

EVERYBODY SHOULD OWN A SHARE OF STOCK IN EVERYTHING!

By BEN HANFORD.

Previously reported \$2,941.69 Received Wednesday, Sept. 15 46.85 Total, thirty-three days \$2,988.54

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Wednesday, Sept. 15

Table listing donors and amounts: W. A. B., Waterbury, Conn. \$2.00; Four Friends, New York 1.00; A Working Woman, New York 1.00; Louis Abelson, Brooklyn 1.00; Frank Ashworth, Greystone, R. I. 2.00; Sam Basel, New York 1.00; E. S. Benedict, Stamford, Conn. 1.00; Arnold Black \$1.00; Philias Bousquet 1.00; Charles Krieb, New York 1.00; C. L. Kepley, Woonsocket, R. I. 2.85; M. Lapkin, New York 1.00; Sarah S. Perkins, Boston 25.00; Florence Rauh, New York 5.00; Total, Wednesday, Sept. 15 \$46.85

CORRECTIONS—The list reporting funds collected by "E. Solomon" should have been "A. Solomon," and "L. Forbes" should have been "D. Farber," and M. Markus should have been credited with 50 cents instead of 25 cents, all of which was my fault, and not the fault of the printer...

Tomorrow I shall give my space to those who have taken the trouble to write letters to The Call when sending in their One Day's Wage. Some of them you will find to be of great interest.

Yesterday I showed something of the character of those who oppose collective ownership of the means of production, and the alleged reasons brought forward by them. Briefly stated, they can be summed up thus:

"The collective ownership of the means of production proposed by you Socialists is nothing but government ownership.

"The means of production now owned by the government are honeycombed through and through with graft and corruption.

"To have more industries owned by the government would mean more corruption."

That is what the proponents of Private Business SAY. What they mean, and what they think can be stated in a sentence, thus:

"The people are our slaves. Public property is our graft. We always have been robbing you and in the name of God and our country and the Rights of Private Property we always intend to."

That is the real thought of the real capitalist. I showed yesterday that the great dishonesty in PUBLIC Business was brought about by the beneficiaries of PRIVATE Business. It is the men who privately own the Railways who cheat and rob the publicly owned Postoffice. To be sure, a clerk or letter carrier occasionally does steal a little something from the United States mail. But they do not get much, and it is usually but a short time until they are landed in jail. While the men who own the railways defraud the government of millions—and every additional dollar they steal gives them additional security. So much for graft and rascality in Public Business where Public and Private Business are carried on side by side, and where the men who own the means of production also own the government. Having shown this to the man who objects to the collective ownership of the means of production on the ground that it would cause graft, his next dodge is to try the baby step. He don't see how it can be done. He can't see how it can be done. Therefore, it can't be done.

"That is all there is to it. What! Everybody own everything? Perfectly ridiculous! Nonsense! Dreams! Dreams! Beautiful dreams! But you will find that you have got to get down to facts, sir, in this world of realities, sir! Yes, sir! Everybody have a share of stock in everything! A share for me, and a share for you, and a share for everybody else—in this store, and in that factory, and in Rockefeller's Oil, and in Harriman's (alas! poor Edward!) Railways! Oh, I say! It's absurd! Ah! Absurd, utterly!"

That's all. That's the last word. No more to be said. Absurd! It is not absurd that a thousand thousand private individuals should own these things on which all our lives depend. Not absurd that the ten thousand industries without which ninety million people perish from the earth should be in the hands of self-confessed tricksters, grafters and thieves! Not absurd that ninety million people can have coal oil—if Mr. Rockefeller sees fit to supply us. Not absurd that ninety million people should have coal oil—if Mr. Rockefeller places the price within our reach. Not absurd that ninety million people should be allowed to ride on the railways—if Messrs. Morgan and Hill and Harriman (dead he, but his dead hand will take toll for generations to come—if) see fit to build roads and if they see fit to place the traffic charges within reach. Not absurd that ninety millions of people can read the paper—if a few individuals see fit to supply it. Not absurd all that. Certainly not.

Not absurd that ninety million of people supposed to be a notch higher than was ever before reached by man should be dependent for every comfort and essential of their life on the interest and caprice, on the whim and PROFIT of the little bunch of thieves who own the earth and use it as their private game preserve. Who have their hands on the throttle of every industry, and on the throat of every man, woman and child from Lake to Gulf and from Ocean to Ocean and beyond! No. That is not absurd. That is perfectly natural. Perfectly natural.

But it is not going to last. It is going to change and be changed. Nature changes. HUMAN NATURE CHANGES. Every hour in the day it changes, Mr. Captain of Industry. You change. If you don't, it will be the worse for you. If you can't change yourself, there are those who'll do the job for you. And they won't take any very great care to be gentle about it. Absurd! Absurd, utterly! That everybody should own a share of stock in everything!

HUMAN NATURE CHANGES, Mr. Captain of Industry. We are close upon the hour when those who for generations have been slaves are about to become free.

NEW YORK WELCOMES DR. COOK BACK HOME

Thousands of Arctic Explorer's Fellow Citizens Ready to Do Him Honor Today.

Captain Hempel, of the Oscar II, the Scandinavian-American liner that brings Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Arctic explorer, to America this morning, has made the record for his line during the trip just finished, with daily runs sometimes as high as 400 miles. But owing to this very ambition of the skipper to carry the record, with daily records Dr. Cook and his fellow passengers had to ride at anchor off Fire Island from early yesterday afternoon until dawn this morning in order that a premature landing would not spoil the reception arrangements planned by Dr. Cook's admirers.

A Scandinavian-American line tug leaves Pier A, the Battery, this morning to carry Mrs. Cook and her children down the bay so that she may be the first to greet the doctor. The steamboat Grand Republic will leave the Battery half an hour later with a committee of 100 from the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, many members of the Arctic Club and about 2,000 friends and neighbors of Dr. Cook aboard. Arrangements have been made whereby Dr. Cook will be permitted to leave the liner at Quarantine to spend half an hour with his family aboard the tug. Then he will board the Grand Republic to begin a busy day.

Speechmaking on Grand Republic.

While the Grand Republic is bringing him from Quarantine to the foot of South 5th street, Williamsburg, the doctor will be formally welcomed with speeches by Mayor McEllen, Patrick F. McGowan, Borough President Coler, of Queens, and Captain Osborn of the Arctic Club. The chairman of the Bushwick Committee of 100, John J. A. Rogers, will welcome and congratulate Dr. Cook for his Bushwick neighbors.

The United Singers of Brooklyn will serenade Dr. Cook in front of the Bushwick residence at 8:30 o'clock tonight. He is scheduled to leave the clubhouse at 10 o'clock tonight and come back across the bridge temporarily to make his headquarters at the Waldorf. Tomorrow and Thursday he will devote to business and other personal matters until the banquet which the Arctic Club gives in his honor Thursday night.

Chairman D. V. Eskesen, head of a committee that represents Danish-American societies in this country, got a message last evening from Dr. Cook that he will be glad to accept an invitation to a banquet which the Danish-American societies wish to give in honor of the explorer. The date has not yet been settled upon.

SYDNEY DISAPPOINTED AGAIN.

SYDNEY, N. S., Sept. 20.—Once more Sydney has been disappointed. When the excitement of anticipation had reached the boiling point today, and the whole town was lining the hill above the bay in the belief that Commander Peary and the Roosevelt were just around the nearest headland, word came at 3 o'clock that the polar ship had anchored for the night at St. Paul's Island, sixty miles out in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that she would not be in the harbor until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

NO GAS FROM SPRINGS

Saratoga Wins First Round in Fight Against Exploiting Companies.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—The village of Saratoga Springs won the first round in its fight to prevent the carbonic gas companies from extracting gas from the springs today, when Supreme Court Justice Andrews decided that the companies must show that they are acting within their rights, and not violating the law of 1905, designed to prevent pumping or accelerating the flow of gas from the springs. In addition he dismissed a motion for the discontinuance of the actions made on the ground that the law is unconstitutional as violating property rights. The actions are brought in the name of the people against the Geyser Natural Gas Company, the New York Carbonic Gas Company, the Lincoln Spring Company, and the Natural Carbonic Gas Company.

ROB CITY LABORERS

Employees of Criminal Court Building Lose Pay for Labor Day.

Borough President Ahearn received a delegation yesterday representing twenty-three employees of the Criminal Courts building, who hadn't got paid for work done on Labor Day. When the men received their wages for the week ending September 11, they found that Superintendent of Buildings Vorhies had ordered to deduct the wages for that day. When asked by a reporter of The Call what he would do to help the men get their pay, Ahearn said that he would take the matter up with the Superintendent of Buildings.

PROMISES SENSATION

Ex-Forester Glavis, Fired by Taft, Sends Letter to President.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 20.—In a letter to President Taft, Louis P. Glavis formerly Chief of the Field Division, who was dismissed from office as a result of his charges against Secretary Ballinger, today promises to give out, in the next few days, highly sensational facts in regard to the filing of the Cunningham coal claims transactions in Alaska. Glavis declares he has facts in his possession that will prove incriminating to his enemies. The letter mailed today by Glavis to President Taft is as follows: "The President, Sir: "I have laid before you all the essential facts in my possession regarding the official conduct of certain cases by the Department of the Interior concerning coal lands in Alaska. As Chief of the Field Division, directly concerned, and because of the tremendous values involved, I felt my personal responsibility most keenly. "The evidence indicated that a great syndicate is trying to secure a monopoly of this coal in direct violation of the law. Ultimately I felt myself obliged to appeal to you over the heads of my superior officers in order to bring about the enforcement of the law, which, in a measure, would concede these coal lands to the people at large. I deemed it my duty to submit the facts to you and I cannot regret my action. Since there may be now even greater danger that the title to these coal lands will be fraudulently secured by the syndicate, it is no less my duty to my country to make public these facts in my possession, concerning which I firmly believe that you have been misled. This I shall do in the near future, with a full sense of the seriousness of my action and with a deep and abiding respect for your great office."

Son of Inspector Schmittberger Profits by Percentage in Strike-breaking Business.

With the assistance of W. G. Schmittberger, son of Chief Inspector of Police Max Schmittberger, the New England Navigation Company has forced the 150 longshoremen who went on strike last Friday for a 5-cent-an-hour increase in pay to return to work under the old conditions. The son of the chief inspector is conducting a strikebreaking agency at 1298 Broadway and to him the company applied for assistance when the men first walked out.

When seen by a reporter of The Call, Schmittberger did not want to admit that he ran a strikebreaking agency, but called his establishment a "detective bureau." Neither does he like to call a scab "scab." "Guard" sounds better to the ears of the chief inspector's son, and this is the name he gives to the men on whom he pins pieces of tin, and sends out to do the dirty work. "I sent no strikebreakers, but I sent between thirty and forty guards. The number fluctuated."

1,000,000 SUFFERING

Consul at Monterey Says That Many Mexicans Were Affected by Floods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—With the resumption of railroad traffic in the area about Monterey, Mexico, devastated by the recent flood, incoming reports indicate that the disaster is more extensive than has been assumed, according to the dispatches today from Consul Philip C. Hanna, at Monterey. He says: "The flood extended over the entire states of Nueve Leon and Tamaulipas and parts of two other states. The railroads here have been so badly demolished that up to now it is impossible to estimate correctly the actual loss of life, the number of homeless or the amount of the property loss. "We only know that the conditions are terrible and it is believed that thousands lost their lives. Many thousands are homeless and in a territory containing nearly a million people, nearly all have suffered from loss. We are sending out supplies as fast as the railroads are opened, and are arranging new trains to carry provisions beyond the end of the road. The Mexican Red Cross appears to be well organized and composed of energetic people. I am co-operating with them and other general committees."

