

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

409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEMAN.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

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Price Two Cents

ATTOR TRIAL BEGINS AT LAST; FIRST FIVE WITNESSES CALLED

Two Newspaper Men Among Them—Prosecution Weak.

JURORS IN SMILES

District Attorney Attwill Opens Case in Long Statement—Defense Confident.

(Special to The Call.)
SALEM, Mass., Oct. 16.—District Attorney Attwill having made his opening statement at the morning session, the taking of testimony in the trial of Joseph J. Etor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, charged with the death of Anna Lo Pizzo, alleged to have been shot to death by Oscar Benoit, a policeman, during the successful strike in Lawrence last winter, was begun today before Judge Quinn in the Superior Court.

The indictment against Caruso alleged that while engaged in a riot with strikers at Lawrence last winter, he fired a revolver, the bullet killing Anna Lo Pizzo. The indictments against Etor and Giovannitti detailed certain speeches said to have been made by the J. W. W. leaders, and which, the State alleged, so inflamed Caruso's mind that he did the shooting.

Five witnesses were examined. They were Angelo Rocco, a member of the Italian branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, during the strike last winter; Antonio Colombo, a Lawrence printer; Joseph Bedard, financial secretary of the Strike Committee; Carroll F. Wheeler, a reporter for the Boston Herald, and Joseph P. Loye, a reporter for the Boston Post.

The calling of newspaper men as witnesses for the prosecution is something new in the Massachusetts courts, and their appearance caused considerable comment, mostly of an unfavorable nature, particularly by the reporters themselves.

Jurors Wiso to Prosecution.

The testimony brought out against the labor men today was of a decidedly weak nature and some of it, supposed to be sensational by the District Attorney, was smiled at by the jurors, all but two of whom are or have been workingmen. The attorneys for the defense expressed themselves as feeling cheerful of the prospects for their clients after adjournment.

It was evidently the intention of Attwill to show by the testimony of the first three witnesses that Etor and Giovannitti were the leaders and organizers of the strike last winter and that they were responsible for what happened in it.

The reporters were questioned principally about the alleged inflammatory remarks made by these two.

Attwill's statement occupied nearly the whole of the morning session and he listened to closely as showing that the government proposes to prove against the defendants.

In substance, he contended that the parade of pickets held early on the morning of January 29, the day on which Anna Lo Pizzo was killed, was a prolonged "riot," and since a murder resulted from this "riot," all who participated in it or "instigated" it were equally guilty of murder.

He defined homicide and explained that it became murder in the first degree when premeditated or caused by concerted action, and that it was manslaughter if committed under extreme provocation, which, however, cannot be caused by actions and not by words.

The shot which killed, he claimed, was fired by Salvatore Scuto, who included to hit Policeman Benoit, and Joseph Caruso aided and abetted him in wounding Benoit in the back with a knife. The man who advises, he said, is equally responsible with the man who commits the deed and may incite by insinuation, and may even incite by saying "don't do a damn thing."

GUNMEN RETURN TO KANAWHA CO.

Orgy of Murder Predicted by Miners Who Are Unprotected—Operators Violate Agreement.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 16.—Now that the militia is being withdrawn from the Kanawha coal mining districts and the miners have surrendered the arms which they had taken up to protect themselves from the attacks of the private mine detectives, the companies' armed thugs are returning to the districts to precipitate further trouble, according to information sent to Governor Glascock today.

This return of the brutal guards is in violation of the agreement whereby the protection of the mines, if found necessary, was to be left in the hands of the Sheriffs of the respective counties if the troops were withdrawn and martial law ended.

It is charged by the striking miners, who were attacked because they refused to return to the struck collieries, that this latest act of perfidy on the part of the mine operators will result in another orgy of slaughter by the guards.

It is declared that if any acts of violence are committed against the strikers by the returning guards, martial law will again be declared and the troops maintained until the struggle between the operators and the miners is definitely settled. Three companies of militia were paid off this morning, preparatory to sending them home, but they will be recalled if necessary.

MINERS AND SCABS CLASH AT ELY, UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 16.—When the management of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, at Ely, attempted to smuggle scabs into the works today, trouble broke out. The striking miners were picketing about the company properties when the scabs arrived. The strikers tried to induce the scabs to leave their perilous occupation and were attacked by the company thugs and scabs.

Many small fights resulted, but no one was hurt. The clash today has given the authorities an excuse to call in the State Police. Governor Spry, who has refused to support the company by sending the State troops, promises to personally visit the properties before taking any action in the matter.

Advices from the Utah Copper company, at Bingham, state that everything is quiet. A feeble attempt is being made to mine ore, but only three steam shovels are in operation. The company is trying to get additional scabs, but is meeting with small success. At the Garfield smelter the thirty mechanics are still out.

MANY INJURED WHEN BENZINE EXPLODES

Several persons were injured, one seriously, and two women escaped by springing to the sidewalk from second story windows in a fire which was occasioned by the explosion of several benzine tanks in the Empire Dye Works, 235 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. The women who leaped escaped injury in the jump because the distance to the sidewalk was not great.

Isaac Laskin, of 58 Suffolk street, Manhattan, was burned so badly that he will probably die.

