

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

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3305 BEKMAN.

# 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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## EAST SIDE GATHERS TO APPLAUD DEBS

### Rutgers Square Filled by Enthusiastic Workers.

### A GREAT OVATION

### Socialist Presidential Candidate Predicts Election of London and Karlin.

### BIG MEETING IN NEWARK

### Jersey Tollers Turn Out En Masse to Welcome Their Champion—In Brooklyn Tomorrow.

The scene that attended the Debs meeting on Rutgers Square yesterday afternoon will long be remembered by those fortunate enough to have witnessed it.

The entire square was one great sea of humanity, and from the specially erected platform the myriad of heads looked like one great animated mass, now waving red banners, now cheering and applauding, with all heads turned in one direction and all eyes centered upon one object on the platform—their "own Gene."

Debs' arrival at the square was the signal for an ovation such as the East Side has not witnessed in many years. The tremendous cheers and the "Debs, Debs, Debs" that burst forth from 10,000 throats fairly shook the buildings that encircle the square. Again and again the brass band started a revolutionary air in a vain effort to subdue and silence the multitude. Debs was finally permitted to speak.

"When I first came to the East Side, seventeen years ago," said Debs, "The Socialists were few and far between. How different it is today. The thousands assembled here bear testimony to the greatness of our cause."

"It was then, seventeen years ago, that I first met your candidate for Congress, Meyer London," said Debs. "It is not necessary to tell you that he is a pioneer of the movement on the East Side. London has been absolutely true to you from the start. And if you are as true to him as he is to you, Meyer London will be the next Congressman from this district."

"You wage earners of this district have never had a representative in Congress," said the Socialist Presidential candidate. "Goldfole—the kid of gold—what has he ever done for you? He has never lifted his hand to improve your condition, or to raise your wages. He dodged the vote on the 'phoney law' bill. He never raised his voice in labor's behalf. He has no interest in you; he does not associate with you. But let me tell you that if Meyer London is elected—and there will be no doubt of that if each of you does his duty—you, for the first time, will be represented by a truly working class representative."

"William Karlin, your candidate for the Assembly from this district, I am assured has a good chance of election. It is up to you to do it. I am convinced that London and Karlin have a fair chance to be elected on November 5. If you will but do your share there is no doubt in my mind that they will be elected."

The names of London and Karlin were enthusiastically cheered.

"If there are to be translated into votes, Comrades London and Karlin might as well get familiar with the south of office at once," said Debs. "You of the East Side have taught me my duty," he continued. "When I see the children of poverty, who are the children of the revolution, deprive themselves of food that they may contribute a few pennies to the cause of the Socialist republic; when I think of the sacrifices that you make, I blush to think of how much I have done in comparison."

Here Debs turned and pointed at the two-story building of the Forward, the Jewish Socialist daily, which

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### LEWIS IN BROOKLYN TONIGHT

Arthur Morrow Lewis, the well-known Socialist lecturer, who is touring the country under the auspices of the National Campaign Committee of the Socialist party, will speak tonight in Metropolitan Hall, Watkins street and Franklin avenue, Brooklyn. Barrett Wolf, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 10th Congressional district, will preside.

## SOCIALIST VICTORY COMPLETE IN BATTLE FOR FREE SPEECH; STRIKE STILL ON AT LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

(Special to The Call.)

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The free speech fight in this city which arose out of the arrest of Mayor George R. Lunn, the Socialist executive of Schenectady, when he attempted to address a meeting of strikers of the Phoenix Knitting Mills in Clinton Park last Tuesday, has been won by the Socialists.

The temporary suspension by the officials of this city and Herkimer County of the constitutional right of freedom of speech and assembly was lifted today when a meeting which was held in Clinton Park under the auspices of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist party, and at which Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor; Gustave Strobel, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Carrie Allen, candidate for Secretary of State; Henry L. Slohodin, candidate for Attorney General; Mayor Lunn and John T. Vaughan, a Socialist State organizer, spoke.

Fully 1,000 persons were on hand to give the Socialist free speech fighters a rousing reception. Each speaker was greeted enthusiastically, and the remarks of the speakers were met with frequent outbursts of applause. It was an indisputable indication of the fact that the people

of this city have been and are with the Socialists in their fight for the right of free speech and assembly. James Barry, one of Lunn's attorneys, and candidate for County Judge on the Socialist ticket in Schenectady, presided at the meeting.

Before the Socialist meeting the textile strikers held a meeting of their own. The local authorities did not even make an attempt to prevent the holding of the meetings. It is more than evident that they are mighty glad that an avenue out of the fight which they precipitated has presented itself.

In his speech, Mayor Lunn declared that the Socialists had won a big victory for free speech. He reiterated that the cause of the strikers in the Phoenix Mills is a just one and that he is today as ready to aid them as he was when he came here last Tuesday. All the other speakers echoed his remarks. A collection was taken up for the strikers.

A great many Socialists and persons who have been following the course of the free speech fight here came to today's meeting from different points nearby. Sprinkled liberally throughout the crowd were persons who were wearing the red buttons of the Socialist party or Socialist campaign buttons.

The speakers were unsparing in their criticism of the authorities who had attempted, though unsuccessfully,

to suspend the Constitution in Little Falls.

The likelihood of a strike in the local textile mills here the week is out is increasing momentarily. Throughout the entire section of the State the spirit of discontent is prevalent among the textile workers. When the impending strike occurs, it will involve not fewer than 50,000 persons.

The strikers have prepared formal demands which will be presented to the mill owners soon. State Secretary I. Solomon of the Socialist party, who was on the scene here today, declared that the free speech victory was not the result of a compromise with the authorities. He insisted they had unqualifiedly backed down. The trials tomorrow of the free speech fighters are regarded very hopefully by all. No further trouble is anticipated, as it is practically assured that the outcome of the case will be favorable to the free speech advocates.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Charles Edward Russell, Socialist gubernatorial candidate, and Gustave A. Strobel, his running mate, addressed an audience of more than 1,500 persons in City Hall tonight. The fact that both candidates came here directly from Little Falls, where they spoke in the free speech fight, attracted a great crowd. The hall was packed to the doors. The audience displayed great enthusiasm. The meeting was preceded by a long parade headed by a band and drum corps.

### \$90,000 CUSTOMS "OVERSIGHT" NAILED

### Allege Member of Carnegie Party Attempted to Dodge \$33,000 Duty.

The customs officials exhibited much interest in the contents of a jewel case carried by one of the members of Andrew Carnegie's party when Carnegie and his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. George Lauder, of Pittsburgh, arrived on the steamship Baltic, of the White Star Line, last Saturday.

The case belonged to Mrs. Lauder. While Carnegie, his wife and daughter Margaret, stayed on the pier to talk to reporters, Mr. and Mrs. Lauder separated themselves from the party and started to leave the pier. Their baggage was left in the hands of their servants for inspection by the customs officials. Lauder said that he was not feeling well and wanted to hurry away.

A Deputy Surveyor of Customs stepped up to Mrs. Lauder and asked if it were not true that she had forgotten to declare some jewelry.

According to the story, coming from sources believed to be authoritative, Mrs. Lauder said that she had some jewelry that she had not thought of declaring, and she was taken in an automobile to the Custom House. There comes from sources usually correct that story that there were three articles of jewelry in Mrs. Lauder's case which were valued at approximately \$90,000 and which she had not declared.

These articles were a trench, a lavalliere and a necklace. The jewelry was sent to the Public Appraisers Store, as is the custom in such cases.

Mrs. Lauder went with her husband to the Custom House yesterday and there paid the duty which, according to the story of one in position to know, amounted to \$33,000. Immediately upon the payment of the duty the Lauders left for Pittsburgh with the jewelry which were returned.

Carnegie would not discuss the incident nor would Surveyor Henry nor could any one in the Custom House employ be found who would as much as admit that the jewelry had been seized. Lauder is in the steel business.

### FROM THE BATTLEFIELD

The Servians and Bulgarians have declared a Holy War against Turkey. John Marra, Clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, has declared war on high prices for cheap quality clothing. High-grade, Union Made, H. & R. Suits and Coats, \$12.50 up.—Adv.

### WOULD PROBE LEAK IN MONEY TRUST PROBERS

Attorney Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the Congressional committee charged with an investigation of the Money Trust, wired yesterday to Congressman Pujo, chairman of the committee, asking that an investigation be made into the sources through which information, regarded strictly official, is being made public.

The cause of the program was a story printed here that 36 per cent of the wealth and natural resources of the United States are controlled by two men—Rockefeller and Morgan.

Detailed information, contained in pamphlets issued for distribution among the committee members only, was also printed.

### MILITIA WILL ACT AS MINE GUARDS

### Kanawha Coal Barons Like Guardsmen So Well They Have Decided to Employ Them.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 21.—So well have the guardsmen in the Kanawha district, where the coal miners have been on strike since last spring, done their "duty," that they have found favor in the eyes of the mine barons.

Because these guardsmen have been so reliable in "suppressing" strikers, the mine operators have decided to convert them into mine guards. That is, the ordinary guardsmen will be made into mine guards and their officers will be employed by the operators to superintend them.

The mine operators will hire these militiamen and their officers to constitute a mine guard, which is to be instituted soon. The guardsmen are desirable, the operators say, because "they are familiar with the strike situation."

Major John D. Payne will command the guards on Cabin Creek; Capt. R. G. Beckwith at Dorothy, and Capt. Fred W. Lester on Paint Creek.

### LABORER FALLS TO DEATH.

A laborer about 45 years old, who was known to his employers as Erickson, was killed yesterday in the subway excavation at Centre and Duane streets by falling eighteen feet from a platform to the bottom of the tunnel.

### SIX WORKERS FALL 180 FEET; ESCAPE WITH THEIR LIVES

MONESSEN, Pa., Oct. 21.—One of the most remarkable escapes from instant death ever recorded was the good fortune of six workmen at the Pittsburgh Steel Company's plant in this city this morning when a big steel beam on which they were at work fell a distance of 180 feet and crashed through a huge water tank which broke its fall to the ground.

All the workmen who were riding the beam were badly shaken up, but none was injured. The huge beam was at the top of a steel shaft which stands 180 feet high. The shaft is stanchly built of steel and is used for lifting immense beams of steel for the top of the large blast furnaces being erected at the Pittsburgh Steel Company's plant.

### WITNESS NOT SURE IF CARUSO CARRIED CLUB AT LAWRENCE

### City Marshal Sullivan Burned Record of Gun Permits.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 21.—At the renewal today of the trial of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso for the murder of Anna Lo Pizzo, supposed to have been shot by Policeman Oscar Benoit during the successful textile strike in Lawrence, last winter, Walter Eichler, the mechanical engineer employed in the Pacific Mills, at Lawrence, who testified Friday, was recalled.

He testified that strikers had been driven away from the Pacific Mills by having the hose turned on them. The temperature of the water thrown on the strikers, said Eichler, was about 32 degrees.

John J. Sullivan, of Amherst, Mass., Lawrence assistant City Marshal and captain of the night watch during the strike, testified that on the afternoon Anna Lo Pizzo was shot he was the target for missiles while he arrested one of the strikers. He testified that "to his best recollection," he saw Caruso armed with a long club at the head of a crowd of strikers at 7 o'clock the night of the shooting, January 29.