JAIL FOR HOMELESS

Six Months Each for Fifty Men and Women Corralled in Parks.

Sixty unemployed and homeless men and women were arrested by the police yesterday in Washington Square, Union Square and Bryant Square and arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in Jefferson Market Police Court. All but nine of them, most of whom were women, were sent to the workhouse for six months. The mob of miserable, down and out men and women presented a pathetic, woe-begone appearance when they were arraigned. It was a varied assortment of misery, poverty and degradation, and the magistrate was relentless in handling them. "Justice" was dispensed to them with lightning-like rapidity. Detective Lee and the twenty cops under him, acting on orders received from Inspector McCafferty, were elated over their day's work. Strange are the ways of "justice," stranger than fiction. Because fifty men and women hunted for work in vain, that is work for which they would be paid, they are given jobs in the workhouse without pay!

PITTSBURG WONT BUTT IN.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 20.—With the entire court concurring the Court of Appeals today denied the application of Attorney F. E. Kahn for a commission to examine Harry K. Thaw as to his sanity. The application had been made in the interest of J. H. Graham, of New York, who alleged that Thaw owed him \$2,954.77.

DESOPDENT WOMAN ENDS LIFE

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Miss Ellen E. Turnbridge, thirty-three years of age, a member of a prominent family in Whitesboro, near here, committed suicide early today while in a despondent mood, by jumping into the Erie Canal. It is said that she was insane.

PRIMARIES TODAY

Full Information on the Second Page.

CITY POLICE BACK OF NEW "FARLEY"

Son of Inspector Schmittberger Profits by Percentage in Strike-breaking Business.

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When seen by a reporter of The Call, Schmittberger did not want to admit that he ran a strikebreaking agency, but called his establishment a "detective bureau." Neither does he like to call a scab "scab." "Guard" sounds better to the ears of the chief inspector's son, and this is the name he gives to the men on whom he pins pieces of tin, and sends out to do the dirty work. "I sent no strikebreakers, but I sent between thirty and forty guards. The number fluctuated."

"When you hire these men to the company has it not the right to employ them on any kind of work?" the reporter asked. "Of course, they won't." Schmittberger thought for a minute and said: "Well, I suppose it has, but I know that the men won't do it. They are only guards. See the badge?" He showed a badge with the letters "special police" printed on it, and continued: "See, my men are licensed—there is the license," he remarked, pointing to a certificate on the wall. "You mean to say that you are licensed," corrected the reporter. "Well, of course, the license is in my name and I give the right to do service to my men. I am responsible," he explained.

While young Schmittberger sent his "guards" to help break the strike, his father, in his official capacity, sent a heavy number of policemen to club the strikers and prevent any possible action that might lead to disturb the company's success in breaking the strike. When asked whether his interest in this matter had anything to do with his father's promptness to detail a large police force where the strike took place, Schmittberger said that he did not think so. "But there were some people in the strikebreaking profession yesterday who envied the son of the chief inspector, saying that it was a 'snag' to get an order for men when there is a father who can supplement the order by a large number of regular, city-paid policemen."

Hard Man to Land.

At the License Commissioner's office Schmittberger is considered a man hard to land. He has no license to conduct an employment bureau, though it is plain that he furnishes men to employers, especially when there are strikes. Three weeks ago he supplied men, it is said, to the Fall River Line, whose men struck for a higher wage. Deputy License Commissioner Archibold, when asked by a reporter of The Call what he knew about Schmittberger, had the following to say: "When the Fall River Line strike was on, our attention was called to the fact that Schmittberger was furnishing men. We, however, had to drop the matter because we couldn't prove that he charged a fee. "As long as one doesn't charge a fee, he is out of our jurisdiction," said Archibold. "The only one who can testify to that effect is the employer, and he, of course, will not do so. "These people manage to go around the law by receiving one lump sum for the job and posing as contractors. "I know for a fact that Farley got \$70,000 for one job and yet we couldn't touch him. We cannot prove that the money was paid as a fee for securing employees."

When a reporter of The Call visited Police Headquarters in reference to this matter, he was told that Schmittberger was too busy to talk. Should the Chief Inspector of Police wish to lend his powers to help a struck concern, he can do so without any restrictions. The law does not limit him in the "discharge of his duties" and he is responsible to the Commissioner of Police only.

STRIKER GETS 5 DAYS

Jacob Malex, Waist Maker, Sent to Workhouse by Magistrate Barlow.

Jacob Malex, one of the strikers against L. Leiserson, waist manufacturer, of 25-32 West 17th street, who was arrested last Wednesday charged with assaulting an Italian employed as a foreman by Leiserson and sentenced by Magistrate Barlow to serve five days in the workhouse, was given another hearing before Magistrate Barlow yesterday and the sentence confirmed. Magistrate Barlow postponed the date of Malex's incarceration until October 4, as Mrs. Malex is to be confined this week. The postponement was granted despite the wishes of the Italian foreman.

Malex is known as a very quiet man, and his friends assert that there is no question of his innocence. The union intends to carry the case to the highest courts in an effort to get justice. The strikers are thoroughly aroused and determined to fight Leiserson and his scabs. The strikers are highly indignant over the dirty tactics being used against them by Leiserson and his hirelings. They have been beaten and slugged by thugs, arrested and jailed, but they are determined to fight to a finish. And they are confident of victory. Everywhere on the East Side yesterday the tactics being used by Leiserson, himself once a worker and a radical, were the subject of discussion and denunciation.

A fund has been started to help the strikers continue their fight, and those desirous of helping may send their donations, large or small, to S. Shindler, room 10, 151 Clinton street. The strikers are highly indignant over the dirty tactics being used against them by Leiserson and his hirelings. They have been beaten and slugged by thugs, arrested and jailed, but they are determined to fight to a finish. And they are confident of victory. Everywhere on the East Side yesterday the tactics being used by Leiserson, himself once a worker and a radical, were the subject of discussion and denunciation.

POINT TO RIZZO

Utica Cops Say All Clues in Child Murder Case Lead to Him.

UTICA, Sept. 20.—Every clue to the identity of the man who took Theresa Procopio and Freddy and Fanny Infusino to the Eagle street ravine a week ago last night, and shot them, points to one man tonight, according to Chief of Police Brophy and the detectives who have been working on the tragedy. That man is Theodore Rizzo, thirty-nine years old. The police arrested him last Thursday afternoon and have kept him a prisoner at the police station on suspicion since then. The .38-caliber revolver found in the trunk of Theodore Rizzo when the police arrested him, and after Rizzo persistently denied that he had such a weapon, may tell the story of the murder. Yesterday the police had an expert make a test of the weapon to ascertain if there was evidence of any peculiarity in the bullets fired from that revolver. They found something, but what that evidence is the chief does not want made public. He said tonight, however, that it was an important part of the evidence against Rizzo. The police subjected the prisoner to the "third degree" today, and it is said secured information from him which substantiates the suspicion against him.

GELDER ARRESTED

Rockville Center Police Force in Arms Against Socialist Agitator.

G. S. Gelder was arrested in Rockville Center, L. I., last night while trying to hold an open air meeting. He had hardly spoken a dozen words when a policeman appeared on the scene and said, "you can't speak here without a permit." When Gelder told him that no permit was needed, he retorted, "you will have to come down from there." Without waiting for Gelder to get down, he pulled him down off the chair, and without giving him time to pack his literature grip, marched him off to the village clerk's office, with the whole town trailing behind as they do when the brass band of a circus strikes town. The officer charged Gelder with obstructing the highway by collecting a crowd. The judge, justice of peace, magistrate, or what not, adjourned the hearing until 2:30 tomorrow afternoon, to give Gelder an opportunity to get a lawyer. Of course Gelder was permitted to an only after he was supplied by Charles Lenker, of Freeport, in the sum of \$25.00.

HUNGRY, GRABBED BAG

Held in \$1,000 Bail—Boy Was Homeless and Starving.

Frank Hurd, seventeen years old, homeless and hungry, snatched a handbag from a woman at the 33d street station of the Sixth avenue "L" Sunday night and was arrested. He was held in \$1,000 bail for examination on Wednesday morning when arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. The boy told a story of meeting a man on the Bowery who persuaded him to steal the handbag. He said his mother died several months ago in Philadelphia, and that he had come to New York in hopes of getting work. "The man I met on the Bowery told me he knew all the detectives and promised to protect me," sobbed the boy. "I was hungry and didn't have any place to sleep, so when the man told me to grab a handbag I saw a woman carrying I did as he told me."

ATTACKED BY SCABS

Abe Greenwald Very Badly Cut by Gang of Thugs.

While Abe Greenwald, an iron worker, and a friend of Alter Wall, the striking neckwear maker who was stabbed last Friday night, was passing the corner of Houston and Lewis streets last night he was set upon and attacked by a gang of scabs, one of whom tried to stab him. Greenwald caught the knife with his hand, which was very badly cut. Alter Wall is in a very critical condition. Last night he was removed from his home to Mount Maria Hospital, where an attempt will be made to save his life. The case of Sam Green, who is charged with stabbing Wall, has been postponed until 2 P. M. tomorrow in Essex Market Court.

JUDGE GAYNOR FOR MAYOR.

At a meeting held in Cooper Union last night by the Municipal Democrats, Justice William J. Gaynor was nominated for Mayor and 1,500 of the 2,000 signatures necessary to make him a legal candidate were obtained. Every seat was taken and there were many standees when Justice Samuel Seabury, of the Supreme Court, called the meeting to order.

FORCE CAR SLAVES TO SIGN FOR JEROME

Nominating Petition Put Up to Them at 54th Street and Tenth Avenue Barn.

It was discovered yesterday by a reporter of The Call that motemen and conductors at the 54th street and Tenth avenue barn of the Central Park North and East Railway have been requested to sign the nominating petition which will enable District Attorney Jerome to pose as an independent candidate before being endorsed by Tammany Hall. This road was formerly leased by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, but has since been separated from the Metropolitan in order to enable the Traction Trust to cut off transfers on its line and hold up the public for a double fare. If this method of securing signatures is extended to the Metropolitan and Third Avenue systems, the district attorney, who slept peacefully while the slave-driving Traction Trust was robbing the city, the public, and its stockholders, need never get off his soft couch, as that little nominating petition for political effect will be attended to by the agents of the men whose crimes he has winked at. The men at the 54th street barn were asked to sign the petition by a clerk named Cross. "It is of course voluntary," Cross explained to the reporter of The Call, but it does not appear at all voluntary to the wage slaves who sign for fear of losing their jobs. Men Sure About It. As the signers of the petition must be voters, men who live in New Jersey, or have moved there recently, are excused from the privilege extended by the invitation of the company clerk. Most of the men who have been asked to sign are pretty sore about it. "Even if we do have to sign the petition, they can't make us vote for this grafter," said one of the motemen. "It is bad enough to be worked to death, suspended for nothing, and underpaid, without being made to stand for a crook like Jerome who has helped our bosses to rob the public almost as badly as they rob us." When interviewed by the reporter of The Call, Cross would not say how many of the 400 men employed at this barn had signed. "Most of those who were asked signed the petition, said the clerk, but no one was compelled to do so. It was purely voluntary." "This was not done by the company," he said. "I was asked by someone to get as many signatures as I could and I asked the men. That is all there is to it. It is not a company matter." Cross refused to say whether the person who asked him to get the signatures was an official or person interested in the company. He claimed that his action, calling up the hundreds of men and having their names attested by a notary, was done without the knowledge of the superintendent or others in charge of the office.