Joseph Bauman, of 59 South 2d street, Williamsburg, and Hyman Barnett, of 340 Union avenue, were badly burned about the face and hands, while Mrs. Annie Klauber, one of the proprietors of the place, sustained serious injuries and burns. The injured were taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

JURY GIVES LITTLE GIRL \$5,000 FOR AN EYE

A verdict of \$5,000 against the City of New York and in favor of 8-year-old Freda Kleiman, of 4008 Third avenue, was returned by a jury before Judge Cobalan, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. The little girl lost an eye while playing in Crotona Park in August, 1909. She slipped, and in falling struck her head against a rod which projected from beneath one of the park benches. The jury was out a short while. The plaintiff was represented by E. J. McCrossin, of 140 Broadway.

LADIES' TAILORS STILL OUT.

Brooklyn Shop Badly Crippled by Strike of Its Employees.

The ladies' tailors, who have been out on strike against Fanny Smith's dress making establishment, 193 McKibbin street, Brooklyn, yesterday entered the third week of their fight with no break in their ranks. Despite the attempts of the bosses and the thugs that have been hanging around the shop to discourage the strikers and get them to return to work, they are still determined to stay out until their demands are granted.

"Ladies' Tailors' Union, Local 77, will hold a mass meeting at 143 McKibbin street, Brooklyn, next Monday night to discuss ways and means of conducting the strike against Mrs. Fanny Smith. Plans for extending the strike to other establishments to enforce the union demands will also be discussed.

THOU SHALT NOT FORGET.

"The days are sunny, but they won't be sunny long," says John Marea, 371 Broadway, Brooklyn. Splendid fall and winter values now obtain. Do not delay. A few good water coats at 11—Adv.

GAMBLER'S WIDOW TESTIFIES; BECKER QUAILS BEFORE HER

Tells of Elks Club Meeting and Subsequent Raid.

DEFENSE HARD HIT

"Let Her Go," Says Lieutenant to McIntyre About to Cross-Examine.

There was an episode yesterday at the trial of Lieut. Charles A. Becker that will hardly be forgotten by those who looked and listened. That was when Mrs. Lillian Rosenthal, the widow of the murdered gambler, looked steadily at Becker and swore that she was present when Becker, in the Elks Club, a few months before the murder, put his arm around her husband's shoulder and said, "Cheer up. Everything will be all right."

The juror, who had been following every word of Mrs. Rosenthal's composed but earnest story, were on tiptoe as they leaned toward the witness. Several turned their heads and watched Becker's face as Mrs. Rosenthal went on with her testimony about the raid that the lieutenant made on the gambling house, and the reply he made to her surprise and amazement. "It had to be Herman or me. Tell Herman he don't owe me anything. Tell him to go down and see that man and tell him we are square."

For the first time since the trial began, Becker's eyes rived from a witness. He looked toward the ceiling or at the table in front of him, and when Mrs. Rosenthal at times turned from the jurors to fix her eyes on him he looked away. The muscles of his throat were moving as if he was swallowing hard. And when John F. McIntyre, counsel for the defense, a little later would have argued with the cross-examination of Mrs. Rosenthal, Becker ordered his lawyer to stop.

"Let Her Go," Said Becker.

"Let her go," he whispered audibly.

With the testimony of Mrs. Rosenthal and with the testimony of numerous disinterested witnesses that Becker had shot Rose, in the months before the murder, met frequently at Rose's house, at the Union Square Hotel, and at Luchow's restaurant, and that Becker was in communication with Rose after the murder, the State approached the completion of its case.

The District Attorney will put on the stand this morning a few more witnesses for the purpose of additionally corroborating details of the testimony of Rose, Webber, Vallon and Schepps. McIntyre will then ask that the defendant be discharged on the ground that the State has failed to make a case.

If the motion is denied—and there is every likelihood that it will—Becker's chief counsel will be required to make his opening address to the jury and to call the witnesses for the defense. The line of defense has been plainly indicated. Becker's counsel will try to show that Rosenthal was murdered by gamblers who were afraid that his "squeal" would put them out of business.

The District Attorney struck yesterday his most effective blows against the defense. The intensely interesting and the highly colored narrative of the four informers had furnished the theatrical features of the trial—these and the convincing story told by Mrs. Rosenthal.

Like Well Constructed Drama.

They are like the episodes of the big act of a well constructed drama. But the testimony of the succeeding witnesses, the many who furnished corroboration yesterday, was the explanatory final act, the connecting link of the story.

By these witnesses the State showed that Becker and Jack Rose were for a long time preceding the murder on the most intimate and friendly terms, whatever way their affairs pointed. Becker and his wife dined with the Roses. Becker and Rose met in restaurants little frequented by up town gamblers and spoke cautiously when overheard.

There was a witness to corroborate Schepps' story that Rose appealed to Becker after the murder and that Becker sent back word for Rose to stay in hiding. There was a witness to swear that he heard Becker in the Tombs say that after the sensation blew over the public would give him a pension for killing "a damned skunk."

