

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

The Call



The Weather.

Fair and cool today. Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate north-westerly winds, becoming variable.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONES 2271-2272 WORTH.

2—No. 262.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1909.

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Price Two Cents

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE ONE DAY'S WAGE FUND

By BEN HANFORD.

Monday, Aug. 9.	\$61.25	Received Friday, Sept. 17.	\$40.67
Tuesday, Aug. 10.	91.20	Received Saturday, Sept. 18.	30.10
Wednesday, Aug. 11.	102.13	Received Monday, Sept. 20.	86.10
Thursday, Aug. 12.	110.45	Received Tuesday, Sept. 21.	6.00
Friday, Aug. 13.	117.91	Received Wednesday, Sept. 22.	29.50
Saturday, Aug. 14.	129.67	Received Thursday, Sept. 23.	44.25
Sunday, Aug. 15.	151.00	Received Friday, Sept. 24.	73.53
Monday, Aug. 16.	157.83	Received Saturday, Sept. 25.	25.00
Tuesday, Aug. 17.	141.41	Received Monday, Sept. 27.	37.90
Wednesday, Aug. 18.	39.50	Received Tuesday, Sept. 28.	40.17
Thursday, Aug. 19.	59.93	Received Wednesday, Sept. 29.	14.60
Friday, Aug. 20.	71.32	Received Thursday, Sept. 30.	59.65
Saturday, Aug. 21.	144.05	Received Friday, Oct. 1.	60.57
Sunday, Aug. 22.	74.14	Received Saturday, Oct. 2.	63.94
Monday, Aug. 23.	80.63	Received Sunday, Oct. 3.	72.90
Tuesday, Aug. 24.	100.77	Received Monday, Oct. 4.	100.25
Wednesday, Aug. 25.	77.77	Received Tuesday, Oct. 5.	101.30
Thursday, Aug. 26.	88.21	Received Wednesday, Oct. 6.	104.41
Friday, Aug. 27.	72.50	Received Thursday, Oct. 7.	71.91
Saturday, Aug. 28.	147.20	Received Friday, Oct. 8.	111.30
Sunday, Aug. 29.	42.00	Received Saturday, Oct. 9.	218.36
Monday, Sept. 1.	31.00	Received Sunday, Oct. 10.	162.92
Tuesday, Sept. 2.	66.00	Received Monday, Oct. 11.	740.12
Wednesday, Sept. 3.	49.70	Received Tuesday, Oct. 12.	(Incomplete)
Thursday, Sept. 4.	68.00	Received Wednesday, Oct. 13.	77.70
Friday, Sept. 5.	71.90	Received Thursday, Oct. 14.	77.70
Saturday, Sept. 6.	131.85	Received Friday, Oct. 15.	77.70
Sunday, Sept. 7.	41.78	Received Saturday, Oct. 16.	77.70
Monday, Sept. 8.	101.16	Received Sunday, Oct. 17.	77.70
Tuesday, Sept. 9.	67.58	Received Monday, Oct. 18.	77.70
Wednesday, Sept. 10.	46.85	Received Tuesday, Oct. 19.	77.70
Thursday, Sept. 11.	51.00	Received Wednesday, Oct. 20.	77.70
Friday, Sept. 12.	51.00	Received Thursday, Oct. 21.	77.70
Saturday, Sept. 13.	51.00	Received Friday, Oct. 22.	77.70
Sunday, Sept. 14.	51.00	Received Saturday, Oct. 23.	77.70
Monday, Sept. 15.	51.00	Received Sunday, Oct. 24.	77.70
Tuesday, Sept. 16.	51.00	Received Monday, Oct. 25.	77.70
Wednesday, Sept. 17.	51.00	Received Tuesday, Oct. 26.	77.70
Thursday, Sept. 18.	51.00	Received Wednesday, Oct. 27.	77.70
Friday, Sept. 19.	51.00	Received Thursday, Oct. 28.	77.70
Saturday, Sept. 20.	51.00	Received Friday, Oct. 29.	77.70
Sunday, Sept. 21.	51.00	Received Saturday, Oct. 30.	77.70
Monday, Sept. 22.	51.00	Received Sunday, Oct. 31.	77.70
Tuesday, Sept. 23.	51.00	Received Monday, Nov. 1.	77.70
Wednesday, Sept. 24.	51.00	Received Tuesday, Nov. 2.	77.70
Thursday, Sept. 25.	51.00	Received Wednesday, Nov. 3.	77.70
Friday, Sept. 26.	51.00	Received Thursday, Nov. 4.	77.70
Saturday, Sept. 27.	51.00	Received Friday, Nov. 5.	77.70
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Tuesday, Sept. 30.	51.00	Received Monday, Nov. 8.	77.70
Wednesday, Oct. 1.	51.00	Received Tuesday, Nov. 9.	77.70
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Sunday, Jan. 25.	51.00	Received Saturday, Mar. 3.	77.70
Monday, Jan. 26.	51.00	Received Sunday, Mar. 4.	77.70
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Tuesday, Feb. 24.	51.00	Received Monday, Apr. 2.	77.70
Wednesday, Feb. 25.	51.00	Received Tuesday, Apr. 3.	77.70
Thursday, Feb. 26.	51.00	Received Wednesday, Apr. 4.	77.70
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Tuesday, Mar. 8.	51.00	Received Monday, Apr. 16.	77.70
Wednesday, Mar. 9.	51.00	Received Tuesday, Apr. 17.	77.70
Thursday, Mar. 10.	51.00	Received Wednesday, Apr. 18.	77.70
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Thursday, Mar. 17.	51.00	Received Wednesday, Apr. 25.	77.70
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Saturday, Mar. 19.	51.00	Received Friday, Apr. 27.	77.70
Sunday, Mar. 20.	51.00	Received Saturday, Apr. 28.	77.70
Monday, Mar. 21.	51.00	Received Sunday, Apr. 29.	77.70
Tuesday, Mar. 22.	51.00	Received Monday, Apr. 30.	77.70
Wednesday, Mar. 23.	51.00	Received Tuesday, May 1.	77.70
Thursday, Mar. 24.	51.00	Received Wednesday, May 2.	77.70
Friday, Mar. 25.	51.00	Received Thursday, May 3.	77.70
Saturday, Mar. 26.	51.00	Received Friday, May 4.	77.70
Sunday, Mar. 27.	51.00	Received Saturday, May 5.	77.70
Monday, Mar. 28.	51.00	Received Sunday, May 6.	77.70
Tuesday, Mar. 29.	51.00	Received Monday, May 7.	77.70
Wednesday, Mar. 30.	51.00	Received Tuesday, May 8.	77.70
Thursday, Mar. 31.	51.00	Received Wednesday, May 9.	77.70
Friday, Apr. 1.	51.00	Received Thursday, May 10.	77.70
Saturday, Apr. 2.	51.00	Received Friday, May 11.	77.70
Sunday, Apr. 3.	51.00	Received Saturday,	