20 FISHERS DROWNED

Terrible Storm Sweeping Gulf Coast. All Wires Down.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—A dispatch from New Orleans before the wires went down tonight said: "The Gulf water is over the Louisiana & Nashville tracks along the Gulf Coast for many miles. It is reported that at least a score of fishermen have been drowned in the tropical hurricane. Great damage has been done in this city by the storm. It is feared here that disaster has befallen many vessels. At least ten big steamships are in the heart of the storm. Eight fishing vessels are reported missing. Several liners are outside Fort Eads, the wind preventing their entering the Mississippi River."

NO STEEL TRUST INJUNCTION.

ELWOOD, Ind., Sept. 20.—It is probable that the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company on Thursday will withdraw its application for an injunction against the men on strike against the concern because they fear that the judge would turn down their application, as the strikers have given them absolutely no justification for demanding an injunction. A few scabs going to and from work are not molested at all. Everything is quiet.

Commencing October 3, THE NEW YORK CALL will publish a SUNDAY EDITION at a retail price of FIVE CENTS PER COPY. Give your ORDER to the Newsdealer NOW, and tell your friends about the Sunday edition.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS IS IN FULL SWING

Austrian Workers in Session at Reichenberg Hear Reports of Party's Great Progress.

VIENNA, Sept. 20.—Dispatches from Reichenberg, where the congress of the German-speaking division of the Austrian Social Democracy opened yesterday, are to the effect that the hundreds of delegates in attendance today are engaged in discussing the order of business for the week and listening to reports of the strength of the organization.

The report of the party secretary, F. Skaret, shows that the German-speaking division of the Austrian Social Democracy comprises one-half of the party in the nation, having cast 13,319 votes out of the 1,040,662 polled for the Socialist candidates for the Reichsrat at the last general election. Of the 89 Socialist members of the Reichsrat 52 belong to the German-speaking division.

As the Socialists in Austria are not permitted to any great extent in a party separate from the labor unions, but are rather the political expression of the latter, there are no exact figures as to party membership. The Socialist labor unions of the entire nation have a trifle more than half a million members, at least half of whom are German-speaking.

Many Working Class Representatives. Despite the fact that the franchise laws prevailing in the different commercial and state elections are very undemocratic and make it extremely difficult for the worker to vote, the German-speaking Socialists now have over 900 representatives in the municipal councils, and sixteen members of the Landtage.

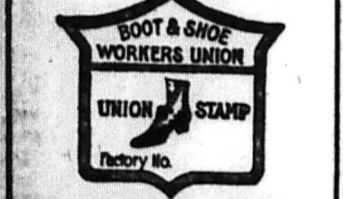
The report of Delegates Austerlitz and Emmerling on the condition of the German party press shows that thirty-four papers are controlled by the party, classified as follows: Daily, 2; weekly and monthly, 24; for women, 1; young people, 1; scientific, 1; anti-alcoholic propaganda, 1; sporting, 3; comic, 1. The German-speaking labor unions issue fifty papers with a combined monthly circulation of 350,000.

The other language sub-divisions of the Social Democracy in Austria control thirty-one newspapers, twenty of them being issued by the Czech organizations. The non-German speaking unions issue fifty-six papers with a monthly circulation of 300,000. Of these papers forty-four are Czech. The financial report shows a balance in the party treasury of \$10,000 on July 1 of this year. The political organization of Socialist women has developed very rapidly during the past year, there being at present 120 groups with 7,322 members. The number of young people's organizations has grown from fifty-three in 1907 to 159 in 1909. The co-operative shared in the general advance of the Socialist spirit, showing a clear profit of \$67,600 during the year.

HORSES BREAK WINDOWS.

Crashing through two big plate glass windows of Fred Kenow's furniture store, at Bay and Broad streets, Stapleton, S. I., yesterday, a pair of heavy gray horses drawing a wagon of the Street Cleaning Bureau of Richmond borough, were badly cut and otherwise injured. One of them was so badly hurt that it had to be shot. The driver, John Elman, of Henderson Avenue, New Brighton, escaped with slight bruises. The animals became frightened at the clanging of a trolley gong, and ran away.

Brooklyn Call Conference will meet at the BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM On Wednesday, September 22, 1920 Very Important Business.



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES Do Not Buy ANY SHOE unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE N. E. Cor. 63d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

WHERE YOU MAY VOTE AT THE SOCIALIST PRIMARIES.

SOCIALIST PARTY PRIMARY ELECTIONS TODAY FROM 2 UNTIL 9 P. M. ANY ENROLLED VOTER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY MAY VOTE AT THE PRIMARY IF HE RESIDES IN THE SAME ELECTION DISTRICT IN WHICH HE IS ENROLLED FOR AT LEAST THIRTY DAYS BEFORE THE DAY OF THE PRIMARY ELECTION. THOSE WHO HAVE MOVED OUT OF THE ELECTION DISTRICTS IN WHICH THEY ENROLLED LAST YEAR CANNOT VOTE AT THE PRIMARIES. THE PRIMARY BALLOT HAS NO PARTY EMBLEM ON IT, AND

ONE DOES NOT NEED TO MAKE A CROSS ANYWHERE ON THE BALLOT. EACH ENROLLED SOCIALIST VOTER ON PASSING THE GUARD RAIL ANNOUNCES HIS NAME, RESIDENCE AND PARTY, AND, IF FOUND ENROLLED, WILL RECEIVE FROM THE INSPECTORS, UNFOLDED, A PRIMARY BALLOT OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY ON PINK PAPER; HE WILL THEN ENTER A BOOTH, FOLD HIS BALLOT AND RETURN SAME TO AN INSPECTOR WHO MUST DEPOSIT THE BALLOT IN A BALLOT BOX MARKED SOCIALIST PARTY.

COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

Borough of Manhattan.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-106 Greenwich st. 2. 2 and 7-381 Greenwich st. 3. 3 and 7-494 Pearl st. 4. 4 and 7-494 Pearl st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-29 Fulton st. 2. 2 and 3-125 Broadway. 3. 3 and 4-131 1/2 Oliver st. 4. 4 and 5-112 New Chambers st. 5. 5 and 6-386 Water st. 6. 6 and 7-112 Henry st. 7. 7 and 8-185 Madison st. 8. 8 and 9-185 Madison st. 9. 9 and 10-112 Henry st. 10. 11 and 12-282 East Broadway.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-4 Bowers st. 2. 2 and 4-49 Bowers st. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-50 Jackson st. 2. 2 and 3-307 Henry st. 3. 3 and 4-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 5-185 Grand st. 5. 5 and 6-185 Grand st. 6. 6 and 7-185 Grand st. 7. 7 and 8-185 Grand st. 8. 8 and 9-185 Grand st. 9. 9 and 10-185 Grand st. 10. 11 and 12-185 Grand st.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-47 Bedford st. 2. 2 and 4-287 Bleecker st. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-225 2d st. 2. 2 and 4-167 Lewis st. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-179 Eighth ave. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-303 E. 10th st. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-408 W. 34th st. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-217 E. Houston st. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-187 E. 10th st. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-418 E. 12th st. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-434 W. 32d st. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-317 E. 24th st. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-47 West End ave. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-303 E. 10th st. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-347 Columbus ave. 2. 2 and 4-182 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-185 Grand st. 4. 4 and 8-345 Broome st. 5. 5 and 10-329 Hudson st. 6. 6 and 11-224 Spring st. 7. 7 and 12-141 Thompson st. 8. 8 and 13-146 Thompson st. 9. 9 and 14-146 Thompson st. 10. 10 and 20-38 Downing st. 11. 21 and 21-282 East Broadway.

P.D. E.D. Location

- 9. 17 and 18-70 W. 90th st. 10. 19 and 20-302 W. 100th st. 11. 21 and 22-100 W. 104th st. 12. 23 and 24-106 Madison ave. 13. 25 and 26-104 W. 104th st. 14. 27 and 28-102 Columbus ave. 15. 29 and 30-53 W. 102nd st.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1070 Second ave. 2. 2 and 4-1070 Second ave. 3. 3 and 6-1070 Second ave. 4. 4 and 8-1138 First ave. 5. 5 and 10-1138 First ave. 6. 6 and 12-1138 First ave. 7. 7 and 14-1138 First ave. 8. 8 and 16-1138 First ave. 9. 9 and 18-1138 First ave. 10. 10 and 20-1138 First ave. 11. 21 and 22-1138 First ave. 12. 23 and 24-1138 First ave. 13. 25 and 26-1138 First ave. 14. 27 and 28-1138 First ave. 15. 29 and 30-1138 First ave.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-2687 Broadway. 2. 2 and 4-203 W. 104th st. 3. 3 and 6-203 W. 104th st. 4. 4 and 8-2848 Broadway. 5. 5 and 10-70 W. 100th st. 6. 6 and 12-1070 Second ave. 7. 7 and 14-1070 Second ave. 8. 8 and 16-1070 Second ave. 9. 9 and 18-1070 Second ave. 10. 10 and 20-1070 Second ave. 11. 21 and 22-1070 Second ave. 12. 23 and 24-1070 Second ave. 13. 25 and 26-1070 Second ave. 14. 27 and 28-1070 Second ave. 15. 29 and 30-1070 Second ave.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1294 Third ave. 2. 2 and 4-402 E. 70th st. 3. 3 and 6-246 E. 70th st. 4. 4 and 8-1473 First ave. 5. 5 and 10-1490 Second ave. 6. 6 and 12-1503 First ave. 7. 7 and 14-1503 First ave. 8. 8 and 16-1503 First ave. 9. 9 and 18-1503 First ave. 10. 10 and 20-1503 First ave. 11. 21 and 22-1503 First ave. 12. 23 and 24-1503 First ave. 13. 25 and 26-1503 First ave. 14. 27 and 28-1503 First ave. 15. 29 and 30-1503 First ave.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-375 W. 125th st. 2. 2 and 4-2173 Seventh ave. 3. 3 and 6-414 E. 125th st. 4. 4 and 8-2284 Tenth ave. 5. 5 and 10-2284 Tenth ave. 6. 6 and 12-2284 Tenth ave. 7. 7 and 14-2284 Tenth ave. 8. 8 and 16-2284 Tenth ave. 9. 9 and 18-2284 Tenth ave. 10. 10 and 20-2284 Tenth ave. 11. 21 and 22-2284 Tenth ave. 12. 23 and 24-2284 Tenth ave. 13. 25 and 26-2284 Tenth ave. 14. 27 and 28-2284 Tenth ave. 15. 29 and 30-2284 Tenth ave.

TWENTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1558 Amsterdam ave. 2. 2 and 4-1558 Amsterdam ave. 3. 3 and 6-1558 Amsterdam ave. 4. 4 and 8-1558 Amsterdam ave. 5. 5 and 10-1558 Amsterdam ave. 6. 6 and 12-1558 Amsterdam ave. 7. 7 and 14-1558 Amsterdam ave. 8. 8 and 16-1558 Amsterdam ave. 9. 9 and 18-1558 Amsterdam ave. 10. 10 and 20-1558 Amsterdam ave. 11. 21 and 22-1558 Amsterdam ave. 12. 23 and 24-1558 Amsterdam ave. 13. 25 and 26-1558 Amsterdam ave. 14. 27 and 28-1558 Amsterdam ave. 15. 29 and 30-1558 Amsterdam ave.

TWENTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1558 Amsterdam ave. 2. 2 and 4-1558 Amsterdam ave. 3. 3 and 6-1558 Amsterdam ave. 4. 4 and 8-1558 Amsterdam ave. 5. 5 and 10-1558 Amsterdam ave. 6. 6 and 12-1558 Amsterdam ave. 7. 7 and 14-1558 Amsterdam ave. 8. 8 and 16-1558 Amsterdam ave. 9. 9 and 18-1558 Amsterdam ave. 10. 10 and 20-1558 Amsterdam ave. 11. 21 and 22-1558 Amsterdam ave. 12. 23 and 24-1558 Amsterdam ave. 13. 25 and 26-1558 Amsterdam ave. 14. 27 and 28-1558 Amsterdam ave. 15. 29 and 30-1558 Amsterdam ave.

TWENTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1558 Amsterdam ave. 2. 2 and 4-1558 Amsterdam ave. 3. 3 and 6-1558 Amsterdam ave. 4. 4 and 8-1558 Amsterdam ave. 5. 5 and 10-1558 Amsterdam ave. 6. 6 and 12-1558 Amsterdam ave. 7. 7 and 14-1558 Amsterdam ave. 8. 8 and 16-1558 Amsterdam ave. 9. 9 and 18-1558 Amsterdam ave. 10. 10 and 20-1558 Amsterdam ave. 11. 21 and 22-1558 Amsterdam ave. 12. 23 and 24-1558 Amsterdam ave. 13. 25 and 26-1558 Amsterdam ave. 14. 27 and 28-1558 Amsterdam ave. 15. 29 and 30-1558 Amsterdam ave.

TWENTY-FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1558 Amsterdam ave. 2. 2 and 4-1558 Amsterdam ave. 3. 3 and 6-1558 Amsterdam ave. 4. 4 and 8-1558 Amsterdam ave. 5. 5 and 10-1558 Amsterdam ave. 6. 6 and 12-1558 Amsterdam ave. 7. 7 and 14-1558 Amsterdam ave. 8. 8 and 16-1558 Amsterdam ave. 9. 9 and 18-1558 Amsterdam ave. 10. 10 and 20-1558 Amsterdam ave. 11. 21 and 22-1558 Amsterdam ave. 12. 23 and 24-1558 Amsterdam ave. 13. 25 and 26-1558 Amsterdam ave. 14. 27 and 28-1558 Amsterdam ave. 15. 29 and 30-1558 Amsterdam ave.

TWENTY-SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1558 Amsterdam ave. 2. 2 and 4-1558 Amsterdam ave. 3. 3 and 6-1558 Amsterdam ave. 4. 4 and 8-1558 Amsterdam ave. 5. 5 and 10-1558 Amsterdam ave. 6. 6 and 12-1558 Amsterdam ave. 7. 7 and 14-1558 Amsterdam ave. 8. 8 and 16-1558 Amsterdam ave. 9. 9 and 18-1558 Amsterdam ave. 10. 10 and 20-1558 Amsterdam ave. 11. 21 and 22-1558 Amsterdam ave. 12. 23 and 24-1558 Amsterdam ave. 13. 25 and 26-1558 Amsterdam ave. 14. 27 and 28-1558 Amsterdam ave. 15. 29 and 30-1558 Amsterdam ave.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-205 W. 42d st. 2. 2 and 4-404 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-404 Eighth ave. 4. 4 and 8-107 W. 54th st. 5. 5 and 10-828 Sixth ave. 6. 6 and 12-828 Sixth ave. 7. 7 and 14-828 Sixth ave. 8. 8 and 16-828 Sixth ave. 9. 9 and 18-828 Sixth ave. 10. 10 and 20-828 Sixth ave. 11. 21 and 22-828 Sixth ave. 12. 23 and 24-828 Sixth ave. 13. 25 and 26-828 Sixth ave. 14. 27 and 28-828 Sixth ave. 15. 29 and 30-828 Sixth ave.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1088 Third ave. 2. 2 and 4-1558 Amsterdam ave. 3. 3 and 6-1558 Amsterdam ave. 4. 4 and 8-1558 Amsterdam ave. 5. 5 and 10-1558 Amsterdam ave. 6. 6 and 12-1558 Amsterdam ave. 7. 7 and 14-1558 Amsterdam ave. 8. 8 and 16-1558 Amsterdam ave. 9. 9 and 18-1558 Amsterdam ave. 10. 10 and 20-1558 Amsterdam ave. 11. 21 and 22-1558 Amsterdam ave. 12. 23 and 24-1558 Amsterdam ave. 13. 25 and 26-1558 Amsterdam ave. 14. 27 and 28-1558 Amsterdam ave. 15. 29 and 30-1558 Amsterdam ave.

TWENTY-NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-205 W. 42d st. 2. 2 and 4-404 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-404 Eighth ave. 4. 4 and 8-107 W. 54th st. 5. 5 and 10-828 Sixth ave. 6. 6 and 12-828 Sixth ave. 7. 7 and 14-828 Sixth ave. 8. 8 and 16-828 Sixth ave. 9. 9 and 18-828 Sixth ave. 10. 10 and 20-828 Sixth ave. 11. 21 and 22-828 Sixth ave. 12. 23 and 24-828 Sixth ave. 13. 25 and 26-828 Sixth ave. 14. 27 and 28-828 Sixth ave. 15. 29 and 30-828 Sixth ave.

THIRTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-205 W. 42d st. 2. 2 and 4-404 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-404 Eighth ave. 4. 4 and 8-107 W. 54th st. 5. 5 and 10-828 Sixth ave. 6. 6 and 12-828 Sixth ave. 7. 7 and 14-828 Sixth ave. 8. 8 and 16-828 Sixth ave. 9. 9 and 18-828 Sixth ave. 10. 10 and 20-828 Sixth ave. 11. 21 and 22-828 Sixth ave. 12. 23 and 24-828 Sixth ave. 13. 25 and 26-828 Sixth ave. 14. 27 and 28-828 Sixth ave. 15. 29 and 30-828 Sixth ave.

THIRTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-205 W. 42d st. 2. 2 and 4-404 Eighth ave. 3. 3 and 6-404 Eighth ave. 4. 4 and 8-107 W. 54th st. 5. 5 and 10-828 Sixth ave. 6. 6 and 12-828 Sixth ave. 7. 7 and 14-828 Sixth ave. 8. 8 and 16-828 Sixth ave. 9. 9 and 18-828 Sixth ave. 10. 10 and 20-828 Sixth ave. 11. 21 and 22-828 Sixth ave. 12. 23 and 24-828 Sixth ave. 13. 25 and 26-828 Sixth ave. 14. 27 and 28-828 Sixth ave. 15. 29 and 30-828 Sixth ave.

THIRTY-SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1558 Amsterdam ave. 2. 2 and 4-1558 Amsterdam ave. 3. 3 and 6-1558 Amsterdam ave. 4. 4 and 8-1558 Amsterdam ave. 5. 5 and 10-1558 Amsterdam ave. 6. 6 and 12-1558 Amsterdam ave. 7. 7 and 14-1558 Amsterdam ave. 8. 8 and 16-1558 Amsterdam ave. 9. 9 and 18-1558 Amsterdam ave. 10. 10 and 20-1558 Amsterdam ave. 11. 21 and 22-1558 Amsterdam ave. 12. 23 and 24-1558 Amsterdam ave. 13. 25 and 26-1558 Amsterdam ave. 14. 27 and 28-1558 Amsterdam ave. 15. 29 and 30-1558 Amsterdam ave.

THIRTY-THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1558 Amsterdam ave. 2. 2 and 4-1558 Amsterdam ave. 3. 3 and 6-1558 Amsterdam ave. 4. 4 and 8-1558 Amsterdam ave. 5. 5 and 10-1558 Amsterdam ave. 6. 6 and 12-1558 Amsterdam ave. 7. 7 and 14-1558 Amsterdam ave. 8. 8 and 16-1558 Amsterdam ave. 9. 9 and 18-1558 Amsterdam ave. 10. 10 and 20-1558 Amsterdam ave. 11. 21 and 22-1558 Amsterdam ave. 12. 23 and 24-1558 Amsterdam ave. 13. 25 and 26-1558 Amsterdam ave. 14. 27 and 28-1558 Amsterdam ave. 15. 29 and 30-1558 Amsterdam ave.

THIRTY-FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

- 1. 1 and 2-1558 Amsterdam ave. 2. 2 and 4-1558 Amsterdam ave. 3. 3 and 6-1558 Amsterdam ave. 4. 4 and 8-1558 Amsterdam ave. 5. 5 and 10-1558 Amsterdam ave. 6. 6 and 12-1558 Amsterdam ave. 7. 7 and 14-1558 Amsterdam ave. 8. 8 and 16-1558 Amsterdam ave. 9. 9 and 18-1558 Amsterdam ave. 10. 10 and 20-1558 Amsterdam ave. 11. 21 and 22-1558 Amsterdam ave. 12. 23 and 24-1558 Amsterdam ave. 13. 25 and 26-1558 Amsterdam ave. 14. 27 and 28-1558 Amsterdam ave. 15. 29

AMERICAN EXPOSES HORRORS OF MEXICO

John Kenneth Turner Writes of Human Slavery in Land Ruled by Despot Diaz.

That peonage to the extent of absolute slavery in its worst forms exists in the republic of Mexico, fostered by the government officials, is but one of the many serious charges against the Mexican government contained in the first of a series of articles entitled, "The Slavery of Yucatan,"

In a foreword to the story, the editors of the magazine declare: "We had no knowledge before this story was written that slavery existed to such an extent—right at our doors—that men and women were enslaved for life by the thousands, starved, beaten, and sold. We had supposed Mexico to be in some sense a republic, but we find it a government more absolute and autocratic than Russia. It has its Siberia—in the hot lands of the south; its spy system, its condemnation for political offenses, and its terrible prisons. The constitution is a dead document. It is a government of the few, for the few, with a standing army to back them.

"Why have we not known this before? Diaz controls all sources of news and the means of transmitting it. The real news of Mexico does not get across the border. Diaz is an able autocrat who has policed the country well, used his power for the benefit of the few and neglected the welfare of the great body of the people. In Mexico, they say 'After him the deluge,' indeed, he is not swept away by it.

Mr. Turner, the author, declares he was led to make his investigations by the stories told him by a number of political refugees who had been arrested and thrown into jails in the United States at the instigation of the Mexican government on the charge that they were fomenting revolt against Mexico.

No Kind of Freedom.

In part, he says: "I found Mexico to be a country with a written constitution and written laws as fair as our own, but with neither the constitution nor the laws in operation. Mexico is a country without political freedom, without freedom of speech, without a free press, without a free ballot, without a jury system, without political parties. It is a land where there has been no contest for the office of the president for more than a generation, where the executive rules all things by means of a standing army, where political offices are sold for a fixed price, where the public school system in vast country districts is abolished because a governor needs the money.

I found Mexico to be a land where the people are poor, because they have no rights, where peonage is the rule for the great mass, and where actual chattel slavery obtains for hundreds of thousands. Finally, I found that the people do not idolize their president, that the tide of opposition, damned and held back as it has been by the army and the secret police, is rising to a height where it must shortly overflow the dam. Mexicans of all classes and affiliations agreed that their country is hurrying toward a general revolution in favor of democracy; if not a revolution in the time of Diaz, for Diaz is old, and is expected soon to pass, then a revolution after Diaz. Turner declares he found the first traces of slavery in Yucatan, where the soil is adapted to the growing of a century plant which produces henequen, or sisal hemp. The annual export of henequen from this state amounts to \$250,000,000 pounds, the vast majority being raised by 50 hene-

quen kings, who hold 100,000 men and women in actual slavery. On the pretense that he wished to buy a henequen plantation during the panic of 1907, Turner says he secured the confidence of a number of these henequen raisers. He declares the slave owners actually have a club, the "Camara de Agricola de Yucatan."

Peons Enslaved by Debt.