There was corroboration of Rose's story that John W. Hart, Becker's lawyer, visited Rose on the second night after the murder, gaining admission to Rose's hiding place with the initials "J. H."—his own with the "W." omitted.

No amount of cross-examination could shake these corroborative stories. There was only one of six-teen such witnesses that McIntyre attempted to discredit. That was a witness brought down from Sing Sing to testify he heard Becker say to a man called "Jimmy," and who

SOCIALISTS REGISTER TOMORROW.

Every Socialist voter and sympathizer is urged to register tomorrow. The registration places are open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night. There are but two registration days left, so it is imperative that the matter should not be delayed. Saturday, October 19, is the last day. In registering do not fail to enroll for the primaries, as a Socialist. Do it tomorrow and urge your friends to do likewise. If you don't register, you lose your vote.

TIMBER WORKERS' TRIAL UNDER WAY

State Tries to Prove Unionists Fired the First Shot at Grabow.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Oct. 16.—The District Court today plunged into the story of the battle of Grabow last July, in which three men were killed and two score wounded when company thugs fired upon a union meeting.

For the killing of one of the deceased, A. T. Vincent, the State seeks to hold A. L. Emergon, president, and eight other members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, guilty.

The first efforts of the State plainly centered about the efforts to prove "conspiracy."

Of nearly 200 witnesses, summoned and prospective, but three were on the stand today, and the third had not been recalled when court adjourned.

Dr. W. L. Fisher, Parish Coroner, who was the first witness, told of shot taken from the pocket of Ulrich Martin, one of the union men who was shot. There were seven cartridges filled with number eight buckshot in his pocket, according to the coroner. These were promptly placed in evidence by the State.

It will be the State's purpose to try to show that the timber men had prepared in advance to make trouble at the Galloway place, and that actual killings were planned.

R. P. Havard, a nonunion man employed by the Galloways, was the second witness, telling his version of the fight.

He swore positively that the first shot was fired by one of the brotherhood men. Havard, who proved the "star witness" of the hearing to date, was subjected to a grueling cross-examination.

According to his narrative, the battle opened just as Havard had been threatened by one of the timber workers with the motion. The witness said, "Kill the scab." A shot followed and the engagement became general.

Havard escaped by throwing himself on the ground. Havard's testimony was interrupted to have Alex. Thomson, a civil engineer, testify as to various localities mentioned in the trial.

Havard was asked by District Attorney Moore to tell what will Bates or anybody else said to him. When the defense objected Judge Overton overruled the motion. The defense then filed a bill of exceptions.

Havard retained the conversation even to that with two boys who told him of union men who had taken watermelons away from them and had tried to force them to join the union.

To prove a conspiracy on the part of the mill owners to create a riot, attorneys for the defense asked Havard whether the Galloway Lumber Company had not made all its employees drunk. Havard admitted that he and several others had been drinking.

The objection to the question by the prosecution was sustained by the court, thus preventing Judge Hunter, of counsel for the defense, questioning the witness along this line.

One of the features of Havard's testimony was his ability to remember the smallest details which would be of value to the State's case, while his memory otherwise was of the very poorest.

A map was brought in by the State. The map-maker testified that he made the same at the request of the Burns agency two weeks after the battle. He said he placed the boxes on the switch tracks where he was told they ought to be, as he did in fixing the positions of the wagon boys.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO BACK OIL TRUST IN GERMAN FIGHT

State Department Will Stand by John D.'s Company.

OFFICIALS WAITING

When Kaiser's Men Start to Oust Standard, U. S. Will Get Busy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—That the Standard Oil Company will be able to use the United States Government as a tool in its impending conflict with the German authorities for the right to do business in the Fatherland was made clear, and with considerable emphasis, at the State Department today.

It was said that any attack on the Standard Oil Company by Germany will meet with a defense just as vigorous as the United States Government can put up.

Moreover, an official of the State Department declared emphatically that in case this government has to go to the aid of the Standard Oil Company, the "arrogant attitude" of the government and press of Germany toward American commercial interests in the last few months will be borne in mind. The State Department has not failed to take note of the "abuse, perversion of facts and threats" directed at the United States Government and American commercial interests recently by newspapers which are known to be semi-official.

If the plan to oust the Standard Oil Company from Germany materializes, and the circumstances make it possible for this government to act, there will be no hesitation about "calling Germany to account."

While Ambassador Leishman has reported to the State Department the published facts regarding the plan to drive out the Standard Oil Company, it is not known here exactly what the scheme will entail. It depends upon what steps are taken to carry out this intention as to whether the United States will have grounds upon which to interfere. Until the German Government has adopted the plan and its details are known, it will be impossible to decide whether any treaty right protecting American commercial interests in Germany has been violated. State Department officials are now merely watching and waiting.

Information received here is to the effect that the German oil interests propose that the German Government should create a government monopoly in oil throughout the empire. This is to be done, it is said, through the taking over of all the oil interests now operating in Germany. If the Standard Oil objects to such treatment the plan is to have its property condemned and confiscated by the government, the owners to receive whatever sum government appraisers decide it is worth. There is no secret made of the fact that the real object is to drive out the Standard Oil Company.

