loving State—New Jersey—of which Wilson is the Governor.

Congressman William Sulzer took a half hour to tell the audience of his "twenty-five years of arduous work in the interests of labor." He also "revealed the secret" that labor was the nation's most valuable asset, and almost created a sensation when he informed the audience that he was quite sure that if the workers were to refrain from work for only six months this nation would be in an awful predicament.

### DEBS GIVEN GREAT RECEPTION IN RENO

(Special to The Call.)  
RENO, Nev., Sept. 4.—This city today gave Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist party candidate for the Presidency, a rousing welcome.

The local Socialists had everything arranged and the meeting held here was a revelation. The house was packed to the doors, and many were turned away disappointed.

Enthusiasm was at its highest pitch, and Debs was at his best. His speech had the audience on its feet continuously.

### 4 DEAD, 5 HURT, IN ROW OVER CAR FARES

GENOA, Sept. 4.—An attempt to cheat a street car conductor here today cost four lives. Three men left the car without having paid their fares. The conductor followed the men, who turned, and drawing revolvers, shot him dead.

The police and a crowd of people pursued the murderers, and over forty shots were exchanged.

Two policemen and one of the thieves were shot dead and five other persons were wounded. The two fugitives were captured.

### The KIND That Looks Best

Wears Longest Costs Less

## McCann's Hats

210 Bowery, Near Spring St.

### FINED FOR TAKING GIRL ON JOY RIDE

Judge Has Four Men Arrested Who Lifted Telephone Operator Into Machine Against Her Will.

Joseph Brennan, of 309 West 161st street; Louis Fitzpatrick, of 345 Manhattan avenue; Edward Hayes, of 59 West 125th street, and William Potter, of 245 West 109th street, were fined \$10 each by Magistrate Corrigan in the Harlem Court, yesterday, for giving May Cleary, a telephone operator, a ride in an automobile against her will, on Tuesday night.

The four were of the party of nine in an auto standing at 19th street and Amsterdam avenue, when Miss Cleary, her friend, Florence Paul, of 231 West 111th street, and a male escort, happened to pass. Miss Cleary is 22 years old and lives at 237 West 113th street.

The young people, were returning from the theater, and as they passed the auto Miss Cleary recognized Potter. It was then, so Miss Cleary claimed, that Hayes and the other men in the auto sprang out and lifted her into the machine. The auto was run through Amsterdam avenue to 125th street and to Lenox avenue.

It was owing to the fact that Justice Zeller and Magistrate Breen were at the latter corner that the arrest of the men was accomplished. Zeller called Policeman Hogan, who took Hayes, Potter, Fitzpatrick and Brennan into custody.

### QUARANTINE DECLARED AGAINST ITALIAN PORTS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Surgeon General Blue, of the United States Public Health Service, today ordered an anti-cholera quarantine established at all Atlantic ports against vessels from Southern Italy and Sicily, following the receipt of a cablegram from Naples, Italy, that there has been a serious outbreak of the disease at Cagliari, Southern Sardinia.

All passengers on steamships from Italy will be subject to rigid examination when they arrive here to determine if they are cholera carriers.

On account of an outbreak of yellow fever at Protona, on the Gulf coast of Mexico, a quarantine was ordered established against all vessels coming from Mexican ports to the United States. An especially close watch will be kept at Galveston, Tex., New Orleans, and Mobile, Ala.

### TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

Carlotta H. Berry, a wealthy society woman of Athens, Ga., committed suicide in the Burlington Hotel in Cincinnati, fearing the loss of her Alabama plantation and also having an unfortunate love affair.

Grace Mason was fined \$7.50 for tickling Policeman Keat under the chin in Philadelphia.

"Flirting is no crime unless the girls object," was the dictum of Magistrate Isenbrow in Philadelphia, who discharged two young men when the girls did not appear to complain.

Because Auguste Dorste, a blacksmith of Springfield, Mo., shoed horses for 90 cents instead of \$1, Ed Dickens, a rival, is said to have killed him in his own shop.

Asa Patton, 22 years old, of Auburn, Ill., advertised that some of his work in the Springfield High School was not honest and that he was therefore not entitled to the honors as valedictorian of the class of 1910. Then he left for Chicago to enter the Moody Institute to study for the ministry.

### SAYS HE CAN MAKE ARTIFICIAL LIFE

#### Prof. Schaefer Tells Convention of British Scientists How to Do It.

DUNDEE, Sept. 4.—Life can be produced artificially. This statement was the central feature of the address of President E. A. Schaefer, at the annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which opened here tonight. The hall was crowded by a tensely interested audience. The address was a clear and dispassionate one, rather the judgment of a judge who summed up the evidence than the advocacy of a partisan new theory.

President Schaefer, who is professor of physiology at Edinburgh University, declared that while he saw no reason to doubt the formation of a living substance, he did not hold any hope of prolonging life indefinitely, although he submitted a budget of facts to show that the line between living and lifeless objects was growing less and less sharp as science penetrates into the heart of things.

Some of Professor Schaefer's arresting sentences follow: "By suitable processes living substances can be produced from inanimate chemical matter."

"We are in no wise justified in assuming that life was established at one period only in the past history of the globe; our own life is an aggregate life."

"The life of the whole is the life of individual cells, only some of which lose their vitality at the moment of so-called general death."

"Even if the ravages of disease are altogether eliminable the fixed cells of the body must ultimately cease to perform their functions."

"All that lives must die."

In submitting reasons why it should be possible to produce life from lifeless matter, Professor Schaefer instanced the movements of minute drops of oil and mercury which, though resting on obvious physical or chemical causes, resemble precisely the movements of the white corpuscles of the blood. As some simpler organisms absorb food from surrounding objects by assimilation, so said Professor Schaefer, one chemical can nourish itself. Certain chemical substances in a colloidal state can grow and divide just like lower living organisms. President Schaefer recalled the fact that certain eggs when pricked with a fine needle or electrically fertilized become independently fertile, this dispensing with the necessity of sex.

In the light of evolution, said Professor Schaefer, living matter must be regarded as having been produced by a gradual process of change from lifeless material through a material on the borderland between the animate and the inanimate, to a material which had all the characteristics to which the term life is attached. The great essential to the creation of animal life, said the professor, is the presence of a substance called hormones, which is largely formed in certain organs and is carried by the blood to other parts of the body, exciting the cells to activity.

Hormones, said Professor Schaefer, have been found when analyzed to have an extremely simple chemical character. They have actually been prepared in a laboratory from chemical substances.

President Schaefer said in conclusion that the principal difference between the world's animals and plants is the absence from the latter of a nervous system.

### TOADSTOOLS FATAL TO UPSTATE WOMEN

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Nora Phelps and Mrs. Joseph Sabo, both of Montrose, died today. Mrs. Sabo is in the General Hospital hovering between life and death, and his two children have an even chance of recovering from poisoning contracted by eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms.

Sabo had gathered quite a quantity of what he supposed to be mushrooms and suggested to his wife that they send a mess to Mrs. Phelps, a neighbor. All were taken violently ill after having partaken of the poisonous fungi. Mrs. Sabo and Mrs. Phelps died shortly after.

### WAITER SUES GUEST.

William Gudat, a waiter at the Ritz-Carlton, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against S. J. Allan McOrie, a guest at the hotel, for \$20,000 for slander. Gudat alleges that McOrie, who is a wealthy Scotchman, had ordered drinks served in his room, and when Gudat took them there McOrie showed him a collection of valuable jewelry and personal articles. He alleged that McOrie subsequently accused him before the hotel management of stealing a gold cigarette case worth \$1,500 and admitted later that he had merely mislaid it.

### FLORIDA'S ENGINEER QUILTS.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 4.—J. O. Wright, chief drainage engineer of the State of Florida, who has been in charge of the work of draining the Everglades, has tendered his resignation. His name was mentioned recently in connection with the Everglades Congressional investigation. In charges preferred against him by two subordinates, he was said to have accepted a salary from a land company to act as supervising engineer while he was representing the State.