The slaves in Yucatan he classifies as being 8,000 Yaqui Indians, imported from Sonora, 300 Chinese, and between 100,000 and 125,000 native Mayas, who formerly owned the land. The slave owners, Turner declares, do not call the system slavery. They call it enforced service for debt. They have trained agents whose sole duty it is to get men and women into their debt, as the loan sharks do in the United States. Once a man is in debt, he is seized and set to work on the henequen plantations. He is never paid wages.

All he "earns" is credited to his debt and to his living expenses. The living expenses always equal the amount earned, so that the debt is never canceled. Not only is the debtor held in slavery, but his entire family, his children, and their children. Once a man falls into the hands of the henequen kings, his race becomes a race of slaves. As "enforced workers for debt," the debt may be transferred, and the slave go to the new holder of the obligation. The current price for the debts, no matter how small or how large, is \$1,000, the price of the human being.

When a debt is transferred from one owner to another, and with it the debtor, as a slave, identification papers and a photograph of the man are given, and if the debtor escapes, the authorities actually run him down and return him to his master.

One planter declared Yaqui Indians die faster than they are born in this kind of captivity, and that paid agents are in the land of the Yaqui people actually importing them as slaves under the debtor law. Five hundred Yaqui Indians a month are said thus to be sold into slavery.

Many Tortured to Death.

To make these slaves work, the worst kinds of torture are inflicted upon them, according to the writer. Men are literally beaten to death and women are made the mistresses of their masters. The method of beating the slaves is about the same in all parts. A slave is forced to throw his arms about the neck of a giant Chinaman, who leans forward, holding the slave in the air, while he is lashed with a wet rope. Turner declares many die under the lash.

The slaves, according to the author, are forced to rise at 3:45 each morning, and get to work as soon as they can see. Their duties are arduous, and at the first signs of a let-up, the slaves are beaten by foremen, each of whom is armed with a heavy stick. Each slave is beaten unless he does an allotted amount each day, and as the amount is so fixed that a man cannot do it alone, he is forced to call upon his wife and children to assist him, to save himself from a beating. Thus an entire family is compelled to do work for the masters.

Slaves are never permitted to marry slaves on other plantations, for this would necessitate the purchase of either the husband or the wife by one or the other of the owners.

SUICIDE IN CEMETERY

Man Used Poison and Bullets—No Clue to Identity.

A middle-aged man committed suicide in Calvary Cemetery yesterday afternoon by shooting himself three times through the left breast with a revolver of small calibre. Before firing the shots the man drained a phial of creosote.

An employe of the cemetery heard the shots and reached the victim while he was stretched upon a grave, gasping for breath. He called an ambulance, and the man was taken to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, but died before he reached the operating room.

Clenched in the dying man's hand were found two clippings. One of these, liberally underlined, was the testimony of an alibi at the trial of Captain Peter C. Hains. The second clipping was an account of the lynching of Nadir Pasha, the second eunuch in the harem of the deposed Sultan of Turkey. There was nothing in his pockets to shed light on the identity of the suicide. He was about five feet nine inches tall and weighed 200 pounds. His hair, mustache and eyes were black, and his skin swarthy.

OFFICERS COURT-MARTIALED.

Charged With Neglect in Case of Sinking of Tug Nesincost.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 20.—The court-martial of officers and men for alleged connection with the recent sinking of the United States naval tug, Nesincost, which foundered off Halibut Point, Gloucester, August 11, opened today with the case of Naval Constructor John C. Tawresy, charged with the neglect in not reporting the vessel to be in an unseaworthy condition. The trial board organized with Rear Admiral Miles as president and Lieutenant William T. Corbin as Judge Advocate. Major Harry Leonard, U. S. M. C., Judge Advocate at the recent Sutton inquiry, appeared for Constructor Tawresy.

DO ALL TRUSTS LOOK ALIKE TO BIG BILL?

Taft Says There Is No Distinction Between "Good" and "Bad" Monopolies, Labor Included.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 20.—President Taft made an open-air address today to an immense crowd gathered from all the surrounding country, in which he discussed in detail the changes he will recommend to Congress in the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws.

In taking up the anti-trust law, President Taft said that he knew of no way in which a distinction could be made between "good" and "bad" trusts, for he regarded all combinations to suppress competition and to maintain a monopoly to be in the same category, whether the terms of the illegal contract should be regarded in some instances as "reasonable" or "unreasonable."

The President also discussed at some length the proposal to exempt labor unions and farmers' organizations from the operation of the anti-trust law.

Fears "Class" Legislation.

Upon this subject he said: "If a mentally opposed to excepting from the operation of any law of general application a class of persons like laborers or workmen or farmers or ministers or teachers or lawyers. Take the present anti-trust law, therefore, and insert a special exception to the application of that law by providing that it should not apply to the trade union class, and it would be legislation of the most vicious character; but when you make the law apply only to conspiracies seeking to suppress competition or to monopolize the trade, then the labor boycott is probably not included, simply because the statute would not seem wide enough to include it in its scope, and this result is obtained without class legislation at all.

"I am in favor of this change because I believe that the ordinary action in equity by injunction in any place where the boycott is operative can effectively accomplish all the purposes that ought to be accomplished in the suppression of such an evil.

"On the other hand, to apply the anti-trust law for the purpose of suppressing evils growing out of the labor organizations is to take advantage of the literal terms of a statute which probably was not intended to include that which judicial construction could not avoid including within its words."

TAFT DUCKS STRIKE

Valiant President Has Truce Declared While Stopping in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 20.—Although President Taft was in this city from 4:30 o'clock this afternoon until 11 o'clock tonight, when his train left for Denver, he evidently had no time to see the committee of striking street car men who wanted him to take a hand in bringing about a settlement. In order not to be disturbed, however, by the spectacle of the company trying to run its cars with scabs and the consequent indignation of the citizens, Taft had his private secretary Mayor Dahman asking if it was possible that a suspension of the strike controversy be arranged during the President's visit. The Mayor consulted President Wattles of the street car company, who readily agreed to the proposal, and announcement was at once made that all attempts at car service would be stopped for the day at 4 o'clock.

One hundred and twenty-five scab conductors and motormen arrived today from Chicago. It is understood that about 200 more are on the way. No special effort was made to resume car service today. There have been no disorders today.

ADVANCE ON MELILLA

Moorish Tribesmen Again Attack Spanish Forces Along Coast.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The government confirms the report that a general advance of the Moors began at Melilla this morning.

A wireless dispatch from the cruiser Carlos Quinto, which is off Tres Forcas, reports an engagement between the Spaniards and the Moors, in which the latter had numerous casualties.

The Spanish had one killed and twenty-three wounded. The warships bombarded the coast near Punta Negra.

TANGIER, Sept. 20.—The Sultan of Morocco, through Sid Mohammed Gabbas, the minister of foreign affairs, has sent a note to the powers protesting against Spain's operations in Morocco. The note declares that these operations are a breach of the Algeiras convention, and asks the protection of the powers.

DESPONDENT WIDOW TAKES GAS.

Despondent because she believed that a malady from which she had been suffering for some time was incurable, Mrs. Emma Burnett, seventy-two years old, committed suicide in her home at 466 Park avenue, yesterday, by inhaling illuminating gas. She was found dead in bed by Mrs. Ida Chapman, who lived with her.

Once a Customer Always a Miller. Gold Furniture of Distinction. Better Grades Attractively Priced. HANDSOME three and five-piece Suits in genuine Gold Leaf, upholstered in the richest silk tapestries, silk damasks and Aubusson and Belleville tapestries of imported French texture.

REUPHOLSTERING and REFINISHING OF PARLOR FURNITURE. A thoroughly equipped department devoted to the work is at our service. A postal will bring representative to give you an estimate. Direct deliveries to all Long Island homes by our Auto Vans. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

IMMIGRATION DECLINES

But 751,786 Foreigners Entered Mythical "Land of Promise" Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—There has been a big decrease in the number of aliens seeking homes in the United States, according to the immigration figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, made public today.

During the year 751,786 foreigners were admitted—the smallest number since 1902, and 31,084 less than during the fiscal year 1908. Italy furnished the greatest number, as has been the case for some time. The southern provinces of that country sent 165,248.

Of the aliens admitted during the year, New York claimed the greatest portion of any state, 220,866 locating there. Pennsylvania was the second, with 112,402, and Illinois third, with 7,061. Arkansas received the smallest number, 19.

By far the greater portion were laborers. There were 138,844 who professed to be farm laborers, and 146,051 ordinary laborers. Among the professions 219 bankers were given entrance.

New York still leads the list of ports in the number of aliens admitted—580,617 passing through the Ellis Island station in the last fiscal year. Boston was second, with 36,318 and Baltimore third, with 18,968.

During the year 10,411 immigrants were refused admission—the most frequent cause being likelihood of their becoming public charges. The figures for the month of August show an immigration movement of 59,777 persons admitted—37,105 male and 22,672 female.

HOLDS SCOW CAPTAIN

Henderson Charged With Criminal Negligence in Case of Jonas Boy.

A charge of criminal negligence was preferred against Peter Henderson, captain of the dumping scow N. C. Weiant, tied at the foot of South 1st street, when he was taken before Magistrate Higginbotham in the Bedford Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded in ball pending an examination.

Policeman Cantwell, of the Bedford avenue station, who arrested Henderson, informed the magistrate he had been told by eye-witnesses that the prisoner had made no effort to rescue ten-year-old Robert Jonas, who was drowned while trying to jump from the scow.

In company with some companions the Jonas boy had gone aboard Henderson's scow to gather refuse. While he was sorting out some rubbish Henderson ordered him off the scow. Witnesses claim Henderson called a bulldog and started after the boy. The youngsters made a wild scramble to get away, but the Jonas boy missed his footing in jumping to the dock and fell into the East River. The lad sank almost instantly and repeated efforts to recover the body were unsuccessful.

SEEKS LIFE; KILLED

Unemployed Worker Asphyxiated While Trying to Rob Gas Meter.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 20.—James McLaughlin, a cement worker, who had been jobless for several weeks, was found dead in the cellar of the house at 316 Arctic avenue. He had been asphyxiated by gas while trying to rob the cash box of the gas meter with an ax.

The flow of gas when the meter was cracked frustrated the desperate efforts of McLaughlin to get money. He was overcome and dropped to the floor, where his dead body was found by a neighbor, who smelled gas around the empty cottage.

McLaughlin was a hard worker, and it is said that only great fear of hunger and death could have forced him to take a chance of being caught stealing and being sent to prison.

HOLLAND DISCOVERS THE HUDSON AGAIN

Dutch Visitors to Great Celebration Arrive and Are Given Cordial Reception.

The official visitors from Holland to the Hudson-Fulton celebration arrived yesterday on the Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-American line. They were met down the bay by a reception committee and escorted to the Hotel Plaza, which will be their headquarters during the celebration as guests of the commission.

The committee set to represent the builders of the replica of the Half-Moon, to be presented by them to the United States government during the celebration, is composed of J. P. Cremer, former Secretary of State to the Colonies, who is special representative of the Netherlands government to the celebration; W. F. Van Leeuwen, Mayor of Amsterdam; Professor Dr. J. Baron d'Auluis de Bouronill, of the University of Utrecht, special commissioner to the celebration, and many other Dutch citizens.

The City Hall had the final touches put on its gala dress yesterday. Decorators worked most of the morning and all of the afternoon stringing up American flags and the old Dutch colors. The front of the building got most of the decorating, but the sides were not neglected. Even the cupola was decorated and the pillars that support the top of the entrance were twined with greens and bunting.

Street Cleaners Need Help.

Street Cleaning Commissioner William H. Edwards, realizes that the Hudson-Fulton celebration will make his men's work doubly hard unless everybody helps keep the streets in order by refraining from throwing paper and rubbish on the roadways and sidewalks. He issued this appeal to the public yesterday.

