

MACVEAGH DENIES RUSSELL'S STORY

(Continued from page 1.)

of it. He said Harriman was going to give \$50,000 himself. He led me to infer that Mr. Morgan was going to give another \$50,000.

"Mr. Twombly said there was nothing to do but meet Harriman's request," MacVeagh said, declaring that he had told Welliver regarding campaign contributions.

"Mr. Twombly told me," added MacVeagh, that he had been invited to luncheon at the White House in 1904 with Mr. Frick. Twombly gave me the impression that he and Mr. Frick had both given contributions."

Senator Dewey was next on the stand. He testified as to his friendship with Hamilton McK. Twombly, and praised him as "a very public spirited man and one of the most intelligent I ever knew."

Asked about 1904 Republican contributions, Dewey said he had always been a contributor to the Republican campaign. He testified that he had given in all \$27,000 to the 1904 campaign. Of this he first gave \$10,000 to Odell for the State Committee, then \$10,000 for the National Committee, and later \$7,000 to an emergency fund of \$40,000 or \$50,000 Mr. Harriman was raising.

Dewey gave \$10,000. The fund of about \$200,000 which Twombly told him Harriman was raising earlier than this was to be used in the State campaign. To this Dewey gave \$10,000, as he recalled it. Dewey had never talked with Harriman about campaign contributions. It was one Sunday late in October that Twombly told him "Mr. Harriman was raising some \$200,000 to go to the State campaign."

Dewey then talked of the election of himself as senator and the efforts to sidetrack him with the Paris Ambassadorship. He flatly refused to be sidetracked, holding the Senatorship was of far more dignity. Twombly, he said, told him in the fall of 1904 that H. C. Frick had made a large contribution. He said Twombly's idea was Frick made it "because of his large interest in public affairs."

Twombly, he said, also told him of a contribution by J. P. Morgan. "One of the striking bits of testimony of Senator Dewey was that in the fall of 1901, Senator Platt raised a fund of \$50,000 to \$100,000. Senator Dewey testified that he was turned in to the State Committee, Platt objected, "as he was not yet out of politics and far from being dead," and thought he could do more for the campaign than any other contributor. But Dewey prevailed on him to turn it over to the State Committee. Senator Dewey said he had contributed to the Congressional Campaign Committee each campaign from 1908 to all the campaigns gave \$5,000 to \$10,000. In the 1912 pre-convention campaign he gave a small sum of \$500. Later he said, he understood, the Harriman fund was raised through the National Committee for the State Committee."

Asked About Erie Canal Contracts. Senator Dewey was asked questions calculated to bring out what Harriman was interested in Erie Canal contracts in 1904, and hence anxious to get Higgins made Governor, and for that reason was so active in raising funds. Senator Dewey shed no light on this.

Dewey admitted the money used for the State ticket would redound to the benefit of the national ticket. At one time Senator Clapp asked: "Did you understand that the Congressional Committee as well as a National Committee?"

"I know about all these committees," retorted Senator Dewey. "For there all got to me for the last forty years."

He insisted that big business men interested in railroads and the like gave to campaign funds from mixed motives. There was much difference between a man giving money, he said, and a man owning largely of railroad stock giving.

Representative McKinley of Illinois, manager of President Taft's pre-convention campaign, told the committee that \$255,000 was expended in that contest through the Washington headquarters. He explained that the Washington offices had no communication with the local committees, thus disclosing the total cost of the campaign.

McKinley gave a list of the principal contributors to President Taft's pre-convention campaign. More than half the money raised for the campaign was contributed by members of the Taft family. The contributions from that source totaled about \$150,000, of which \$100,000 came from Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, the President's brother, who will be called as a witness tomorrow.

Donations were made by Henry W. Taft, of New York, and Horace Taft, of Connecticut. John Hayes Hammond and Andrew Carnegie. Each gave \$25,000. The firm of Kelsey & Patton, of New York, subscribed \$12,000; \$14,000 was raised in Chicago and sent to the Washington headquarters; E. T. Statesbury, J. P. Morgan's Philadelphia partner, forwarded \$25,000, said to have been raised from various sources, including the Union League Club; Richard Keenan of St. Louis, the present Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, each gave \$5,000; Secretary Knox gave \$2,500, while Attorney General Wickham, ex-Senator Nathaniel B. Scott of West Virginia and A. C. James each gave \$1,000.

The committee, just before its adjournment this evening, announced that the following witnesses would be called to the stand tomorrow: Robert S. Lovett, close friend of and general counsel for the late Edward H. Harriman; Charles D. Hillis, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, brother of the President; Daniel R. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, son of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, one of the largest contributors to Colonel Roosevelt's campaign; and ex-Senator B. Scott, of West Virginia.

HARDIE TO CONTRAST OPPOSING MOVEMENTS

Will Tell Difference Between Socialism and Progressivism, Next Sunday.

J. Keir Hardie, the widely known Socialist leader in England, who is to speak at Carnegie Hall Sunday at 3 p.m., has telegraphed the committee in charge that he wishes to dwell in his address mainly upon the international working class movement, and to contrast it with the so-called progressive movements here and in England.

In the two months' tour under the auspices of the Socialist party in America, which he is completing this week, Hardie has had ample opportunity to observe the sentiment among working men and women of all kinds in all sections East and West. He will



J. KEIR HARDIE.

have some interesting things to say about what headway the Bull Moose party is making among the workers, whether it is succeeding anywhere in its efforts to draw from the Socialist ranks, or whether just the reverse is true.

Hardie is known to millions of Socialists and organized working men and women as one of the most eloquent speakers in the international movement, and one of its ablest leaders. As a toiler in the mines of England from his seventh year, as a representative of the workers in the British Parliament for the past twelve years or more, and as chairman of the English Labor party in the House of Commons, he is qualified from firsthand experience to speak of the relation of Socialism to labor, and to compare the Socialist program with the aims of the Liberals in England and those of the Progressives in the United States.

This will be his only address in Manhattan and except for his speech in Brooklyn that night, at Metropolitan Sanger Hall, the last opportunity to hear him in this country. Meyer London, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 12th Congressional District, has been secured as chairman of the meeting, and the other two speakers will be Rose Pastor Stokes and Harry Laidler, organizer of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, under whose auspices the meeting is to be held.

The committee in charge wishes to lay special emphasis upon a correction as to the prices of tickets. The prices will be as follows: Parquet, 50 cents; dress circle and balcony, 25 cents; first tier boxes, \$4; second tier boxes, \$2.

The I. S. S. office, room 1210, 105 West 40th street, will be open each day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. The telephone is Bryant 4898. Tickets may also be secured at the Rand School, 43 East 22d street, telephone Gramercy 1022; at Socialist party headquarters, 239 East 84th street, telephone Lenox 3584, and at the Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway, telephone Orchard 400. To lessen the rush for seats in the last few days it is urged that tickets be secured at once. Nearly half the best seats have already been sold.

BOOKKEEPERS' ATTENTION! Important meeting of Local 12644, Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, tonight at 8 o'clock. The meeting of the Executive Board is to take place at 7 o'clock and all members are urgently requested to be present at 43 East 22d street.

The expenditures thus far disclosed in behalf of Theodore Roosevelt in the pre-convention campaign aggregate \$425,000, but this total includes the expenditures by local committees in Pennsylvania and New York. The total expenditures made by the central Roosevelt organization totaled about \$217,000, compared with \$265,000 by the corresponding Taft organization.

The investigators have taken the names of the local managers for each candidate in the various States and will endeavor to find out from that just what amounts were expended through the local committees, thus disclosing the total cost of the campaign.

McKinley gave a list of the principal contributors to President Taft's pre-convention campaign. More than half the money raised for the campaign was contributed by members of the Taft family. The contributions from that source totaled about \$150,000, of which \$100,000 came from Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, the President's brother, who will be called as a witness tomorrow.

Donations were made by Henry W. Taft, of New York, and Horace Taft, of Connecticut. John Hayes Hammond and Andrew Carnegie. Each gave \$25,000. The firm of Kelsey & Patton, of New York, subscribed \$12,000; \$14,000 was raised in Chicago and sent to the Washington headquarters; E. T. Statesbury, J. P. Morgan's Philadelphia partner, forwarded \$25,000, said to have been raised from various sources, including the Union League Club; Richard Keenan of St. Louis, the present Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, and Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, each gave \$5,000; Secretary Knox gave \$2,500, while Attorney General Wickham, ex-Senator Nathaniel B. Scott of West Virginia and A. C. James each gave \$1,000.