NO RATTLESNAKE, SAYS ESPINDOLA

Hiring of Diaz Denies That He is a Moral Leper at Trial of Fornaro.

"Now, Mr. Espindola, have you done more harm in Mexico than a brood of rattlesnakes let loose?"

This was the question with which Assistant District Attorney C. W. Appleton began the examination of Rafael Reyes Espindola in the suit for libel against Carlo De Fornaro before Judge Malone yesterday in Part II. Court of General Sessions.

That he has done so much harm, and a great many other things of a like nature, had been asserted by Fornaro in his book "Diaz: A Year of Mexico," in which some plain facts are given about "the despotic one-man government," and about the Imperialist, a government newspaper, of which Espindola is publisher and editor.

It is for having said this and the other things that Fornaro is sued and the Assistant District Attorney kept enumerating the other things.

The Other Things. "Are you a blackmailer? Are you a pimp?"

Are you a blackmailer? Are you a pimp? Are you a procurer? Are you a libertine? Are you a malicious and shameless one? Are you a pimp? Are you at the head of a pimping gang?

Each of those questions Espindola registered a negative reply. The Assistant District Attorney then offered in evidence the pages of Fornaro's book in which these things are said. He also offered in evidence page 7; he offered in evidence other pages; he offered the cover of the book; he offered the page next to the cover; and he offered the name of the author.

Rafael Reyes Espindola, whom Fornaro charges to be the head of the Diaz organ on which the President is alleged to have spent, by his own confession, \$1,000,000 in the last ten years, is a tall slim, dark, middle-aged man with small eyes, long face and pallid complexion. He winced at all the unpleasant questions have been put to him, and it may be concluded that he was extremely sorry that the court was not in his own country, where he is congressman, the head of the official press, and friend to "Perfidio" Diaz, the President.

Fornaro, in his book, charges that it is Espindola's business to kill all rival papers—those that are against the administration. Fornaro also charges that in one case Espindola went as far as committing forgery in order to destroy a rival. He says: "As the rival newspaper could not be downed by fair means, Espindola had several copies printed, a facsimile, an exact reproduction of the rival paper, the title and all, containing a scurrilous article about Porfirio Diaz, Nationalist editor, with his staff, went to jail."

Charges Not New. It was on this point that George Edwin Joseph, attorney for the defense, stepped in his cross-examination and brought out the facts that Fornaro's charges are merely repetitions of similar charges made in Mexico. "Have you been described by cartoonists as the Trimurti Del Avenir?"

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

THE PROBLEM of securing style, quality and excellent workmanship at a moderate cost is solved by purchasing your Suits and Overcoats from the manufacturer. Our clothing is far superior to any, at HALF THE COST. All garments bear the union label. S. N. WOOD & CO. 84 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 14th ST. NEW YORK.