The Department of Street Cleaning is preparing to do all in its power to present the highest standard of street cleaning to all residents as well as visitors to the Hudson-Fulton celebration. In order that this may be possible, I respectfully request the cooperation of every individual citizen by refraining from throwing litter, etc., into the streets. Special rubbish cans will be placed on the streets for the disposition of this material.

Strange Attack of Virtue.

When Park Commissioner Smith went to the Arsenal in Central Park yesterday he revoked the permit to the New York Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America to erect two grandstands on Central Park West at 72d street for the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

He had learned that speculators were offering seats under the permit to the Founders and Patriots for \$5 each a day. The permit had been granted to Clarence E. Leonard, of Yonkers, who is secretary of the society. The Commissioner notified Leonard that he proposed to revoke the privilege.

Leonard called upon the Commissioner and tried to induce him to change his decision, but did not succeed.

The Commissioner gave orders that the 2,200 seats be removed forthwith from park property. If this is not done promptly the Commissioner will send a force of park employes to do the job.

To Build More Stands.

Plans have been filed with Building Superintendent Murphy for the following additional reviewing stands for the celebration: Fifth avenue, corner of 48th street; Collegiate Church of New York; 389 Fifth avenue, Astor Trust Company, 355 Fifth avenue, Kheeder & Co., Central Park West north of 77th street, Department of Parks, Central Park West, corner of 84th street, St. Nicholas Society, 712 Fifth avenue; Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in Central Park West, 61st street to Columbus avenue, city of New York.

1,000 ANSWER "AD."

Demand for Colored Help Brings Mob of Unemployed.

Evidently prosperity has as yet not reached New York, notwithstanding reports to the contrary published frequently in capitalistic papers.

An advertisement for a few colored men to do service on the "Puritan" during the Hudson-Fulton celebration brought a thousand men to Pier 18, Providence Line, yesterday morning.

A. W. Sargent, commissary for the New England Navigation Company, assisted by two officials, was busy all of the forenoon picking dishwashers, cooks, hallmen and waiters out of the crowd. Though competition was keen, made so by the large number of applicants, the men behaved well and kept the "line" in perfect condition. There was no pushing or struggling of any kind.

After the "fortunate" ones had been chosen the others were dispersed by the police.

MUSIC

TONIGHT.

At Manhattan Opera House, West 34th street, near Eighth avenue, "Cavalleria Rusticana," one-act Italian music-drama, music by Pietro Mascagni, operatic version of Giovanni Verga's tragedy of same name; followed by "I Pagliacci," two-act Italian music-drama, music by Ruggiero Leoncavallo, lyric version of Calabrian folk-tale. Begins at 8 o'clock. At Academy of Music, East 14th street and Irving place, "La Boheme," four-act Italian opera comique, music by Giacomo Puccini, operatic version of Henri Murger's romance, "La vie du Poete." Begins at 8 o'clock.

September 21, 1909. The 410th Bay of The Call and our Ad. LADIES' TAILOR MADE SUITS. Newest Fashions—First class make on the premises, \$11.50 to \$20.00. No charge for alterations. We also make separate shirts \$1.00 to \$7.00. SIG. KLEIN and Assistants. 50 and 52 THIRD AVE. near 10th ST., N. Y. Telephone 4085 Stuyvesant. Ladies' and Men's Furnishings since 1860.

UNION MADE SHOES. SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN. Our Shoes are the source of good feeling not only of many feet, but also between many a Call reader and this store. Buying here means mutual benefit to you and The Call. B. N. LEFKOWITZ, 2 Avenue C, corner Houston Street, N. Y.

LABOR UNION NOTES. Secretaries and business agents of labor unions are requested to send in facts concerning the activities of their respective organizations, such as strikes, meetings, trade conditions, growth of organizations and other items of interest to the workers.

LOCAL CHAUFFEURS AND CAB DRIVERS. The Chauffeurs and Cab Drivers' Union, No. 267, will hold a meeting next Sunday afternoon at its headquarters, 781 Eighth avenue. Thereafter meetings will take place every Sunday, instead of every other Sunday, as has been customary during the summer. BROOKLYN C. L. U. At the last meeting of the Central Labor Union, of Brooklyn, that body endorsed the Metal Trades Union's request that the men in the navy yard should be given a holiday October 1, so they and their families may participate in the festivities of the Hudson-Fulton celebration on that day.

The KIND That Looks Best. Wears Longest. Costs Less. McCann's Hats. 210 BOWERY, Near Spring Street.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Society of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1864 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and fraternal thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 local branches with 44,500 male and female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Monthly assessments are levied upon the different classes of members of 75 cents and 35 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 21 Third Avenue, Room 3, New York City.

INTERNATIONAL DANBURY HATTERS. An encouraging feature of the famous hat strike came yesterday when nineteen factories in Bethel, New Milford and Danbury, Conn., restored the union label, thus granting the principal demand made by the union hatters. All the factories in that vicinity are now practically running on the same basis as they were before the strike with the exception that they have

Are You Interested Enough to Do This? It Will Cost You a Stamp, But Means Many Dollars to The Call. Show The Call to the man whose ad you would like to see in your paper. Explain to him that Call Readers are interested in their organ and that advertising therein is profitable. Then request the merchant that he advertise in The Call and send us his name and address on the blank printed below or on a postal.

Call Advertising Department Information Blank. I have shown The Call to Mr. _____ at _____ and at the same time recommended that he advertise. Kindly send your representative to explain further. The best time to see Mr. _____ is _____ You may mention my name. Name and Address of Sender _____ Date _____

MARCUS BROTHERS. 121-123 Canal Street, Cor. Chrystie St., New York City. We offer the most carefully selected collection of clothing, and it is with all impunity that we say the style and workmanship of our Suits and Overcoats, from \$10 to \$22, cannot be equalled elsewhere, and are of the class and character that you would expect in custom made garments. Whether we have served you before or not, it will pay you to buy your clothing for this Fall and Winter at

The CHEAPEST and MOST EFFECTIVE AGITATION LEAFLET. TO THE WIFE AND MOTHER \$1.50 PER THOUSAND, CASH. The best thing for the present campaign. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

"Women's Sphere" earnestly invites contributions from all readers and sympathizers. These may consist of articles, poems, or articles and items of general information and interest, and should be sent to Mrs. Anita C. Block, 746 St. Nicholas avenue, New York City.

THE FIRST WOMAN DELEGATE IN KANSAS

It is pleasant to learn that the first woman delegate to the Kansas State Federation of Labor, Miss Zula Taylor, of Topeka, was received with the greatest enthusiasm and that her brother delegates considered the advent of woman into their midst worth celebrating. In a letter relating her experiences she writes:

"To give you an idea of how the convention appreciated the presence of a lady delegate a resolution was unanimously adopted remitting all her per capita tax to date and seating the delegate as a full member of the Federation. And that is not all. Before the convention adjourned a subscription paper was circulated among the delegates and a sufficient amount collected to defray my expenses to the convention and a neat little balance to take back to the local, thus enabling us to have our first delegate in the state convention without costing the local one cent.

"Many good talks were given in the interest of the union label, and a resolution introduced by myself was unanimously adopted. I had the honor conferred upon me of being elected Fraternal Delegate to the Missouri Federation of Labor convention which convenes in Joplin on the third Monday in September, and there is a local of our craft in that city. I feel that together we will be able to entice a little unionism into the members of organized labor and make them see the necessity of demanding the label on every garment they wear.

A banquet was tendered the delegates in the National Hotel on Tuesday evening. Many good things were said as to the aims and objects of organized labor. As I was the first and only lady delegate that had ever been in attendance at a convention of the Kansas Federation, I was called on to respond to a toast. I selected my own subject, "The Union Label," and urged upon the delegates the great amount of help they could give us girls if they would only demand the union label on all articles they eat or wear. The convention adopted a resolution instructing the secretary-treasurer to procure a photograph of the first lady delegate to the convention, have a cut made and run in the proceedings of the convention.

"The convention was in session three days, and my stay was made so pleasant by the kind and courteous treatment accorded me by the delegates present, that I almost regretted when it was over, but now that I have learned something of the real meaning of union labor, I will be a more willing worker than ever before, and extend the helping hand of organization to the many different branches of working girls throughout the country. I trust that at our next convention at Wichita we will have other lady delegates, and that the movement will continue to grow until each and every girl and woman working for wages will be found marching with the great army of organized men and women who are struggling so hard in the battle for the uplifting of the toilers of the world."

Our Bourgeois Sisters.

The working women of this city must have been thrilled at reading the accounts of the "suffrage" luncheon given by Mrs. Belmont at Delmonico's to the heads of all the local suffrage organizations. Eating their own hurried lunches, either right next to their machines in the factories, or at the very best in a cheap lunch-room, they must have rejoiced to consider how their cause was being served in a plush, private dining-room of one of the very "swellest" of New York's restaurants. With their food either in paper on their laps, or dumped before them on sticky long tables, devoid of table cloth or all else that makes a meal appetizing, it must have warmed their hearts to picture to themselves that table at Delmonico's, "smothered in flowers, red asters and white hydrangeas, with masses of American beauty roses showing through from the reception-room. Then, again, clad in their cheap and shoddy clothing, or at best in the nicest skirt waist and trimmest dark skirt that their wages permit, what a satisfaction it must have been to read, as one of the newspapers put it, that "the whole atmosphere of the meeting was one of roses and harmony, with a spicing of mouseline de soie, tulle, aligrettes, jet, jabots, and dignified black silk."

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

By James Aspinall.
There's a good time coming, boys,
In the good time coming.
The pen shall supersede the sword
And Right, not Might, shall be the Lord
In the good time coming.
There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming.
Socialism brings the world
All around the world 'tis heard,
This good time coming.
There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming.
All men will free and equal be,
In fact as well as theory,
In the good time coming.
There's a good time coming, girls,
A good time coming.
Women will men's equals be
And all the world will happy be
In the good time coming.

Woman Suffrage Notes.

Rosika Schwimmer writes of the suffrage work in Hungary: "Our summer campaign is a busy and varied one. We hired a big steamer, which was decorated with an illuminated sign in enormous letters 'Valasto-

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.
Business.
State Executive Committee—239 East 84th street.
1st and 25th A. D.—166 Waverly place.
12th and 15th A. D.—305 West 84th street.
Estonian Socialist Club—Mozart Verein, 328 East 84th street.
Open Air.
4th A. D.—Southwest corner Jackson and Monroe streets. A. B. DeMitt, Sam Edelstein.
14th A. D.—Northeast corner 25th street and Third avenue. P. L. Quinlan, G. R. Fitzgibbon.
21st A. D.—Southwest corner 125th street and St. Nicholas avenue. J. C. Frost, J. J. Coroneil.
32d A. D.—Northwest corner 147th street and Brook avenue. Victor Bahr, Louis Baum.
3d A. D. (Italian meeting)—North-east corner Bleeker and McDougal streets. Ugo Lupi.
The following open air meetings have been arranged by the district named:
26th A. D.—Madison avenue and 109th street. E. S. Egerton, H. Hav-edon.
BROOKLYN.
Business.
17th A. D.—670 1/2 Gates avenue.
Dutch Branch—477 Atlantic avenue.
QUEENS COUNTY.
Open Air.
Woodhaven, Ozone Park—Broadway and Ocean avenue. Timothy Walsh, John V. Storck.
ORANGE.
Open Air.
Forest and Valley streets—Samuel A. Stodel.