Attorney Sisk, in cross-examining the witness, asked him if he could positively state that it was Caruso he saw. Sullivan replied that he could not.

Sullivan flatly denied testimony accredited to him by the Police Court record. When Attorney Mahoney asked Sullivan if he "issued permits to so-called detectives to carry firearms," District Attorney Attwill objected, and Judge Quinn excluded the question.

The District Attorney objected immediately after when the defense attorney asked Sullivan if he was not appointed Assistant City Marshal before the clubbing of women at the Lawrence depot, when they attempted

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### HE RENEWED MANY

### Police Officers Can't Produce Account of Alleged Talk With Giovannitti.

SAID TO HAVE BEEN USED BY JOHN J. McNAMARA FOR DYNAMITING EXPENSES—RAN NO ACCOUNT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—Miss Mary Day again was the witness when the dynamite trials were resumed today. She continued to testify to the expenditures of John J. McNamara. She identified many checks issued by McNamara of which there was no account in the monthly statements, her evidence apparently being intended to bear out the government's contention that McNamara had a fund for which he was not required to account, and which he used for the alleged dynamiting expenses of McNamara and James B. McNamara.

George Haggerty, of Phillipsburg, N. J., a former Iron Workers official no longer a member of the union, also testified. He was asked to produce correspondence between him and John J. McNamara, but said he had destroyed it, because it was of no importance. Showed carbon copies of alleged letters, he said he had no recollection of them.

### EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR 5,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Five thousand employees of the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, started work today upon a new schedule whereby they will labor but eight hours a day, or forty-eight hours a week, instead of fifty-seven hours as heretofore. There will be no cut in salaries, the men drawing the same amount each week for the fewer hours.

### AUTHOR PAINTS DISCOURAGING PICTURE OF AMERICAN WOMEN

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21.—Karin Michaelis, the author of "The Dangerous Age," who is now Mrs. Stangland and resides in America, contributes an article to the Polemika in which she gives her impressions of the modern American woman.

She says the moral standard in America is doubtless higher than in Europe, although many things which are done openly in Europe are hidden in America under a mask of hypocrisy.

Mrs. Stangland says: "The American man regards woman as a kind of higher being, and if he refuses to admit her to the labor market or suffrage it is because he thinks she is too good for work or politics. Fidelity to the marriage vows is general among American women. The woman has no cause to be ashamed of her faithful, being perfectly content with her lot, as her husband does everything to please her and treat her like

fifteen years of married life the same as after fifteen days."

In giving a word picture of Fifth avenue, New York, between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when only women are visible because the men are at work, the writer says: "The mounds and the demands cannot be distinguished apart. Both are terribly painted and their golden hair and violet eyes are of the highest chic, as well as their ill-fitting snikes and carnine lips. This mingling of the mounds and the demands is a terrible temptation to young girls. Much could be said about this, but the sexual problem is taboo in the American press, although horrible murders may be told in detail with pictures and letter press."

The only topic on which Mrs. Stangland does not touch in the article is "the dangerous age" in America, at which such disappointment is expressed as to please her and treat her like

## RYAN GAVE \$450,000 TO PARKER IN 1904

### GOV. DIX BOUGHT LINEN FOR HIS SUCCESSORS

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Governor Dix said today he had no apologies to make for the character or cost of the linen recently purchased for the executive mansion, which has become a subject of criticism from some quarters.

In all, about \$2,500 has been paid recently for linen sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths and napkins. Some of these sheets cost \$48.25 each, the pillow cases \$17.35 each, the tablecloths \$47 each and the napkins \$42 a dozen, and it cost \$9 to mark some of the sheets and tablecloths and \$5.20 and \$4.90 to mark each of the pillow slips and napkins.

"When we took possession of the executive mansion," said Governor Dix tonight, "the linen closet was depleted. There was hardly a decent towel in the house. The prices criticized are for bed linen for the State bed chamber in the mansion and linen for the State dining room, which is used only on State occasions. We have inventoried the linen closet for our successors on January 1, and have provided suitable tablecloths and napkins for every possible occasion."

### PASSENGERS DRIVEN FROM BURNING SHIP

### Explosion on Berkshire Caused Abandonment of Doomed Vessel.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 21.—With black smoke pouring from her closed hatches and with her crew and passengers safely on board the revenue cutter Seminole, silently watching the progress of the fire, the fate of the Merchants and Miners steamer Berkshire, which has been at anchor in Lookout Cove since Sunday with a fire in her hold, is a mere matter of conjecture tonight.

The fire gained renewed headway today and just when the tireless crew of the burning vessel and the life-savers from Cape Lookout station who have been fighting the flames since Sunday thought they had them under control, there was an explosion that shook the big ship from stem to stern, and the twenty-one passengers on board, who had returned after leaving yesterday, hurried from the saloon badly frightened, almost panic-stricken.

Big columns of black smoke belched forth from the hatches of the ship, and the officers told the passengers, crew and life savers it was time to take to the lifeboats.

The revenue cutter Seminole, which reached the distressed vessel last night, was within a hundred yards from the Berkshire when the explosion occurred, and she signaled that lifeboats would be sent to take off those on board the burning ship.

The rescue was effected under the most unfavorable weather conditions. A high northeast storm has been sweeping the coast since Sunday, and today a misty, blinding rain added to the misery of those on board the Berkshire.

### COUNTY FUNDS LOOTED.

OHIO OFFICIALS AND OTHERS ACCUSED OF TAKING \$335,000.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 21.—That county officials and others in five years looted Darke County, Ohio, of \$335,430.89, is asserted in reports submitted today to the State Auditor, Fullington, by J. A. Bliss, examiner, and L. B. Harvey, engineer. The five-year period began in August, 1907.

Findings were returned against N. D. Sippel, William H. Townsend and T. L. Brewer, former County Commissioners; E. K. Lott, Commissioner's clerk, and R. L. Turner, Courthouse janitor.

All these are under indictment.

### \$350,000 to Keep the Democratic Party Intact.

### PERKINS ON STAND

### Donated \$122,000 to T. R.'s 1912 Preconvention Campaign.

### WANTED BOSS FLINN

### Allowed Him Ten Days' Time in Which to Decide if He Would Support Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—These were the principal disclosures at today's session of the Clapp Senate committee probing campaign funds:

Thomas F. Ryan contributed \$450,000 to Judge Parker's 1904 campaign, putting up \$350,000 of this when he knew Parker was beaten, and merely for the purpose of holding the Democratic organization intact.

George W. Perkins contributed \$122,000 to Colonel Roosevelt's 1912 preconvention campaign, swelling the total of that fund as disclosed before the committee to \$255,000.

Roosevelt was planning to capture the Republican Presidential nomination weeks before he responded to the spontaneous call presented by the seven Governors.

The Roosevelt supporters were considerably embarrassed by the sworn testimony that an effort had been made to enlist the services in the Roosevelt cause of a man whom the Colonel has been holding up as an undesirable politician, one of the perpetrators of the Chicago "merit," and a Senator who ought to be hurled from that body.

John H. Nugent, of Philadelphia, a local politician, and Robert Haight, a Philadelphia publisher, were the witnesses who testified in regard to the effort to entice Penrose to the Roosevelt ranks.

Nugent testified that Roosevelt was planning to capture the nomination as early as December, 1911. The inference was that this information had come into his possession through correspondence with Roosevelt. On January 23 Nugent visited the Colonel upon the latter's invitation and had a long talk with him in regard to the movement in Pennsylvania. This was some time before the seven Governors had delivered their call to Roosevelt, but the witness said that the Colonel referred him to William L. Ward, of Westchester, as the man who was handling the finances of the campaign. Nugent and Haight called on Ward and they say that Ward agreed to furnish them \$15,000 to enable them to undertake an immediate campaign for Roosevelt in Philadelphia. The \$15,000 never came. Instead, Ward got in touch with William Flinn, of Pittsburgh, and Editor Van Valkenburg, of the North American, and Nugent and Haight were pushed aside.

Nugent testified that in his talk with Ward the latter told him that Penrose had had an opportunity to support Roosevelt.

"Penrose," said the witness, "asked in January to give his support to Roosevelt. He was given ten days in which to make a reply. Thereupon he notified Ward that he had decided to stand by Taft and the organization. Ward said that on receiving this word from Penrose it had been decided to go after Penrose." Haight followed Nugent as a witness and corroborated his testimony in detail.

### Perkins Makes Bad Impression.

George W. Perkins made the most unfavorable impression of any witness that has appeared before the committee, not even Senator Dixon, the Roosevelt manager, excepted. He seemed to regard his appearance as a joke and apparently was perfectly willing to have his answers accepted as impudent. He accused one of the Senators of asking questions for the purpose of getting his name in the headlines of the papers, talked about "hot air" and "blondes and brunettes," answered one question with an "Amen," joined in vetting with the committee when they were passing on his conduct in the witness stand, and insisted on telling the committee just what it ought to do.

Several times Perkins was reproached that the committee was merely tired of being lectured by him. Several Philadelphia newspaper men were called on the stand and they contradicted a statement



made by Flinn, of Pittsburg. Flinn had denied that he conferred with Senator Penrose in regard to being appointed to the United States Senate as Quay's successor. The witnesses today testified that Flinn had held such a conference in Philadelphia and had given out an interview to them after the conference.

Ryan Gave Half Million.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, the New York financier, was the first witness at the morning session. He testified that he contributed in all about \$400,000 to the Democratic National Committee in 1904 to aid the election of Alton B. Parker, the nominee for President. In addition, Ryan gave to the Democratic Congressional Committee and to local organizations so that his political benefactions that year amounted to nearly half a million dollars.

"I went as a delegate from Virginia to the Democratic National Convention of 1904," said Ryan. "I was not in favor of Judge Parker's nomination. I wanted to see Senator Gorman nominated. I thought his work for the party and his experience fitted him to be the candidate, but after the nomination was made and the committee was organized I gave \$50,000, and later in the campaign gave various sums which brought the total to about \$100,000. Near the end of the campaign, when it was quite apparent that Judge Parker could not be elected, some of my Democratic friends came to me and told me that unless the National Committee was given financial assistance the campaign would collapse.

Gave to Harmon and Underwood.

Ryan testified that he had given nothing to the Democratic campaign of 1908, being in Europe at the time. Asked about the pre-convention campaign this year, Ryan admitted that he had contributed between \$75,000 and \$80,000 to Governor Harmon's campaign, and more than \$30,000 to Representative Underwood's. It is a matter of record from statements filed by the managers for Governor Harmon and Congressman Underwood that Ryan gave \$77,000 to the Harmon fund and \$25,000 to the Underwood fund.

"I was not asked to contribute to the pre-convention campaign of either Speaker Clark or Governor Wilson," said the witness. "If I had been asked to do so, I would have contributed." Ryan then entered into an explanation of his relations as to the pre-convention campaign of 1912 and explained his interest in it.

"When I returned from Europe in 1911 I decided that the prospects for Democratic success were favorable if any Democrat other than Mr. Bryan were nominated. I was willing to aid in the nomination of any man other than Bryan. He had led the party to defeat in three campaigns and he appeared to be the only cloud on the horizon."

George W. Perkins was the second witness of the morning session. He came to the committee room early accompanied by Mrs. Perkins, Miss Perkins and several friends.

Taft Complimented Perkins.