The Next Issue of The Sunday Call Will Contain a Host of Good Things. Among Them Are: The Beginning of the Serial, "A Confession," By MAXIM GORKY.

or the Trinity of moral leprosy?" he asked. Espindola did not like to answer but had to admit that such was the case. He denied, however, that Diaz gave him money; and that his paper is the government's official organ. He said that he was merely "friendly" to Diaz.

He admitted that articles against him had appeared in Mexican papers, principally Tilm-Tilm (Jingle), and that he never brought any action against them. At this point, to defend his client's sense of honor, the assistant district attorney jumped up and elicited the information that Espindola, in true Spanish heroism, has fought three duels with men who dared say things One of them was wounded.

And you couldn't fight a duel with Fornaro because he was in New York? Appleton asked. But Joseph objected and Judge Malone sustained and what would have happened to Fornaro were he not in New York remained a mystery.

Fornaro on Stand. Fornaro took the stand and said that until several months ago he was connected with the El Dia, a newspaper in Mexico City, and while there waged a campaign against Diaz and his gang, and that his experience in that country induced him to write the book and make the charges for which he is now sued.

Assistant District Attorney Appleton tried to develop the theory that Fornaro had written the book in the hope that the Mexican government would buy the copyright for a large sum of money. Fornaro's cross-examination will continue tomorrow.

In the preliminary remarks to the jury, Joseph asked that the paragraphs in reference to Espindola should be read in connection with the entire book in order to be convinced that the motive was an arraignment of the "despotic one-man government" of Mexico, which is brutally conducted under the guise of a Republic, and not merely a personal attack on one man.

Appleton, in examining the jury, took care that none of them ever lived in Mexico. People outside of the court room concluded that those who had lived there could not possibly be friendly to that government.

The following are serving as jurors in the case: Joseph A. White, Philip Adelson, A. A. Skillman, La Vergue D. Cornfield, Alfred Price, Julius Brann, Octavius T. Weems, Sol. Wolf, K. S. Edwards, Fred Embick, Edward Cullen and Frederick J. Miska.

EVEN IN MEIXCO Socialists of Diaz's Capital Form Organization at Last. MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—That the Socialistic thought in Mexico is at last represented here by an organized body is shown by the following item in the current number of the Mexican Financier:

"A Socialistic organization has at last been established in this city with eleven enthusiastic charter members. Perhaps it is time. We have been singularly free from the ordinary social pests which afflict the average civilized nation; but evidently there is to be no permanent exemption."

JOHN D. AFTER HOOKWORM. Oil Man Gives a Million to Help Make SIGHTS Faster. John D. Rockefeller has given \$1,000,000 to carry on the fight against the hookworm, the so-called "man's bug of the South. His agents in the Standard Oil building, at 26 Broadway, made the announcement yesterday.

The disbursement of the money will rest with a commission of twelve, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member, and on which physicians and representatives of Southern colleges and industrial schools will serve. The idea of going after the hookworm in a scientific manner presented itself to Rockefeller some months ago, and since then he has been making inquiries personally and through his agents as to the feasibility of fighting it.

Archbishop Germain has formed an association of Catholic voters, the object of which is, thus re-established: "We demand the re-establishment of religious peace; first, by a direct entente between the sovereign and the pontiff, or by new legislation acceptable to the latter, and assuring full liberty to the church, and second the re-establishment of complete liberty of education."

The Archbishop says that the situation of French Catholics is intolerable and that they must adopt the attitude of their Irish brethren in the days of Daniel O'Connell, and the German brethren in the "Kulturkampf" of Bismarck's time. M. Doumergue, minister of education, this afternoon issued a circular to school teachers instructing them to disregard the demand of the clergy and Catholic parents for the withdrawal of the text books placed under the ban by the Episcopate. The circular further announces that children who systematically refuse to attend the classes and to use text books regularly approved by the government will be subjected to disciplinary measures.

WAIST MAKERS PUBLISH PAPER. Union Determined to Win Its Fight Against Leiserson and Triangle. The Ladies Waist Makers' Union, wrought up by the brutal treatment received by their members who are on strike against Louis Leiserson, of 25-32 West 17th street, and the Triangle Waist Company, of 23 Washington Place, is determined to carry its fight to a victorious end.

Once a Customer Always a Friend Fraas & Miller The Furniture Center. Broadway, Linden and Quincy Sts. Brooklyn.

Napoleon Beds In an extensive showing, enabling the matching of almost any dresser or chiffonier. While wood beds in general are again much in vogue in up-to-date homes and may be had at prices from \$3.00 up, styles in the Napoleon bed are favored because of their classic lines and adaptability for almost all furnishings. Bed Like Illustration, 27.50. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

CLERKS KEEP SECRETS

Strike Ballots Being Distributed on the Quiet on New Haven R. R. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—The secrecy with which ballots are being distributed among the clerks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, to determine whether the clerks are "willing to proceed to the extent of peacefully withdrawing from the employment until such time as the company sees fit to accede to certain requests" is almost weird.