The committee, just before its adjournment this evening, announced that the following witnesses would be called to the stand tomorrow: Robert S. Lovett, close friend of and general counsel for the late Edward H. Harriman; Charles D. Hillis, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, brother of the President; Daniel R. Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, son of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, one of the largest contributors to Colonel Roosevelt's campaign; and ex-Senator B. Scott, of West Virginia.

BLAME FOR WRECK NOT ON ENGINEER

(Continued from page 1.)

said, "We were still some distance from the spot where the wreck occurred."

"We didn't slow down at the Westport bridge. I never before went across the bridge on a train that didn't slow down. After we crossed the bridge I felt the grinding of the brakes."

"I noticed that the 'crossover' signals were set, but failed to observe the other sections."

Rowe W. Reynolds, conductor of the work train which was standing on track 1 at Westport, said he never had seen any train take a "crossover" at over ten or twenty miles an hour. Edward Reuther and Louis C. Bahrbakemen on the wrecked engine, both testified that the train was going about thirty miles an hour about 300 yards from the place where the accident occurred.

In line with the general policy of railroad officials, responsibility for the wreck was put squarely to the dead engineers Clarke, by officials of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at the hearing yesterday. Henry J. Horn, vice president of the New Haven, in charge of operation, said his road had done what it could since the Bridgeport wreck to prevent the recurrence of such an accident in the direction of "tightening up" on "discipline," but that the company had found no safety appliance worth accepting. Mr. Horn has no hope of preventing accidents in the future except through "discipline."

The first question asked of Vice President Horn had to do with what action the railroad had taken since the Westport wreck. He said that the Interstate Commerce Commission on the Bridgeport wreck. Horn said that the road had done "all it could," but that in the way of appliances it had done nothing beyond what is required by the Interstate Commerce Commission. He said that there was a stiffening up of discipline, but could not tell of any officer of the railroad whose particular duty it was to report violations of the speed rules at such points as the Westport crossover, except that he would think that any officer who chanced to see such a violation would report it.

He said that he couldn't find that anything was to be gained by crossing the crossover, because both the Bridgeport and the Westport wrecks, he said, were caused by disregarding signals and an engineer might still do that even if the crossover were longer and he wouldn't like to see a train take a crossover any length at fifty miles an hour or over. The road still has the short "No. 8" crossover at Bridgeport, he said, and he doesn't think it practicable to lengthen it.

The counsel for the Commission put in evidence this bulletin, which was directed to engineers and conductors on September 23, ten days before the wreck. Its number is 291. "Our passenger service," it ran, "has not been running very satisfactorily since the first of September, although the travel has very much decreased and there is considerable fault on account of so many trains being late."

"Every effort should be made to keep trains on time and conductors are requested to avoid loss of time at stations loading and unloading passengers and baggage so far as possible, and engineers are requested to do everything they can to make time, except that it is not desired to run any train beyond a safe speed. Neither do we wish to have the orders on slowdowns disregarded."

"Be very careful when you have delays to make correct reports and conductors must confer with engineers to make sure that the reports are entirely accurate." The order was signed by O. N. Woodward, superintendent of the Shore Line Division (Charles Moore, one of the engineers on the wreck, last Tuesday, told of receiving a letter from W. S. Clarkson, master mechanic, three days later, calling upon Moore to explain why he had not done so.

Sitting with Commissioner McChord at yesterday's hearing were President John T. Higgins, of the Public Utilities Commission of Connecticut, and E. C. Elwell, engineer of the Public Utilities Commission. The two commissions are at present investigating jointly at present. The railroad's interests were looked after by E. H. Buckland, vice president and general counsel. Counsel Doherty, for the commission, was advised by Chief Inspector M. W. Belknap, of the Interstate Commerce Commission's Bureau of Safety Appliances.

The hearing was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

BRUCE BROWN'S AID DIES. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 8.—Tony Scudlari, mechanic for Bruce Brown, who was killed last week while trying out the Vanderbilt cup race course in this city, died today from injuries received when their car went into a ditch.

L. BERGER SIGNS. Banners and Transparencies a Specialty. 32 W. 116th St. Tel. Haglem 3579

PIANO STRIKERS HEAR MORRISON

He Urges Continued Solidarity and Pledges Workers Federation Support.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was the principal speaker at a mass meeting of striking piano workers held at the Harlem River Casino, 127th street and Second avenue, last night, under the auspices of the Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union.

Addresses were also delivered by Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the P. of L.; Andrea Marrota, general organizer of the United Garment Workers' Union of America; in Italian; Arturo Caroti, also in Italian, and Morris Breth in Bohemian. Charles Doid, the president of the organization, presided. All the speakers urged the necessity of organization upon the piano workers if they would improve their condition.

Morrison declared that if the piano workers had organized themselves earlier they would be much better off today. He pointed out that they had been helped by the different trades throughout the country through organization. The progress of the bituminous miners and the printers were two cases in point. He urged the strikers to continue solidarity and told them that the federation would do all in its power to help bring the struggle to a successful issue for the strikers.

Frayne pointed out to his hearers how through their unity and persistence the cloakmakers, furriers and shirtmakers had materially improved their working conditions. He pledged the strikers the financial and moral support of organized labor of this city.

President Doid declared that the piano strike is a fight of the organized manufacturers against the unorganized workers and that if the strikers would win they could do so only through an organization which would stay organized to win the fruits of the victory to the workers.

All the speeches were listened to attentively by the large audience, who frequently applauded the speakers. Morrison will testify today in the Loeve haters' case in Hartford, Conn.

MAY USE MAIL TRAINS TO BREAK R. R. STRIKE

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—Another day has passed without a train being run on the Georgia road, the tieup is more complete than at any time since the strike began over a week ago.

The only development today was the issuance of an injunction by United States Judge Grubb at Macon restraining the strikers or their friends from interfering with mail trains. The injunction was issued at the request of the Louisville and Nashville and the Atlantic Coast Line, which are lessees of the Georgia road. The injunction was taken to mean that the road will attempt to run more mail trains tomorrow in an effort to break the strike by calling on the Federal Government for support. It is estimated that the road is losing \$40,000 a day through failure to operate trains.

Governor Brown issued a statement today denouncing sheriffs along the line for failure to help scabs. He says the sheriffs are catering to strike sympathizers through fear of losing votes.

Tonight the Atlanta joint terminal board refused to agree to reinstate the forty terminal employees who went out with the Georgia road trainmen. This action complicates the situation and seems to indicate a fight to a finish.

Later tonight the general chairman of the Order of Trainmen and Conductors of every road entering Atlanta were ordered to meet here tomorrow for a conference with the grand officers.

NEW UNIONS MEET TONIGHT Will Outline Ways and Means to Organize Their Trades.

Two new unions will hold meetings tonight to discuss the question of how to organize their respective trades. This action is being taken by the Knitwear Union, which will meet at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, to outline ways and means of strengthening their organization. About 100 workers have already entered the union and more are expected to join.

The Tinmiths' Union will meet at 165 East Broadway. A general organizer of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance and representatives of other bodies will address the meeting. The Glaziers' Union, which recently organized, will meet at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, tomorrow night.

U. KEIR HARDIE

Member of British Parliament

WILL SPEAK ON "SOCIALISM AND THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT HERE AND IN ENGLAND"

Sunday Afternoon, October 13, At 3 o'Clock

Carnegie Hall

57th Street and Seventh Avenue

MEYER LONDON, Chairman.

Rose Pastor Stokes Will Also Deliver a Short Address

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Intercollegiate Socialist Society

Boxes, Seating 8, 1st Tier, \$8. Boxes, Seating 8, 2d Tier, \$6. Parquet, 50c. Dress Circle, 25c. Balcony, 25c.

Seats for sale at I. S. S. office, room 1210, 105 West 40th street, telephone Bryant 4596, office open from 9 a.m. to 6 p. m., and 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Rand School, 43 East 22d street; Socialist Party, 239 East 84th street, and at the Forward office, 175 East Broadway.

Order tickets at once! This will positively be Mr. Hardie's only speech in the Borough of Manhattan, during his American trip, and his last day in the United States.

BOOKBINDERS QUIT IN FIVE FACTORIES

Order Strikes Against Members of Bosses' Association To Enforce Union Agreement.

Following the refusal of the Sample Card Manufacturers' Association to ratify the agreement reached with a committee of the union last Thursday, the General Bookbinders and Sample Card Makers' Union, yesterday ordered a strike against five members of the bosses' association. Among the shops that were tied yesterday, are those owned by the president and secretary of the bosses' association, and they were greatly worried over the sudden action of the union.