Considerable material submitted by Perkins was made up of letters complimenting him on his work in the campaign of 1904 and 1908 and documents alleging that he had urged publicity of contributions. The committee showed some impatience to have the matters put into the record, but the witness was insistent. He said that Chairman Hitchcock after the election took the witness to President-elect Taft at the home of Henry W. Taft, in New York, and there told the President-elect of the excellent work done by Perkins in the campaign, and that Taft thanked him personally.

Perkins testified that he was appointed on the Finance Committee by Milton E. Ailes, of Washington, chairman of the Inaugural Committee, and that he contributed \$1,000 to pay the expenses of President Taft's inauguration.

In stating his total contributions to the pre-convention campaign for Theodore Roosevelt, Perkins indicated the following amounts for the objects stated: New York State Committee, \$15,000; to E. H. Hooker, treasurer of the national fund, \$22,000; to Senator Joseph M. Dixon, of the Washington headquarters, \$32,500; for polls and other necessary election work in New York and Brooklyn, \$15,000; to E. M. Sims, of Chicago, \$17,000.

The committee quizzed the witness as to whether there had been any agreement between himself, Frank A.

Munsey and Daniel R. Hanna by which the three were to equally share the burden of the campaign. Perkins replied that he had frequently conferred with Munsey, but had seen Hanna but twice, and while he knew that Hanna had given \$50,000 to the national campaign he was not aware that he had given more than that until after he read Hanna's testimony in the newspapers.

Just before the noon recess there was a flurry in the committee. Perkins complained of the way the investigation was being conducted and twice rose and addressed the committee in an animated manner. He was reproved by Senator Oliver, who declared that he did not intend to be lectured by witnesses. Senator Clapp mildly reproved Perkins, and Senators Pomerene and Paynter manifested disapproval in their muttered sentences. Perkins showed his anger first in his references to the late John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company. He paid the former president of the New York Life a high compliment for his having contributed to defeat free silver.

"He would have been untrue to his trust, weak and cowardly had he taken any other course. The unscrupulous, dastardly attacks on Mr. McCall by certain sensational papers brought about his untimely death. So far as I know, not a policy holder ever complained of that contribution, but I received thousands of letters after the testimony given before the insurance investigation thanking us for what had been done."

The \$3,000,000 Affair.

But it was when he was questioned in regard to the charge that the campaign for Roosevelt had been underwritten in the sum of \$3,000,000 that the witness really became excited. Rising from his chair and gesticulating, Perkins shouted:

"In the long list of unmitigated lies put out in this campaign, that one probably deserves to be placed at the head, because it is the largest. I had hoped that Senator Pomerene would be here this morning. He made that statement on the floor of the Senate and he ought to be required to prove it, or, like a gentleman, retract it.

There is not a scintilla of truth in it from A to Z."

The witness was interrupted in his exclamatory speech by Senator Clapp. "Just a minute," yelled Clapp. "All that you are required to do is to deny and the committee can act on your denial."

"This did not satisfy the witness, who demanded to know whether Penrose was to be called.

"I want to know where I stand. I have been taught to have respect for the United States Senate. I am an American citizen and I want to know whether these things can be charged on the floor of the United States Senate by a Senator and then he be allowed to get away with it."

"Who told Senator Penrose this story? Did he have any basis for it, or is it merely hot air?"

Asails Hillis Too.

The witness was equally severe on Charles D. Hillis. For the second time he arose and declared that he had been "vilified" all over the country. People had come to believe that his work in politics was discreditable. Perkins declared that he was an American citizen and had certain rights under the Constitution.

"I think I am entitled to belong to any church that I please, to join any political organization I please and to marry a blonde or brunette if I please," said he.

Perkins relaxed into a smile and acknowledged that the chairman had "scored."

Perkins Again Reproved.

Senator Clapp again reminded the witness that the committee has no jurisdiction over such matters and that the witness was present to speak for himself. Perkins then demanded to know if the committee intended to require Penrose and Hillis to prove their charges.

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tion, and Perkins suggested the books were open to prove there had been none. He said the same was true of the Steel Trust.

In the course of his testimony, Perkins frequently referred to the testimony given by Thomas F. Ryan to the effect that he had contributed nearly half a million dollars to the campaign of Judge Parker in 1904. The members of the committee plainly resented this and once or twice Perkins' reference to Ryan led to a sharp conflict between him and Senator Pomerene.

Calls Committee Unfair.

At another time the witness rose from his chair and demanded to know why Senator Pomerene had not questioned Thomas F. Ryan about the details of his contribution. Pomerene was quizzing Perkins at the time.

"I am not here to be lectured by you," snapped Senator Pomerene.

"I know what you are here for, and you know what I'm here for," sharply retorted Perkins. The witness was plainly angered.

"You are not going to get away with it," he shouted.

"This is the most partial and unfair thing this committee has done, and it has done many unfair things in the course of this investigation," continued Perkins. "You did not ask Mr. Ryan to explain his contribution of \$450,000 in detail. Why didn't you ask him?"

In the correspondence submitted by Perkins were two letters from Cornelius N. Bliss, which tended to show that \$10,000 had been given to Perkins by Bliss to be sent to Senator Beveridge in the campaign of 1904.

Perkins explained that Beveridge returned the check and said that he was carrying the expense of his campaign out of his own funds.

"I nearly fell dead when I got the check back," said Perkins. "He is the only man in my experience in politics who ever returned a dollar."

Senator Pomerene had evidently been supplied with some information from Indiana concerning Perkins' financial aid to Senator Beveridge in the campaign of 1904. He asked him if he had made any other offers of financial assistance to Beveridge. The witness did not remember anything.

"Is it not true that approximately \$100,000 was sent to Senator Beveridge in 1904 to aid him in his campaign?" asked Pomerene.

"How do I know? I was not on either the State or National Committee," snapped Perkins.

"Isn't it true that \$56,000 was sent by you to Senator Beveridge, who returned \$25,000 of it?"

"I don't know what you are talking about or anything approximating it," replied the witness.

"Did you ever have any conference with Beveridge?"

"I have known Albert Beveridge since we were boys, and I have conferred with him on every conceivable subject, but I have told you that I remember nothing of any money that was sent to him except the \$10,000 which he returned."

"Do you consider the International Harvester Company a legal combination?" Perkins was asked.

"Not only legal but moral as well," he replied, "and in the interest of the producer and the consumer."

50,000 MAY MARCH IN GREAT PARADE

Socialists to Hold Tremendous Rally Saturday Before Election.

Each additional day adds to the long lines of Socialist paraders who intend to march from the Labor Temple on East 84th street through miles of city streets to Union Square Saturday, November 2.

Figures now reach as high as 15,000 for the uptown parade, and if the cloak makers decide to march as a body with several other large unions, the downtown parade will start from near the Forward building with about 20,000 more persons in line.

This will make one of the biggest political parades ever held in this city. If the weather is agreeable, it is possible that 50,000 voters will pass through and mass around Union Square on the Saturday night before the Presidential election of 1912.

The marching thousands with their many Socialist banners and mottoes will be a concrete eye-opener in themselves for the throngs of old party voters who will line the many streets on this night, and hundreds should be induced to follow and listen to Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for Governor, who will speak from the plaza in Union Square.

Several thousand Japanese lanterns have been purchased for paraders, and enough red fire will be used to make this town glow like the Socialist legions are marching on with the expectancy of gaining a national and international victory in their day.

Remember the starting point of either the uptown or downtown procession, and on Saturday, November 2, be on hand to join in it yourself and use your influence in gathering those within your own circle to join with you.

HOW FLINN WOULD CHECK SOCIALISM

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 21.—William Flinn in a speech today before the Hungry Club said that the Clapp Senatorial Investigating Committee was a "joke," composed of Democrats and George T. Oliver, of Pittsburg. Flinn referred to Senator Penrose's statement that Flinn had offered \$1,000,000 for the Senatorship.

"If any one ever got close to Penrose with \$1,000,000 Penrose would go after him with an ax," said Flinn.

The country, he continued, is in danger because of the great growth of Socialism. He advocated the spending of millions for municipal dwelling houses and playgrounds. This would satisfy the poor and check Socialism, Flinn said.

Senator Flinn will take Colonel Roosevelt's place on the stump in Pennsylvania. He will speak tomorrow at Sonoma and then will make a swing around the State, ending Saturday evening at Chambersburg.

AMERICANS' HANDS OFF IN NICARAGUA ELECTION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—It was announced at the State Department today that the President of Nicaragua has issued a decree setting Saturday, November 2 as the day for the free election of a President and a Vice President by direct popular vote. Diaz's term of office expires on January 1 next.

Contrary to previous expectation, there will be no supervision of the election by the American forces now in Nicaragua. Though nearly 2,000 marines and blue-jackets will be in Nicaragua at the date of the election, they will take no part in the proceedings whatsoever, unless it be that disorder result during the voting. In such an event the Americans will "preserve the peace."

White Rose CEYLON TEA

White Rose Coffee, Only 35c a Pound

SON OF TIMBER BOSS AGAINST UNION MEN

Young Galloway Tells of Grabow Battle—Defense Lawyer Scores.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Oct. 21.—Paul Galloway, son of the principal owner of the Galloway Lumber Mill in Grabow, scene of a battle last July 7, when company thugs fired upon union men, killing three, and as a result of which A. L. Emerson, president of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, and eight others are on trial for murder, today on the witness stand gave a different and contradictory version of the start of the shooting from that given Saturday last by Shirley B. Buxton, the State's witness, who created a sensation by testifying, in effect, for the defense.

The first shot was fired by Uriah Martin, the striker who was killed, asserted young Galloway, and did not come from the mill office. Martin fired his pistol in the ground, said Galloway, and then some one in the wagon from which Emerson was speaking handed a "long gun" down to him.

Young Galloway then gave a "graphic recital" of his own part in the clash. After Martin's shot, the 19-year-old boy said he ran into the office and got his pistol. As he came out two men, whom he knew by name, and several others began firing at him.

"How do you know they were shooting at you?" he was asked.

"I saw the smoke and heard the bullets whistle by," he replied.

"I ran toward my uncle's house," he went on. "I was twisting sideways so that I could fire back at them. I fired at the crowd, and I don't know if I hit any one."

Young Galloway also contradicted the testimony that many of the Galloway company's scabs and guards were drunk just before the fight.

Judge Hunter, of counsel for the defense, tried to bring out evidence to show that the Southern Lumbermen's Association was back of the prosecution.

"It is perfectly clear," he said, "that the private prosecution (lawyers assisting the District Attorney) has dominated the State's prosecution. I want to show that the witness is interested to the extent that he, as a member, helped pay the expenses of the forty-eight Burns detectives in the case and for the lawyers employed to assist the District Attorney."

Representative A. P. Fujo, for the prosecution, took exception, charging that Judge Hunter was trying to cloud the issue.

"If he know how confident we are of winning our case," replied Judge Hunter, "he wouldn't talk like that."

Judge Overton sustained the objection, but Judge Hunter had accomplished his purpose, which was merely to show the lumber association which had been fighting the timber workers' union.

PIGEON FLIES FROM NIAGARA IN 6 1/2 HOURS

Jim Crowley, a keeper in the lion house in the Central Park menagerie, told Boss Snyder yesterday that he had given up expectation of hearing of one of the eleven homing pigeons he had sent to Niagara Falls Saturday. Ten of the pigeons came home, he said, and made good time. The distance is 450 miles by railroad.