The American firm, by its superior methods of distributing and sale of its product, has almost ruined the large German oil companies, which have been unable to meet the competition of the American firm. It is authoritatively stated that the German consumer is now getting his oil cheaper than would be the case had he to depend on the German companies alone. This fact has already brought forth considerable opposition to the plan for a government monopoly in oil, but it is believed here that the banking and other influences behind the scheme have so much power in government affairs that they will succeed in gaining the acquiescence of the administration.

The officials of the Standard Oil Company have not as yet brought the matter to the attention of the State Department. They, too, are understood to be awaiting developments. They are assured, however, of all the support which the government can give them in case of conflict with the German Government. It is the policy of the State Department in matters of this kind that when a product of the United States goes in outside of the borders of this country, it bears no mark except that of "America," and is therefore entitled to all the protection abroad which this government can give it. Consequently the fact that the Standard Oil has been prosecuted and convicted of violating internal laws of the United States does not alter its status as an American firm entitled to protection of this government abroad.

How It All Started.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The free speech fight here arose out of the strike of the workers in ten local Phoenix Knitting Mills. The strike, except for the fact that it is not as extensive, resembles the battle of the textile workers in Lawrence, Mass., last winter.

In fact, it has arisen out of a similar cause. In order to counterbalance the effect of the fifty-four-hour law for women and children, which first went into effect in this State on October 1, the local mill owners reduced the wages of their employees, who were receiving from \$6 to \$9.50 a week, from 60 cents to \$1.95.

Although the manager of the mills conceded that the wages before they were reduced were insufficient to keep body and soul together, he would concede nothing when a committee of the men called to discuss the new situation with him. Driven desperate, a strike of the workers quit their jobs about a week ago. There had no organization, and two members of the Industrial Workers of the World came down from Rochester.

A meeting of the workers in the mills was held last Sunday. More than 250 persons were present. The next day the mills were practically deserted. By that time the news

FOUR MORE ARRESTS IN LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Mayor Lunn Says He Will Bring 5,000 Men From Schenectady to Take Up Free Speech Fight.

WILL FILL EVERY JAIL IN THE COUNTY

Socialist Executive Denounces Suspension of Constitutional Right—His Trial Is Ended, but There Will Be No Decision Until November 1, Says Judge.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Threats to bring 5,000 Socialists to the city of Little Falls from Schenectady and all other jails in Herkimer County were uttered by Socialist Mayor Lunn of Schenectady in Little Falls this afternoon, after the police of the latter city had arrested four more Socialists who attempted to address a gathering of the striking employees of the Phoenix Knitting Mills. The four men arrested this afternoon are Charles Rowe, Socialist candidate for Assembly, at Amsterdam; Alderman Harvey Simmons, of Schenectady; Attorney James J. Barry and Robert A. Bakeman, of Schenectady. This is the third time Bakeman has been arrested.

While the officers were taking the four men to the police station, Mayor Lunn followed along and told Chief of Police Long that, if necessary to secure free speech, he would bring 5,000 men to Little Falls from Schenectady and fill the jails.

While in the police station this afternoon the four men prepared a telegram which all signed and sent to Governor Dix at Albany. The message calls his attention to the fact that they have been deprived of their right of free speech and writes that their arrest is illegal and unjust. They demand that he protect their rights and close with the query, "Has the Constitution been abrogated?"

Lunn's Trial Ends.

The trial demanded at the Little Falls police court yesterday by Mayor Lunn, following his arrest on a charge of loitering near the mills where the strike is in progress, was concluded late this afternoon. Lunn summed up his own case in a fiery speech, after which Recorder Collins announced he would deliver his decision as to Lunn's guilt or innocence on November 1.

Following the conclusion of the case, and while the courtroom was crowded, John E. McLoughlin, of Utica, manager of the Phoenix Mills, where the strike is in progress, became involved in an exciting and bitter discussion with Robert Bakeman. McLoughlin tried to explain that the mills were not now making money.

Mayor Lunn, before returning to Schenectady tonight, said in discussing his arrest and imprisonment, in the Little Falls Police Headquarters: "I consider my arrest a detestable outrage. My visit to Little Falls was to investigate the real conditions of this strike. I had been asked to speak, and I make it a life rule to do everything in my power to help workers when on strike.

"I knew sufficient of the trouble to believe the strikers were right. I mounted a bench and uttered one sentence from Abraham Lincoln when I was told to cease. I was then arrested, refused a hearing, refused bail, refused the privilege of telephoning to my wife.

"I have nothing more to say except this: In my arrest every constitutional guarantee has been violated. It is an outrage. When men are denied peaceful assembly and the right of speech we better move to Russia."

(Special to The Call.)

Protect to Governor Dix.

The following message was being sent to Governor Dix protesting against the conduct of the police: "The undersigned citizens of New York State and of the United States do hereby complain that we have been illegally and unjustly deprived of our liberty and the rights of free speech and peaceful assembly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and demand immediate redress for these wrongs. In Little Falls in the United States of America, if so, has the Constitution been abrogated?"

"JAMES J. BARRY," "ROBERT A. BAKEMAN," "HARVEY SIMMONS."