### GOV. DIX SUMMONS SECOND GRAND JURY

#### Will Convene in This City on October 7 to Select Talemen for Big John Doe Inquiry.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Governor Dix today called a second extraordinary Grand Jury to convene in New York City on October 7 to consider the situation growing out of the charges regarding the New York City Police Department.

The Governor decided to call the second extraordinary Grand Jury after a conference held yesterday with District Attorney Whitman, of New York County, who came to Albany to explain personally to the Governor the necessity for such action.

The jury is convened because of the circumstances surrounding the drawing of the first jury, which has been under way this week. This Grand Jury was convened upon order of the Governor, issued in August, but only thirty-five of the fifty talemen drawn responded, and of that number but nineteen were accepted as Grand Jurors.

As a Grand Jury must consist of twenty-three or twenty-four members it was found necessary to secure the drawing of additional talemen, but this could not be done without further action on the part of the Governor as the law prescribed that but fifty talemen can be summoned for possible services upon an extraordinary Grand Jury, and but one extraordinary Grand Jury can be convened by the Governor in any one month. Under these circumstances District Attorney Whitman found it necessary to call upon the Governor to again exercise his powers in the situation and call another Grand Jury.

Louis Krees, the Coney Island waiter who identified Jack Sullivan at the Coroner's inquest, and who is one of Whitman's best witnesses, is being constantly guarded by Robert Stewart, a Whitman detective, so that no one can approach him for the purpose of intimidation.

### HIT BACK AT SCHWARTZ.

Private Detective's License to Carry Gun Revoked by Police Dept.

Peter Schwartz, the private detective and ex-cop, who complained a few days ago that he had not received proper attention from the Police Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner Dougherty when he went to them with word that he had seen Gyp the Blood and Lettie Louie in Omaha, received a letter from the Police Department the night before last telling him that his license to carry a revolver was revoked.

Yesterday morning he went to the Harlem Police Court and told Magistrate Corrigan about it. Magistrate Corrigan was sympathetic and he himself issued a permit for Schwartz to carry a gun.

### BECKER ANSWERS DAMAGE SUIT

Says Plitt Was Not in His Employ in Widow's \$100,000 Case.

Lieut. Charles Becker filed an answer yesterday in the suit for \$100,000 brought against him and Charles B. Plitt by Mrs. Mary B. Carter for the death of her husband, Waverly Carter, who was shot in a raid by Becker's strong arm squad in Harlem.

Becker denies the part of the complaint wherein it is alleged that Plitt was in his employ, and also denies any knowledge sufficient to form a belief that Plitt was permitted to go about the city armed. He makes a general denial of all the other allegations in the complaint.

### ALDERMEN SUBPOENA WALDO.

Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo was subpoenaed yesterday to appear before the Aldermanic investigating committee a week from next Monday. It was explained by Chairman Henry H. Curran that no slight was intended in the fact that Waldo was served with a subpoena and that Mayor Gaynor was simply invited to testify next Monday. Curran said that all witnesses except the Mayor would be subpoenaed.

### AVIATOR BEATTY'S WIFE SAYS HE BEAT HER UP

Mrs. Genevieve P. Beatty, wife of the aviator, received a warrant for the arrest of her husband, George W. Beatty, for assault in the third degree, from Justice Buhler, in Mineola, yesterday.

The appearance of Mrs. Beatty, who is 22 years of age and a decidedly attractive brunette, indicated that she had undergone some unusual experience. Her face was scratched and she was extremely nervous and excited.

She told Justice Buhler she was married last October and that they have had differences on several occasions in the last few weeks.

Yesterday, the couple quarreled and, according to Mrs. Beatty, her husband grabbed her by the throat and dragged her around their apartments at Smith boarding house at Mineola. Mrs. Beatty also declared her husband struck her in the face with his fists and scratched her face.

### ETTOR SPEAKS FROM HIS PRISON CELL

#### Says Lawrence "Plant" Was Link in Chain of Conspiracy.

(Correspondence to The Call.)  
LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 4.—Ettore has spoken from his prison cell on the mill millionaire dynamite plot recently uncovered by the District Attorney. Ettore and Giovanni have been carefully guarded from visitors, no one but the warden being allowed to see them.

Prison rules, however, permit prisoners to see clergymen, and week Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, the last candidate for Governor of the State, had a long interview with Ettore in his prison cell. Ettore made the following message:

"Burn into the brains of the young class that the planting of dynamite by the mill barons was but a part of a greater plot that they had hoped to carry out; this was a part of the whole plot to kill Giovanni and myself, eventually to put us to the chair, break the power of the unions and bring back underlash their wage slaves. That the men would plant dynamite enough to blow up the city, thus endangering innocent lives by the score, to convince even the bourgeois that they are a gang of rascals, to operate enough to do anything, that dynamite was planted, the intention of getting Giovanni and myself, but the 'planter' was put into the wrong place."

"All day on the Monday that La Pizze was shot I was obliged to private detectives in the employ of these mill-owning cutthroats; I was undoubtedly these same thugs who started the riot that caused the death of Pizze's death. When they started the dynamite planting, then they started a riot and a woman to put murder on us, and these things will be brought out in the investigation is pushed."

It is believed among labor here that the dynamite changes matters. The cry now is for a "fair trial," but "release Ettore and Giovanni; quash the indictment. Coupled with this cry is a general agitation in favor of a general strike. The workers feel that both Ettore and Giovanni are logically entitled to their freedom; and they are determined to avail themselves of every means to secure it.

It is evident, judging from the received by the Ettore-Giovanni Defense Committee, that there is much faith reposed in the sincerity of District Attorney Pelletier. A labor editor writes to suggest an investigation of District Attorney Pelletier's antecedents and also, if possible, the interests behind him. The editor is skeptical about the Pelletier's arrest. He expresses the belief that it is intended to be a pretense at an "impartial administration of justice" in order to more unjustly electrically Ettore and Giovanni. He concludes by urging an increase in the movement in their behalf.

The Pelletier brand of "equal justice for rich and poor alike" is deceiving many working men and women here. They, like the Warden, are looking for the "big game" of the pile. They note the good which Wood, the indicted wool magnate, pleads "not guilty," is admitted to bail, and returns to his office, while Ettore and Giovanni continue in prison. Such contrasts are not favorable to Pelletier.

### CONFERENCE MEETS AT LABOR TEMPLE

At the last meeting of the Lawrence Defense Committee held at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, great news was reported in the matter of a parade to be held Saturday afternoon, September 14.

The Executive Committee of the conference was made the Parade Committee, and Delegates Frey, Brodsky, Laretsky and Oppenheimer were asked to assist. The parade will be divided into divisions. The uptown division will start from the Labor Temple. The town division will start at Grand Street. The parade will culminate at Grand Square, where a mass meeting will be held.

As many unions as can be reached, Socialist party branches will be invited to participate in the parade. All Ettore-Giovanni conferences of New York are diligently laboring for the success of the coming event.

The Executive Committee of the conference will meet again at the Labor Temple. Further arrangements for the parade will be made.

### HAYWOOD IN PATROUNAGE

William D. Haywood will be principal speaker at an Ettore-Giovanni protest meeting which will be held tomorrow night in Turner Hall, Paterson, N. J., under the auspices of the Ettore and Giovanni Defense League.

### WALDO NAMES NEW CAPTAIN

Lieut. William H. Sullivan, who twelve years has been attached to the Bureau of Information at Headquarters, was promoted to rank of captain by Commissioner Waldo yesterday. He will command of the Mercer street station.

### PIANO CO-OPERATIVE REPAIRING SHOP

The Piano and Organ Workers' Industrial Union, No. 100, will meet next week at the Piano Co-operative Repairing Shop. Reasonable Charges, Guaranteeing Good Work.