Crowley sent the pigeons to Niagara Falls on Saturday with a friend, who released the birds there at 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

The first bird got home at 1:33 Sunday afternoon, having covered the distance in 6 hours and 33 minutes, about seventy miles an hour. The second bird arrived at 1:40, the third at 2:15. Seven others got in within the next three hours. Only one was missing.

WORK FOR BROOKLYN YARD

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—One of the fuel ships provided for the navy at the past session of Congress will be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The other will be built at the Mare Island Navy Yard at San Francisco.

A Course of Ten Subscription Lectures ON SOCIALISM Its Principles, Practices and Achievements

BY JOHN SPARGO AUSPICES LOCAL NEW YORK, SOCIALIST PARTY AT CARNEGIE LYCEUM 87th Street and Seventh Avenue

A fine musical program with first rate talent will precede each lecture. The speaker will answer questions after each lecture. SUNDAY EVENINGS AT 8 Beginning Sunday, November 10 Season tickets, entitling holder to a reserved seat, sold in advance. Prices, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT Socialist Party Headquarters 239 East 84th Street Telephone 3586 Lenox

PROPOSE TO FORM BIG NAVAL RESERVE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Navy Department announces that it intends to form a National Naval Reserve. This reserve shall be governed by such conditions as Congress shall provide.

An analysis of the complement of a modern man of war shows not only that 50 per cent of the men of such complement are skilled men, but that of these the greater part are skilled in work that is entirely confined to the navy. Such are turret and gun captains and crews, fire control, turbine machinery, etc. The demand, therefore, for new men in time of war can only be filled by those who have had this particular training.

The Navy Department plans, through this reserve, to utilize these experienced men in time of war. In order that under such conditions they may be readily available, it is proposed to organize them in times of peace.

"BIFF" ELLISON, BAIL JUMPER, BACK AGAIN

James Ellison, better known as "Biff" Ellison, man about town, who last year was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for having shot and killed William J. Harrington at 4 Great Jones street, which was Paul Kelly's place, and who was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, was surrendered by his bondsmen yesterday and is now in the Tombs for observation.

He appealed his case last January and was released in \$15,000 bail furnished by Antonio Cardone, of 57 Kenmare street.

Ellison was committed to the Central Islip Insane Asylum by friends last spring, but soon escaped and was found in New Jersey. Hearing of this escape his bondsmen arranged with him to surrender himself.

SOLD BAD MILK; FINED \$100.

In Special Sessions yesterday, Bernard Seiden, a grocer at 125 Broome street, was fined \$100 for offering for sale on October 4 thirty quarts of adulterated milk. He paid.

H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET

Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortelyou Road, Telephone 53 Flatbush.

The Frank Department Store

Corner 100th St. and Columbus Ave.

WITNESS NOT SURE IF CARUSO CARRIED CLUB AT LAWRENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

to send "strike children to other cities." Judge Quinn also sustained this objection.

After Mahoney argued unsuccessfully against the exclusion of the question, Attorney Peters assumed the cross-examination. Peters asked the question what permits Sullivan issued for carrying of firearms. Sullivan answered that he didn't grant any, but that he renewed many.

When Attorney Peters inquired whether a record was kept of the permits granted, Sullivan replied that a record was kept on a stub-book, but the book was burned. He stated that he believed all of the record books were burned after the settlement of the strike.

Michael J. Byron, a Lawrence police officer, testified that he, with several other police officers, arrested Giovanniotti.

"As we were on our way to the station, I said to Giovanniotti: 'There's the old handstand from which you told the strikers to go home and sleep by day and go out like wild animals by night.' Giovanniotti replied: 'Yes, and there'll be more speaking there yet.'"

Moulton Batchelder, a retired State police officer, described the charges of the strikers on the mill January 15 and January 20. He declared that he saw several revolver flashes, but that he was unable to see who fired.

Byron, under Peters' cross-examination, was unable to produce a notebook in which he said he recorded his conversation with Giovanniotti.

THE UNION HATTER H. Rosenblum

7 MANHATTAN AVENUE Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Maran.

WORKMEN Insure Yourself in the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund OF THE United States of America

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Organized October 19th, 1884. 200,000 members. Two hundred and ninety branches in twenty-six States. Forty-seven thousand beneficiaries. Assets over liabilities—\$536,000. Claims paid since organization—\$4,500,000. Sick and accident claims, \$2,500,000; death claims, \$1,500,000. Jurisdiction—United States of America. Age limit—18 to 45 years. Benefits—Sick and accident, \$5.00; death claims, \$2,500 to \$5,000. Monthly assessments—first class, \$1.00; second class, \$0.50; third class, \$0.25. For particulars write to the Office, 1 and 3 Third Avenue, Room 200, New York, N. Y. WM. METZ, Pres.

"FELLOWSHIP FARM" "Back to the Land for the Workers." Did you read our announcement in The Sunday Call? If not, look for it next Sunday, OR WRITE TO FELLOWSHIP FARM ASSOCIATION, Stelton, N. J.



ARE AFRAID TO LET BECKER TAKE STAND

Accused Man's Lawyers Fear He Couldn't Account for His Income.

When Justice Goff adjourned court last night in the Becker trial, the Becker lawyers were forced to face their most difficult problem—should they take the risk of allowing the defendant to testify in his own behalf...

The depletion of witnesses and the exhaustion of material yesterday left Lieutenant Becker and his lawyers in a situation where this hazard had to be weighed with fine scales. Becker was fighting for permission to testify...

Becker professes to be confident that he can make a good impression on the jury; that he can explain away the accusations that Rosenthal made...

But his lawyers see another side. They know that there is a likelihood that the District Attorney would be granted the usual privilege of a cross-examiner in dissecting the past of a witness...

The decision of the problem which, as was generally recognized, was the turning point of the case, was not reached last night. McIntyre would only say that "the matter had been partly determined."

District Attorney Whitman and Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss were frankly hopeful that McIntyre would let Becker have his way...

Shapiro, the chauffeur, indicted with Lieutenant Becker, the gunmen and Jack Sullivan for the murder, will not be called as a witness, McIntyre said last night...

It was plain last night that the defense was approaching the conclusion of its case. Although there were more than twenty witnesses waiting in the middle of the afternoon...

The reason that the attendant witnesses were not called was that McIntyre didn't believe he could get their testimony before the jury. Justice Goff excluded as incompetent or immaterial earlier in the day...

With imported opinions and to the veritable Schepps. Four of these were character witnesses—a sign that the end is near. At the same rate of speed...

Yesterday was not an inspiring day for the defense. The principal witnesses in Becker's behalf were two young fellows accused of murder, a plain jailbird...

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that Becker had jauntily informed Policeman James C. White in the Tombs bath that no jury would believe the criminals who would testify against him...

The strong-arm men—there were five of these—followed one another on the stand with a story that was all of a piece. One after another, they testified that the evidence for the Rosenthal raid was real evidence...

The worst blow sustained by the defense yesterday was the testimony of their own witness, Police Lieut. Ernest L. D. von Diezelski...

The Lieut. after identifying the entries in the blotter that night as his own handwriting, swore that Lieutenant Becker did not enter the station house until 4:25 a.m. Frederick H. Hawley had testified on Saturday that after meeting Becker at 3:30 a.m. at the Times Building...

Becker professes to be confident that he can make a good impression on the jury; that he can explain away the accusations that Rosenthal made...

But his lawyers see another side. They know that there is a likelihood that the District Attorney would be granted the usual privilege of a cross-examiner...

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EAST SIDE GATHERS TO APPLAUD DEBS

(Continued from page 1.)

stands out majestically facing the big square. In front of me here is the building of our paper. It is a fitting monument to our cause...

The penalty will be assessed later. The parent company is an American concern with home offices in Massachusetts. The present case grew out of the complaint of a group of Quebec shoe manufacturers...

There is an appeal from the decision of the tribunal. The penalty may be cancellation of their patents in Canada. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Supreme Court of the United States today granted the government's request to advance the case against the Shoe Machinery Trust...

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CANADA HITS SHOE MACHINERY TRUST

American Concern Declared by Tribunal to Be a Combine in Restraint of Trade—May Be Ousted.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 21.—The United States Shoe Machinery Company suffered what is said here to be the most severe blow in its history today when the tribunal appointed under the Dominion Combines Law declared it a combination in restraint of trade...

The penalty will be assessed later. The parent company is an American concern with home offices in Massachusetts. The present case grew out of the complaint of a group of Quebec shoe manufacturers...

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TURK MINES BLOW UP SERBIAN REGIMENT

Several Big Battles in the Balkans Due at Any Moment.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—According to a dispatch from Belgrade today the 7th Serbian Regiment was virtually exterminated by explosion of Turkish land mines soon after crossing the frontier into Novi-pazar.

Three and perhaps four big battles will probably be begun within a few days, if not a few hours, in European Turkey. Armies of the Balkan allies have now crossed the frontier on all sides and are advancing...

The Bulgarian army will probably be the first to strike, for at its objective point, Adrianople, the main Turkish army is rapidly increasing. Rumors are current that two outer forts of Adrianople have fallen into Bulgarian hands...

On the other side of Novi-pazar both Turks and Montenegrins claim success in skirmishes. The Montenegrins, however, have advanced no farther toward Scutari. Turkish warships today bombarded the Bulgarian fort of Kavarna...

A Sofia dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that it is reported that the Bulgarians have captured Kirk-Kilisse, thirty-two miles from Adrianople, with 20,000 prisoners, three months' food supplies and ammunition for a whole army corps.

It is also reported that the Bulgarians have captured several of the northern forts at Adrianople and cut the communication between Kirk-Kilisse and Adrianople. There is not the least official confirmation of these reports.

BELGRADE, Oct. 21.—The reports in circulation for the last day or two that the Serbians had captured Prishtina, Kumanova and Egri Palanka are now known to be untrue.

SALONIKI, Oct. 21.—Zakki Pasha, with 100,000 Turkish troops and a strong artillery contingent, is in the neighborhood of Kumanova awaiting an expected attack by the Serbians.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—John Schaefer, of New Orleans, and Robert Elliott, of Brooklyn, aviators, left today for Washington, where they will enter with the Greek Legation for army service in the Balkans...

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Miss Inez Milholland, Champion of Suffrage, Is Also an Attorney



Miss Inez Milholland, who has been prominent in Socialist politics and the suffrage movement for several years past, is about to be admitted to the bar. Miss Milholland, who is a Vassar graduate, already has been graduated from a law school. She is now putting in the period in a law office that is required by the bar examiners before she may be formally admitted to practice.

OFFERS TRANSFERS FOR 59TH STREET

But Shouts Also Make a Provision—P. S. C. Will Order Proposal into Effect Soon.

Transfers across 59th street between East and West Side lines of the New York Railway Company and between East and West Side lines of the 3d Avenue Railroad Company were provided for in an application received yesterday by the Public Service Commission from Theodore P. Shonts, president of the New York Railway Company.

It is understood that the Public Service Commission will hold another public hearing and will then order that the proposals made by Shonts be put into effect.

The effect of the plan is that passengers paying fares on lines of either the Third Avenue or the New York Railway Company can transfer across 59th street and re-transfer to lines of the respective companies. It is provided, however, that passengers must keep going in the direction in which they started.