Though the clerks' committee, of which R. G. Stearns is the chairman, is going ahead with the plan for distributing the strike ballots among more than 2,000 clerks at various points of the system, scarcely a clerk is today willing to admit that he knows of such an action. This is the case, despite the fact that General Manager Higgins of the railroad alleges that the company will make no disclosure against clerks serving on committees.

With the utmost reluctance, however, it was admitted by one in a position to know that the clerks are thoroughly alive to the situation and that unless the company accedes to certain demands there is more than a remote possibility that the 60 per cent of the clerks' membership necessary to institute a walkout will sign the ballots in the affirmative.

No denial was made today that within the next thirty-six hours the chairman of the twenty-three divisions of the clerks' organization will have received consignments of the strike ballots, which they are instructed by the general committee to distribute to the clerks in their jurisdiction.

CHURCH FIGHTS FRANCE

Clergy Wars on Public Schools and Would Capture Elections. PARIS, Oct. 28.—A difficult situation has been created by the French Episcopate's declaration of war against the public schools of France and the open attempt, initiated by Archbishop Germain, of Toulouse, to rally the Catholic voters at the general elections of 1910 in support of candidates committed to the defence of church interests.

Archbishop Germain has formed an association of Catholic voters, the object of which is, thus re-established: "We demand the re-establishment of religious peace; first, by a direct entente between the sovereign and the pontiff, or by new legislation acceptable to the latter, and assuring full liberty to the church, and second the re-establishment of complete liberty of education."

James Murphy, who registered illegally from 4 Chatham square, which is in the Second election district of the Third Assembly district, was sentenced by Judge Rosalby in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to serve not less than two and not more than four years in Sing Sing. Murphy had pleaded guilty.

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON AND THE ONE DAY'S WAGE FUND

(Continued from page 1.)

Revolutionary War George Washington was retreating, or "falling back." It seemed that when he was not retreating he was just plain running away, and usually he had to be right quick about it (more than once as might be he and his thousands of men. To a great extent he had the identical complaint that afflicts The Call today—lack of money. He wanted to fight, but as General of the Revolutionary Army he put in most of his time trying to raise the wind financially, and he was compelled to do many a brave stunt in the way of begging, borrowing and stealing. After seven years of begging and running he finally made a good fight and won a victory, and the people of America and the world took their place one step higher on the road to civilization.

So shall it be with The Call. It is a struggle. It is no task for pink tea folk to play with. It is to beg, to borrow, to scrimp, to give battle for all you've got in you. And to WIN. The work will not savor of a social function of the elite. If you haven't got nerve enough to bite a piece out of a bulldog, keep out of it. It's going to be the hardest, holiest, fightingest, grandest sort of scrap that ever was. But when it's over, the bulletin board will bear the legend that "THE CALL WINS." And the victory will mark a clear advance in humanity's progress. And you'll be glad to have your name there along with the others whose glorious battles won have brought peace to the world.

Tomorrow you get the last installment of the Wage Fund. THE SOUVENIR EDITION appears Sunday October 31. Do not miss it. If The Call has not your address, send it at once.

UNION PIES IN DEMAND

Co-Operative Bakery on Third Avenue Great Success—Outlook Bright. The strike of the pie bakers and pie salesmen is in full swing, and the outlook is exceedingly bright, as the co-operative bakery opened by the union at 11 Third Avenue is a great success, and plans are now being perfected for the opening of another co-operative bakery.

John J. Bealin, of the Bureau of Arbitration, visited the union officers yesterday and tried to persuade the union to withdraw its demands, but the union men refused to accept the services of the capitalistic arbitrator, and decided to continue their fight until they win.

The union now has seventeen wagons out selling pies to satisfy the demand for union-made pies, and when the second co-operative bakery is opened they expect to put many more wagons out.

Peter Wallenstein, president, and George Gielts and John Schutt, secretary of the Pie Salesmen's Union, are now at work looking for a location for the second co-operative bakery and devising ways and means.

The pie salesmen, who are out on a sympathetic strike with the pie bakers, are determined to stand with their fellows until the strike is won.

CITY WATER CUT OFF

Brooklyn Supply Lowered Because Municipality Fails to Pay Up. Silas W. Titus has for some years been operating two pumping stations and supplying the residents of the Borough of Brooklyn with water.

One of these stations is at Janeco, which is in Queens County, but just outside the city line, and the other is at Fourth Avenue and 6th Street, Brooklyn.

Titus has not been paid by the city for a year for his work at Janeco or work on Fourth Avenue for two months, and the city owes him about \$100,000.

Last night he shut down both pumping stations, and there is likely to be a scarcity of water in Brooklyn unless matters are fixed today.

The loss to the city in revenue for his water is about \$1,700 a day.