The decision to call the strike was reached at a meeting of the union on Monday night, when the action of the employers was discussed. It was the general opinion of the members of the union that the bosses had conspired to break up their organization and that action must be taken to save their union from destruction.

A committee from the union then appeared at a meeting of the United Hebrew Trades at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, and laid their case before that body. The latter organization indorsed a general strike against the members of the Sample Card Manufacturers' Association and voted to support the union in its fight for better conditions.

The strike order was delivered to the bookbinders yesterday and the workers in five shops immediately responded. The trouble between the bosses and the union started several weeks ago when the workers employed by J. Bloom, 111 Wooster street, struck because the firm refused to sign an agreement with the union. A strike was then called against H. Steinberg, 96 Wooster street, because he made up Bloom's work. The union men claim that the strike was forced on Monday night, when the action of the union to test its power and to put it out of business if possible. The strikers are confident that the strike will be of short duration and that a speedy settlement will be reached.

CONVICT TWO FIREMEN FOR ALLEGED ASSAULT

Marcellino Campana, 18, and Manuel Garcia, 25, both of 324 Spring street, and members of the Marine Firemen's Union, were found guilty of assault in the third degree in General Sessions yesterday. Sentence will be imposed Friday. The defendants were represented by Joseph F. Darling, of 116 Nassau street.

The alleged assault was committed on Charles C. Little, a longshoreman, of 178 West 125th street, during the recent transport workers' strike. The manner of the prosecutor was such as to earn for him the rebuke of Judge Foster at several occasions.

The original charge against the defendants was that of assault in the second degree, but in the absence of sufficient proof, the charge was reduced.

POST CARD DEALER SCORES COMSTOCK

Moral Censor "Confiscates" Stock Which He Refuses to Return After Case is Dismissed.

The manner in which Anthony Comstock, virtually persecutes the small post card dealers of this city is revealed in the case of O. Fulda, of 816 Broadway. Fulda runs an entomological shop and sells postal cards on the side. Not long ago his place was invaded by Comstock, who "confiscated" his stock of art cards and then had him hauled into Special Sessions, where the judge, after looking at the cards, dismissed the case against Fulda. It so happened that the cards which the moral censor "confiscated" were all reproductions of famous paintings and statuary.

After the decision of the judge Fulda demanded that Comstock return the postal cards. This he refused to do. It is whispered about among post card dealers that the cards which Comstock "confiscated" he resells to other dealers.

The tactics pursued by Comstock are also revealed in the Fulda case. When he entered the post card dealer's place he unceremoniously proceeded to gather in the cards. He then began rummaging among the private notes of Fulda, even opening some of the letters which were sealed and addressed.

He then "advised" Fulda to plead guilty in court so that he might get off with a small fine. Other dealers have told Fulda that this is characteristic of Comstock.

Comstock never sees after the wholesale post card dealers. He is the fearless foe of the small fry.

EDISON OPENS SHOW TODAY. Famous Inventor to Be Given Banquet This Afternoon.

There opens today with a luncheon at which Thomas A. Edison is the guest of honor the most remarkable electrical show New York has ever had. It celebrates, so to speak, the thirtieth anniversary of the beginning of the electrical industry as it is now understood, for Edison established the first station for generating and distributing electricity for general consumption in a little building in Pearl street, where the New York Edison Company's big offices now are, in 1882.

At the luncheon, which is to be in the Grand Central Palace, where the electrical show is, at 1 o'clock, Edison will be accompanied by his daughter, Miss Madeline Edison, and the affair will be more or less of a reunion, for it will be attended by many of Edison men, some of them the pioneer fellow workers of the great inventor.

Edison will open the exhibition at 3 o'clock, and from then until a week from Saturday night will be open every day from 10 in the morning until 10 in the evening.

LAWYER. William Karlin ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW 220 WASHINGTON STREET NEW YORK

Have Your Shoes Repaired at Larkin

ELECTRICAL SHOE REPAIR SHOP. QUICKER! CHEAPER! BETTER! 2977 Fulton St., Brooklyn, near Coney Island St. Tel. Cypress 2864.

OFFICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST NEW YORK.

Dr. B. L. Becker. When you have your eyes examined, you will find that it is better to have them examined by a specialist.

OFFICIAL PLACE. Dr. B. L. Becker, 230 East Broadway, Tel. 2111. Also at 2977 Fulton St., Brooklyn, near Coney Island St. Tel. Cypress 2864.

Florida. BIG COLONY located near Tampa. Land of a great future. Sold through the Florida Land Company.

CO-OPERATIVE HOMESTEAD PLAN. A. B. Durr, Syracuse, Capital Plans, Fla.



RED SOX TAKE FIRST GAME FROM GIANTS IN BIG SERIES

A baseball game which was splendidly fought ushered in the world's series at the Polo Grounds amphitheater yesterday afternoon. By a score of 4 to 3, the figures speaking eloquently and truly of the contest's closeness, the Red Sox of Boston came and conquered the Giants of New York, and to the Hub goes the first victory.

It was a game well fought in the spirit of its sportsmanship and in its actual work on the field. It was cleanly won, cleanly lost. The credit of the victory fairly and squarely won by the Bostonians is paralleled by a defeat which reflects credit on the defeated, for in losing the Giants came out of the game with their portion of praise. The actual satisfaction of victory wasn't theirs, but whatever the future of the series may bring forth, the Giants proved themselves worthy of



Boston's steel, and by the same token the men of Posttown were such foemen as striking men delight to battle with.

As this opening engagement of the premier teams of the National and American leagues unfolded it didn't bring baseball that was the very best in mechanical execution, although nicely played in the field and with both teams handy at doing well with their opportunities at bat. It did bring out a battle which was in doubt from the first to the last, and evenly and stubbornly waged.

Of superiority to an appreciable extent there was none one way or the other, individually or collectively. One bold, concentrated foray with their truncheons and the Bostonians won. One clustering of hits, and it was practically all the batting they did, and the game was theirs to have and to hold. A grim, game-rally by the Giants in the ninth inning had the multitude a-tingle with excitement and, among the Giant rosters, hope.

There was both alarm and glory for Joseph Wood, a pitching paragon in his own set and the Red hope of Boston, in the ninth inning rally. First going in for two hits and putting the run over, two Giants then were hovering on the bases with one out. Another hit or the slightest break in the Boston defense and one perhaps two men would have dashed for the plate. The dash, alas,

SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS
50 THIRD AVENUE
Near 10th Street, New York

Offer Union Label, Up-to-Date, Clean, Well Made Goods at Standard Prices

Underwear, Shirts, Sox, Suspenders, Neckwear, Collars, Cuff Buttons, Garters, Belts, Caps, Overalls and All Men's and Ladies' Furnishings.

Litholin Collars 23c. Cleaning Soap Free.

WAITERS AND COOKS' OUTFITS.

OFFICIAL FIGURES ON THE WORLD'S SERIES OPENER.

Total attendance.....	35,730
Total receipts.....	\$75,127
National Commission's 10 per cent.....	\$7,512.55
Players' share.....	40,568.55
Clubs' share.....	27,045.72
In lower grandstand.....	15,161
In upper grandstand.....	5,426
In boxes.....	1,416
In bleachers.....	10,727
Total attendance last year.....	38,281
Total receipts last year.....	\$77,359

mediately after deadheading a batter to first. The Bostonians made the most of their chances. They waited as long as wise before swinging and compelled Tesreau to use a good many balls on each batsman. That was their plan, to wait for an opening, let Tesreau use his arm plentifully and when the opening came strike hard.