The Second Avenue Company, which operates cars on both First and Second avenues, is also a party to the proposed agreement.

REAL ESTATE MEN OPPOSE TIN PLATES

Within Tells Aldermanic Committee of "Eminently Respectable" People Whose Properties Contain Dens.

Frederick H. Whitin, general secretary of the Committee of Fourteen, speaking before the Aldermanic Committee on the so-called "tin plate ordinance," which would oblige property owners to display their names on real estate belonging to them, said that up to very recently a Justice of the Supreme Court had been owner of a house used for disorderly purposes and that a former Controller of New York, an ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, a Mayor of a Western city, and a Connecticut minister were owners of such houses now.

He believed that if owners had to post their names, either they would get rid of bad tenants or the property would pass into the hands of persons who didn't care for their reputations.

In opposition to those who favored the ordinance were representatives of several property owners' associations, among them the Greater New York Taxpayers' Association, the 12th and 19th Ward Taxpayers' associations, and the Murray Hill Taxpayers' Association.

CHINESE INDIGNANT AT RUSSIA'S ACTION

PEKING, Oct. 21.—There is great indignation here at Russia's recognition of Mongolia, which is regarded as the first step toward annexation of that country by the Czar's Government.

The Russian Legation here expresses doubt as to the complete accuracy of the report of the recognition printed in the Novoye Vremya of St. Petersburg.

WANTED—25 COMRADES

To copy names and addresses; will be paid for their services. Call all day at APOLLO HALL 126-128 CLINTON ST., CITY. TEL. ORCHARD 7824. Meyer London Committee, 12th Congressional District

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DIAZ MAY RETURN TO MEXICO, IS STORY

Former Despot Preparing to Leave Paris Following Nephew's Revolt.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Oct. 21.—Private dispatches have just been received here from Vera Cruz saying that the former despot, Porfirio Diaz, is preparing to leave Paris, France, for Mexico, and that it is the purpose of Gen. Felix Diaz, his nephew, to hold the port of Vera Cruz pending his arrival.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Oct. 21.—The withdrawal of more than 3,000 federal troops from Northern Mexico for the purpose of sending them into the State of Vera Cruz to assist in putting down the Diaz uprising is causing renewed activity on the part of the rebels in the territory south of here, particularly in the vicinity of Torreon, according to advices received here today.

It is stated that Gen. Pascual Orozco, at the head of about 2,000 rebels, is marching south with the ostensible capturing of Torreon. Special trains have been moving federal troops south from several points in the State of Chihuahua during the last two days, and a large territory that was held by the government forces has already been abandoned to the rebels. Rebel hands have also appeared at several points near the border in the territory above here during the last few days.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Oct. 21.—Gen. Felix Diaz, late this afternoon, made a formal demand for the surrender of Tampico. No reply has been received up to 7 o'clock tonight. Diaz warned the Jefe Politico, "Madero's representative" at Tampico, that he would not attack the city except as a last resort, but that if the federals insisted on a fight, he would give it to them.

THREE MONTHS FOR BAKER. Convicted of Using Bad Eggs in Cake and Bread.

Samuel Lipsky, a baker, at 48-50 Ludlow street, was fined \$250 in Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of using bad eggs in his cake and bread. He was unable to pay the fine, and was sentenced to serve three months in the City Prison.

FOUND RIDDLED IN MINE. STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 21.—Riddled with bullets, the body of Dominick Taccini, a miner, was found in the Witch Hazel mines near here today. He is believed to have been the victim of a feud.

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.

Union Made Beer. Ale and Porter. OF AMERICA. The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product 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 to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions.

TWINE COMPANIES INCREASE WAGES

Two Auburn Concerns Do This to Forestall Possible Strike—Harvester Subsidiary One of Them.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 21.—When the employees of the Osborne Twine Company, which is a local subsidiary of the Harvester Trust, opened their pay envelopes last Saturday at noon, they were somewhat surprised to find that they were paid in full for the day. In each of the envelopes there was a notice to the effect that double pay would be allowed for the half day. At the same time, the Columbia Rope Company conceded to its employees an increase in wages.

This sudden display of generosity upon the part of these concerns is explained in the fact that the thousands of workers in them had reached a stage of discontent which threatened momentarily to express itself in a great strike. The move of the companies is interpreted to be an effort to intercept such a contingency.

LARGE INCREASE IN MORTGAGED FARMS

Advance of 17.7 Per Cent Since 1900. Substantial Advancing in Tenant Farming.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Statistics with reference to mortgage indebtedness of the farms of the United States are given in a report soon to be issued by Director Durand of the Bureau of the Census Department of Commerce and Labor. The report was prepared under the supervision of John Lee Coulter, expert special agent for agriculture.

The total number of farms in the United States operated by their owners, which were mortgaged in 1910, is 1,527,439; while 2,621,283 were reported as free from mortgage. These figures show an increase since 1909 of 17.7 per cent in the number of farms mortgaged; and of 4.4 per cent in the number of farms free from mortgage. The report will show that 58,104 farms were operated by managers—a decrease of 1.7 per cent since 1900, and 2,254,676 farms were operated by tenants, an increase of 16.3 per cent since 1900.

"PROGRESSIVES" TO GET 6TH PLACE ON BALLOT

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Attorney General Carmody wrote an opinion to-night advising Secretary of State Lazzansky he can place the Bull Moose ticket, in his discretion, in either the sixth or seventh column on the official ballot to be used on election day, and that the regular party nominees shall go on the ballot in an order of precedence determined by their vote at the preceding general election, but is silent as to the positions to be assigned independent nominations like the Progressive and R. L. P. nominees, the latter having failed two years ago to poll 10,000 votes for their candidate for Governor.

Before the receipt of the certificates of nomination, the Secretary of State gave directions that in the matter of independent nominations, the one which was filed first should follow the regular party nominations in succeeding columns on the ballot. The Progressive party later requested that instead of placing the names of its candidates in the sixth column, next to the regular party nominations, Secretary Lazzansky should place them in the seventh, or last column, on the ballot.

The Secretary of State will now decide the question, but it is expected he will adhere to his original determination and place the candidates in party columns on the ballot in this order: Democratic, Republican, Socialist, Independence League, Prohibition, National Progressive and Socialist Labor.

HAVE YOU BEEN ROBBED? If you have been cheated by any insurance company or know of any one who has, then let The Call know about it. The Call is going to expose the crooked methods of some industrial insurance companies who are preying upon the poorest of the poor of the working class. In sending information, confine yourself to facts only, giving all necessary data. Your name will be kept confidential, if you insist. Address all communications on this question to "Insurance," The New York Call, 409 Pearl street.

UNION LABELS.

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

DRAMA

"THE CONCEALED BED." AT UNION SQUARE THEATER. SHOWS WHAT MOFFATT USED TO WRITE.

What Graham Moffatt used to write before "Bunty Pulls the Strings" made him a famous figure in the English contemporary theater was revealed yesterday at the Union Square Theater.

"The Concealed Bed," which is one of the little farces that he wrote for his Scotch companies to act in the small towns of Scotland, was seen. The action passes in the drawing room of a tenement in Glasgow. A young man who has just been rejected by the girl who promised to marry him spends the night in an orgy of tobacco and bottled beer with her brother. He is out to sleep in the "concealed bed," which is hidden behind a door for use in such emergencies.

Before the room can be cleared of the evidences of the night's dissipation and while the visitor is still sleeping in the concealed room, the mother and sister of the youthful host return unexpectedly. The object is, of course, to get the rejected lover out without discovery. Moffatt does not confine himself altogether to the development of this farcical idea. He attempts to show some traits of humble life in Scotch cities.

An amusing idea very well carried out was the basis of "And They Lived Happily Ever Afterward." Philip Bartholomae had adapted it from a German original. A novelist read his work, and while he did so the usual conventional vocabulary of the poor writer was acted out by the four characters in the story.

Clay Clement, Jr., was an admirably intelligent and active hero who understood very well the humor of the burlesque and the spirit in which it should be acted. Frances Shannon as his mother was also delightfully solemn under all the foolish things she was called on to do, carrying out literally the language of the author.

OFFICIAL GERMANY FOR OIL MONOPOLY

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The Lokal Anzeiger, in an inspired editorial, which discusses the outlook for the proposed petroleum monopoly bill to be introduced in the Reichstag by the government, expresses pleasure at the support which public opinion and the newspapers are giving to the proposition.

The article declares that all Germany is in sympathy with the proposal, and says the Reichstag will doubtless pass the bill with little opposition. Referring to the expected troubles in forming the monopoly under government control, the paper says: "The difficulties of an industrial and organization character will be overcome, because the petroleum question is a national problem and must be solved." It adds that the discord among the banks interested in the scheme is of a petty nature and does not affect the government's purpose of the final carrying out of the plan.

LONDON WILL SPEAK AT SYMPHONY CONCERT

Meyer London, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 12th District, will speak in Madison Square Garden next Sunday evening at the concert to be given by the Russian Symphony Orchestra under the joint auspices of the Wage Earners' Theater League and the East Side Campaign Committee. The prime object of the concert is to promote among the working people an interest in classic music and to make the hearing of such music possible to the workers at moderate prices.

Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Wage Earners' Theater League, 145 West 45th street, or 163 East Broadway; Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce street; Zahn's Drug Store, Second avenue and 84th street, and the Meyer London Campaign Headquarters, 234 East Broadway.

Of the tickets sold at the London headquarters the Campaign Committee will retain a percentage for the benefit of the campaign fund.

FIREMEN DISAPPOINTED.

Prospects That Wages Will Be Advanced Are Very Gloomy. At the budget hearing on the Fire Department estimate yesterday, the prospects that the fire laddies would get an increase in wages loomed very dim. A dozen or so men were heard and they all left disappointed.

The department has asked for an additional million and a half dollars, but this will be used in equipping new fire houses and in making additions to the force.

DR. FANNIE DEMBO DR. ANNA ARONOVICH. Have Moved to 1225 Madison Ave., corner 39th St. Telephone, 4719 Lenox. New York Office Hours—1 to 3 p.m.; 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.

ELITE CAFE AND RESTAURANT. H. SCHLENGER, PROP. Tel. Lenox 4684. 218 EAST 80TH STREET, Near Third Avenue, New York. Drink "Peter Brew" The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.

SPORTS

HARBURGER STOPS BOUT AT GARDEN

Sheriff's Action During Smith-Stewart Boat Causes Riotous Demonstration by Some—Others Cheer.

Sheriff Julius Harburger was compelled to stop the fight between Gunboat Smith, of California, and Jim Stewart, of Brooklyn, at the end of the seventh round of a scheduled ten-round bout at Madison Square Garden last night. He acted justly, too, for Stewart had taken an unmerciful beating, going to his corner in a very weakened state after having been flopped to the floor five times up to the interruption of the one-sided contest.

Harburger appreciated the pitiable condition of the Brooklynite who went to his corner, assisted by three of his handlers. Getting up from his ringside seat the sheriff turned to the referee and waved his hands right and left, meanwhile telling that official to halt the mill. Referee Billy Joh did so reluctantly, and as he did Harburger stepped inside the arena waiting for the yelling which had now started to abate. Most of the crowd commenced to hoot derisively at him and refused to give him a chance to explain the reasons of his interference. He finally managed to make himself heard, though only to those around the ringside, and said it was a fight pure and simple, and if such bouts were allowed to take place he would report it to the Governor. Groans deep and long greeted him as he took his seat, though there were not a few loud cheers given the doughty little sheriff because of his humane action.