PASSAIC BOSSES SIGN UP

After debating for five hours with the journeyman painters in their headquarters, Schwartz's Hall in Montebello street, Passaic, N. J., eight Hebrew master painters signed the agreement prepared by the members of Passaic Local No. 668, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

WHITNEY PAYS \$25 FINE

Payne Whitney was fined \$25 yesterday by Justice of the Peace Weeks at Mineola for violating the speed law. He was arrested on Sunday night as he was speeding near Manhasset. When arraigned Mr. Whitney pleaded guilty, paid his fine smilingly, and said he would hereafter try to keep within the speed limit.

Blankets and Comfortables including the cheaper kind that are good to the most luxurious and softest, at prices that mean great savings. Men's Furnishings. Ladies' Furnishings. Infants' Outfittings. Lace Curtains. New Lace Curtains for the windows? If you are thinking of getting them, let us show you our assortment. Inexpensive ones as well as elaborate Parlor Curtains. Save Our 4 Per Cent Discount Coupons.

P. BARON 2066 3d Ave., near 113th St. Astonishing Suit Bargains for one week only. We lead in low prices because we manufacture all our own garments. We sell at prices way below what downtown stores quote—and guarantee our workmanship, the material we use, and the fit. Suit like cut for ladies or misses—our special designs—material of the highest grade. This suit sells downtown \$16.00 for \$25.00. Our price..... \$16.00. 2066 3d Ave. Near 113th St.

The Blyn Shoe Fashion's Favored Footwear. Is shown at flood tide in our Nine Best Stores. The greatest number of entirely new designs we have ever invited you to see are gathered here for this season. Beautiful effects in smart designs for women, substantial and dressy shoes for men, sensible and sturdy shoes for children—the right leathers and lasts—and the right prices for everybody. Style No. 892: Ladies' patent Boot, with black and brown cloth tops, also in gun metal with dark gray tops; one of the most popular shoes of the season. Style No. 1786 1/2 Children's & Misses' High cut button Boot, in gun metal, patent and kid; also in lace style. One of the substantial, reliable styles of our standard quality shoes, at small cost. \$3. 6 to 11, \$1.35; 1 1/2 to 2, \$1.00; 2 1/2 to 6, \$2.00. Nine Best Stores—Shoes in Every Grade. EAST SIDE: 34 Ave. & 122d St. 34 Ave., 86th & 87th Sts. 34 Av., 150th & 151st Streets. BOWERY, near BROADWAY Street. WEST SIDE: 64 Ave. and 27th St. 8th Ave., 30th & 40th Sts. BROOKLYN STORES: Broadway, bet. Park & Elmy St. Fulton St., opp. A. & B. B'way, at Green St. FACTORIES: 511 to 519 East 2nd St.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 28.—Four negroes were lynched in Kenney county, Miss., this morning after they had murdered an Assyrian peddler named Kahn. Buy of Call advertisers. Make every dollar you spend support The Call.

THE ANCIENT LOWLY History of the Ancient Working People from the Earliest Known Period to the Adoption of Christianity by Constantine. By C. Osborne Ward. Sixth edition just ready. Cloth, two volumes, \$4.00. For thirty days we will send this complete work free of charge prepaid to any one remitting \$4.00 for the International Socialist Review, four years to our name or one year to four NEW names. Monthly, illustrated, 100 pages, single copies, 10c; catalog of socialist books free.

SHERIFF KILLS SELF. BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Dependent at the recent death of a brother, Deputy Sheriff Charles E. Blych committed suicide today in the Sheriff's office, at the courthouse.

Sure Winner A Haas-Made Suit or Overcoat is a sure winner. Our Platform: Maximum of Value for the minimum price. Come in and let's talk Suit, Politics. You will vote for a Haas Suit or Overcoat after you have investigated. \$16 and up. I. HAAS & CO., NEW YORK STORES: 105-107 NASSAU ST., 70-76 CHAMBERS ST., Near Ann St. A Step from Broadway. WASHINGTON, D. C. STORE: 1811 PENN. AVE. N.W. Samples and Book of Fashions Upon Request.

UNION LABEL GOODS The 441st Way of The Call and our Ad WAITERS' OUTFITS—EVERYTHING FOR WAITERS Call Here For Call Purchasers' Cards, Free Also for your Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fajamas, Hose, Gloves, Suspenders, Sweaters, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Rubber Shoes and all Men's Furnishings. Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits \$11.50 to \$19.00. Skirts, \$2.35 to \$7.00. Corsets, Shiftwaists, Sweaters, Underwear, Gloves, Hose and all Ladies' Furnishings. Absolutely reliable Price and Quality or return. 40 AND 42-44 AVENUE, NE. 16TH ST. SIG. KLEIN. MISS ANNE I. SHERIFF, I. GOODMAN, I. WARTZ. N. Y. TEL. 408 STUYVESANT.

SUFFRAGETTES TRY TO DESTROY BALLOT

British Militants Make Vigorous Protest Against Exclusion From Right of Franchise.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Alice Chapin suffragette, at the Bermondsey by-election today smashed a bottle containing corrosive acid upon a ballot box. Her intention evidently was to destroy the ballots in the box as a protest against the exclusion of women from the right of franchise. What she accomplished was the painful burning of some of the election officers and her own arrest.