Against the more experienced Wood, Tesreau, young in years and in his league experience, pitched a game which is to his credit even if he did lose. Wood, however, was his superior, there is no doubt of that. He may not be next time but he was this time. In no other position were the Red Sox one whit superior, unless at short. Fletcher didn't have as many chances in the field as Wagner, but Wagner excelled his New York rival at the bat, rather than in the field. The only errors of the game came at this position, a fumble by each shortstop, which cost nothing, Fletcher's weakness at the bat was a costly flaw in New York's attack. The scores:

Boston	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Hooper, rf.....	4	1	0	0	0	0
Yerkes, 2b.....	4	0	1	1	0	0
Spencer, cf.....	3	1	1	0	1	0
Lewis, lf.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Gardner, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Stahl, 1b.....	4	0	0	6	1	0
Wagner, ss.....	4	0	0	0	2	1
Cady, c.....	2	0	1	1	0	0
Wood, p.....	3	1	0	1	2	0
Totals.....	33	3	3	27	9	1

New York	AB	R	H	O	A	E
Devore, lf.....	4	1	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b.....	4	2	2	0	0	0
Snodgrass, cf.....	4	0	1	0	0	0
Murray, rf.....	3	0	1	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
Herzog, 3b.....	4	0	2	1	0	0
Meyers, c.....	3	0	1	0	0	0
Becker, ss.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Fletcher, ss.....	4	0	0	2	1	1
Tesreau, p.....	2	0	0	2	0	0
McCormick, c.....	1	0	0	0	0	0
Crandall, p.....	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	33	3	8	27	13	1

ATHLETICS DEFEAT PHILLIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—Connie Mack's Athletics secured ample revenge this afternoon for their defeat Monday against the Phillies in the inter-league series, winning by the score of 6 to 1. Eddie Plank, who pitched in his best form, had the Phillies at his mercy for eight of the nine innings. Doolin's daisies scoring their single tally in the seventh round, when "Runt" Walsh sent a fly to left field. Spencer Magan, who had purloined first base in the fifth, gained ground on Lydurus' infield fly and was whiffed by Crahan. Luderus being out at second in trying to steal when Doolan fanned. This was the only occasion that the Phillies had a chance of overtaking the Athletics' lead.

SAILORS TO BOX LOCAL MEN.

The bouts between the champions of the United States Navy and local men which are to be run off by the New Star A. C. Friday have attracted much attention. The ten-round bout between Eddie Smith, the Harlem favorite, and the lightweight champion of the navy, Sam Robidoux, should be a hummer. The bout between the bantam champion of the navy, Jack Boscoe, and Battling Reddy is expected to be worth the price of admission. The six hits made by the Bostonians were clean. That shows how even the batting was. Five of the Boston hits were off Tesreau and four off the decisive seventh inning. When the sixth of Boston's bats was over, three runs had been evolved from three singles and a two-bagger. Tesreau weakened in that inning. Only in a negative way, and his split came through as swiftly, and his split broke as sharply as in any of the preceding innings, but the Boston men just hit him. Just hit him that is all the evaluation the is.

STAR BOUTS FRIDAY EVENING.

The closing show of the St. Nicholas Athletic Club, with the most notable card that has yet been arranged, will be held Friday evening. The show will consist of four ten-round bouts between eight of the leading boxers now in the East. The star bout will be between Learch Cross, who will make his reappearance in the ring against Jack Britton, who has made such a big hit since he arrived here six months ago. In the other ten-round bouts, Phil Cross will meet Willie Beecher and Tommie Houck will clash with Young Wagner.

CUB-SOX GAME POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Rain forced a postponement of the opening game today between the Chicago clubs of the American and National leagues to decide the baseball championship of Chicago.

FRANK BOSTOCK DEAD.

Noted Trainer of Wild Animals Dies in London of Influenza.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Frank Bostock, the showman, died today of influenza.

Frank Bostock, for many years conducted a wild animal show at Dreamland, Coney Island. He was known as "the animal king," being one of the most successful trainers of jungle beasts ever known. He had traveled extensively, especially in Africa and India where he hunted animals for exhibition purposes. He had several narrow escapes from various lions and tigers. He exhibited in Paris, London and Berlin for many years.

MUSIC

PROF. SAMUEL A. BALDWIN WILL PLAY TODAY'S FREE ORGAN RECITAL AT THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

At the College of the City of New York, St. Nicholas terrace and 139th street, Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin will give a free organ recital at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The program:

Theme (varied) in E.....Faulkes
Song of Sorrow.....Nevin
Toccata and Fugue in D-minor.....Bach
Vorspiel, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Symphony in D-minor.....Lemare
Communion in G.....Batiste
Prelude and Fugue on the name "Bach".....Liszt

The Gwent Male Glee Singers, a Welsh choir of twenty-four, who were successful in London, will sail on October 17 for the United States, to give a series of concerts. They will make their first appearance here at Carnegie Hall on the evening of October 28.

The Adèle Margulies Trio, consisting of Adèle Margulies, pianist; Leopold Lichtenberg, violinist, and Leo Schulz, cellist, will give its usual series of three concerts this season at Aeolian Hall November 19, January 25 and February 25. The trio will also fill a number of other engagements in New York and vicinity, as well as in other cities.

Two regular subscription concerts will be given this season by the Barre Ensemble, on December 9 and February 3, at the Belasco Theater. In addition a special concert will be given at which never performed compositions by well known and celebrated composers will be played.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

Free public lectures, most of them illustrated by stereopticon views or motion pictures, will be delivered in New York tonight, under the auspices of the Board of Education, as follows, beginning at 8:15 o'clock:

Public School 101, 11th street, west of Lexington avenue. William O'Brien, the New York "Public School" 145th street, west of Amsterdam avenue. Welfare Work in Stores and Factories. Dr. Edward H. Pratt, E. S. H. S. Hall, 70th street and East River. "Sustained Cooperation." The Hourly Mockingbird. Dr. Edward H. Pratt, E. S. H. S. Hall, 70th street and East River. The Planting of Trees and the Beautification of the City. M. H. A. Hall, 52d street and Lexington avenue. "Animal Development and Its True Meaning." Prof. Henry E. Cranston.

JACK WHITE DEFEATS JONES BY BIG MARGIN

By JOHN J. HAAS.

Jack White, the Chicago boxer, made his debut in this city a successful one by clearly outpointing Willie Jones, the Brooklyn fighter, in a fast ten-round bout at the New Star A. C. last night.

White had the cleverness and also had a heavy punch in either arm with which he jabbed and hooked, his always aggressive foe, Jones occasionally landed a wild swing and in the infighting applied short punches, but as a rule was kept away by the swinging lefts of the Chicagoan.

Mel Coogan, of Brooklyn, bested Billy Bennett, the self-styled Irish lightweight champion, in the semi-final number. Bennett's judgment in distance was poor and his punches weak.

Tiger Young outclassed Helme Thiel in the first ten-round scrap. Young won every session, but had little chance to do much clean landing on account of the awkward fighting style of Thiel, who also had a habit of doing much clinching.

Young Richie, the fast coming Harlem paperweight, gave Bud Rose such a terrific pounding that Rose was compelled to voluntarily quit in the third round to avoid a sure knockout. Left stabs and solid hooks to the body was Rose's undoing.

BARTENDERS TO MEET IN STATEN ISLAND

A mass meeting to organize a union of bartenders will be held at Grecian's Hall, 36 Canal street, Stapleton, Staten Island, at 8 o'clock tonight. For some time the bartenders employed in cafes and saloons on Staten Island and prospects for the formation of a strong union of bartenders are bright.

The Central Trades Council of Richmond has been instrumental in the formation of the union. William B. Joyce, international organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and the Bartenders' International League of America, who has for some time been trying to get the Staten Island bartenders together, and others will be urged to attend.

CARMODY RULES FOR SMOKING IN FACTORIES

ALBANY, Oct. 8.—Attorney General Carmody today rendered an opinion which he holds that the State Fire Marshal, exercising his discretionary power, may permit smoking in factories where fire is not a hazard.

He is convinced that there is no danger of fire by the use of the fire proof construction of the buildings.

Two large corporations recently asked to be exempted from the rules which forbid smoking in factories. Both have promised to install fire proof construction in order to keep the office street during noon hour. The Fire Marshal had negated the rule in both instances before this opinion of the Attorney General.

WAIT FOR CHINA TO ASK.

Decision of Representatives of Six-Power Group Regarding Loan.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The possibility of resuming negotiations with China in regard to finances, was informally discussed today at a meeting of the representatives of the six-power banking group. The American delegates voted not to resume negotiations until China had approached them.

Other representatives desired an immediate resumption, but it was finally agreed to leave the matter as it stands.

DRAMA

"THE CASE OF BECKY," EDWARD LOCKE'S PLAY OF A DUAL PERSONALITY, IS A GOOD STORY—WELL TOLD, WELL-ACTED AND WELL STAGED.

In the great hall of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city stands the massive marble group by George Gray Barnard, called "The Two Natures." Bold in execution, delicate in detail, this piece of sculpture represents the inherent struggle for supremacy between the "good" and the "evil natures" of a human being. Apparently rising to an erect position, the "evil nature" stands over the prostrate form of its larger adversary, and, although it appears to be the victor in the struggle, a sudden turn by the "good nature" will make it the controlling and supreme power.