Stewart didn't have a ghost of a chance with his terrific hitting rival, with perhaps the exception of a moment in the third round, when he connected with a right swing to the jaw which shook up Smith. He must have regretted his rash act, for Smith came at him furiously, and before the round had concluded had knocked him down twice for the count. From then on Stewart was wholly on the defensive. But his battering continued, he being barely able to stand on his feet most of the time.

Joe Thomas, of New Orleans, cleverly bested Willie Beecher, of this city, in the semifinal contest of ten rounds. Thomas hit solidly and worked well against his ever willing antagonist in a fast fight. Eddie Shevlin, of Boston, stopped Joe Seiger, of Denver, in the third round. Seiger was no match for the newcomer. Larry McCoy out-punked Mickey Devine in a warm six-round preliminary tussle.

WRESTLERS MEET TONIGHT.

The international wrestling carnival, which will be staged tonight at the Harlem Music Hall, 209 West 125th street, should produce some exciting sport. The appearance of Lex Bersin, the United States navy champion, against Victor Fuerst, the Austrian Milo, and Moritz Potlinsky, the wrestling instructor of the Hebrew Turn Verein of Vienna, has aroused keen interest. As John McLaughlin, of County Donegal, Ireland, who lays claim to the light heavyweight championship, and Fritz Mohl, the burly Swiss mat artist, will also try conclusions, a rare night's sport is in store for the devotees of the strenuous game.

BUTTE MINERS TO AID BINGHAM STRIKERS

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 21.—Tomorrow the organized miners of this city will vote on a referendum to take from each miner one day's pay for the benefit of the striking miners of Bingham, Utah. If the referendum is carried, and the indications are that it will be, the aggregate assessment for the Bingham strikers will amount to \$24,800. This sum will materially aid them in their battle with the mine barons in Utah.

NO FEDERAL HELP WANTED.

St. Louis Terminal Road Desires to Frame Its Own "Disolution." WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The government's suit against the St. Louis Terminal Railroad reached the United States Supreme Court today.

The company is opposed to federal participation in framing a decree of "disolution." The Attorney General asked the federal judge who granted the terminal company's petition to prevent government participation. The court took the case under advisement.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

Branch 22, Newark, N. J. General meeting of above-named branch will be held on Thursday, October 24, 7:30 p.m., at Labor Lyceum.

J. FRANKENPOHL, Fin. Secy.

Finnish Socialist Publishing Co. 49 WALLACE AVENUE, FITCHBURG, MASS. RAIVAAJA New York Office: 1943 Madison Ave. SAKENTIA The Daily Finnish Monthly Magazine in America. STATIONERY, POST CARDS, ENGLISH AND FINNISH SOCIALIST BOOKS AND PAPERS FOR SALE.

Official Labor News Greater New York

All items appearing in this department are supplied by the authorized officials of the unions concerned. All matter should be addressed to the Labor Editor of The Call.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.

By Charles Moder, Secretary. The last regular meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Labor Secretariat was held at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

Chairman Charles Marklof called the meeting to order. The minutes of the August meeting of the Board of Delegates and the minutes of the September meeting of the Board of Directors were read and approved with a small correction. It was reported that at the meeting of the Board of Directors a committee of five was elected to visit various unions for the purpose of inviting them to become members of the Labor Secretariat. The committee consists of Alexander Eckert, of German Technicians and Draftsmen's Union; John DeVaugh, of Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 493; Charles Moder, of the Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 593; Joseph Weiss, of Bottlers and Drivers' Union No. 345, and S. John Block, attorney and counsel.

Credentialed of Paul Heltzig, of Verein Deutscher Feuerleute (German Firemen's Association) was read and delegate was stated. The Auditing Committee was elected, consisting of the following delegates: John Hobn, of Building Employes' Union No. 12695, A. F. of L.; Joseph Weiss, of Bottlers and Drivers' Union No. 345, and Charles Marklof, of German Bricklayers' Accident Fund, which committee shall audit the books for the past quarter.

Report for the month of September, 1912, of S. John Block, attorney and counsel for the Labor Secretariat, was read and accepted. The report was a long and interesting one. A number of accident cases or claims for personal injuries were settled for substantial sums during the month, and a number of actions to recover wages were successfully terminated. Counsel reported one case in which a member of Butchers' Union No. 174 makes claim against a casualty or accident and health insurance company for certain sick benefits which the company refused to pay. Counsel stated that all members of unions should be careful in taking out accident and health insurance policies. A large number of the companies doing this business and collecting premiums by monthly payments are unreliable and refuse, as a general rule, to make the payments required by the policies. Counsel stated that there are several companies in which premiums on policies are payable twice a year, which companies are very unreliable and that before any members take out policies of accident and health insurance they should first consult counsel as to the reliability and responsibility of the companies.

Nineteen delegates answered the roll call.

RHINOCEROS ATTACKS SNYDER, ZOO KEEPER

Bill Snyder, keeper of the Zoo, in Central Park, had an encounter with a rhinoceros yesterday. Snyder entered the cage of the rhinoceros to apply a mixture of neat-foot oil and lampblack, when the animal broke away from his rope and turned on the keeper, who hurried up a nearby ladder.

The rhinoceros charged and brought Snyder and the ladder down on himself. Scared, the animal backed into a corner. Robert Horton, the assistant keeper, came to Snyder's rescue. With a pitchfork he kept the rhinoceros in his corner till Snyder got away.

THREE SENTENCED IN CO-OPERATIVE PRESS NATURALIZATION CASE

Federal Judge Mayer yesterday announced the intention of putting a stop to naturalization frauds. Judge Mayer had before him Meyer Levy, Samuel Shapiro and Abraham Siegel, members of the East Side Barnes party, who had pleaded guilty to indictments charging the procuring of false witnesses in naturalization cases. Siegel ran a "constitution school" at which applicants for citizenship were supposed to be instructed, and, when necessary, supplied with "fake" witnesses. Pupils were charged fees from \$10 to \$20.

Judge Mayer sentenced Siegel to eight months on Blackwells Island; Levy three months, and Shapiro two months.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS GEO. J. SPEYER, N. Y. Printer

182 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York. Commercial, Trade Union and Society Work.

THE HOUSTON PRESS PRINTING.

Club and Society Work a Specialty. 130 E. Houston St., N. Y. Tel. Orchard 0442. K. VOGL, Prop.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the J. Wang & Co., a domestic corporation, has filed in this office on this 21st day of October, 1912, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and the seal of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twelve. J. J. JOSE, Secretary of State.

Call Advertisers' Directory

PHYSICAL CULTURE Restaurants. MANHATTAN. CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS AND HATTERS. CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, UNION-MADE CLOTHES ONLY. MASSACHUSETTS. UNION SHOES. ATTORNEYS, COUNSELORS AND LAWYERS—Boston.

George Oberdorfer N. W. Cor. Eighth Ave. and 129th Street. Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME Trussmaker. 1499 THIRD AVENUE, Bet. 84th & 86th Sts. Trusses, Bras, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs. Ten per cent discount granted if you mention The Call.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Crowns. 133 E. 84th St. Tel. 2967 Lenox.

Dr. Ph. Lewin Surgeon Dentist. 830 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

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

DR. C. L. FURMAN, Dentist. 163 SIXTH AVENUE BROOKLYN. Office Hours 9 to 12 M., 1 to 4 P. M.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When your eye troubles with you are treated with your eyes examined and glasses so necessary have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's OFFICIAL PLACE. 215 East Broadway, Tel. 938 Orchard.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses \$1 & up. Open Even.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, JAMES J. LARKIN, Plaintiff, against PETER CALLAN and others, Defendants.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, EDWARD D. DOWLING, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM W. WAGER, Attorney at Law, Defendant.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, EDWARD D. DOWLING, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM W. WAGER, Attorney at Law, Defendant.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Board of Management of The Call Meets Tonight

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings. Branch 4—509 Eighth avenue.

Open Air Meetings. Branch 2—Suffolk and Grand streets.

Branch 2—Henry and Jefferson streets.

Branch 7—106th street and Madison avenue.

Branch 1—Franklin Statue, Junction Park row and Nassau street.

Important Branch Meetings. Organizer R. H. Anquith says of tonight's meeting of Branch 4:

A Chance for Unemployed Reds. Socialists are wanted to help distribute literature.

New East Side Headquarters. The headquarters of the East Side Socialists are now at Clinton Hall.

Return Russell Meeting Tickets! The Russell Meeting Arrangement Committee of Branch 5 requests the immediate return of money and tickets.

Branch 3 Members, Notice! A revolution has occurred in the order of business of the branch.

L. BERGER SIGNS. Owners and Transporees a Specialty

for the discussion of State and national affairs of the party. Up to election regular meetings will be held every Wednesday night.

Another Bronx Meeting. The third of a series of five Bronx mass meetings will be held Thursday night in the Bronx Labor Lyceum.

BROOKLYN. Business Meetings. 5th A. D.—Myrtle and Tompkins avenues.

Open Air Meetings. 5th A. D.—Patschen and Greene avenues.

Branch 1—Franklin Statue, Junction Park row and Nassau street.

Branch 2—Broadway and Siegle street.

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Zucker, Pauly and Smith arrived later. Solomon acted as chairman and the undersigned as secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted with two corrections. A motion that we remit payment for the fifteen voluntary assessment stamps issued by the National Campaign Committee was carried.

Organizer Lindgren reported that he has ordered 50,000 pieces of literature from the National Campaign Committee.

Comrade Smith was elected to pass upon the advisability of buying the books submitted by W. F. Ries from Ohio.

A communication from the 11th and 17th A. D. laid over from the last meeting of the Central Committee.

Comrade Lindgren reported about the Debs meeting. He had received no answer from Comrade Debs as to the third meeting and thus the matter will remain as originally planned.

A regular meeting of the Debs Meeting Committee was held at party headquarters with Comrade Schweitzer in the chair.

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moved to recommend to the Arrangement Committee that the various singing societies be admitted free of charge.

Branch Melville—Flushing avenue and Sophie street. In front of Richey, Braun and Donald Iron Works.

Branch Astoria—Steinway avenue and Shore road. Long Island City.

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ERON PREP. SCHOOL. Approved by and under the inspection of the BOARD OF THE STATE OF N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA. Open Air Meetings. Orthodox and Cambridge, Albert Hirsch and William Ruth.

CONNECTICUT. New Haven Meetings. Joseph M. Caldwell will speak at a clock shop and Victor J. McConne will speak at the Winchester Arms factory.

EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE'S TOUR. Edward Perkins Clarke, of Bristol, who is doing special organizing work in eastern Connecticut.

SALAMANCA, N. Y. Despite the fact that there was a heavy rainstorm in Little Valley Friday night, a very good meeting was held in the Family Theater.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City Street Meeting. Harrison and Monticello avenues.

Hoboken Street Meeting. First and Washington streets.

West Hoboken Street Meeting. Spring and Shippen streets.

BOSTON. Roland D. Sawyer, Socialist candidate for Governor, will speak today as follows:

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.

McCann's Hats. Are always the best and cheapest.