BROOKLYN MEETINGS

The organizer of Kings County announces the following open air meetings for the coming week:
Wednesday.
5th A. D.—Saratoga avenue and Broadway. H. D. Smith, B. Wolf.
11th A. D.—Bedford avenue and Monroe street. J. A. Weil, John Roberts.
12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 4th street. Alex. Fraser and Mrs. M. B. Frazer.
18th A. D.—Nostrand avenue and Clarkson street. Alex. Trope, Alvin S. Brown, Sol. S. Schwartz.
21st A. D.—Graham avenue and Siegel street. D. Oshinsky, J. Finklestein.
21st A. D.—Bushwick avenue and Debevoise street. M. Wolfman, M. Mannis.
22d A. D. (Branch 4)—Pennsylvania and Sutter avenue. M. S. Kerrigan.
Thursday.
3d A. D.—Court and President streets. M. Abramson, Andrew DeMitt.
8th A. D.—Smith and Warren streets. William Harbers, John Roberts.
14th A. D.—Grand and Berry streets. J. A. Weil, J. A. Behringer.
17th A. D.—Tompkins avenue and Quincy street. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. M. B. Frazer.
21st A. D.—Harrison avenue and Middleton street. Charles Vanderporten.
23d A. D.—Stone and Sutter avenues. J. Finklestein, J. Botvinick.
Friday.
9th A. D.—Fifth avenue and 54th street. M. Abramson, B. Wolf.
1st A. D.—Johnson and Washington streets—L. Baker, M. S. Kerrigan.
21st A. D.—Bushwick avenue, Morrell and Siegel streets—B. J. Riley, Sol. S. Schwartz.
21st A. D.—Manhattan avenue and Moore street—Gold, H. B. Sussman.
22d A. D.—Hamburg avenue and Covert street. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. M. B. Frazer.
23d A. D. (Italian)—Liberty avenue and Elton street—Ugo Lupi, D. Special.
23d A. D.—Bitkins avenue and Osborn street. Botvinick, J. A. Behringer.
Saturday.
7th A. D.—Third avenue and 17th street. H. D. Smith, L. Baker.
10th A. D.—Atlantic and Fourth avenues. J. T. Hill.
10th A. D.—Flatbush and Fourth avenues. J. A. Behringer.
12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 14th street. C. L. Furman.
16th A. D.—Port Hamilton avenue and 39th street—M. Abramson, Leonard Davidson.
21st A. D.—Broadway and Leonard street. M. Wolfman, M. Mannis.
21st A. D.—Humboldt and McKibbin streets. Gold, Rosenblum.
22d A. D.—Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. M. B. Frazer.
23d A. D.—Buffalo avenue and Fulton street. M. S. Kerrigan, Andrew DeMitt.
Monday.
3d A. D.—Van Brunt and Coffee streets. J. A. Weil, John Roberts.
17th A. D.—Albany avenue and Pacific street—M. S. Kerrigan, H. W. Laidler.
20th A. D.—Evergreen and Gates avenues. Alex. Trope, B. Wolf.
21st A. D.—Throop avenue and Bartlett street. D. Oshinsky, Charles Vanderporten.
21st A. D.—Graham avenue and Cook street. J. Finklestein, M. Mannis.
15th A. D.—Manhattan avenue and India street. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. M. B. Frazer.

NEWARK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

The Campaign Committee of Essex County has arranged the following open air meetings for the week:
Tonight.
Market and Plane. W. B. Killingbeck, H. Greenbaum.
Wednesday.
Springfield and 10th. W. B. Killingbeck, R. Wolf.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The following open air meetings have been arranged for tonight:
Germantown avenue and Manheim street—A. S. Hall, Charles Sehl.
28th and Federal street—Charles P. Hall, Harry Gantz.
71st and Woodland avenue—Joseph Kane, Horace S. Reis.
61st and Westminster avenue—Thomas W. Farrell, H. C. Parker.
57th and Thompson street—J. P. Oyer, Fred. W. Whiteside.
6th and Buttonwood streets—Isaac Paul, Herman Anders.

BLOOMFIELD TICKET.

Socialists Select Candidates and Adopt Town Program.
The town convention of the Socialist party of Bloomfield, N. J., nominated the following ticket and town program:
S. Danks, Town Clerk; M. Ham-bacher, Tax Collector; E. Berquist, Councilman, Ward 1; A. Rohde, member of the Board of Education, Ward 1; N. Svenson, Constable, Ward 1; W. Schlesier, Councilman, Ward 3; J. Ham-bacher, member of the Board of Education, Ward 3, and A. Schmitt and W. Busch, Constables, Ward 3.
The town program follows:
1. Extension of public works to give immediate relief to the unemployed.
2. An eight (8) hour day for all industries.
3. Abolition of the injunction and the black list.
4. Abolition of child labor.
5. Adequate fire protection for all schools.
6. Compulsory education until the

ASTOR, 45th street and Broadway, 8:15.

W. B. Killingbeck, A. Scott, Postoffice. W. B. Killingbeck, A. Scott. Fifteenth avenue and 6th street. F. Hubschmitt, A. J. Lacombe. Bloomfield Center. S. A. Stodel, J. Gittinger.

WILLIAM AND BROAD.

William and Broad. W. B. Killingbeck, H. Greenbaum. Bloomfield and 5th. T. Murphy, J. Robertson.

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Library, S. A. Stodel, D. Doyle. Belmont and Court. T. Murphy, A. Van Wagner. Hamburg and Ferry. F. Hubschmitt, H. Greenbaum. 7th and Garside. Leone Mucci (Italian), T. O'Leary. Irvington Center. W. B. Killingbeck, R. Wolf. Market and Plane. Speakers announced later.

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SMITH STREET AND SOUTH ORANGE AVENUE.

Smith street and South Orange avenue. F. Hubschmitt, A. J. Lacombe.

WILLIAM AND BROAD.

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READ THIS

The Call offers its services to you for whatever purpose you may need to further the interests of your organization. It is ready to speak for you at all times. Delivering your messages to your members and to the workers of your respective crafts is our mission, and through us you can always reach out to the unorganized. Your strikes and struggles will always have the encouragement of the Call and your victories will be ours.

CUMBERLAND TICKET.

Jersey Socialists Nominate Candidates and Adopt Resolutions on Warren. The convention of the Socialist party of Cumberland county, N. J., nominated the following candidates for county offices, and adopted resolutions on the Warren case.

Adam Diacout, of Millville, and Abraham Lerner, of Vineland, for members of the Assembly; William Schiner, of Vineland, for County Clerk; W. S. Sheldon, of Millville, for Coroner; George Whiteside, of Vineland, for Freeholder.

The resolutions on the Warren case follow in full: "Whereas our comrade, Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan., has been, and is, the victim of an unjust decision contrary to all precedent rendered by a partial jury and a prejudiced judge—who even admitted he was not sure he was right, or that Warren was guilty; and

"Whereas our comrade, Fred D. Warren, has always been, and is, a fighter for the cause of justice and the oppressed. The fight is not his fight, but the fight of the movement he represents, to better the conditions of the working class as against their exploiters, the capitalist class; and the verdict of the court shows that the courts are only the means or tools to do the bidding of the ruling class; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist party of Cumberland county, do hereby earnestly protest against this prosecution and its aim, and in appreciation of his manly stand against the tools of oligarchy and wealth, we pledge our moral and financial support to the end that we will be able, some day, to realize co-operative commonwealth."

Pauline Newman, secretary of the 26th A. D. of the Socialist party, last night began visiting progressive labor organizations to suggest plans for increasing the circulation and advertising of the Call, thus helping to make the paper self-supporting.

No money will be asked for by Comrade Newman, only aid in getting people to buy and read the Call and patronize its advertisers. Socialists should see that she gets a hearing before all progressive and radical labor organizations.

GUIDE TO THE THEATERS.

ASTOR, 45th street and Broadway, 8:15. W. B. Killingbeck, A. Scott, Postoffice. W. B. Killingbeck, A. Scott. Fifteenth avenue and 6th street. F. Hubschmitt, A. J. Lacombe. Bloomfield Center. S. A. Stodel, J. Gittinger.

WILLIAM AND BROAD. William and Broad. W. B. Killingbeck, H. Greenbaum. Bloomfield and 5th. T. Murphy, J. Robertson.

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THE NEW YORK CALL

A Newspaper for the Workers.

Published daily except Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary.

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CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

For Mayor: Edward F. Cassidy

For Comptroller: W. W. Passage

For President of Board of Aldermen: Victor Buhr

A WALL OF SEPARATION.

At Omaha, Neb., there is just now a strike of the street car employees. According to report the strike is accompanied by the usual fights and disorderly outbreaks, which are due quite as much to the lack of organization and inadequate preparation of the strikers as to their resentment at seeing their places taken by imported strike-breakers and their sense of weakness as against the tremendous power of the street car companies.

But the President of Wall street was to honor the city of Omaha with his presence. Now, the President is known to be a friend of labor, for did he not a few days ago devote a good many words to the praise of the unions and did he not, in the overflowing kindness of his heart, promise them an Injunction Bill that will confer upon the judges by statute the powers they have hitherto been exercising by usurpation?

The President is a friend of labor, no doubt of that. It would therefore not do to offend his sensitive eyes with the sight of strikers struggling to retain their jobs. Accordingly, the prominent business men of Omaha, Neb., to the number of 250, took "decisive action" to preserve order during the President's visit. The newspaper dispatch did not indicate the nature of this decisive action, but presumably it consisted in hiring deputy sheriffs and arming them with guns. The desired result was, no doubt, attained and the miserable spectacle was kept out of the sight of the President.

In reading of this occurrence one cannot fail to be reminded of a similar incident that not so very long ago took place in the capital of the German Empire. The king of England, in his capacity of traveling salesman for the capitalists of his country, was "swinging around the circle" of the European Continent, just as the President of Wall street is now making a tour for the purpose of justifying his past and future actions in the interest of his employers. The king was to be received with great pomp and ceremony by the German emperor. But the German workers resolved upon spoiling the feast of the masters by calling attention to their own sufferings. They arranged for a counter-demonstration of the unemployed.

This was a great annoyance to the master of the most powerful army in existence. He dared not prohibit the demonstration of the working people, though a similar demonstration on a similar occasion in our own country would be sure to be prohibited and suppressed by our Republican-Democratic government. But he ordered the drawing of a strong cordon of soldiers and police around the fashionable quarter of Berlin through which His Britannic Majesty's carriage was to pass.

The king of England was spared the painful sight of a demonstration of the unemployed, to which his own capital is no stranger. The President of the United States was spared the sight of striking workmen fighting for their jobs. The world's slaves were prevented in each case from contaminating the atmosphere in which the world's rulers move.

This was the way of the France of the Bourbons. This is the way of the Russia of the Romanoffs. It is also the way of semi-constitutional and republican governments. There will ever be a wall of separation as long as there are ruling and ruled classes.

COOK AND PEARY.

The bitter quarrel of the two Arctic explorers is significant, but not exceptional.

Every sphere of scientific research and artistic effort is permeated and made disgusting by greed and other sordid motives. This is due to the competitive society in and for which the people of science and art live.

Today Dr. Cook arrives. We are in for it now, until the competitors are done haggling over the prize. In this case the prize includes, besides the plaudits of the crowd, fat receipts for journalistic work.

"Officers scramble for promotion and pray like apes for nuts," wrote Washington during a season of public despair. So it was, is, and shall be in a world in which business rules, for the business mind reflects only primitive animal instincts. Pure love of truth and beauty and service, to have a home in the world, await the death of private property in social utilities.

"LEST WE FORGET."

"Outside of a handful of honest and capable men, they (referring to the Aldermen) are ignorant, supine, rubber stamps, or worse."—Citizens' Union report.