In the three-act play by Edward Locke, "The Case of Becky," which David Belasco is presenting at the Belasco Theater, this same struggle of two natures is shown. It is presented in more glowing and uncanny colors than in Barnard's group. The idea, while not better expressed, is put into a simpler and more plausible form and is certain to appeal to a greater number of persons.

The play is just as boldly hewn and likewise has the fine finish and delicate touches of the master hand.

The story of the play is of a young girl, Dorothy, who, when she is her real self, is charming and lovable, but who, when her evil nature becomes the controlling force, is Becky, a mischievous, vulgar, and, at times, vicious person. This dual personality is the outcome of a pre-natal influence, her mother, according to the story, having been under the power of a roving hypnotist before the girl was born. Although Becky is conscious of the existence of Dorothy and harbors a demonical hatred for her, Dorothy never remembers what has happened while she is Becky.

The episodes of the play are the struggle between a scientist and the hypnotist for the girl. When under the influence of the scientist she hates and fears the hypnotist and when the latter controls her, harbors a horror for the former.

The play is different from Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" inasmuch as the good side of the girl, Dorothy, finally becomes the victor, while the death of Hyde takes away the life of both. In "Jekyll and Hyde" a drug is the instrument for bringing out the evil side, while in the case of Becky pre-natal influences are to blame.

In the title role of the play Frances Starr is excellent. The part of the dual nature brings out her power of adaptability to its limit. The two natures are diametrically opposed, yet Miss Starr plays each as though it were separate. In neither of the two phases of the girl can a trace of the other be detected. Her playing is fine.

Dr. Emerson, the scientist who is fighting to help the good side of the girl's nature to stifle the evil side, is excellently played by Albert Bruning. Dr. Emerson is ever the keen student of his subject, but also adds that which many scientists lack, a response to the human side of the subject. His playing is of a high order and makes what might have been a melodramatic figure, a true presentation of the part.

Charles Dalton plays the part of Professor Balzamo, this new Swedenborg, the hypnotist. In every move, in voice and in gesture, he is the mystic charlatan and faker. While a bit garrulous in comparison with the other quiet figures of the play, he is, nevertheless, the pervasiveness of the spirit which pervades the field of science and medicine. He is the typical self-advertising quack.

Mary Lawton, as Miss Pettinill, makes a fine, healthy looking nurse, is a cheery assistant to Dr. Emerson. That two such healthy looking persons should make love in such a cold-blooded and "amateurish" way as they do in this play seems almost impossible.

Eugene O'Brien as John Arnold, the lover of Dorothy, and John P. Brown as Thomas, the assistant in Dr. Emerson's laboratory, completes this excellent little cast.

The finest scene in the play is in the second act, in which Dr. Emerson has placed Becky under a hypnotic spell and is slowly driving her evil spirit away. The pleading of the dying spirit is touching and one almost regrets that the extinction is necessary.

The last act of the play, placed in the laboratory of the doctor, is melodramatic. Hypnotic machines, sleep inducers and the wondrous kinds of lights are brought into play. It is here that Professor Balzamo, after a hearty meal, is trapped into being hypnotized, his evil power is broken and Dorothy is released from his spell. The ending of the story is truly mechanical, the climax being brought on by machinery.

The stage settings are up to the standard set by Belasco years ago, the most careful attention being given to the minutest detail.

The play will, without question, exert a strong influence in suppressing the machinations of the charlatans, who have been able, because of ignorance of the public, to some extent the result of dramatic religious teachings.

to gather in many shekels and who have been responsible for much disturbance of mind among the poorer classes. This it will do, not so much by exposing the methods of the quacks, but by instilling a healthy disgust and fear.

Whether the play will arouse much interest in the psychological phase of the human being is problematical. Taken all in all, it's a good story—well told, well acted and well staged. Belasco dared—and won. GARDY.

GOOD PRESENTATION OF CLYDE FITCH'S BEST PLAY, "THE CITY," AT THE PROSPECT THEATER AFTER THIS WEEK.

Clyde Fitch's powerful play, "The City," his posthumous work, is the drawing card at the Prospect Theater in the Bronx this week, and is receiving good treatment at the hands of the stock company.

The play has for its setting the home of a wealthy country banker, whose family longs for city life, but find opposition to its plans in the head of the family. Upon his death, however, they make the venture, and the theme of the play, the subsequent fate of the family in a large city, becomes apparent.

The only son of the banker, having political aspirations, works up to a Governorship, which he is just about to accept, when many things arise to hinder him. His father, when alive, had amassed a fortune illegally, although his son had no knowledge of it. Continuing the tactics of his father, the son unconsciously lays himself open to charges of dishonesty, which are brought against him by a confidential secretary. His career is ruined and he is forced to start from the bottom rung of the ladder to win back his good name.

The entire situation is summed up in his own language: "Don't blame the city for your ill success! The city is the crucible in which men stand and fall in their merits. It takes the stranger within its gates, and strips him naked of his hypocrisies and aspirations as to him: 'You make as good of you can.' And if a man is good, the good will come out, but if he is bad, then may heaven help him. And don't blame the city; blame yourself."

George Rand, the banker, is well played by Cecil Owen, and naturally fits the part. Paul McAllister wins applause in his handling of the role of the son and heir of the financier, and with his natural, straightforward manner, lends force and character to it. Albert Voorhees, his lawyer, is acted by John J. Owens, and also deserves approval. Brandon Evans, who takes the part of the dope fiend and blackmailer, is most realistic in his interpretation of the requisites of the character, and won repeated applause. Others were: Harmon MacGregor as Van Vranken, Irene Timmons as Eleanor Voorhees, Lillian Niederauer and Helene Hamilton as the two sisters of George Rand, and Carey Hastings as Mrs. Rand. V. A.

DENTISTS—New York and Brooklyn.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.
133 E. 94th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox

Dr. Ph. Lewin
Surgeon Dentist
530 Brook Ave.
Cor. 149th St.
Bronx.

Telephone 2347-J Harlem.

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

DR. HENRY J. COOPER
Surgeon Dentist
271 E. 78th St., COR. SECOND AVE.
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades

DR. S. BERLIN
SURGEON DENTIST.
22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
Tel. 540-L Harlem.

George Oberdorfer
N. W. Cor. Eighth Ave. and 129th Street

Pharmacist
THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY

PARKS AND HALLS.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations.
127th Street and Second Avenue.
MICHAEL KEUWANE, General Manager.

Labor Lyceum 940 Willsburgh Ave., Brooklyn.

Labor Temple 245-247 East 94th St., N. Y. C.
Workers' Educational Association.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls.
Telephone 1690 TRIN.
Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

FRATERNITY.

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

GEO. J. SPEYER Printer
123 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York.
Commercial, Trade Union and Society Work

UNION LABELS.

This Label stands for fair conditions. The Merchant Tailor using it recognizes the right of workmen fixing the price of their own labor.

CUSTOM TAILORS
UNION LABEL
If your Tailor does not use the Label he is unfair in thought and action. If you believe in people receiving living wages demand the Label. If you are a Union Man prove it by showing the Union Label in your Coat, Pants and Vest.

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

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

Union Made Beer
The above is a true statement. The Brewery Workers' Label is the only guarantee that the beer is made by Union Labor; therefore always look for the label.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats you buy are made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value.

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell inferior non-union goods.

MARTIN LAWLER, Sec'y, 11 West 17th St.

CATERMOR OF THE SLABBER
SANTALIN
RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats you buy are made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value.

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell inferior non-union goods.

MARTIN LAWLER, Sec'y, 11 West 17th St.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats you buy are made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value.

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell inferior non-union goods.

MARTIN LAWLER, Sec'y, 11 West 17th St.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats you buy are made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value.

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell inferior non-union goods.

MARTIN LAWLER, Sec'y, 11 West 17th St.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats you buy are made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value.

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell inferior non-union goods.

MARTIN LAWLER, Sec'y, 11 West 17th St.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats you buy are made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value.

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell inferior non-union goods.

MARTIN LAWLER, Sec'y, 11 West 17th St.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingman's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily Issue Only, Weekly Issue Only, Sun. and Week-End Issue Only.

VOL. 5. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9. NO. 283.

THAT MORGAN TOUCH

The testimony of Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor of New York, before the Clapp Senatorial Committee, pretty well establishes the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States when the touch is alleged to have been made, did make a demand on Morgan for more money, and that Morgan did refer to him as that "maniac in the White House."