THE PEDDLER VOTE. Editor of The Call: Certain low, unscrupulous and petty politicians are daily threatening the peddlers that immediately subsequent to the election an effort will be made to drive the peddlers from off the streets of our city.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. Brotherhood of L. M. Maginists. Headquarters, 24 Park Row, N. Y. City.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 350. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 108 W. 31st street.

BREWERS' UNION, No. 69, meets first and third Tuesdays, 9 a. m., at Labor Temple, 235-247 E. 24th st., New York.

SEWING LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD. "Brothers and Sisters of Newark, N. J." meets first and third Tuesdays, 9 a. m., at Labor Temple, 235-247 E. 24th st., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA, Local 10, meets every Sunday at 10 a. m., at the Labor Temple, Employment office, 1531 Second ave., New York.

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# The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE  
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. S. John Block, president; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3363-3364, Beckman.

VOL. 5. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22. No. 293.

## How the Capitalist Press Boosts Socialism

What we have long been accustomed to call "the conspiracy of silence" regarding Socialism on the part of the capitalist press cannot be said perhaps to have completely collapsed, but it is certainly going through a curiously erratic performance in these days, which may be compared to what horse experts describe as "the blind staggers," an affection which frequently accompanies the approaching dissolution of a worn-out hack.

At such times as the present, most of these journals make it a practice of carrying a department entitled variously as "Political Gossip," "Political Notes," "Minor Side-lights on Politics," or "Heard in the Lobbies," a mass of stuff supposedly recounting the opinion of alleged political experts on the outcome of the election. In all this mass of trash, the Socialist movement and party are completely ignored as things perhaps unworthy of the notice of the colonels and judges and lawyers and minor campaign managers and other riffraff who go to make up what are known as "prominent local politicians," and who relate for the press the "political sentiment" which they have observed here and there. Now and then this trash is seasoned with a story from some alleged political humorist who is reported as having observed "the situation of the Democratic party reminds me of the story of the Irishman who," etc., or "the position of the local Republicans reminds me of the story of the Dutchman who," etc. Socialism never reminds them of any story of any kind, and there are presumably no "fake" "Irishmen" or "Dutchmen" to remind them of it, not even in the most "Minor Side-lights on Politics." Even in those more pretentious weekly and monthly magazines where the political situation is supposedly handled by experts, the same silence is observable. The writer on the Saturday Evening Post, for instance, though he has a supposedly keen criticism in his columns every week on the political situation, has not yet discovered the existence of Socialism anywhere in the land, and another eminent searcher of the political skies, in the Independent, merely passes up the subject by saying that as minor parties like the Socialists and Prohibitionists cannot win, they are hardly worth wasting space upon. Besides, he declares the supporters of these parties are not interested in men but in principles, and are therefore of no particular moment. This scribe just mentions the fact that there are such parties, in order no doubt to demonstrate his eminent fairness.

But if the "conspiracy of silence" holds in this particular, it goes to pieces in others. Hardly, for example, had the news been published in New York of the attempted assassination by a lunatic of Colonel Roosevelt but his lately acquired organ, the New York Press, covered its front page with a big type announcement that a "Socialist" had shot the Progressive candidate. Fortunately, the Press had had neither the sense nor the decency to make the counter announcement as prominently, and, we as Socialists, are quite willing to have it stand without any denial from the original quarter. The news established the fact that the culprit was the imbecile German Catholic saloonkeeper who had voted Republican and Democratic tickets at various times, and who never had the slightest connection with the Socialist movement, or who never was known even to mention the word Socialism in his incoherent babbling. All this we say will have its own effect without any denial from us. The capitalist press in this respect only breaks its "conspiracy of silence" to still further discredit itself with the masses who are now beginning to think, and are at present much more skeptical as to what that press says of Socialists and Socialism generally than its editors and proprietors imagine.

If we were to descend to the same despicable and futile method of attempting to discredit the Catholic Church by pointing out that the would-be slayer of Roosevelt was a Catholic, attributing his crime to that fact and advertising the statement in large type headlines, we should be playing into the hands of our opponents just as the capitalist press is playing into ours. And the too simple fact that Schrank was really a Catholic and not a Socialist, and in all probability opposed to Socialism, as all "good" Catholics are popularly supposed to be. Were we equally as dishonest, mendacious, tricky and stupid as the New York Press and one or two of its local contemporaries we should perhaps have insisted that Roosevelt was a Socialist, and that the vindictive Schrank was only carrying out the mandate of Father Belford, who declared that the Socialist should be silenced, if need be, by a bullet.

The attitude of the New York Press and such of its contemporaries as have joined it in spreading the re-

episode as a fortuitous preliminary for attracting audiences. We have pulled off the prologue in a fairly satisfactory manner, and the business of getting Socialism to the attention of Little Falls and the towns and counties immediately adjoining is the next portion of the program. The incident should materially assist the candidacy of Dr. Lunn for Congress. We recognize that Little Falls did her best for us in this matter and are sorry she was not permitted to do more. For there is no doubt that it was not the native courage of Little Falls that failed in this emergency. Had outside influence not restrained her, she would certainly have prolonged the struggle, as she could easily have done. But the capitalist interests of the State, and their politicians, could not afford to let her fight the good fight against Socialism. Her struggle could not be "localized," as the politicians of the great powers say, when they do not consider it safe to permit the various little Balkan States to scrap with the Turks. But Little Falls could not be reasonably expected to know this, any more than she could judge of what resistance the Socialists would put up. She imagined, naturally enough, that all the "right thinking" elements of the State were with her in her struggle to preserve "law and order." It was her first real experience, and though defeated, she was not disgraced.

We cherish no hard feelings whatever against Little Falls, and while we formally, as convention demands, denounce her attitude toward our Socialist brethren as the customary "outrage," we really feel that she has been made the victim of a still more outrageous "outrage" in not being permitted to wage war upon us longer, as she certainly would have done had she not been restrained by "friends" more discreet but much less valiant than herself.

## Letters to the Editor

### A THREAT THAT WORKED.

Editor of the Call:  
Noting that in The Call of last Sunday you take a second shot at the feather-brained enthusiasts who conceived the idea of sending some of the Lawrence mill slaves to Pittsburg, I am to put in an ear myself. I guess I am one of those "feather-brained enthusiasts," not because I originally proposed it or even helped to outline the plan, but because I was a member of the party that first laid the matter under discussion. In a sense, therefore, I am among the guilty.

William D. Haywood, awful man, must broached the idea, which was received with considerable favor. In conversation with several capitalist reporters later, Haywood mentioned the plan, and they embellished it with trimmings of their own, which appeared in the papers the next day. Haywood said nothing about "teaching the class struggle" by this move, nor did he say anything about exploitation being "the nerve" in Pittsburg, that is Lawrence. What he did say, in substance, was that if the mill owners and the city officials, with their police, plainclothes men, spies and thugs don't keep their hands off the working people of Lawrence and leave them alone to work out their destiny in peace and safety, they intend to go to a place where their labor is more appreciated. He mentioned Pittsburg as one city in which 500 or 1,000 men could immediately secure better jobs than they hold at Lawrence.

What Haywood proposed was simply a tactical move for the purpose of winning a certain point, and for one thought it good, though my approval was neither asked for nor needed. It certainly got results, for the 1,000 or more people who had been shut out of the mills began to get their jobs back immediately, and practically all of them are now at work again. The very threat of such a move also had a noticeable cooling effect on the belligerent Mayor Scanlon. Also the hundreds of thugs and spies who infested the city were rapidly withdrawn. The Wool Trust would not dare to let a thousand workers get out of Lawrence—they would leave a hole that it might take two years or more to fill, not to mention the anguish that would ensue among the landlords and small tradesmen. It is quite a mistake to suppose that a vast army of unemployed is so easily within reach that the wool barons could instantly fill all vacant places. If it were true that such a horde of common laborers is abroad on the face of the United States today, don't you know, Comrade Editor, that the Lawrence mill owners would long ago have used them to take the place of these pestiferous I. W. W.'s, who go on fool protest strikes, and are constantly keeping their masters awake nights by refusing to work every once in a while?

It is quite true, as The Call editor states so vehemently, that the class struggle is as bitter in one place as it is in another, generally speaking. Now, that even if the Lawrence strikers could do nothing by moving to Pittsburg, how could they possibly lose?

This is not to be construed as meaning that I. W. W. members have any intention of deserting Lawrence. No matter how many of them may or may not leave from time to time, a good fighting nucleus will stay there right on the job. If I have learned anything about them in the last few weeks, any running away from Lawrence that may occur in the future won't be done by the I. W. W.

And finally the exodus idea may or may not have been "inably stupid," as stigmatized by the editor of The Call, but it worked. And that's all I need to know about any idea.

PHILLIPS RUSSELL  
Salem, Mass.

### ABOUT THAT FARM COLONY—A PRACTICAL VIEW.

Editor of The Call:  
The many advantages of becoming a member or shareholder of this co-operative land project is so beautifully portrayed by the writer of the article, Ernest H. Liebel, as to tempt all lovers of nature to at once become members of this proposed farm colony. The charm of country life, where all nature is aglow in the springtime, with the budding of the trees, the flower of the wild wood, the blossoming orchards all in bloom, their grandeur of pink and white extending their noxious fragrance, is indeed alluring to city folk.

Yes, country life has many fascinations; the country is the place for everybody to live, if not the year round, at least from May until November. Comrade George Elmer Littlefield, the promoter of this project, "The Fellowship Farm" scheme, as presented in The Sunday Call of October 13, as unfolded in its beauties by the writer, sees "the way out of the wilderness," in fact, the article as a whole is not only inspiring in its premise, but rather thrills one into nothing short of profound ecstasies.

Having seen this proposed "Fellowship Farm" advertised in The Call last July, the narrator's interest was awakened, and I accordingly attended one of the meetings and paid strict attention to the deliberations which lasted almost until midnight on that occasion. The group who made up the gathering as a whole seemed to be infinitely enthusiastic, but their enthusiasm, it was manifest to the practical observer, was a chimera. However, the personnel of the group seemed more homogeneous than practical. Evidently they were being led out of the stuffy city and "into the wilderness" simultaneously unconscious of their fate.

kind of a crude pioneering venture. The narrator was brought up on an acre of land twenty-five miles from New York City, one and one-half miles from a railroad station, and lived on it for the first twenty years of his life. Before some of this land is tillable (no doubt some of it is woodland and pasture), much labor and no little expense is necessarily involved in this end.

After land is in a tillable condition, an acre, unless the soil is rich, and is situated low, it is impossible to make a living on it. Living on it and making a living on it is another question, and a most vital and serious one, too. Most of our farm lands in this country are worked out, and unless fertilized it is out of the question to make a living for a family on an acre of land, even though on an acre of fruit trees will necessarily take six years or longer before the trees become fruit bearing. What chance has one on an acre of land in case of drought where irrigation is not applied? So also is "poultry raising," as an industry, impractical from a paying point of view on an acre of land unless you grow your own feed. Practical ideas in basic principles are always essential.

It is not drastic to say without the least reservation that such an expression as, one thousand dollars in one thousand hours is a metaphor, especially when it applies to profits in agricultural pursuits in farming one acre of land.