SAYS EX-DESPTS STIR UP TROUBLE

Herberto Barron of Mexico Declares Diaz, Castro and Zelaya Are Busy.

Herberto Barron, commercial agent of Mexico, which means that Senor Barron has the job of seeing that the United States continues to be a good customer of Mexico, comes back to town from a six months' stay in Mexico with a new theory of the unrest in the Latin American States.

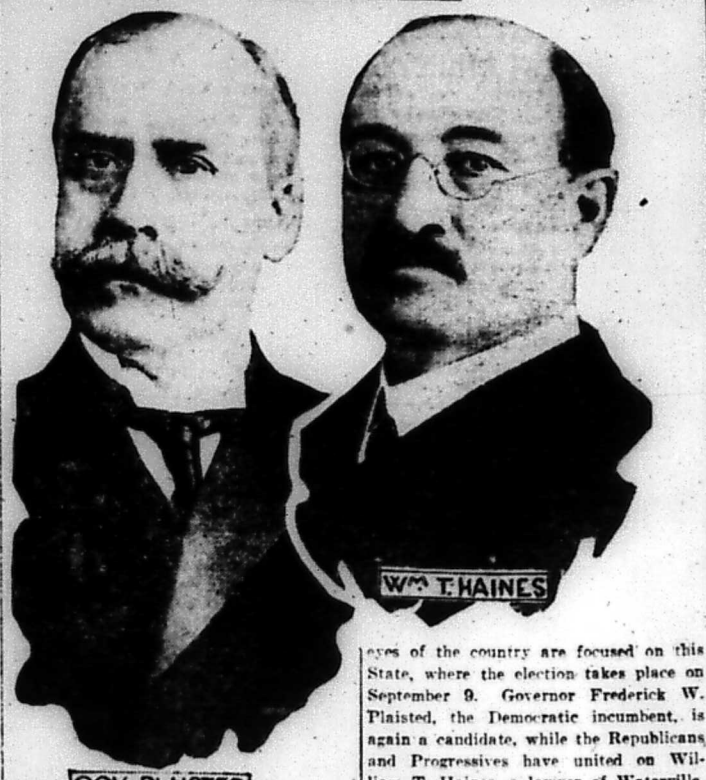
There is, I am sure, an underhand movement of which I believe I have proof, to start rebellions in these countries and to stir up an anti-American feeling," said Senor Barron, yesterday.

"If more proof is needed just notice that in the press of Mexico and Havana anti-American articles are appearing with increasing frequency, while in the United States the newspapers are beginning to print anti-Mexican articles. Somebody surely is trying to stir up trouble and to bring about difficulties between the United States and Latin American countries.

"No Bad Feeling in Mexico." Senor Barron says it was his society that made possible the celebration of the Fourth of July in Mexico City last summer, when a splendid anti-American meeting in the Theater American, met in the Theater American.

Senor Barron says he has been lecturing in Mexico on the evils of strife between his country and this, and has been telling all classes of his countrymen that the future growth and prosperity of Mexico depends upon the friendship of the United States.

Capitalist Candidates for Governor Of Maine—Election Is on Sept. 9



Wm. T. HAINES GOV. PLAISTED AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 4.—With the election in Vermont over, the political eyes of the country are focused on this State, where the election takes place on September 9.

Gov. Plaisted, the Democratic incumbent, is again a candidate, while the Republicans and Progressives have united on William T. Haines, a lawyer of Waterville. George Allan England, the magazine writer, is the Socialist party candidate, and expects to poll a good vote.

ENTOMBED MINERS ARE LEFT TO DIE

Further Explosion in French Disaster Compels Sealing of Works—Three Bodies Recovered—Many Hurt. LENS, France, Sept. 4.—Due to a further explosion, which occurred there this morning, and which set the entire mine works on fire, the Clarence mines, near Bruay, in the Department Du Nord, in which a fire-damp explosion occurred yesterday afternoon, will now be sealed and all those in the mine will be abandoned to their fate.

SENDS FOR FAMILY AFTER 17 YEARS

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Sept. 4.—Bidding his wife and eight children good-by seventeen years ago and telling them they would hear nothing from him until he had amassed a fortune, Monteville Woodworth, of Pesotum, in this county, disappeared. Mrs. Woodworth, thinking her husband dead, has been drawing a pension, he being a civil war veteran.

YOUTH IN HEROIC RESCUE

Aids Life Guards and Shames Crowd of Men Who Could Have. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 4.—John T. Crosson, 18 years old, of Germantown, Pa., shamed 1,000 men yesterday afternoon by going to the assistance of life guards who were trying to save two men while the 1,000 men hung back afraid to venture into the surf.

WILLIAM MAILLY HAS PASSED AWAY

(Continued from page 1)

for working class politics to complete the work of the unions. But there was then no Socialist organization in the South, and it was not until the formation of the Social Democracy of America in 1897 that he became a member of a political party.

Mailly threw himself into the work of the new organization with his characteristic energy and devotion. As a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1898, he was one of the foremost in the wing which rejected the colonization scheme and founded the Social Democratic party.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—Turkies is believed to be on the verge of a war with Montenegro. King Nicholas has issued a call for the mobilization of his troops, and a formal declaration of hostilities is anticipated.

STATE TROOPS FILL JACKSON PRISON

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 4.—With State troops honeycombing every section of the Jackson State Prison, with fixed bayonets and orders to charge on any inmate who refuses to obey the prison rules, 300 convicts following the riotous scenes yesterday.

AUTOIST FINED \$13.23, DESPITE HIS EXCUSES

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 4.—Hugh Grant Blackford, the New York attorney, who is summing in Royalton, fought hard in the Greenwich Borough Court today to prevent himself from being found guilty of operating his automobile recklessly on Greenwich street, but failed.

PINCHED AFTER QUARREL

Wife and Husband Land in Jail on Suicide and Assault Charges. Mrs. Anna West, 26 years old, charged with attempting to commit suicide, was held by Magistrate House in the West Side Court yesterday afternoon for a hearing tomorrow.

BUD MARS, AVIATOR, HURT

OLEAN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Bud Mars, the aviator, was badly injured this evening while making an ascent at the Olean annual fair. His biplane, after rising from the half mile circular track, suddenly dipped and crashed into the inner fence inclosing the track.

MONTENEGRIN KING AND TYPE OF ALBANIAN WARRIOR WHO MAY JOIN THEIR FORCES IN A WAR ON TURKEY



RING NICHOLAS AN ALBANIAN WAR GRIEF

800 MORE MARINES SENT TO NICARAGUA

American Forces in Full Control of Situation in Nicaragua—Red Cross Aids Starving People. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The cruiser California arrived at Corinto, Nicaragua, today, with 800 marines on board, according to Navy Department advices from that port.

CHICAGO SITUATION CHANGES SUDDENLY

Car Men's Leaders Leave Conference, Charging Roads Use Delay to Foment Strife Among Unionists. CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The Joint Labor Committee, representing the surface and elevated railroad employees of this city, delivered an ultimatum to the officials of the companies this afternoon setting forth that unless they accede to the demand of the unions regarding the manner in which the difference shall be arbitrated, all negotiations will be declared off.

LOWELL COTTON MILL TIED UP BY STRIKE

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 4.—Seventeen hundred of the 2,382 looms in the Appleton Cotton Mill were idle today because of a strike of 300 weavers. The strike was ordered by the Industrial Workers of the World to compel the company to recognize the organization.

SHOES

A full line of up to date SHOES for men, women and children at most reasonable prices. SHOES for school children a specialty.

L. NATHAN

1765 Madison Ave., nr. 117th St., N. Y.

INVITE FITZGIBBON THEN THREATEN HIM

Up-State Fair Crowd Resents Insulting Treatment of Socialist Speaker.

(Correspondence to The Call.) WALTON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon, who is just completing a tour of Delaware County, after a successful and enthusiastic meeting, spoke at a farmers' picnic at Granton, about fourteen miles distant, yesterday. Dr. J. Lincoln Mowbray accompanied him.