Slipping into one of the booths where perhaps a thousand ballot had been deposited, Mrs. Chapin drew quickly from under her cloak a bottle in which ink had been mixed with a corrosive acid, and before she could be stopped, hurled the bottle upon the box. It broke into many pieces, and the flying acid splashed upon the election officers. A number of these were so severely injured as to require medical attention.

About the same time a similar attempt was made at another booth by a young girl who wore the suffragette colors. In the latter instance little damage was done beyond the burning of the finger tips of the election officials, who removed the bits of broken glass.

Later, in an interview, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who is now in America, while deploring the wounding of the officials, asserted with much emphasis:

"It is the government that is responsible. It is the government that drives women to these acts."

Attack Deliberately Planned.

It appears that today's violence was planned by the Women's Freedom League, the members of which glory in what was done. They were members of this same league who picketed the House of Commons for fifteen weeks. The league's secretary is Mrs. Edith Hon. Martyn. In an interview following the attack upon the ballot boxes, Mrs. Martyn said:

"We thought that as Premier Asquith has not shown himself amenable to our requests, the time had come to take more active measures. Our plans were thought out most carefully and we found delight in the opportunity to carry them out on the anniversary of the 'grille protest' in the House of Commons which was perpetrated by the Women's Freedom League. Our object this morning was to invalidate the election. We had formed various plans and the others would have been tried during the day had this one failed."

On October 25, 1909, a suffragette demonstration was made in the ladies'

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
N. E. Cor. 53d St. & Ave. A. N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
We handle all union made merchandise.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION
UNION STAMP
Factory No.

NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, 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!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
240 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

UNION MADE SHOES. UNION MADE SHOES.

CALL READERS TAKE NOTICE

WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WE HAVE.

MEADE SHOE COMPANY
102-104 Myrtle Ave., Cor. Bridge St., BROOKLYN
BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE.

Entertainment and Ball
For the Benefit of

THE NEW YORK CALL and
NEW YORKER VOLKSZEITUNG

By the Joint Executive Board of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union on Saturday, November 13, 1909, at

NEW SOKOL HALL, East 72d Street.
TICKETS, 15c. HAT CHECKS, 10c.

galleries during a sitting of the House of Commons. When attendants sought to empty the galleries they found that two suffragettes had firmly chained themselves to the grille or lattice from behind which feminine eyes must view the proceedings of the House. For a time the two voluntary prisoners resisted the efforts made to remove them.

Mrs. Pankhurst Greatly Interested.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—Seated in the midst of a committee of prominent Connecticut suffragists in the dining room of a local hotel, where she was tendered a dinner, Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the English suffragist leader, today showed un concealed interest when shown a dispatch from London telling of the measures used by Mrs. Alice Chapin to destroy the election booth at the Bermondsey election.

"No," said Mrs. Pankhurst, emphatically. "I would not say that I am delighted with Mrs. Chapin's methods, but I cannot say that her action was not justified. If it were not for the methods the men used in excluding her from her rights at the polls, I have not the slightest doubt that she would never have resorted to such an extremity."

"Do you think any woman is justified in burning election officers with acid, just to gain her end?" Mrs. Pankhurst was asked.

"I cannot say," she replied, "but I am positive she did not do more than men would do if they had been in her place and found that the polls were closed to them for voting. I must say the case is most interesting and I shall watch its developments with the utmost pleasure."

When Mrs. Pankhurst used "pleasure" in place of other milder words, the suffragists at the table with her, looked at her as if for an explanation.

"I mean just what I said," said Mrs. Pankhurst. "Yes, by all means."

Mrs. Pankhurst declared that the case was the first of its kind on record, and that it would undoubtedly prove of great interest to the workers in England. She refused to say whether she was of the opinion that such methods as those used by Mrs. Chapin were really a detriment or a drawback to the eventual success of the cause.

GLADSTONE "REGRETS"

Home Secretary Sorry That Hose Was Played on Suffragette.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Replying to a question by Keir Hardie, Labor member and a strong defender of the rights of suffragette prisoners, Home Secretary Gladstone admitted in the House of Commons today that the report of a visiting committee showed that the fire hose had been played upon a suffragette prisoner who had barred out the wardens from her cell. In this case the hose was brought to the window of the cell and directed at the suffragette, who had persistently refused to open the door.

Gladstone said he deeply regretted the circumstance and ordered an immediate inquiry. On learning of the facts, he said, he ordered the release of the prisoner, and this had been done.

ELIOT IN HAT CASE

His Definition of a Scab Is Recalled in Hartford Trial.