Perhaps it is possible to attain such a result under a condition of the very highest development known to modern science in agriculture, and simultaneously at so great an expense in the cost of production added to the labor power as to make the net profit infinitely small. Were it possible for the sponsor of The Fellowship Farm to attain such a result as the above stated aim, he would doubtless pursue farming as a more lucrative vocation than the promotion of "Fellowship Farms." Twenty-nine miles from New York means an outlay for railroad transportation to the commuter of approximately \$8, and the distance so far as to shorten the hours of labor one has to spare at home, as we are to assume, he is to do his farm work mornings before going to work and evenings upon his return. In order to accomplish such work on the land before and after his work in the city, one must necessarily have a short hour workday in the city. I am quite sure the novelty of a task of this kind will soon prove to most of the Fellowship members more like drudgery than a diversion, and not a few will and a great disappointment before the experiment of this new venture is six months old. The modern home-seeking schemes savors of pioneering, albeit, to some extent, devoid of many hardships of pioneering, still facing these hardships and shortcomings, it would seem possible to avert, viz., early rising, unpleasantness of wading through snowbanks to a railroad station one and one-half miles in winter. An improvised school problem for children to begin with, or imperfections of their own system, otherwise the inconvenience of school accommodations for the little ones during part of the year and the necessity of providing means of transit to the nearest available public school. Those who are undertaking the project have reason, very great reason, to have much to ponder, as there is no easy sailing ahead, and while there is no particular reason for trepidation, it certainly portends to nothing like Paradise.

Respectively, The Fellowship members are in for hardships, trials and perhaps suffering. While I wish them all success, I can also see in my mental vision plenty of plodding, discarding and rough housing ahead for them.

WILLIAM HAYES  
New Durham, N. J.  
Member of Socialist party, Union Hill Branch, Hudson County.

### PERFECTLY SAFE.

Editor of The Call:  
To all Socialists it is a matter of course that our friends the enemy, as represented by the capitalist press, must do their level best to distort the aims and objects of Socialism, whenever, through the events of the day, they are compelled to mention Socialists.

There is no exception to this rule. They all do it. Some do it cleverly and some clumsily and stupidly. The

New York Times has up until the present tried hard to misrepresent Socialists and Socialism, and in this attempted assassination of Roosevelt, it has succeeded in outdoing itself as far as editorial stupidity is concerned. Its editorial upon that event this morning bristles with asinine par excellence.

It seems, however, that the method used heretofore did not work out to the satisfaction of the Times' editorial writer, for in this morning's editorial he goes back to the tautologous old policy—long abandoned even by the capitalist press—of throwing Socialism and anarchism into one common pot.

It is hardly conceivable that this ancient mish-mash will be received by the readers of the New York Times without rebuke. Again and again in the past that paper has editorially declared a distinction between Socialism and anarchism, yet here the confusion once again appears.

Can it be that the New York Times estimates the intelligence of its readers at so low an estimate that they calculate they can get away with such utter rubbish, and that it will be swallowed by them without objection?

New York, Oct. 15. J. E.

If the query is put up to us, we can only say we don't know what the New York Times is calculating on, or what its readers will do in the matter. You may be certain, however, that if any of them objected, the objection would find no place in the columns of the Times. The probability is that only a very few of them know the distinction between anarchism and Socialism, and those few, it is again probable, have only the slightest academic interest in the question, and almost certainly not enough to object to its presentation in the form above given. A lie, when directed against a movement with which they have no sympathy, is usually not resented. If tomorrow an editorial should appear in the Times, in which anarchism and Socialism were represented as opposite conceptions, probably not one in a thousand of the Times readers would recall the tradition of a few days before. It is likely, too, that not one in five hundred read the editorials anyhow. An editorial in the average capitalist paper is an anachronism and attracts no more attention than the sermons preached in the average pulpit. For these reasons, the matter will never cause the Times any particular trouble. They are fairly safe in calculating on getting away with it, and it is more than likely that the "bonehead" that wrote it doesn't know the difference anyhow—hasn't specially required to, either.—Ed. The Call.

### IN APPROVAL.

Editor of The Call:  
Congratulations on your editorial in this morning's issue, about the Schrank-Roosevelt affair. For the second time Mr. Capitalist's nerve is forced to gnaw a file. Do you remember with what eagerness the bloodhounds of the daily press fell upon the McNamara's as "anarchists" and "Socialists" when the arrests were first made? And do you remember how they pulled in their horns when The Call and other socialist journals showed that the dynamiters were Roman Catholics and anti-Socialists?

Once more we have the same spectacle, only in a more aggravated form, as Bull Moose papers seem able to put more venom into their lies than the ordinary yellow.

To my mind the shooting of Roosevelt was an outrage, but the conduct of the New York Press chief organ, was a still greater outrage. "MONOGASBIO."

New York, N. Y.

### A CORRECTION.

Editor of The Call:  
Allow me to correct an unfortunate error, supposedly due to the compositor's oversight, that slipped into my introductory note to the article "Regulating the Social Evil," in today's (Sunday) issue of The Call. The sentence, as printed reads: "Shows plainly that the special sex privileges are apt to corrupt the psychology and vitiate the logic even of Socialists."

It ought to read: "Shows plainly that the special sex privileges are apt to corrupt the psychology and vitiate the logic even of Scientists."

D. JULIUS HALPERN.  
New York, Oct. 13.

### WITHOUT HOPE OF REWARD

If we Socialists were not notoriously shameless, utterly selfish and impervious to any inspiration from the example of the good and great, we should bow our heads in reverence and admiration for those of our natural superiors whose altruism and self-sacrifice lead them to voluntarily surrender vast sums to keep the legal and political machinery of this great country going, and all without the slightest hope of reward.

"I never gave with any hope of reward," declared that remarkable altruist, Thomas F. Ryan, in explaining his half-million dollar contribution to the candidacy of Judge Parker in 1904 before the Senate Committee on Campaign Contributions yesterday at Washington.

This contribution came originally to Mr. Ryan from ten million straphangers at a nickel each, and they also made it without hope of reward. Freely Mr. Ryan has received, and freely has he given, thus fulfilling the command of Scripture.

In the remarkable career of self-denial which Mr. Ryan exhibits, there is not a single instance in which he acted from the standpoint of material gain. Everything was done without hope of reward.

When Mr. Ryan came here from Virginia, and through manipulation of the city traction system managed to extract numerous wads of long green from various Tammany politicians who looked upon him as a simple-minded farmer whose "sack" was fair game, he acted absolutely without hope of reward.

And when he wrecked the Metropolitan system, he did so with no thought of reward.

And when he was reluctantly compelled to reduce the size of the 5-cent tobacco package, he suffered the reduction without the slightest hope of reward also. And when he reduced the wages of the people who made the package and its contents, he was also acting without hope of reward.

He supported Parker in 1904 without hope of reward, just as he is now supporting Wilson in 1912 without hope of reward. But in 1908 he gave nothing to Bryan, without hope of reward either.

In fact, in looking over his entire record, we cannot find, except in one single instance, that he ever opened his sack or grabbed the sacks of other people with any hope of reward.

That instance comprises his contributions toward the erection of various Catholic churches and expensive altars from time to time. He expected a reward from these actions, but it was in heaven, not upon earth, and therefore does not count against his earthly record.

But Mr. Ryan is by no means a solitary example of this self-sacrifice and altruism. Mr. George Perkins, who succeeded him on the witness stand and who described himself as a "retired workman"—though he did not specify how much he had retired with—also declared that what he had given to the political campaign of 1904 was also given without hope of reward. It was insignificant, he declared, compared with philanthropist Ryan's magnificent contribution—indeed he was not sure whether it was \$50,000 or \$80,000, but it was given in the same spirit.

And on a previous occasion J. P. Morgan testified that what he had given in the campaign of 1904 was also given without hope of reward. And Archbold and all the others did likewise. Not a single campaign contribution came from any of them with any hope of reward whatever. "It was all given in the 'interests of the country' and from the most purely unselfish and altruistic impulses.

Before this spirit of self-abnegation we should stand abashed, were we not inherently and naturally shameless. For years we have ridiculed the suggestion of the "abstinence" of the capitalist as the cause of his wealth, and still remain unimpressed and skeptical when confronted with the proof of his altruism, even though he himself testifies to it. We have even insisted that capitalists were in general moved to action by "economic determinism," and that the example of Ryan giving \$500,000 to Parker's candidacy and nothing to Bryan's tended to demonstrate it, but not until now have we been confronted with the sworn testimony of the capitalists themselves that they do all these things without hope of reward, and it follows therefore that whether they give or do not give is a matter of no moment, as there is no hope of reward in either case.

If this kind of thing becomes prevalent, material interests and human selfishness will disappear from the earth, unless we Socialists take a firm stand against it, and take care to see that all our actions are inspired by the opposite motive. We seem to be about the only people interested in matters political and economic who give with any hope of reward. This is what differentiates us from our capitalistic brethren.

When we send our dollar to the Socialist Campaign Fund, we are clearly actuated by the hope of reward. We want that dollar invested so as to further Socialism and destroy capitalism, the reward being the prospect of the enjoyment of the full social value of our labor when that is accomplished.

When we drop a nickel in the hat passed at a Socialist outdoor meeting, the act is always inspired by the same selfish idea. We want that nickel to help purchase literature, to sustain a Socialist local headquarters, or to keep more speakers on the soap-box for the same purpose of furthering Socialism and weakening capitalism.

When we make a fight for "free speech" and are subjected to arrest, assault, a fine or a jail sentence therefore, it is always with the same selfish object in mind. We submit to these things with the clear hope and expectation of a reward, which will take the ultimate form of the coming of Socialism. There is not a single thing that we do, not a single act of ours that is performed without this hope of reward. And of all political parties we are the only one seemingly that is inspired by it. We are the sole representatives of material self-seeking that still survives in the economic and political world. All the others are altruists and philanthropists who scorn self interest. We alone are the sole representatives of human selfishness in this particular sphere of human activity.

And there is just one other difference between us and them. We should be much more ashamed to lie about it than admit it, and they are much more ashamed to admit it than to lie about it.

### LITTLE FALLS THROWS UP THE SPONGE

With the inherent modesty characteristic of all Socialists, we refrain from exultation over the "victory" achieved for free speech at Little Falls, N. Y. We feel that in a certain sense it was acquired too cheaply, and we should have been much better pleased if the sovereign municipality of Little Falls had made a more prolonged resistance. Even then we should have rather contented ourselves with reaping the practical reward of the victory than in boasting about the laurels we had acquired. We should in such a case have secretly and quietly exulted in the "heroism" of the valiant burglers of Little Falls, rather than rent the firmament acclaiming our own people as "heroes."

It is, of course, true that we have always been champions of free speech and fought many battles in its behalf, but as we have never won any popular acclamation therefore, we feel in a way that we can dispense with it for the present. Doubtless, in years to come, posterity will grant us the recognition now withheld, and it may be that Little Falls, in those years to come, will even erect a monument to Dr. Craspey, representing that indefatigable agitator reading from the Bible the Sermon on the Mount to the benighted Little Fallers, and with the stern minion of the law placing him under arrest therefor, at the instigation of a "bloated" factory owner standing nearby. Or, perhaps, Little Falls may choose to perpetuate the fame of Dr. Lunn and all his associates in imperishable marble, so as to make no invidious distinctions between the heroes. There's glory enough to go round, anyhow.

Just now, however, the matter at issue is not glory, but the carrying on of the agitation in the district, utilizing the Little Falls

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