After dinner Addison R. Babcock, chairman of the day, introduced Fitzgibbon. After giving a brief outline of the principles and claims of Socialism in his characteristic epigrammatic style, and paying his compliments to the two old parties, he proceeded to denounce the Bull Moose.

When Comrade Fitzgibbon concluded his speech and called for questions or any reason why any of the audience should vote the old party ticket, the only argument some of the listeners had was a threat of violence.

Charles Peck, the president of the association, and Andrew Schreiber rushed upon the platform and threatened the speaker. Dr. Mowbray asked for fair play, and appealed again from the ruling of the president. Both men were threatened with bodily harm if they did not leave the platform.

A large majority of the picnicers publicly protested against the discourteous treatment accorded their guests, and expressed regret and apologies for the unseemly conduct of their president and his companions.

After Fitzgibbon had been so religiously deposed, a large number of persons gathered about him and urged him to continue his explanation of Socialism, which he did to such good effect that the official photographer, Curtis, of Rock Rift, was unable to secure a quorum for his camera.

Even the barbecue was practically ignored by the vast crowd, who seemed to be hungering for more talk on Socialism. Mowbray was finally able to drag Fitzgibbon from his interested questioners in time for his Rock Rift engagement, eight miles distant, where he spoke to a very large, intelligent and enthusiastic audience without interruption and was treated with courtesy and consideration.

The meeting was pronounced a great success by all but the green pig contingent, and many drove to Rock Rift to hear Comrade Fitzgibbon again in the evening.

All the Fitzgibbon meetings in Delaware County have been well attended and very successful.

CLERK DIES BY GAS. Frank D. Johnson, clerk, was found dead in bed yesterday at his home, 161 Somerset street, Newark. He had turned on the gas.

THE UNION HATTER H. Rosenthal 7 MANHATTAN AVENUE Two doors from Broadway, Newark, next to John Mann.

PARKS AND HALLS HARLEN RIVER PARK CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations. 1275 Street and Second Avenue, NEW YORK.

SHOES A full line of up to date SHOES for men, women and children at most reasonable prices. SHOES for school children a specialty.

L. NATHAN 1765 Madison Ave., nr. 117th St., N. Y.

Call Advertisers' Directory NEW YORK CITY. 25 Heccher St. 105 E. 204 St. 27 Bedford St. 20 Fulton St. 615 5th Ave. 27 W. 17th St. 100 W. 11th St. NEWARK, N. J. 11th St. 11th St. 11th St.

PHYSICAL CULTURE Restaurants MANHATTAN CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS AND HATTERS. 105 E. 204 St. 27 Bedford St. 20 Fulton St. 615 5th Ave. 27 W. 17th St. 100 W. 11th St. NEWARK, N. J. 11th St. 11th St. 11th St.



PENNSYLVANIA GLOWS RED IN THE WEST

Wage Slaves of Pittsburg Region Give Seidel Great Reception.

By J. L. ENGBAHL.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 3.—All Western Pennsylvania is blazing red. In one respect this has been true for some time. The scarlet flare of the blast furnaces and coke ovens have long crimsoned the sky.

But there is today another and a newer red in Western Pennsylvania. It is the scarlet of working class revolt against intolerable conditions, and in these days of political campaigning it is having a big meaning.

All this was partly evidenced by the stirring greeting given Socialist Vice Presidential Candidate Emil Seidel during his two days' dash into the western part of the State of Pennsylvania, the State of Industrial oppression, of Homestead, McKees Rocks, the Irwin Coal Fields, and near-neighbor of tyrannous West Virginia.

Socialism has got its grip on Western Pennsylvania. The grip is a big one and a firm one. There are no indications of loosening.

It will be remembered that Western Pennsylvania was heard from during recent municipal and county elections. It is in Western Pennsylvania, where one finds Allegheny County, including Pittsburg, and Westmoreland County, two of the largest county organizations in this State of Pennsylvania, that stands the year of any State in the nation for Socialist party organization.

In Pittsburg they tell you that they have close to 4,000 dues paying members in their Allegheny County Socialist organization. This is pushing both New York and Chicago rather close.

The Pittsburg Socialists are divided on the question of whether they are going to send any one to Congress. Some say, "Yes." Then again there are others who are not so hopeful. In the last city election the Socialists party of Pittsburg received about 18,000 votes, this being a city of about 600,000 inhabitants. So the increase that would result in the election of Congressmen would have to be a phenomenal one.

But the fight is going on. Greater solidarity among the workers becomes daily more apparent.

to the Westmoreland Field. Vice Presidential Candidate Seidel, dressed Western Pennsylvania from the East, fresh from his campaign tour in Vermont and Maine. His first speech was made at Greensburg, in the heart of the Westmoreland coal fields. Everyone who reads Socialist publications already knows of the long and bitter struggle of the Westmoreland coal miners against the crushing power of the Coal Trust.

The audience that jammed the St. Johns Opera House was enough to give inspiration to any fighter in the ranks of the working class. W. A. Kucha of Wisconsin, was the temporary chairman of the meeting, and with Seidel as the principal speaker it was just like a Milwaukee rally on the eve of election.

David R. Rees, Socialist candidate for the Pennsylvania State Legislature in the 39th district, acted as chairman, and he didn't care if it did make him feel a little bit nervous to be transplanted from the soap box to the stage of a big theater.

Socialists feel proud of themselves and frightened, some of the capitalist sheets, while others tried to take the proper notice. Says the Pittsburg Dispatch, in part:

"With hundreds of blood-red lanterns fanning the heat-laden air of the Lyceum Theater, with feet stamping vigorously and shouts from most of the 3,000 throats, Emil Seidel, Mayor of Milwaukee, and now Socialist candidate for the Vice Presidency, was accorded an ovation, miniature only when compared with national convention demonstrations. At least one-third of the audience were women. Every seat and box, from floor to ceiling, had occupants.

Girls Busy Selling Pennants. "Men sat in their shirt sleeves and bought fans to aid the feminine contingent in stirring the suffocating heat. Girls sold the pennants whose blood-red color was explained to typify unity and strength, the clasped hands imprinted meaning fraternity and the international character of Socialism.

"A collection was taken and Woodrow Wilson was 'seen and raised' by the statement that nothing over \$19 would be accepted. Standard Oil money was refused, either in cash or by certificate of deposit.

"It was an orderly and closely attentive assemblage, given to much enthusiastic cheering. In one of his preliminary speeches Chairman Maxey added the fact that in the anthracite region was the place of nativity of Mr. Seidel, which might improve the 'rotten State.'

"Mr. Seidel's address was begun after the Socialist orchestra had played 'The Marseillaise' all through the ovation, which swelled and ebbed and burst forth louder than before.

"The running mate of Eugene Debs, then continues the Dispatch story, 'is a short and sturdy built man of pleasant mien and well modulated voice, and he is effective because there is no manuscript to dull his utterance or proxy sentences.

"His speech was full of quaint illustrations, absolutely devoid of statistics and aloof from ordinary political argument. Throughout he sought to arouse the self interest, the feeling of unequal treatment, asserting that prices were 60 per cent higher, wages but 20."

The collection taken up at the Pittsburg meeting amounted to nearly \$200, with the sales of literature and campaign novelties in proportion. These Pittsburg Socialists believe in profit, at least in the holding of Socialist meetings.

On Labor Day, Vice Presidential Candidate Seidel journeyed up the valley of the Monongahela River, the home of some of the biggest steel mills, blast furnaces, coke ovens and other industries. The downpour of Labor Day rain that brought death and devastation to some parts of this region, passed lightly over Eldora Park, at Monongahela City, the elements not interfering with the Seidel meeting.

But the steel kings and coal barons were on the job. In their infinite mercy they had ordered the slaves of the steel mills to work on Labor Day instead of going to a Socialist picnic and demonstration. It was later learned that there are to be four idle days this week with nothing at all to do.