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Mayor Lunn of Schenectady and his Socialist associates, Charles A. Mullen and Robert A. Bakeman, in a telegram to Governor Dix today asked whether the laws of this State were not being violated when they were arrested Tuesday in Little Falls after making a speech to striking workers.

Governor Dix remarked that he could not see what grounds there were for complaining about the case. He had been informed that the men were arrested after making a speech to striking workers.

FELIX DIAZ MAY TRY TO IMITATE PORFIRIO

Nephew of Former Despot Has Following in Vera Cruz.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Unofficial advices received here late today to the effect that the soldiers, police and marines of Vera Cruz have joined the revolutionary movement led by Gen. Felix Diaz, will capitulate, if they prove correct, the gravest apprehension of officials regarding the Mexican situation.

General Diaz is the nephew of former President Porfirio Diaz and for weeks there have been rumors that he intended to attempt to seize the Presidency in just the same manner as his uncle took it.

It was believed for a time that General Aguilar, who took the lead against the government while a commander of Federal forces, would succeed in making trouble for Mexico City, by his operations in the State of Vera Cruz. In the last week, however, the Aguilar movement seems to have subsided and it is not apparent that he accomplished anything. It was frequently reported that Aguilar and Diaz were to join forces if Diaz decided to take the field.

Commander Hughes of the Des Moines on the east coast, reported to the Navy Department today that he was leaving for Progreso after having been well received at Puerto Mexico.

Unconfirmed reports received here today indicate that the rebels are to get \$15,000 of American money as a result of their capture of two American soldiers and holding them for ransom.

Mrs. Cameron, wife of John T. Cameron, an American cattle dealer, is reported to have sent \$10,000 to the rebel leader, General Salazar, as ransom money for the release of her husband. He was taken off a train by the rebels and held at the Cinco de Mayo mines, 125 miles south of Jaurez.

The land and cattle company employing Arthur P. McCormick, superintendent of their ranch at Palomas, is reported to have sent the \$5,000 demanded for his release by another rebel band. Troops under General Tellez and other soldiers from the command of General August, Federal commander, are reported to be on the way to rescue Cameron.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16.—President Madero today refused to sign the bill increasing the salary of the Mexican Deputies by 100 per cent, which was recently passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

He declared the act unconstitutional, and returned the bill with recommendation that it be reconsidered by both branches of Congress. At the same time, he said the appropriations were insufficient to cover the increase they had voted in their salaries.

ELIZABETH SOCIALISTS STIR UP CITY COUNCIL

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 16.—A lively debate between Socialists on one side and President Nugent and Councilman Wagner on the other featured a meeting of the City Council last night.

It started when Councilman Kopp, Socialist, asked that a report be made by Councilman Wagner, chairman of the Finance Committee, on the former's resolution asking for increase in pay for employees in the Street Department.

Councilman Wagner declared that the resolution had not been offered in sincerity and charged the Socialists with attempting to bring politics into financial affairs of the city. He asked that the matter be deferred until after election. Councilman Kopp and his colleagues, Councilman Stegemeyer, then criticized the Council. President Nugent took part in the argument. Councilman Wagner's resolution was finally passed, with the two Socialist Councilmen voting in the negative.

KRAMER RATIFICATION MEET IS ON TONIGHT

The voters of the 4th Assembly District will have an opportunity to hear the Socialist party candidates from the East Side tonight at Central Palace Hall, 6th Street.

Samuel P. Kramer, who is the candidate for Assemblyman from that district, will be one of the speakers. Other speakers will be Meyer London, candidate for Congress in the 12th District; William Karlin and I. Phillips, candidates for the Assembly from the 8th and 6th districts, and Dr. N. Strykin.

DISSENSION DISUNITES ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Allegiance within the ranks of the militant suffragettes has caused a split in the leadership of the Women's Social and Political Union. Patrick Lawrence and his wife have disengaged themselves from the union's policy, as affected by the present situation, that the association has ceased to exist.

The Lawrences will retain control of the newspaper, Votes for Women. The Pankhursts will start a new paper, which will be known as the Suffragette, of which Miss Christabel Pankhurst will be the editor. This will be the official organ of the union.

PARKS AND HALLS HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations New York
127th Street and Second Avenue.
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Labor Temple 214-341 West 84th St.
Workmen's Educational Association.
Phone for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls.
Free Library open from 5 to 10 P. M.

ROOSEVELT HAD RIB BROKEN BY BULLET

Patient Reported as Resting Easily—Wife at Colonel's Bedside.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The fourth rib on Colonel Roosevelt's right side was fractured by the bullet which struck him at Milwaukee Monday night. This became known today. It was also learned that the X-ray photographs taken in Milwaukee failed to reveal the exact location of the bullet.

A more minute examination of the plates will be made. The fractured rib, it was explained, had caused the pain in breathing.

At 6:30 o'clock tonight the physicians issued the following bulletin: "Highest temperature, 99; highest pulse, 90; highest respiration, 22; blood count, 8,000; 77 per cent neutrophils, 10 per cent less than yesterday. Less distress in moving, less distress in breathing. General condition very satisfactory."