HARTFORD, Oct. 28.—The characterization by former President Eliot of Harvard, of a scab as "a good type of modern hero," made before the Economic Club of Boston, in 1901, was referred to today in the suit of Loewe & Co. and others against Martin Lawlor, secretary of the United Hatters of North America, and others. Counsel for the plaintiffs was reading the Federation's account of a convention which acted with reference to Dr. Eliot's expressed views. The motion had been made and lost to strike out the words "foremost university," referring to Harvard, and to substitute "prominent," whereupon a second amendment was made to characterize it as "degenerate"—but this was lost.

10,000 MINERS OUT

German Workers Recent Discharge of Socialist Comrades.

EISELEBEN, Germany, Oct. 28.—A strike has been declared here by 10,000 copper and lignite miners, because the mine owner dismissed forty-five men who had joined the Socialist party.

It is expected that the strike will spread and that at least 20,000 miners will be involved.

Troops have been guarding the mines for several days, although there is no indication of trouble.

BRITTON MUST SURRENDER.

District Attorney Clarke of Kings County last evening notified counsel for Colonel Britton the convicted Brooklyn banker, who is at liberty through a peculiar legal turn, while Schroeder, who was convicted with him, is locked up, that unless Britton put in an appearance today he would take action to have the \$5,000 bail forfeited and have Britton adjudged a fugitive from justice.

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

Notice to the Members:

On account of next Friday being a few days before election and most of the comrades occupied with campaign work, the board of management decided to postpone the monthly meeting to November. The members of the Association will receive due notice of the date and place when the next meeting is to be held.

Board of Management W. C. P. A.
J. GERBER, Secretary.
W. W. PASSAGE, President.

TAMMANY ISSUES FAKE LABOR PAPER

"National Industrial News" Appears With All the Earmarks of Capitalistic Politicians.

That the capitalist politicians in their scramble for offices resort to many very strange and mystifying tricks to befuddle the minds of the workers, and that one of their favorite tricks is the launching of newspapers, so-called labor papers, to catch the eye and stuff the heads of trade unionists with clap-trap in order to secure their votes, has been again proven during this campaign by the appearance of several fly-by-night sheets.

Edward F. Cassidy, Socialist candidate for Mayor, brought a copy of an unknown sheet called The National Industrial News into The Call office yesterday and asked whether the paper had ever been seen by any one on the staff. No one had ever seen the sheet, and a reporter was sent out to find out what the sheet is and who owns it.

The office of William Delahanty, editor of The National Industrial News, at 96 Barclay street, was visited several times but the reporter failed to see Delahanty, who is evidently a fly-by-night editor.

The masthead of the sheet proclaims to the world that the issue of October 23, is No. 20 of Vol. 33, which would make the sheet anywhere from sixteen to thirty-two years of age. Rather a mature sheet, one would gather, but an examination of the editorial page reveals the fact that although The National Industrial News is published weekly, the business office and press rooms being located at 96 Church street, northwest corner of Barclay, no mention is made of the location of the editorial room, nor is there a second-class postal entry on the sheet. It is modestly announced, however, that the subscription rate is one dollar a year.

Ownership Is a Mystery.

The ownership of the sheet is veiled in deep and impenetrable mystery. Delahanty, who could not be found in the office of the sheet yesterday, had left a phone number for those who called for him, and over the telephone he told a reporter of The Call that he was "very largely" the owner of the sheet.

Delahanty was highly indignant when asked whether the sheet was not owned by Tammany, and vouchsafed the information that he would be glad to talk about the sheet after Monday, Tuesday is election day. Need more be said?

The front page of the issue in hand contains two leading articles, which bear all the earmarks of Tammany press dope, one on George Gordon Battle, the labor-hating candidate for District Attorney, the other on Judge Gaynor, and a lot of "boiler plate" trade union news. The inner pages contain boasts for R. R. Moore and John Calvin, candidates for Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen, respectively, on the Tammany ticket, and some stale "boiler plate" labor news.

Herman Robinson, organizer of the American Federation of Labor and secretary of the Central Federation of Union, yesterday told a reporter of The Call that he did not know anything about the sheet; that he did not recall ever having seen the National Industrial News.

COURT GIVES INDICTED BANKER LIBERTY UNDER GOVERNMENT SURVEILLANCE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—John R. Walsh, whose conviction of misuse of the funds of the Chicago National Bank was recently affirmed by the United States Appellate Court, may remain at liberty under bonds pending an attempt to appeal his case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

After the Court of Appeals had announced its decision the attorneys representing the Walsh holdings and the guarantors on the note of \$7,000,000 now outstanding, interest on which is due today, held a conference. No statement of progress was given out, and evasive answers were made to questions concerning what had been accomplished.

The decision making this possible was rendered in the Appellate Court today when Judge Grosscup denied the petition of the government to have the Walsh bond of \$50,000 cancelled. Walsh, hitherto allowed to travel about the country, must now, however, remain in Chicago.

ITALIAN FREE MASONS TO TRY ROME'S EXECUTIVE FOR VIOLATING CHARTER.