This was not the only way in which the spirit of Labor Day was violated. This day was used as the opening day of the public schools, something unknown in other States. Those children who wanted to attend the Socialist picnic were compelled to remain away from school on the first day.

Be that as it may, however, the Eldora Park demonstration was a big one just the same. In the evening Seidel spoke at Homestead Park, in Homestead, where are to be found the Carnegie steel works, where workers far back in 1892 gave up their blood and their lives for their class. Here are made the profits that serve to sustain that Skibo Castle, across the seas, in Scotland, where Andrew Carnegie lives in luxury when spending some of his many leisure moments on his native heath.

The Socialists are holding a series of meetings at Homestead Park every Sunday, attended by thousands. The doom of Carnegie's profits is near at hand.

With the passing of Labor Day Seidel again turned eastward, this time to New Jersey, where he will speak at Trenton and Camden.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this department must positively be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telephoned in cannot be assured. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings. Branch 3—264 East 10th street. Matters of importance to be acted on. Branch 4—1459 Third avenue (the new address). All members are urged to attend.

Branch 7—143 East 103d street. Many important questions of the campaign will come up for action, and important propositions of the Executive Committee will be discussed.

Open Air Meetings. Branch 2—Junction of Division and Canal streets, W. Karlin. Branch 2—Avenue C and 3d street. B. Kirkman and I. Phillips.

Branch 3—13th street and Third avenue, J. L. Coldwell. Branch 4—57th street and Eighth avenue, August Claessens.

Branch 5—95th street and Broadway, H. H. Harrison and Winfield R. Gaylord, Senator of Wisconsin. Branch 8—125th street and Lenox avenue, George Dobsevage.

Branch 8—Prospect and Longwood avenues, W. Murray and L. Baker. Branch 9—Prospect avenue and 168th street, J. C. Frost.

Branch 9—Wendover and Washington avenues, Marion Laing in English, A. Braunstein in Russian, and I. Minster and another speaker in Jewish.

Branch 11—Morris Park avenue and Victor street, Fred Paulitich. Branch 12—117th street and Lexington avenue, A. Cabot and J. L. Kaufman.

4th A. D.—Broome and Clinton streets, Borenstein and Stupnick. 4th A. D.—Columbia and Delancey streets, Herman, Loeb and Feldman.

NOONDAY MEETING. Branch 1—Madison avenue and 24th street, T. Alex Cairns.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings. 19th A. D., Branch 2—949 Wiloughby avenue. 20th A. D., Branch 1—196 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D., Branch 1—658 Broadway. 23d A. D.—1701 Pitkin avenue. Campaign Committee meeting. All must be present. Important.

Open Air Meetings.

2d A. D.—Washington and Johnson streets, J. A. Well. 9th A. D., Branch 4—Eighth avenue and 43d street, A. Cheatle and Sol S. Schwartz.

11th and 17th A. D.—Bedford avenue and Monroe street, H. Rappaport and M. Rosenberg. 13th A. D.—Graham avenue and

Powers street, Charles H. Matchett and Harry Kentor. 15th A. D., Branch 1—Norman avenue and Diamond street, J. T. Hill and Alex Scott.

19th A. D., Branch 1—Knickerbocker avenue and Hart street, Louis Weitz and James Savage. 23d A. D., Branch 2—Dumont avenue and Watkins street, D. Oshinsky.

NOONDAY MEETINGS.

Dikeman and Ferris streets, James Savage. West and Noble streets, Alex Scott. Willoughby avenue and Sanford street, M. Rosenberg.

Brownsville Notes. The 23d A. D. has arranged a big ratification meeting for next Saturday night at Independence Hall, Osborne and Pitkin avenues.

The speakers who will address the meeting are Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York; Gustave A. Strebel, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Barnett Wolf, candidate for the 10th Congressional District, and Charles Vanderporten, candidate for the 33d Assembly District.

As the admission charged is only 5 cents, the committee is certain that the hall will be filled long before the meeting opens.

QUEENS.

Open Air Meetings. Branch Woodhaven—Union place and Jamaica avenue. Chairman, J. Altman. Speaker, N. T. Herbst. Myrtle avenue and George street—Chairman, H. Breimeier. Speaker, S. Clark.

Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.

The Socialist Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps drills this evening at their headquarters, 14 Wyckoff avenue, Evergreen. Committees and Comrades are invited to attend.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City. BUSINESS MEETING. 16th Ward Branch meets tonight at 879 Monticello avenue.

OPEN AIR MEETING.

Patrick Quinlan will address a meeting at Bowers and Central avenues. Orange. Louis Marnet will speak at Main and Day streets.

West New York.

James M. Reilly will be the speaker at 23d street and Bergenline avenue. Newark. W. B. Killingbeck will speak at Belmont avenue and Court street.

Weehawken.

Branch 1 will hold a street meeting at Grace and Chestnut streets. Speaker is Comrade Harkens (Camden). The Fife and Drum Corps of Hudson County will entertain.

Hoboken.

Socialists of Hudson County are pleased at the opportunity given them by the Catholics and anti-Socialists to meet in debate. The anti-Socialists held a meeting at the corner of Mon-

REGISTER NOW! ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 181-157 EAST BROADWAY, N. Y. A Broadwinner's Academy with an attendance of twelve hundred every evening. College, Regents, Civil Service and Commercial courses. F. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

titello and Harrison avenues, Jersey City, at which Thomas Masterson, of the Holy Name Society, acted as chairman and Frank Urban, who was expelled from the Socialist party several years ago, was the speaker. The Socialists are preparing to take a good whack at their opponents and paid satellites and promise a hot time.

OPEN AIR MEETING.

Hubert H. Harrison will speak at 3d and Washington streets.

NEW ROCHELLE.

A banner, 34x18 feet, will be raised by Local New Rochelle this evening at 7 o'clock at North avenue and Huguenot street, in front of Metropolitan Hall. The banner speech will be delivered by Herman Kolbe. The audience will then be invited into Metropolitan Hall, where Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, will address the meeting.

SCHENECTADY.

Announcement was made yesterday that Miss Helen Keller, of Wrentham, Mass., will shortly leave for this city, where she will make her home. She has been a lifelong companion of Mrs. John Macy, whose husband is secretary to the Rev. George R. Lunn, Schenectady's Socialist Mayor.

On Miss Keller's arrival in this city she will be appointed by Mayor Lunn as a member of the Board of Public Welfare. She will also doubtless receive appointments to other boards. She is a Socialist, and will assist in the affairs of that party in this vicinity.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Open Air Meetings. Blatchley and Grand avenues, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon. Wooster and Hamilton streets (Italian), Vaciera.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meeting. 20th and Wolf streets, Charles Sehl and Harry Goldberg. Minutes County Committee. At the last regular meeting of the County Committee thirty-six applications were received and taken into membership. Resignation of William H. Crowe from the Campaign and Labor Union committees accepted. Hugh Lithgow was elected in his place.

Receipt from R. B. Ringler for the State Committee's portion of the One Day Wage Fund, \$48.57, filed. A communication from the Brotherhood of Timber Workers with an appeal for funds. Comrades, Hogan, John Gibbs and Morris Pagis were elected by acclamation to collect funds. The 33d Ward Branch had a street

CAMPAIGN OF THE BROOKLYN 23D A. D. IS ON IN EARNEST, WITH VICTORY IN SIGHT

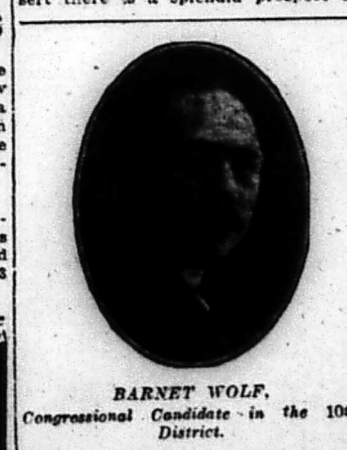
The Socialist campaign is on in earnest in the 23d A. D. of Brooklyn. The spacious headquarters of the Socialists of this very red district, at 1701 Pitkin avenue, are filled nightly with busy workers who are making a strenuous fight to win their district for Socialism. They confidently assert there is a splendid prospect of

lating over the district. In the last Assembly campaign, the Socialists carried eight of the thirty-five election districts. In this campaign, the Socialists are spreading themselves to every corner of their territory and splendid results are assured.