Morgan "forgot" all about the incident when he was on the stand. Morgan's bookkeeper went over the records and found that the "Morgan interests which are so friendly to us," made two contributions, one of \$100,000 and one of \$50,000. Roosevelt utterly denied the whole transaction. But even his most fervent supporters would not accuse Theodore Roosevelt of any weakness for the truth. He can either deny or affirm as best suits his purpose and he can reverse himself any time it seems best for him to do so. But invariably he is working for himself.

When Charles Edward Russell made public the news of this activity on the part of Roosevelt in collecting campaign contributions, or of extorting them, he added another count in the indictment of the greatest political corruptionist this generation has seen. It was done in a simple, straightforward, convincing manner. Roosevelt's first attempt at refutation was that he does not know who Charles Edward Russell is. As something over a million Socialists do, as some millions of magazine and book readers do, as some millions of newspaper readers do, this assertion of Roosevelt's did not carry much weight.

His next assertion was that Russell is a liar. As practically everybody else in the country, according to Roosevelt, is, this did not carry much weight.

The Russell expose clinched, as no other thing has, in showing the American people who and what Roosevelt is. Because Russell is a Socialist and because he first brought this highly important matter before the country through the medium of a Socialist meeting, the capitalist papers did not play it up very highly.

They knew its importance and significance. They also knew Russell and they know he knows news, and they knew he knew he had the biggest piece of sensational news concerning Roosevelt's connection with the Money Trust that has broken in a long time. Still they did not dare play it up.

But whether or not news is featured, whether or not it is put in big type and ballheaded with big headlines, it circulates. This news circulated rapidly. So Russell was called to Washington to testify before the Clapp Investigating Committee.

There his story was confirmed almost to the letter by the most reluctant witness that could possibly be produced.

Judson Welliver is at present the chief of the heavy editorial or literary guns of the Bull Moose publications. He is one of the stars of the Munsey publications, and the Munsey publications are the greatest of the Bull Moose assets. Frank A. Munsey is personally and financially interested with George W. Perkins in many industrial undertakings. Perkins supplies the investment end of the combination and Munsey supplies the publicity end.

Munsey, in the course of his business, found Welliver, a very conscientious, painstaking and scrupulous man, according to his lights. He was and is a man who could be depended on not to "get the paper into trouble." He knew how to avoid libel and he knew how to avoid offense. He had worked for many publishers, and his word in connection with a story always went, for he was always scrupulous.

Welliver had every possible reason for dodging the questions that were asked of him. As Russell said, he knew that in mentioning the source of his information he was putting his informant's job in great danger. Welliver is now a promoter and a chief promoter of Bull Moose publicity.

Yet when the committee insisted that the name of the man who furnished the information to Russell be given, and it was given, Welliver, though his job was thereby endangered and seriously endangered, without hesitation got up and confirmed Russell's statements to the letter.

A better witness could not be found, for there was every reason why he should have given evidence to the contrary, why he should have been contradictory and why he should have tried to overthrow Russell's story.

There has not been anything, in connection with Roosevelt that has received more absolute confirmation.

It shows, actually, that for seven years the House of Morgan—that is, the Money Trust—was the ruler of this country.

All that happened in that sorrowful panic of 1907, with its murders, its suicides, its failures and its starvation, confirms the fact that Roosevelt turned over to Morgan the rule of this country. Though millions suffered, yet the firm of Morgan prospered in that time of wreck and disaster. Why? The Maniac in the White House was under obligations to the firm of Morgan and was looking to be under obligations to the firm at some future time.

That he is not under obligations to Morgan now is a matter of slight importance. Morgan is an efficiency man and has found some candidate, or candidates, better equipped and more useful than Roosevelt.

But Roosevelt is under obligations now to somebody else. Discarded and turned out of doors by the Money Trust, he has been taken up by the Steel and the Harvester Trusts, and they hope from him, if elected, the same faithful service he rendered Morgan during seven long years of White House occupancy.

All that was amply confirmed by Russell's testimony, and that testimony stood unshaken and unrefuted, and will continue so to stand.

THE PHILADELPHIA PAGEANT

It must have been an inspiring sight for the citizens of Philadelphia to have seen 5,000 persons picture in pageantry the leading incidents of the city's history. It was colorful, moving and inspiring. The patriotic emotions were stimulated and the 40,000 spectators cheered lustily.

Somehow or other, at long distance, there seems to have been something lacking in this attempt to tell the history of Philadelphia. Maybe the news accounts are defective. Maybe the things for which Philadelphia is famous were told, but did not get into the news for outside cities. It is possible that this part of its history is so well known that Philadelphia thought it useless to repeat it. Only the old, half-forgotten, far-off things were deemed worthy of notice.

There was no attempt to show the effects of boss rule. There was no attempt to show the domination of the city by corrupt and corrupting capitalist interests. There was no attempt made to show the wonderful system whereby the boss of a district casts the ballots for one party or the other, as he sees fit. There was no attempt made to show the suffering, the underpaying, the unspeakable exploitation that prevails.

But, probably, this was not necessary. What was intended was to bring the minds of the spectators back to the good old days that never existed. This course would, naturally, draw the attention of people from things as they are now. Thus it was an excellent political stunt to stage such a pageant at the present time.

You and Your Vote

By MARTIN J. CONNOLLY.

"All day you toil and get but grub Enough for one more day, you dub. If you had brains you'd understand, You have no brains. You are a 'hand.'"

"You have a vote. You have, you must. You have a vote, but have no nut. For if you had, you'd use your vote. To get the other fellow's goat."

Now, when I first read that doggerel of Teig O'Kane I was inclined to be offended. And why? Because I was one of the "muffs," he so uncharitably referred to. Since I have come to know something of economics (as does every good Socialist) I think this obscure Irish poet knew what he was talking about.

Yes, we workingmen have votes. And, bless you, if we voted wisely we would have something else besides votes. We'd have food enough to keep body and soul together without being obliged to use all our energy to get that same little food. And if we could exchange always our energy for the food it might not be so bad. But when we know that millions of us are without employment, even in these times of wonderful prosperity, and that millions more of us may be out of a job tomorrow or next month of next year, even the dullest of us, you would think, would begin to think and ask what is amiss. Ask ourselves why it is that 3,000,000 children and 7,000,000 women are toiling in this land while at the same time there are more than 3,000,000 unemployed men. I remember how vexed I used to get with these "lazy Socialists" when they predicted to me all that has come to pass—hunger in the midst of plenty. "Oh," I used to exclaim, "you make me tired with your eternal rant, interest and profit." For heaven's sake let me alone or you will drive me crazy, the same as you are." But no, they wouldn't let me alone, not they. They used to ask me questions, and I couldn't answer them, and finally, through very shame, I commenced to read their literature to confuse them out of their own books. I read, and read, and read. And, by the great hornspoon, it was not long before I was as crazy as the craziest. That's the way it worked. The Lord help you the moment you read their books to confuse them—they've got you—if you are honest.

And so, now, Mr. Workingman, I am going to give you the straight goods just about as these "lazy" Socialists used to hand it to me. I was sometimes called a "dull ass" by these lads, but I wasn't dull. I was blind. And that's what's the matter with you. From now until November 5 the old party spellbinders will hand out liberal supplies of soft soap. They will tell you you are a "free born American citizen, and how proud we are of you," etc., until a thoughtful worker is ready to puke. Yes, they'll give you that dope until November 5. But after that? A "hand." That's all. And after all, old Teig O'Kane is about right; you have a head, but there is nothing in it but bone and gristle.

He tells you that you have a vote, but have no nut. I take it by "nut" he means your headpiece where it is popularly supposed humans carry their brains. Yes, And that same vote. That's what I'm concerned with. How are you going to use that same vote? At the election four years ago there were 14,500,000 votes cast. Probably eight out of ten of those votes were cast by workers. Well, have the workers got the prosperity they were told they were voting for when they voted for Mr. Taft four years ago? He is asking for your votes again—"Taft and Prosperity." The Republican party has been in power since 1892, that is, with the exception of eight years. In that time the per capita wealth of the nation has increased from \$397 to \$1,400—almost fivefold. Oh, "we" have prosperity, all right, a lot of it. But how much of it have you got? In fifty years the productive power of labor has increased amazingly—probably twentyfold. That is to say, a man today with up-to-date machinery can produce as much as twenty men could in 1850 with the ordinary machinery used then. Does the workingman get twenty times as much wages today as he did in 1850? I pause for a reply. You've had "prosperity," haven't you? What? In all these years haven't you had a "full dinner pail" the same as the farmer's horse and dog and pig have had? What more do you want? Huh!