Mrs. Roosevelt and her party, which had been joined by Mrs. Alice Longworth, arrived at the hospital at 9:20 o'clock, and Mrs. Roosevelt went directly to the Colonel's room. She went in smiling and spoke cheerily to the patient. Miss Ebel, Mrs. Longworth and Theodore, Jr., with Dr. Alexander Lambert, their family physician, remained in the corridor. The Roosevelt party left the train from New York at Englewood, a suburb, and motored directly to the hospital.

NEWS POST RAPS SCAB SHEETS' LIES

Philadelphia Paper Rebukes Capitalist Press for Blaming Socialists for Shooting of Roosevelt.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The News-Post, this city's newest evening paper, in its column today rebukes the spokesmen of the capitalist press for its attitude in trying indirectly to lay the blame for the shooting of Theodore Roosevelt on the Socialist movement.

The chief offenders in maligning the Socialists were the Bulletin and the Inquirer, two scab sheets.

The News-Post says this evening: "Unless we miss our guess, the people of this country are going to punish the foul-minded rascals who are trying to take advantage of the shooting of the Colonel Roosevelt to make prejudice against political parties or candidates. Wilson takes the honorable position that he will not speak while his opponent is down. But witness the scurrilous newspapers of this city, that, as early as yesterday morning, screamed that Schrank was a Socialist. The man is not, but has been both a Republican and a Democrat. As matter of fact, he is only an irresponsible madman. The News-Post holds that nothing is so wicked as mere ignorant prejudice manufactured by partisans who have the power to speak to the people, as through the press. The News-Post is not a Republican newspaper, or a Socialist or Democratic newspaper—it is just free to tell the truth as it finds it."

KILL MAN WHO LAUDS ATTEMPT UPON T. R.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 16.—Because he declared in the presence of a crowd that Roosevelt deserved the bullet he got, James W. Colbeck, aged 50, a dry goods merchant of 723 Frederick street, was slain by two men, whom the police are seeking.

Colbeck entered the Silver Dollar Cafe in Island avenue early this morning and heard a group of men discussing the shooting of Colonel Roosevelt. After he had taken several drinks, Colbeck got into the discussion. The merits of the several candidates were argued.

"Well, anyhow," said Tony Breck, the bartender, "I'll bet that bullet puts him in the White House, and that will be twice Teddy's been shot into the President's chair."

"He deserved what he got, the ——," said Colbeck. "It's too bad the bullet didn't finish him."

Colbeck got a blow in the face that felled him. He arose and rushed at the man who struck him. Another man, whom Breck says was an Italian, plunged a long knife into Colbeck and literally disemboweled him. Colbeck died an hour later at the Ohio Valley Hospital. The identity of Colbeck's assailants is not known.

DEBS FLAYS PRESS FOR LYING ABOUT SHOOTING

GREENSBORO, N. C., Oct. 16.—When Socialist Presidential Candidate Eugene V. Debs stepped upon the platform of the Grand Opera House here tonight, one of the first things that he remarked was that he had spoken in this city four years ago to an audience of 27 persons, while tonight he was about to address 2,000.

After being formally presented by Chairman W. M. Wetherly, the Socialist candidate bitterly scored those capitalist newspapers that had played up the shooting of Theodore Roosevelt as the act of a Socialist, and declared that this was one of the last cards played by old parties, who feared the Socialist landslide at the coming elections.

Debs expressed his sorrow over the attempt upon Roosevelt's life and said he hoped that the Bull Moose candidate would soon be in the ring again.

SCHRANK TO STAND MENTAL EXAMINATION

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—District Attorney W. C. Zabel today appointed three physicians to make immediate investigation into the mental condition of John Schrank, the man who attempted to slay Colonel Roosevelt here.

The result of the chemical analysis of the bullets remaining in the revolver used by Schrank to wound Roosevelt showed that there was no poison on them.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION IN KOREA PROVEN TO BE MERELY ARTIFICIALLY STIMULATED

(From the Japan Chronicle of Kobe.)

Within the last three or four weeks a fair number of articles dealing with conditions in Korea have appeared in the Chronicle. For example, prior to the conspiracy trial we gave some particulars of the circumstances attending the wholesale arrests in connection therewith that presented features of a remarkable character.

Then on the public trial of the accused we gave a full summary of the evidence from day to day, proving how strong and unanimous were the allegations made by the accused that the statements incriminating themselves and each other had been elicited by torture—allegations that received very slight mention, and indeed were mostly glossed over in the report of the English-written organ of the Government-General.

We furthermore drew attention to the assumption of the guilt of the accused exhibited throughout by the Seoul Press, both before and during the trial of the Koreans, so that such phrases as "recognized leaders of the plot" appeared continually in what ought to be an impartial report, and at the very time the trial was taking place this journal thought it just to publish two or three articles with the caption "Leaders of the Conspiracy."

In addition we pointed out the parallel between the present case, where men are accused of meditating the crime of assassination but without conspiring it, and that of the Japanese representative to the Court of Korea, who was tried by a Japanese court and found guilty of plotting to murder the Queen of Korea, but acquitted, together with his band of cutthroats, because no one saw him actually commit this foul deed. It might have been thought that the Seoul Press would have found some ground for explanation, or correction of repudiation in these articles. But the organ of the Government-General has allowed the grave charges contained therein to pass without comment. We can only come to the conclusion that no answer can be made, for it is not as if the existence of the Chronicle was wholly ignored.