Beginning next Tuesday, a system of truck meetings will be inaugurated. The trucks will carry able speakers to all parts of the district. As many as twenty-five meetings are planned for each week until the campaign ends.

Saturday night a meeting to ratify the State ticket will be held at Independence Hall, 75 Osborn street. Charles Edward Russell and Gustave A. Strebel, Socialist candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively, will be the principal speakers. Thousands of invitations to this meeting have been mailed to the citizens of the district and even more

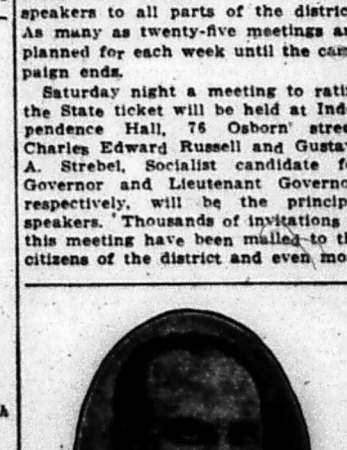
As an indication of the fact that the work of the Socialists of the 23d A. D. does not begin with the opening and end with the closing of the elections, they have already arranged for the propaganda work they are to carry on after the votes are counted in November. A series of lectures has been arranged to be held each Friday night at Independence Hall, 75 Os-



BARNET WOLF, Congressional Candidate in the 10th District.

electing Charles Vanderportes, the Socialist candidate for Assembly. In the last Assembly campaign over 1,700 Socialist votes were cast in the 23d A. D. Not more than 700 more votes, says Organizer S. Hurok, are necessary to send Charles Vanderportes to Albany. And as the present fight is a four cornered one, and in view of the fact that the Socialists are making an extraordinarily strenuous campaign, it is probable that Vanderportes will go through victorious. If not, the 200 members of the Socialist branch there will be very much surprised.

One of the features of the campaign in the 23d A. D. is the house to house distribution of literature. Each election district is under the supervision of a literature captain who has several assistants and already thousands of pieces of good propaganda matter have been circ-



CHARLES VANDERPORTES, Assembly Candidate in the 23d Assembly District.

born street. Another series will be held each Sunday night at the party headquarters. Both courses will run simultaneously.

It is not at all difficult to find the Socialist headquarters in the 23d A. D. On the front of the building where it is located there is a huge transparency, 25 by 12 feet. "Workmen, vote your ticket," it proclaims. Here the passerby gets acquainted with the fact that Benjamin Feigenbaum is the Socialist candidate in the 16th Senatorial District, that Barnett Wolf is the candidate in the 10th Congressional District, and that Charles Vanderportes is the candidate in the 23d A. D. The national and State tickets are also announced and from the center of it all there stand out two very good likenesses of Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel.

Wolf, in the last election, polled 4,500 votes. His prospects this year, in view of a possible five-cornered fight, are fine.

carnival for the benefit of Ettor and Giovannitti, at which they realized, up to the present, \$157.

George H. Cohen, reporting for the Philadelphia Socialist, said that 46,000 copies had been printed for this month's issue.

Bills paid were: For the National Campaign Committee, 30 per cent of \$37.80, \$11.34; Campaign Committee, 40 per cent of the same sum, \$47.52; State Committee's share, \$11.94; 500 dues stamps, \$48; last installment on the Remington typewriter, \$10; office expenses, \$1.05; Thomas Hoenan, \$4; Thomas Birtwistle, two weeks' wages, \$36. The County Committee granted the request of Treasurer Wait to borrow \$500 for the Campaign Committee and \$200 for Local Philadelphia.

Financial statement: Deficit, \$53.68; receipts, \$173.17; expenses, \$119.58; deficit, \$45.39.

MAINE.

George H. Goebel, of Newark, N. J., is filling a two weeks' engagement in Maine. Last week he spoke as follows: August 25, Bath; 27, Rockland; 28, Lewiston; 29, Skowhegan; 30, Madison; 31, Rumford. The coming week he will fill dates at Canton, Labor Day; September 3, Portland; 4, Mechanic Falls; 5, Lisbon Falls; 6, Augusta; 7, Bath, and 8, Portland. Goebel reports good meetings all along the line.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

NOT THIS C. H. POOL. Editor of The Call: My attention has been called to circular letters of the "Fellowship Farm Association," upon which there appears the line "C. H. Pool, President." For the information of all Comrades, and particularly and perhaps too truthful ones, I wish to say that I have no connection with said enterprise. C. H. POOL. Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1912. Formerly of Branch 3, Local New York, and now of Local Binghamton, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. ARCHIBALD HENRY MACDONALD, BENJAMIN FEIGENBAUM, and RACHAEL LEDERER and others, Defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 30th day of July, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Building, Nos. 14-16 Vesey street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23rd day of September, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JEREMY P. DAVY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those three certain lots of land in the City of New York together bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the northern side of Ratchett street, one hundred and forty-eight feet west of the north-westerly corner of said street and Avenue B; running easterly along said street seven feet five feet; thence southerly, parallel to Avenue B, one hundred and two feet two inches to the center line of the block; thence westerly along said center line seventy-five feet; and thence southerly, parallel to Avenue B, one hundred and two feet two inches to the point of beginning.

New York, September 1st, 1912. THEODORE F. STEVENS, Referee. FREDERIC J. FOSTER, Attorney-at-Law, 110 Broadway, City of New York. The following is a statement of the property to be sold: The street number is 327 East 40th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described premises are being sold, is \$10,000, together with costs and allowances amounting to \$1,000 with interest from July 20, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the bid which is to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or sold by the Referee, is \$1,750.00 and interest.

Dated, New York, September 1st, 1912. THEODORE F. STEVENS, Referee.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of THE LAWRENCE ADVERTISING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company at No. 25 Liberty street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 13th day of September, 1912, at three o'clock p.m. for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year and three liquidators to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The books will remain open from 3 to 4 p.m. Transfer books will be closed from September 11 to September 12, 1912.

Dated, New York, Sept. 5, 1912. EDWARD B. GREENE, President. EVERETT K. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL MEETING.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CONTINENTAL GLOBE HOTEL COMPANY: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to a resolution adopted at a regularly called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Continental Globe Hotel Company, there will be a special meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Globe Hotel Company at the office of the Company, No. 137 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 10th day of September, 1912, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of setting upon the proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved in pursuance to the provisions of section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, Sept. 5, 1912. B. KLAUSER, Secretary.

PRINTERS.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS 22 Spruce St. PRINTERS, New York

GEO. J. SPEYER: Printer 183 William St., Cor. Ferrer, New York. Commercial, Trade Union and Society Work.

born street. Another series will be held each Sunday night at the party headquarters. Both courses will run simultaneously.

It is not at all difficult to find the Socialist headquarters in the 23d A. D. On the front of the building where it is located there is a huge transparency, 25 by 12 feet. "Workmen, vote your ticket," it proclaims. Here the passerby gets acquainted with the fact that Benjamin Feigenbaum is the Socialist candidate in the 16th Senatorial District, that Barnett Wolf is the candidate in the 10th Congressional District, and that Charles Vanderportes is the candidate in the 23d A. D. The national and State tickets are also announced and from the center of it all there stand out two very good likenesses of Eugene V. Debs and Emil Seidel.