"All day you toil, and get but grub. Enough for one more day, you dub. If you had brains you'd understand, You have no brains. You are a 'hand.'"

Oh, I guess old Teig O'Kane isn't the fool I once thought him. For what do you get for your day's toil but just enough to enable you to toil tomorrow? Well, why is it that in spite of this wonderful machinery and marvelous wealth there is so much poverty in the land? Just this, Mr. Workingman, just this. Listen and ponder: This wonderful machinery which you have created, and to which you must have access or starve, belongs to a comparatively few persons, and these few want all the "dividends" they can get—that is, all the "profits" that is brought out of labor. The worker—that is, you—must get a job or starve! This is not mere rhetoric. It is the fact. Now, what determines your wages? It is one hungry man bidding against another hungry man—that determines your wages. The man who will work the cheapest gets the job. A single man can afford to work cheaper than a married man, therefore, he, the single man, gets the job. If the married man won't take the same wage, he can go and starve—he and his wife and little ones. "Business is business," you know. You have often heard it said that "there is no sentiment in business." No, there isn't. There is hellish greed, which means poverty and all its dreadful progeny for the defenseless workers, for defenseless they are without political power, political power which they might have, but foolishly throw from them every four years. We have had four years of Taft? Do you want four years more of him? When you vote for Mr. Taft you say virtually: "I am satisfied with things as they are." And your vote will be so construed.

I am going to assume that you are a good Democrat. I fancy I hear you say: "True, true. Things are in a horrible condition. Want and crime had hell are abroad in the land. But we will change all that. The high tariff is the cause of our misery. We will elect Wilson, and all will be well." Will it? Don't you believe it. Whether Taft or Wilson is elected, will not make a particle of difference to you. The tariff is not the cause of our misery. No. The cause of our misery and suffering is this: Now listen and ponder: The cause of our suffering today is that the machinery of production and distribution—the mills, the mines, the factories, the railroads and such—the things that our very lives are dependent upon—are owned by a few people, and these few want all the "dividends" they can get—all the profits that they can wring out of you! To that machinery you must have access (get a job) or you starve, "starve!" I say it again, you starve, unless you prefer to become a criminal or a bum. There is no other alternative. Isn't it so? Will a low tariff or no tariff put these things into the hands of the people? No!

You question my premises? Then, listen: See England today. That there is horrible suffering in this country we know. But the suffering here is nothing to the suffering in Great Britain. That country, with a population of 45,000,000, today has an unemployed army of 7,000,000. In London, cable dispatches told us a few weeks ago, there were 240,000 women and children actually starving! We read further that soldiers were hurried to London to keep the starving hordes of the east side from rising and murdering their "brothers" on the other side of the city. And for more than sixty years England has had free trade. What is the trouble with England? The same trouble as with the United States. The few own the machinery of production and distribution. That's all. Ten thousand men own two-thirds of the industries of England. Who says that? Hon. Charles Russell, son of the English Lord Russell, said that in a speech recently delivered in London. He says, further, in this same speech, that out of a population of 45,000,000 some 12,000,000 are on the verge of starvation. Think of it! One out of four of the population of Great Britain, in free trade England, one out of every four on the verge of starvation. These starving millions cannot get jobs. That's what's the matter, they cannot get jobs, and getting no jobs, they must starve! And why can't they get jobs? Because 10,000 men own two-thirds of all the jobs in England. Can't you see that? And here we see Mr. Wilson going up and down this land telling the people that the remedy for our ills is tariff revision. Bah! Do you believe he believes that? Then, if he does, how does he explain this situation in England? Tariff revision—even free trade—will do the people here no good—absolutely none. If the working people of America are to escape starvation, they must own these industries—the mines, the mills, the factories, the railroads—the means of their existence, their very life. They must own these things, or starve. There is no other way out. And this is Socialism!

And you think a Democratic administration will bring about the millennium? Do not believe it. Tell me, where is labor the most horribly exploited today? In the Democratic South. In Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, little girls of 6 years of age work in the cotton mills thirteen hours a day at a pitiful wage. Will a change from Republican to Democratic government do any good? Don't believe it. Be wise, my brother. The people who own the industries of this nation don't care a rap whether Taft or Wilson is elected. The corporations contribute indiscriminately to the war chests of the old parties. Believe me when I tell you that they have never contributed to the war chest of the Socialist party. The Socialist party is financed by the workers themselves. It is the party of the working class.

Some 137 years ago the people of this country refused to pay a tax of 6 cents a pound on tea. Rather than pay it they went to war. A pound of tea will still a pound of meat last your family. Mr. Workingman? Well, you are taxed much more than 6 cents a pound on your meat, and a pound of meat won't last you, as a pound of tea would. On flour, sugar, coffee, shoes—everything—you are paying a tax, and a big tax—and to whom? Not to the nation, but to these comparatively few who own the industries—the beef kings, the sugar kings, the oil kings, the steel kings, etc.

For the Final Spurt

By A. M. SIMONS.

Which way will the landslide go? There are five million undecided voters still to be talked to in this campaign. These voters are spilling all political calculations.

They are all dissatisfied with present conditions. They have all lost faith in the old political parties. They are in revolt against the rising cost of living, the growing arrogance of wealth, the crushing weight of an industrial despotism.

About a million have decided to vote the Socialist ticket. We need not worry about these. Some ten million are going to vote for one of the capitalist political triplets. These we will have to wait until another campaign to influence. They need a few more years of panics and unemployment and high prices and other terrors in the school of capitalism.

The five million undecided voters, however, are in a most peculiar position. They are in a most peculiar position. They are in a most peculiar position. They are in a most peculiar position.

Now, it is admitted that the Roosevelt boom is in process of blowing up. He cannot fool enough of the people long enough to win out.

So these five million are now ready to listen to truth and reason. That means that the real campaign, the actual fighting, the last fierce spurt of the race is still to come.

We can educate more than a million of these uncertain kickers against things as they are, to the method by which their kicks will be effective. We can do this before election day and be sure of a Socialist vote of more than two million if we jump into the work with that furious energy and sacrifice that has already carried the Socialist flag around the globe and made it the hope of labor and the terror of the exploiter.

On the 13th of October we are going to rally for the battle that will decide the issue of this campaign. On that day we are going to meet in ten thousand halls and open spaces. We are going to re-stock our ammunition chest with funds for the last weeks of the fight. "We are going to start a wave of enthusiasm that will roll back and forth from coast to coast."

No other party can do such a thing. No other party has a national organization of enthusiastic volunteer workers. No other party can assure such concerted action.

The very fact that the meeting in your town is but part of the meeting in my town and his town and her town and every other town, and that all are preaching the same gospel and calling to the same crusade, will stir the country as no other political movement can do.

The Azure Grotto

Excavated from the rocks of the picturesque Island of Capri, at the extremity of the Gulf of Naples, the Azure Grotto is a grand, natural cavern, having the form of an elliptical vault 180 feet long and 130 feet wide. Its height is eighty-one feet in the middle. Unfortunately, all travelers cannot see this natural marvel because the entrance is so small that one can only enter by means of a small boat containing not more than three persons, among which must be counted the rower, and when the sea is very calm. It is even said that certain travelers, held in the grotto by a rough sea, have stopped the aperture, were compelled to remain in it for long hours without any possible communication with the outside world.

The entrance is so low, on the level with the sea, that in order to pass through, visitors must lie down in the boat, and likewise, the rower, who, putting aside his oar, grasps a chain fixed to the upper part of the entrance and thus draws in the boat. We see by this that the entrance is very low, only about three feet in height.

Quickly after penetrating this passage, one finds himself in the great azure-colored cavern, which is for an expression of Alexander Dumas: "As if God had amused himself in making a tent out of a piece of the sky. The water is so transparent and pure that the boat seems to float on liquid air. From the ceiling, stalactites hang like reversed pyramids; at the bottom, golden sand mixed with submarine growth; along the walls, which are bathed by the water, grow corals with capriciously shaped and colored branches."

The famous musician, Felix Mendelssohn, gave in one of his letters a description as exact as this is interesting. "The light of the sun," he said, "broken and sweetened by the green water of the sea, creates most marvelous effects. The great rocks are made wholly luminous through a sort of glimmering sky blue, greenish light, which near to gives the impression of moonlight. Yet, one sees very clearly the smallest angles and depths. The sun rays penetrate every part of the sea, so that the canoe glides under a clear and brilliant surface. The water is like a delicate shade of blue, without cloud or obscurity. One would believe it to be a glass of clearest liquid, and because the sun passes through it, one beholds clearly defined the sea and all its inhabitants. One sees the corals and the polyps seen on the rocks, and deeply down all species of fishes which go and come round about in all directions.