Government Organ Rattled.

Twice within the last week have leading articles in our columns been the subject of animadversion. In one case a passage is quoted from an article on China in which it was pointed out that despite the dissensions in Peking, the financial difficulties of the government, and all the other drawbacks, the country is remarkably peaceful. "Curiously enough," comments the Seoul Press, "this journal refused to accept some time ago our statement that despite the conspiracy 'Chosen was in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.' The government organ does not put the matter quite correctly.

What we called attention to was the inconsistency between the assertion on one day that all was peace and content and on another that for months past the police had been making wholesale arrests in connection with a widespread conspiracy in Korea, the details of which, when published, would startle the world. Of course, we understand the position. In the one case it was desired to show that the benevolent rule of Japan in Korea is accepted with satisfaction by a grateful people; in the other it was necessary to justify the harsh treatment of persons detained for long months in prison by the ramifications of a deep-plotted plot that when fully disclosed would send a thrill of horror throughout the nations. But in these circumstances it is scarcely for the Seoul Press to bring an accusation of inconsistency.

However, this is not the only article which the Seoul journal has singled out for criticism. Ignoring the charges of torture, of assumptions of guilt before trial, of the parallel between a murder that was committed and one that has not, and even to be meditated, and even to the different treatment accorded the suspects—ignoring all this, the Seoul journal seizes on an article which pointed out the inevitable failure of attempts to direct emigration to Korea.

Seidel Deplores Attack on T. R.

Tells Large Audience at Aberdeen. Wash., Action Like Schrank's Has Never Accomplished Anything.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Oct. 16.—A record audience, in which the workers in the local lumber mills were abundantly represented, gave Emil Seidel, Socialist candidate for the Vice Presidency, a rousing reception when he spoke here last night. The meeting was one of the most successful of Seidel's Western tour.

Seidel deplored the attempt that had been made by John Schrank in Milwaukee on the life of Theodore Roosevelt.

"The news that Roosevelt has been shot by a political crank," said Seidel, "must be a shock to every right-minded American. I sincerely hope that Roosevelt survives this unfortunate occurrence without serious results. This way of righting wrongs, imagined or actual, by violently removing individuals, is not new, but it has never led anywhere, nor will it in any way aid in the solution of any of the problems which today confront society."

"I cannot find words strong enough to condemn such methods. So far are they from resulting in relief that application of excise invariably strangles every cause they were designed to injure."

The former Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, Seidel, as soon as he stepped off the train here, was the center of an inquiring group of newspaper reporters.

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NEW AMHERST HEAD IN

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 16.—The inauguration of President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College took place today. The whole day was devoted to the celebration, which started with the academic procession this morning and ended with the president's reception this evening. Many noted educators and men prominent in other fields were present.

profits of Japanese land owners in Korea. As the Oriental Development Company, which the Press asserts has brought more than 1,000 households into Korea (presumably of the farming class), we can only congratulate our contemporary in considering this a satisfactory outcome of four years work. It is regarded as very satisfactory by independent Japanese, who in the Press and in the Diet have over and over again denounced the company for diverting its attention to money lending and money-making rather than to the purpose of development, for which it was given a subsidy.

But supposing we accept the figures given by our contemporary, what do they prove? The Press holds that they prove the whole argument of the Chronicle as regards Japanese agricultural activities in Korea to be an illusion.

Now our argument was directed to show, not that some emigration to Korea and Manchuria was not possible, but that those territories could not be regarded as a substitute for emigration to the American continent, as suggested by Marquis Komura, and that such emigration as was possible was not of the character which has produced the great self-governing colonies of the British Empire. We are told that the Japanese farming population amounted at the end of 1910—five years after the Japanese had been in virtual control of Korea—to 6,982 settlers.

How many of these are "investors" does not appear. Has our contemporary any idea of the numbers who emigrate from the British Isles to America and the self-governing colonies every year? Between the years 1902 and 1906 the emigration varied per annum from 104,000 to 144,000, of which the smallest proportion received by any colony (South Africa) was never less than 22,000. And the United Kingdom has a smaller population than Japan.

Our conclusions as regards Korea were summed up as follows: "Of the other Japanese residents in Korea a large number hold government appointments; a fair proportion are engaged in trade, in which they have considerable advantage, for no Korean need apply for a contract; some are money lenders, others are adventurers pure and simple, who are there with the object of making money—honestly if they can, but of making money. If the annexation were annulled and Japan withdrew from Korea, the number of settlers in the sense that word is used in England and America—men who till the soil, engage in industry, and have the advancement and progress of the country at heart—would be found to be an inconsiderable minority."

Does our Seoul contemporary wish to suggest that even if its figures accepted this statement of facts is thereby impugned? According to the Annual Report of Reforms and Progress in Korea for 1909-10 the total Japanese population is 144,147, of which no less than 16,669 are government officials, besides 1,250 teachers and 1,213 officials engaged in municipalities. Of the other 59,713 are said to be engaged in trade, 14,941 in industry, 11,642 are laborers (mostly on government works), and 3,903 are fishermen. There are 51,552 "others" who cannot be classified—persons who are neither government officials, engaged in trade or industry, fishermen or laborers.