Wolf, in the last election, polled 4,500 votes. His prospects this year, in view of a possible five-cornered fight, are fine.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Small Ads That Bring Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. Rates Under This Heading: First insertion, 10c per line; 3 insertions, 8c per line; 7 insertions, 6c per line. Seven words to a line. All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

Brotherhood of Machinists

Headquarters, 24 Park Row, N. Y. City

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 594

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 51st Street. Free employment bureau. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

PEAK BUTTON WORKERS' UNION, No. 1407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 321 E. 10th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

BOILERMAKERS' UNION, Local No. 1, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 407, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 121-123 East 7th St. N. A. Fryman, Fin. Sec., 124 West 20th St. Chas. J. Jones, Sec., 9-7, 131 E. 12th St. Bronx.

# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE  
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; William Maily, treasurer; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beekman.  
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.  
VOL. 5. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, No. 219.

## The Coming Elections in Russia

### A FIGHTING SOCIALIST

News of the death of William Maily will come as a shock to most comrades, for he has put up such a brave fight during the last couple of years that most party members did not know how seriously he was stricken, or under what a tremendous handicap he went ahead with his work.

But the fact is that Maily had been grimly holding off death these many months, and during all this time he had gone ahead working to make a living and engaging in such party activities as he could. The last time many comrades met him was at the State convention. Then he was as full of fight and fire as ever, anxious for the opening of the campaign and willing to do his share, or more than his share, to make the campaign a success.

His willingness, however, was blocked by his physical condition, and strive as he could, he was unable to carry out all the work he planned.

William Maily was one of the first secretaries of the Socialist party, and under his guidance the National Office was put in such shape that it was able to carry on the growing business of the organization.

He came into the position in the very darkest days, when everything was chaos, when there seemed to be such serious dissensions that the life of the party was threatened, when the membership was small and the vote was negligible. He never flinched from the task that was set him, but went ahead and did what was necessary and possible.

That he did it efficiently is shown by the condition of the National Office when he left it. It had been organized and was ready for any demands that might be placed upon it.

Besides this work, Comrade Maily was set another task, a hard and ungrateful one, that of seeing The Call launched and guiding it through the early and stormy days. His work there, also, was well done, and later he came back as a member of the Board of Managers.

Of late he has been connected with the Metropolitan Magazine, and his department was one of the best, if not the best, features of it. Whatever he wrote had snap and zest and hitting power, and his long connection with the labor movement and his intimate knowledge of the trade union movement in all departments admirably qualified him for the work he had in hand.

If Maily had not been so sorely beset with physical disabilities during the last few years, there is no doubt that he would have gone far as a writer. Whether he dealt with the drama, social topics or trade union matters, the same power was recognizable.

He was always right and straight, frank spoken and well informed. He worked hard on all he did, and even on the smallest matters he would give the same minute attention that he gave to larger ones. Through all of it, he was a good, sound, enthusiastic working class fighter, considering the working class at all points, fighting for the working class at all times.

The movement loses a fine type of man in him. The movement is the richer and the better for what he did, and when the terrible expense at which he did it, the handicap under which he suffered so long, the enormous struggle it cost him, are considered, his memory cannot but be held the higher, and the tribute, "a real Comrade," can be accorded him by every one.

### THEY DON'T WANT THE VOTE

"If you take our poverty and misery away from us," wailed the mendicants, "what have we left to live on?"

If you inflict votes on women, it will "interfere with their natural inferiority," and as superior creatures, they will degrade politics by entering contests for which they are unfitted. That seems to have been about the basis of the argument in Ohio that resulted in the defeat of the suffrage plank. Woman is too durned good for politics. She is too pure, too simple, too intelligent, too stupid, too timid, too bold—and she does not want the vote anyway. She would use it corruptly if she got it, and she wouldn't know what to do with it.

Of course, Ohio is one of the great American States, and in one of the pure American counties recently it was found that vote selling was carried on to such an extent that it was necessary to arrest and disfranchise several hundred free-born American citizens. It is safe to say there is not one of them that would not view with alarm the idea of enfranchising women. Probably most of those men who had been in the business of vote selling, but were not caught, rushed to the polls and saved the nation from the shame, the disgrace and the unspeakable peril of having women vote.

But Ohio did not settle the question. It has temporarily prevented its women from voting, but it has by no means ended the discussion, and it is a long way from having ended the fight. President Taft is from Ohio, and in his usual weak-minded, inconclusive, flabby way, he has hinted that he is in favor of votes for women. It is not asserted that his wabbling advocacy hurt the cause, but apparently it did it no good.

Roosevelt has yowled that he is for votes for women, for him. He is quite a power in Ohio politics, and he has streaked up and down the length of the State speaking, and he has had many things to say on the matter of woman suffrage. Possibly that is what turned so many voters against it.

Jane Addams and her fellow workers are well known in Ohio. They have been advocates of the Bull Moose and the suffrage, and they surely should have carried some weight. Evidently they did not. The suffrage plank was kicked to splinters, knocked out and thrown aside in spite of Taft, Jane Addams, Roosevelt and some Wilson supporters.

Such a result as this does not in the least disconcert a Socialist. We are the only party that is honestly and intelligently committed to the suffrage. It is not a spasmodic, "expedient," vote-catching arrangement with us. We do not advocate it to get the support of a misguided woman like Jane Addams—a woman who should know enough not to be fooled as she was and traded upon—but we advocate it because of its absolute necessity and justice.

Ohio has steadily been growing as an industrial State, and in its factories there are many thousands of women workers. There are now, as there always have been, thousands of women working and slaying on its farms.

They are good enough to work, but they are not good enough to vote.

Possibly the rural vote trader figures out that a woman just naturally hasn't the sense to get the highest price for her vote.

That is a man's work and a man's privilege.

Women would probably degrade politics by refusing to sell their votes when they got an advantageous offer for them. They would lower the whole moral tone of the polling places where such business was carried on.

For these or similar reasons the suffrage plank of the great progressive platform was gleefully voted down.

We Socialists lost nothing by it. Our fight for equal just suffrage will go on the same as formerly. Those men and women who believe in the promises and the protestations of the old parties should have learned something. If they did not learn, it was not the fault of the old parties. The latter did their best to teach the fact that with their honest suffrage is merely a plying, not a conviction, and they advocate it only when they think that through this advocacy they can win some temporary advantage and fool the women into supporting them. That is about what happened in Ohio and what happened elsewhere. A Roosevelt or others can steal a plank from the Socialist immediate demands, but they never intend that plank to mean anything real. They did not in Ohio and they will not elsewhere.

The third Duma in Russia having completed its natural life, which, according to the constitution, lasts five years, a new Duma is about to be elected. It may be well, therefore, in anticipation of the result of the elections, to consider the circumstances under which this "appeal to the will of the people" in Russia will be carried into effect.

In the first place, it should be borne in mind that the Duma as a constitutional assembly is not based on those fundamental pillars of democracy which are essential for the establishment of a civilized government, namely, the inviolability of person and property, the right of free speech and the right of public meeting. The Duma is not really designed as a method of democracy at all, but as a device to afford a window dressing of constitutionalism to the autocracy. The device deceives no one in Russia, and can deceive no well informed person outside of Russia, though there are doubtless many sincere people who think it would be well to accept the Duma as though it were a genuine representative body, hoping thereby to strengthen the principle of constitutional government in Russia.