"The rocks seem to become more shadowy as they approach the water. At the exact spot where the water begins to bathe their surfaces, they have a bluish color, but below the water remains brilliant. A single oar stroke awakes in the grotto the most astonishing echoes. If we turn to the opening through which we came, the light which passes through seems red colored, but as it penetrates but a few yards, we are there alone with the sea, under the rocks, with a light of our own, so that it seems as if we could accustom ourselves to live under the water."

The Azure Grotto owes its name to an optical phenomenon which colors the walls with a delicate shade of azure at the same time luminous and sweet. This phenomenon is produced by the horizontal refraction of the light under the waters of the sea. The sea seems like a glass tinted by the rays which pass through it. It is impossible to imagine the magical effect of this reflected light. —Translated by L. H. Dyer from the Ido Journal Progress.

The Best Show on Earth

By G. H. HAMILTON.

I was sitting upon a pile of stage properties in a corridor behind the scenes, waiting to interview the dramatic facsimile of Joan of Arc when she should come from the close of the first act. The scene shifters were preparing to play their parts as invisible magicians. As I arose to step out of their way, one young stage mechanic said cordially: "Oh, all still—no hurry. Probably won't be off for ten minutes yet." Then he added after a pause: "You're a newspaper man? I suppose. Well, say—you will think this is a queer question for a fellow like me to ask, but what do you think of the relative merits of the political parties that are now beginning their contest for supremacy on the American stage?" You see, I was off duty last night and attended a rousing campaign rally. Mighty good show.

"Republican mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, eh?"

"No, it wasn't. But that's a big company all right. I hear they have a first class repertoire of comedians and comic operas. Brilliant actors, old favorites, some of them. Hoasts of having an attractive all-round 'Bill.' Splendid costumes, gold braid and silk hats. Magnificent scenery and stage furnishings, suggesting the glories of war and the spoils of peace. They claim to put on a show that will appeal alike to rich ministers and to Bowery bums, and I hear they have made good. They always introduce the much-worn shades of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley. And they bring on the elephant to amuse the children. G. O. P., he's called. Suppose it stands for Good Old Pling. Tippees the remnants of an extinct race of mammals. And there is always an eagle sailing around and screaming to symbolize the prominence of the show, the eagle being the largest bird of prey in the country. 'Protective Tariff'—wonderful farce. One big laugh from start to finish. And 'Busting the Trusts' was popular too. Had a phenomenal run for a comedy act. Never drew a full house in the South, though. Those old colonels down there haven't gotten beyond the time of Shakespeare yet, in their appreciation of dramatic art. The company has some stunts of hand specialties, now, full dinner pails on low wages, the whole loaf with an empty pocket, money appears and disappears at the magic word of an enchanted Morgan Le Fey. Yes, it's a fine bunch of talent. Have a number of friends among them, but it isn't strong enough for me. I want something besides a laugh and a clownish 'God knows' when I go to a show."

"I wasn't aware there was a Democratic rally last night," I said.

"There wasn't, that I know of. No, I'm not with the Billy Bryan Stock Company. They're a great troupe, too. Lot of good specialties. Keep the same old stunts right along. Most of 'em have life contracts. Make a big hit with the monolog skitohes. 'A Crown of Thorns' and 'Cross of Gold,' and now the latest attractions 'The Rule of the People' and 'No Special Privilege,' with the popular star, Woodrow Wilson, heading the list, are getting a hand. Here in New York they vary the tone a little and present a continuous performance depicting the savage life and barbarous customs of Old Chief Tammany and his tribe with fine realism—a Wild East Show full of thrilling, blood-curdling scenes. They use Bengal tigers for bloodhounds. Sometimes they feature the Thomas Jefferson ghost walk and the Battle of Gibeon when the sun and moon stand still. But they play to the galleries too much for me. I won't stand for low attractions myself, but still I know a good many honest men that enjoy that sort of thing."

"Then I suppose you were on the Progressive 'land wagon'?" I said.

"No, sir. Why, in my estimation that's the weakest, poorest bunch that ever came on the boards. Has several popular skits of a cheap melodramatic sort that amuses the average man and makes his eyes water sometimes, but it's too popular to last long. Terrible Tedds, the leading man, and most of the supporting company, got kicked out of the Taft company at the last dress rehearsal in Chicago. Of course they had to start out with a big position. Can't tell what they may do. Have some really good talent. But they're a one-man company after all. Teddy plays the title role in 'Moose' and has all the calcium lights of the public press spotted on him so that you can't see the other mooses or even the chorus ladies. I like a show that gives the minor characters a chance to put a little individuality into it."

"Well, well, I wouldn't take you for a Prohibitionist, although I know you likely to find one even in New York City."

"Ha, ha! But I tell you, sir, glad to take off my hat to you crowd just the same. I used to be in their show quite often when I was boy in Sunday school. It's the cleanest, whitest show on the road, and is on the road most of the time. No long stops. Mostly one-acters, but they do make some men. Consists of a church and a sparrows' mountain on one side and a sparrows' mountain and a rum barrel on the other. In comes the W. C. T. U. They smash the barrel and set a saloon on fire. The fire catches the church and in come the ministers, deacons and the Salvation Army riding on a water wagon and try to douse the church. After all, it's ridiculous, and I have come to think it is weak and has lost its power of adaptation. It doesn't have the same influence as it used to."

"Do you mean to tell me that you are a Socialist?"

"And why not? It's the best company that ever came before the public. It's small, and it hasn't made much except a bad reputation. It's young. Most of its talent is amateur and volunteer, but there is some in it. Money doesn't cut any figure with them. Some of the shows the stage are farces and some of the acts are morbid tragedy, but most of their productions are vigorous, progressive and sensible. Other artists try to portray dramatic history in the old 'flag company' makes history as it goes. It lives. And the women run that show as well as the men. Take the attraction they had last night—a ratification meeting. They see them now. Live men and women. No imitations, no approximations. No fancy costumes and complicated and expensive scenery. Stage riggers to scar their arms and strain their backs upon. The leading lady is a school teacher when she isn't on the stage. And the leading man is a printer. Not a member would give up his place on the cast for a kingdom. They never leave to go with any other management. That's the spirit, for me. And so matter what the quality of the show may be, it always ends with a grand triumphant chant, 'Follow the stars of liberty, you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain.'"

Just then there came school through the whole great theater stirring battle cry of Joan of Arc. "Onward, my Comrades! Onward Onward to victory!"

He really thought that it was night. And that the moon was shining brightly. In fact, 'twas daylight, and the sun's course had only just begun. He asked, "What is this running horse? A railroad or an old rail fence? Is this a pumpkin or a squash. A kidney stew or plain goulash? Is that a horse or just a goat? Is this a shoe or just a boot? How far is it to Rockaway? Or Timbuctoo or Labor Day? Is that the wind that makes such noise, Or some one making Christmas tows? And other queries quite as strange. He voiced, while fumbling for his change, If was not blind or deaf or daff. Nor was he touched by witch's craft. An umpire, he enjoyed the day. Because the players didn't play.—Judge.

VOCABULARIES.

A cop's raise of language is apocryphal. A ball player's blue and pugnacious; A conductor can cuss. A staid driver is a wuss. But as for a sailor—good gracious! —Judge.

CAN YOU BLAME HIM?

"It's triplets!" announced the nurse. "Really," said the astonished father, "I can scarcely believe my own ears!"

BY QUESTIONABLE MEANS.

"What is the charge against him?" "I am not certain as to the specific charge, but the trouble is that he exceeded the speed limit in getting rich." —Judge.

NOT NEW.

First Neighbor—Have you heard tell of them new-fangled 'real marriages'?

Second Neighbor— I don't see nothing new-fangled about 'em. Myself been a trial to me for the last twenty years.—Judge.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

- NATIONAL
FOR PRESIDENT
EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
EMIL SEIDEL, of Wisconsin
STATE
NEW YORK
FOR GOVERNOR
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
GUSTAVE STREBEL
NEW HAMPSHIRE
FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM H. WILKINS
MASSACHUSETTS
FOR GOVERNOR
ROLAND D. SAWYER
RHODE ISLAND
FOR GOVERNOR
SAMUEL H. FASSEL
CONNECTICUT
FOR GOVERNOR
S. E. BEARDSLEY