When compared with the "others," we make the persons engaged in agriculture at 4,231 or even if we increase the figure to 9,407 for 1911, our argument regarding Japanese emigration to Korea is seen to be perfectly sound. Japanese emigration to Korea is not a natural but an unnatural process—only in a less degree unnatural than would be emigration from England to India. We repeat our statement. If Japan withdrew from Korea, the number of settlers in the sense that word is used in England and America—men who till the soil, engage in industry, and have the advancement and progress of the country at heart—would be found to be a small and almost imperceptible minority.

Our Seoul contemporary should move the authorities in Tokio in the interests of patriotism to order the deletion of these figures from the Japan Year-book setting forth the

Seoul Press in Feeble Denial.

The Seoul Press goes on to say: "Our contemporary's allegation that Japanese investors in land in Chosen realize over 10 per cent, insinuating that they are no better than Korean yanpan as extortioners, is not true. We learn on good authority that even at the time when land was extremely cheap, it was impossible to make a profit of more than 20 per cent by investing capital in land."

Twenty per cent annual profit on land seems very like a rack-rent, and would itself appear to indicate that there is not much improvement on previous days, which are thus described by the Government Financial and Economic Annual:

"The fields of Chosen are almost always cultivated on a small scale and are owned by the yanpan and richer classes. The farmers always work as tenants, while smaller farmers live in a state of poverty. What are the Japanese 'investors' doing who work farm land at 20 per cent profit? The statement which the Seoul Press calls in question was also quoted from a Japanese publication, the Japan Year-book, which speaks of the Japanese investment in the land as 'farming enterprises.' The average profit paid per acre is 17.50, and the average yield 37.50 against disbursement of 37.50. The profit reaches as high as 43.6 per cent. In view of such a statement the remark of the Financial and Economic Annual about the extortion of yanpan is interesting.

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Does our Seoul contemporary wish to suggest that even if its figures accepted this statement of facts is thereby impugned? According to the Annual Report of Reforms and Progress in Korea for 1909-10 the total Japanese population is 144,147, of which no less than 16,669 are government officials, besides 1,250 teachers and 1,213 officials engaged in municipalities. Of the other 59,713 are said to be engaged in trade, 14,941 in industry, 11,642 are laborers (mostly on government works), and 3,903 are fishermen. There are 51,552 "others" who cannot be classified—persons who are neither government officials, engaged in trade or industry, fishermen or laborers.

When compared with the "others," we make the persons engaged in agriculture at 4,231 or even if we increase the figure to 9,407 for 1911, our argument regarding Japanese emigration to Korea is seen to be perfectly sound. Japanese emigration to Korea is not a natural but an unnatural process—only in a less degree unnatural than would be emigration from England to India. We repeat our statement. If Japan withdrew from Korea, the number of settlers in the sense that word is used in England and America—men who till the soil, engage in industry, and have the advancement and progress of the country at heart—would be found to be a small and almost imperceptible minority.

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The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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VOL. 5. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17. No. 291.

TURN ON THE LIGHT Our \$400,000,000 "Peace" Display

By ROBERT HUNTER. By MAX ENDICOF

Before the people are again summoned to elect a President, said the New York World some time ago...

Gentlemen, be seated. You are invited to witness that uproariously funny, side-splitting travesty, entitled "We Must Have Peace at All Costs..."



THE LIVE ISSUE. Editor of The Call: In the Live Issue dated October 12, 1912, there appears the following article: POLICEMEN PREVENT REDS FROM RIOTING.

IF IT WAS A SOCIALIST

It was naturally left for the most bulbous boneheads of them all, the New York Times editorial writers, to do the stupidest thing in connection with the attempted assassination of Colonel Roosevelt.

MENTAL LEAPFROG AS A FINE ART

Leapfrogging gaily about the last two columns of the Evening Journal, published by that eminent uplifter of the common vote, William Randolph Hearst...

INSPIRATION OF THE SOAP BOX

Never in the history of our movement was there such an ebullition of mind, such inspiring attention to the issues presented by the Socialist party...

HELPING US OUT

The action of the police officers in Little Falls in arresting Mayor Lunn of Schenectady and other Socialists seems to be part of a widespread conspiracy to put Socialists into even greater offices.

THE WEARING OF THE RED.

By Helen West. O Comrade, dear, and did you hear the news for us who toil? The holy is forbid by law to grow in U. S. soil.

OUR RISING DISCONTENT.

By E. H. Kintzer. When have strikes and political upheavals been so numerous as in these boasted years of prosperity? Never.

Twelve Reasons Why Workingmen Should Vote for Teddy

By L. A. MALKIEL. First—Because, as Police Commissioner, he invented the spiked club to use on strikers.

WOODROW WILSON

Woodrow Wilson has decided that, owing to the shooting of Colonel Roosevelt, he, Wilson, will discontinue his tour, as he "does not wish to be the only Presidential candidate on the stump."