That the Duma can in no real sense claim to represent the people and to voice the opinion of the majority of inhabitants in Russia is clear to any one who enters to acquaint himself with the Electoral Law of the 16 (3) June, 1907. This law was promulgated in supersession of the ukase of 24 (13) December, 1905, in which Parliamentary representation was first introduced into the Russian Empire, and according to which the first two Dumas were constituted. In the summer of 1907 the Russian Government found out that it was building a sand when it trusted to the "conservation" of the Russian peasant. In issuing the ukase of the 24 (13) December, 1905, it had given a very broad electoral basis, trusting that the "conservative" and monarchically inclined peasantry would be able to swamp completely the "liberals" and the revolutionary elements created in the towns. Although "monarchically inclined," the peasantry proved itself also to be, as the peasantry does in all countries, land-thirsty as well, and so fell in with the Constitutional Democratic party, in whose program the chief item was land reform. This was a disappointing discovery to the Czar's government, which lost no time in manifesting its displeasure by dissolving the Duma before it had been two months in existence. New elections were ordered, but this time with a more disappointing result to the government. The second Duma proved, in fact, more tractable than the first, chiefly because of the large number of Socialists who had been elected. Whereupon the government resolved to alter the Electoral Law in a drastic fashion. A new Electoral Law, that of June, 1907, was promulgated, in which the franchise was so manipulated as to make it impossible for the peasantry and the townspeople to obtain a majority of representatives.

Perhaps the most cynically audacious passage in the political literature of the world is to be found in the manifesto which accompanied the issue of the new law. In describing the faults of the two Dumas the author of the manifesto explained that "the Legislature was filled with members who were not the real expressions of the people's wants and wishes," and "therefore it was resolved to change the mode of elections."

The changes were very drastic indeed, in order to give "real expression to the people's wants and wishes" some of the border provinces were altogether excluded from electoral rights. The mass of the electors was divided in such groups and in such a way as to insure a majority of representatives to the high official and rich land owning class, and to make men of Russian extraction and orthodox religion a privileged class of Deputies. Thus, out of 92 provinces 12 have been excluded, and so the number of provinces represented in the third Duma was only 80. The number of Deputies was reduced from 525 to 415. And to the group of the large land owning class and high officials belonging to the Greek Orthodox Church in conjunction with the Greek orthodox priesthood—altogether a group of electors numbering not more than 200,000—was allotted the majority of Deputies. Whereas the second group, consisting of peasants, workmen, traders, shopkeepers, small officials, etc.—that is, a population counting tens of millions of people—were given a chance to elect the minority of Deputies.

By the machinery of this Electoral Law the Russian Government, then guided by Stolypin, managed to secure a Duma which proved to be quite satisfactory from the government's standpoint. The third Duma proved to be not only docile and compliant but even exaggeratedly obedient and obliging. It is true that even in the third Duma there was a strong opposition consisting of several parties and groups. But the opposition, being in the minority, was altogether powerless to effect anything except constantly to remind the government that outside the walls of the Duma there is still a country urgently demanding justice, freedom and security from arbitrary rule. But after all, these members of the Duma who are in opposition to the government are not counted to be the "true expression" of the wants and wishes of the people. Hence it came about that the third Duma, being obedient and obliging to the government, is held by this government to be really representative of the people.

Yet such is the irony of fate that, having invented the law of the 16 (3) June to assure itself a pliable majority, the government at the end of the existence of the third Duma finds itself in such a position as to be afraid even of its own "chosen people," and tries to do all possible and even impossible things to avoid defeat at the forthcoming elections. At the end of five years of unintermitted rule, backed up by a majority consisting of officials, priests and members of the Black Hundred organization, the government finds that it has lost favor even with this class of electors, and that the opposition in the country, the dissatisfaction with its ways and its whole system of ruling, has so increased that even the Electoral Law of June, 1907, cannot protect it from the election of a more oppositionist majority in the Duma. In its efforts to avoid this "catastrophe" the Russian government is reducing the electoral campaign to a pure farce.

Some idea of the comedy which is being played in Russia under the name of parliamentary elections may be gathered from the following facts, which are not detached incidents, but ordinary, everyday occurrences. As a matter of fact, the measures taken by the government to "work the election" are so manifold that it is not possible to give a complete account of them. The government of Nihil-Novgorod domicile searches were undertaken in a wholesale fashion in hundreds of homes of the inhabitants, with the view of discovering who is the likely candidate of the progressive parties. Not only is the likely progressive candidate likely to be withdrawn by the police but even the likely progressive voter. Some are arrested, some are administratively exiled, some are threatened with repression, some are sued at court on a flimsy pretext so as to deprive them temporarily of their right to vote during the election, and some, as was the case with the Jews during the last election in Odessa, will be simply driven away from the ballot boxes by the hooligans of the Black Hundred, who enjoy the protection of the Czar. On this occasion it will hardly be necessary to have recourse to such a stratagem against the Jews, as all the Jews who are resident outside the pale of settlement, except a few who possess the diploma of a university degree, have been declared voiceless, although this is quite contrary to the law which gives the right of vote to householders in towns. The law in Russia is, however, always interpreted according to the whims and wishes of the Minister in power, and as the Jews are supposed to give their vote to the progressive side, the Senate found no difficulty in excluding the Jews from voting in the coming election.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Deputies to the Duma, and printed some circulars and placards, the Governor of Kiev, by an order of the 27th May (O. S.), No. 3382, at once stopped this "criminal attempt," explaining in his order that the electors, being Russian subjects, are supposed to know themselves no guidance respecting the elections is necessary.

When even the Municipal and County Council authorities are not allowed to instruct the population in regard to the rules and procedure of the elections, it is easy to imagine what liberty the press is allowed for discussing politics and party questions. In Tomsk the local Sibirskaya Zhir was fined 300 rubles for printing a leading article in which the necessity was urged for the opposition parties to unite on one candidate. And at the other end of Russia, in Warsaw, the "True Russians" in selecting their candidate, who is of the extreme reactionary type, a Russian official, began by applying to the police and other authorities to prohibit any circulation of the press on their chosen candidate, and the request was "taken into consideration."

The same tale comes from another part of Russia—from the Caucasus. "Our press," a correspondent writes from there, in the St. Petersburg Retch, "is in such a position that we cannot openly discuss party programs during the election campaign. . . . the fines and other administrative punishments are too plentiful for that."

And so one must not talk of politics freely, nor of party programs, and not even of the rules and procedure of the election of Deputies during the electoral campaign in Russia. But can you mention the name of the candidates? Well, it depends to what party the candidate belongs. The following telegram was published in the St. Petersburg and Moscow papers on the 24th June (O. S.) from Kromenteburg (South of Russia): "Recently the progressive electors met and chose a candidate. The name of the latter is meanwhile kept secret, as one is afraid the authorities might take repressive measures against him."

Here you have the whole system in a nutshell. For the progressive parties the election is something like a conspiracy of political outlaws; they have to meet secretly, choose their candidates, and keep his name in secret until after the ballot, when it will become known as defeated or victorious.

But the police are seldom outwitted by the secrecy of the progressives respecting their candidates, as the men likely to be selected as progressive candidates are never the actual candidates. Thus, in the government of Nihil-Novgorod domicile searches were undertaken in a wholesale fashion in hundreds of homes of the inhabitants, with the view of discovering who is the likely candidate of the progressive parties.

Not only is the likely progressive candidate likely to be withdrawn by the police but even the likely progressive voter. Some are arrested, some are administratively exiled, some are threatened with repression, some are sued at court on a flimsy pretext so as to deprive them temporarily of their right to vote during the election, and some, as was the case with the Jews during the last election in Odessa, will be simply driven away from the ballot boxes by the hooligans of the Black Hundred, who enjoy the protection of the Czar. On this occasion it will hardly be necessary to have recourse to such a stratagem against the Jews, as all the Jews who are resident outside the pale of settlement, except a few who possess the diploma of a university degree, have been declared voiceless, although this is quite contrary to the law which gives the right of vote to householders in towns. The law in Russia is, however, always interpreted according to the whims and wishes of the Minister in power, and as the Jews are supposed to give their vote to the progressive side, the Senate found no difficulty in excluding the Jews from voting in the coming election.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of which one can be sure?—Semen Rapoport, in the Socialist Review.

Notwithstanding all their devices, the marvel is that the Russian Government is still far from being sure about the result of the coming election, and is much afraid that the fourth Duma may prove less amiable than the third. But after all, is there anything in the world of