And just four years ago the Citizens' Union refused to nominate a candidate for Mayor because its president had a ferry-boat line to sell to Tammany at current graft rates.

"Ignorant, supine, rubber stamps" in the hands of the party bosses, and the bosses mere stamp handlers in the grasp of the capitalists.

This ought now to be known to all the world. Tammany and the Citizens' Union, corrupt Republican machine and wobbling Independence League—all are but different colors thrown out by the same capitalist priar.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

Editor of The Call:

According to the decision arrived at during the last national convention we are to have another national convention in 1910, chiefly for the purpose of improving and perfecting the program of agitation and organization.

In order to make the work of the coming convention as fruitful as possible, it ought to be, it will be necessary to have our membership to consider in advance the work to be undertaken. Those powers could then be exercised upon their merits. Don't wait until the last moment.

One point which, in my opinion, calls for action is our national committee. I do not mean the committee which was elected at the last convention, but the committee which is now being elected. I think it is a much overrated committee. Its efficiency for promoting any great emergency. Our national committee ought to be in a position to call for action in cases like the Haywood outrage, the Spanish and the Swedish general strike. We should take the field as a party, and any such delay as the taking of the names of the seven members, necessarily, is a waste of time.

It seems to me we should appoint a local quorum at the seat of the party headquarters, providing for emergency powers as indicated above. Those powers could then be exercised whenever the weight and importance of events calls for it. MOSES OPPENHEIMER, New York, Sept. 20, 1909.

INFORMATION WANTED

Editor of The Call:

I wish to take up the study of the hand. I have been to various business schools and they all profess to have the "best" system, consequently I am puzzled to make up my mind. "The Success" system of shorthand, whatever that may mean—in its catalogue, makes heavy claims for itself. I thought it possible that some of your readers who are reporters or expert stenographers might help me out of my present dilemma. FEDERAL, Sept. 20, 1909.

WHAT IS WAGE-SLAVERY?

By Robert Hunter.

I was reading the other day an old pamphlet called "Modern Slavery," written by Lamennais. Lamennais was a Catholic priest of France, about whom there raged a memorable clerical battle.

He was one of the most brilliant men of his time; a fearless Republican and Radical.

His life was spent in a futile effort to convert the Church to broad policies of social and political reform.

In this pamphlet he discusses the question of wage slavery, and asks what many still ask, what is a proletarian?

His answer is that a proletarian is he who possesses nothing and lives solely by his labor. The kind of labor is not important, except that the vast majority of proletarians subsist by manual labor.

The proletarian, he says, without doubt has an immense advantage over the ancient slaves, if one consider his condition abstractly.

The proletarians of today have certain rights. They can dispose of themselves according to their will. They may or may not. In a word, they can will, and this right the law guarantees.

But although their will is free from direct constraint, it is subjected habitually to another sort of constraint—a moral constraint which is often absolute.

THE SWEDISH GENERAL STRIKE.

By JOHN SANDGREN.

Delegate of the Swedish Workers to America.

Since the time of the Swedish miner Engelbrekt, who, about 1440, led the Swedish people in the necessary house-cleaning against the lords who were trying to gain a solid foothold for feudalism in Sweden, there has been no people's movement in that country comparable to the uprising now taking place.

That uprising of medieval times allowed the Swedish nation to pass nearly unscathed through feudalism, the people retaining, at least to some extent, the independent viking character of centuries gone by.

In the same manner the present uprising, the present general strike, denotes the fact that capitalism in its rapid development is incapable of bending the necks of the descendants of the old vikings.

Capitalism, with all that it implies, is sweeping over old Sweden with the violence of a cyclone, but it cannot bend the people down.

The people's movement now progressing in Sweden is one of the preliminary rumblings that forbodes the final social earthquake that is going to put an end to international capitalism. The same kind of rumblings have recently been heard from Russia, Spain and other countries, but they were less distinct than the social typhoon in Sweden. The seismograph—the press—is silent or misleading, because it is being tampered with.

What makes the Swedish revolt so powerful and still so little spectacular is the fact that the Swedes—whether through study during their long northern winter nights or through benefiting from the experience of other people—are conducting this rehearsal for the final battle on lines peaceful almost to exaggeration.

Just as during the cleanout under the leadership of Engelbrekt it was said that no peasant lost even as much as a hen, so now the country of the rough Swedes has been more

THE CLASS STRUGGLE AND THE MISSION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

By LOUIS B. BOUDIN.

The recent discussion in The Call as to the propriety of requiring applicants for membership in our party to subscribe to the doctrine of the class struggle leads me to some reflections as to the nature of that struggle, and the relation of a belief in it to the general body of Socialist doctrine.

The first question that suggests itself is "What do we mean when we say we believe in the class struggle?" Do we "preach" the class struggle as some think we do? Or, do we merely point to it as others say that we content ourselves with doing? Comrade Kelly, in commenting on the statements in The Call of Humphrey B. Campbell and Comrade Hunter, respectively, says (The Call, August 20, 1909):

"Mr Campbell forgets that the class struggle is a fact, and Mr. Hunter wants to lift the class struggle into a principle. Comrade Hunter contends that the difference between Socialists on the one hand and the Fabians, Briand and Burns, on the other, is that the former admit the class struggle, while the latter deny it. In this respect, I think Comrade Hunter is making a mistake. No man in his senses, much less such men as Webb, Shaw, Briand and Burns, can deny the class struggle. I was myself long that it involved the fanning of hatred between class and class; but upon reading the declaration I was called upon to sign, I found no justification for this whatever. On the contrary, I was called upon to recognize the fact of the class struggle—a fact so obvious that no man can deny it unless he is paid to do so.

It all seems very simple. All you have to do is to read what you are asked to sign. And yet, it is really so simple? Wherefore did Comrade Kelly get his "notion that it involved the fanning of hatred between class and class," which kept him long out of the party, and which still keeps so many out of the party, according to the assurance of Mr. Campbell? Is it really true, as Comrade Kelly assures us, that "the Fabians keep out of the Socialist party not because they

deny the class struggle, but because they believe themselves better fitted to the work of permeation and propaganda than to that of political organization?" Comrade Kelly himself tells us in the very next breath that "this, however, did not prevent their contributing to the organization of the Socialist Parliamentary party now doing such effective work in England." The "effective work" that this party does is, of course, political work. So that the Fabians evidently do not consider themselves "out of politics." Why, then, did they not join the Socialist party until the organization of the Socialist Parliamentary party, under which Comrade Kelly evidently means the Labor party? Does not the key to their action lie rather in the fact that the Labor party does not recognize the class struggle as part of its creed, whereas the Social Democratic party, the chief antagonist of the Fabians, which still keeps out of the "Socialist Parliamentary party," makes the class struggle a prominent feature of its platform?

Evidently Comrade Kelly is wrong either when he says that the fact of the class struggle is not denied by any man in his senses, and cannot be denied by anybody unless he is paid to do so, or when he assumes that a mere recognition of the fact of the class struggle, such as that struggle receives from Webb, Shaw, Briand and Burns, according to his assurance, is sufficient to satisfy the Socialist parties. I personally believe that Comrade Kelly is wrong both ways.

It may surprise some of my comrades to hear me say so, but I must reluctantly confess that the fact of the class struggle, at least as I understand it, is not "so obvious that no man can deny it unless he is paid to do so." That there are many who do not see this fact, or at least profess not to see it, cannot be denied. And that they all do it out of corrupt motives is so utterly unscientific and contrary to common experience, that the idea cannot be entertained for a moment. I am sure Comrade Kelly entertains no such idea. The explanation lies in the fact that Comrade Kelly and I

understand entirely different things under the "fact" of the class struggle. Again, the Socialist parties, at least those of them that keep constant to the Marxist teachings, are not satisfied with a mere recognition of the fact of the class struggle, but demand its practical application to the present events. Comrade Kelly is right when he says "Burns and Briand are no longer recognized by the Socialist party, not because they do not believe in the class struggle," but because the party does not believe in their political policies and tactics. Marxist, contrary to common opinion, are the least dogmatic of people imaginable. They do not care a rap about professions of faith. It is all reduced itself to practical questions with them. It is true that they put much stress upon the recognition of certain doctrines, usually dubbed by their opponents "articles of faith," but because recognition of these doctrines in theory, followed out to their logical consequences, leads to certain lines of action in practice. If they were sure of the practice, they would gladly leave the theoretical question alone, as far as party politics are concerned, taking in them only the least which people usually take in abstract theoretical matters, propaganda in the interest of scientific knowledge and logical thinking. It is only because they believe that usually the theoretical position influences the practical action, or is an indication of what road he is going to follow in practice, that they pay so much attention to platform declarations, and enter into those wordy wars which the uninitiated sounds like the theoretical discussion of the medical schoolmen. And here is where Comrade Kelly misses the point in his Burns and Briand affairs. While it is true that these "statesmen" were not disavowed because they did not believe in the class struggle, but because of their practical policies and tactics, it is equally true that their policies and tactics were disavowed because they were incompatible with the policies and tactics imposed upon the leaders of the working class by the true understanding of the status of the class struggle.

(To be continued tomorrow.)

FREE PRESS ANTHOLOGY.

Compiled by Theodore Schroeder. Published by the Free Speech League, 120 Lexington Avenue, and the Free Seeker Publishing Company, 62 West Street, New York.

This important publication in defense of the freedom of speech in this country in recent years, contains a collection of discussion by noted writers, including John Milton, Thomas Locke, Voltaire, Robert Hall, Erasmus, Jeremy Bentham, George Cooper, J. S. Mill, Hazlitt, Spinoza, Lecky, etc. Among the chapters we single out the following: Conics of Toleration and Free Speech; An Explanation Concerning Censorship of Obscenity; by Theodore Post; Robert Buchanan, B. O. Flower, Theodore Schroeder and others; Defenses of Free Sex Discussion; including the cases of Housa, D. M. Bennett; Liberty of Science and Speech for America; and recommend this book for study as propaganda among thinking men.

Charley Loveday—Un-—er—lie—he—Jeweler (assistant)—Bring that tray of metal rings here, Harry, leader.

YOU SLAVES OF THE PEN AND PENCIL.

By JOHN LYONS.

You meek, submissive slaves! Pushers of pencils and pens! Scanning, adding, worrying over figures; jotting down and erasing on books, bills, papers! And you, stenographers, men and women, who catch and transcribe the outpourings of minds wise or vacant! All you office workers, listen!

Your clean collars are welded iron, dirtier than the blouse of a laborer. You are less than he. He is a union man, free of the tyranny of the minor or major boss. True, his dirt is not clean dirt, like yours, but he is a MAN whose dirt clings not to his soul. His union makes him free.

And your nice, genteel hours. You come at nine and leave at five—perhaps. No "perhaps" for your union man. You come many times earlier than nine, and rivet yourself to your chair until your leaving time, and after your leaving time, one, two, four, five hours poring over your books or your files, and then lugging a book or two home to finish up some of the work.

Your clean-collared, submissive slaves, you receive fifty or seventy-five cents for your overtime! While your union brother, though dirtily dressed, demands, and GETS, time and a half for every hour overtime, and double time for holidays. He gets it because backed by the fraternal consciousness of his fellow unionists, he can fight morally and physically.

Did not the manager's or the director's son—a mobbish strippling from college—"starting at the bottom," become in a few months your superior? It's the finest and cheapest bait held out to you, you office workers, "future advancement." See the old men hammering typewriter keys or bent over heavy books. Perhaps they are content with their "future advancement" and are satisfied. So is the dog who receives his master's scraps.

Unionize! You office workers—stenographers, bookkeepers, accountants, clerks. You can form the biggest and strongest union; there are more in your craft than in any other in the country.