ROME, Oct. 28.—It is reported that the Free Masons intend to bring Mayor Nathan, the Radical Mayor of Rome, to trial. Nathan was formerly grand master of the order. He accepted the invitation of King Victor to visit Raconigi during the Czar's call there and thereby incurred criticism from members of his party.

After the Czar left for home it was discovered that Nathan was the only person who had not been decorated by the Russian monarch. This was due to Nathan's refusal of a decoration because he was afraid of the opposition majority in the municipal council, which is made up of Socialists and Radicals.

It is these members who have provoked the Masonic trial, which is likely to end in a reprimand.

NO CELL FOR WALSH

Court Gives Indicted Banker Liberty Under Government Surveillance.

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BERNHARD MERCHANT TAILOR

148 East 125th Street, Between 2d and Lexington Av., New York.

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS.

Fall and Winter

We've shown many a skeptic that we can make a SUIT or OVER-COAT, the quality of most \$30 clothes, for \$15

Trousers to Order at \$4.00.

Open Every Evening.

CZAR BUTCHERS 447 IN NINE MONTHS

Official Records Show That Many "Politicians" Executed Out of 1,038 Condemned.

ST. PETERSBURG, via EYDT-KUHNER, Oct. 28.—One thousand and thirty-eight persons were condemned to death throughout European Russia during the first nine months of the present year and 447 of them were executed, according to official figures made public today. No attempt was made by the government to conceal the figures, but such comment as gives them their real significance would certainly not be passed by the censorship, and even to offer it for transmission might be dangerous.

Were the number of condemnations only those of ordinary criminals, the larger number would suggest no more than a condition of extraordinary lawlessness throughout the Czar's dominion. The fact is that capital punishment is never inflicted in Russia by the civil courts, and that even the most brutal murderers escape with terms in Siberia.

The 447 persons who suffered death were therefore political offenders, who were tried before military instead of civil tribunals for the express purpose of making their execution possible.

Unofficial but absolutely trustworthy information shows that since September 30 the number of condemnations has increased rapidly, and that in the past three weeks the country is averaging seven daily, of which half are executed.

AFTER MAYOR NATHAN

Italian Free Masons to Try Rome's Executive for Violating Charter.

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It is these members who have provoked the Masonic trial, which is likely to end in a reprimand.

WOMEN AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Big Suffrage Convention Tonight—Hundreds of Delegates.

Arrangements for the Greater New York Women Suffrage Convention, to be held in Carnegie Hall this evening, were completed yesterday. Mrs. Frederick Nathan will preside, and the platform will be presented by Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Among other speakers will be Mrs. Anna Spencer Garland, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Miss Catherine Blake, Miss Grace Strachan, Miss Crystal Eastman, Miss Hilda Stenson and Miss Margaret Chandler Aldrich.

There have been meetings in fifty Assembly districts of Greater New York, each of which elected eighteen delegates to the convention. Delegates will occupy the main floor of the hall, and the two upper balconies will be free. Tickets for the free seats can be obtained at the Hotel Martha Washington.

LIBERATED 'SLAVES' TELL OF BRUTALITY

Boys Slugged, Imprisoned and Seared With Hot Iron in Disciplinary School, Say Lads.

The committee appointed to inquire into the alleged mismanagement of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School concluded its work yesterday, and a report will be made to the state authorities in Albany.

The shadow of the school will fall no more across the lives of John Nash and William Schroeder, the two youths who on Tuesday were called to give testimony before the investigating committee of the Board of Charities, at 287 Fourth avenue, for, at the instance of that body, they were Wednesday discharged from the custody of that institution by President Bennett.

Nash, who is a prepossessing young man of twenty, of genial good manners and pleasant step Wednesday night at the Catholic Home Society, and Schroeder at the State Charities Aid Society.

Nash, though grossly ignorant of things of the outside world, is nevertheless, a musician of remarkable ability, and has been leader of the school band for the past six years, while Schroeder, equally ignorant, is a painter of considerable skill and ability, who, for the last seven years, has attended to the printing of the school, and even got out the last annual report alone and unaided, although he says he never received a penny in wages for the service he rendered during the long period of his incarceration.

When liberated both boys cried like babies, as the disciplinary school is the only home they have ever known.

Hesitating, quivering, puzzled, the boys gazed around on the things of the outside world in amazement and embarrassment and with eyes looked every question they dare not ask. Trolley cars, automobiles and even such a thing as the recent Hudson-Fulton celebration were to them both mysterious and still unheard-of wonders.

With astonishing indifference they related the horrors of the "Star Spangled Banner" punishment they declared is administered in the institution to the bad boys, who, they said, were forced to kneel and take a thrashing with bamboo canes till their backs resembled in appearance the stars and stripes of the land of the free.

The only thing in the line of punishment they considered unusually cruel was a case where one boy was seared by a hot iron until he looked like a branded slave.

Without the least emotion they each told of the punishment of the so-called "guard house," where, they said, boys were imprisoned in a dimly lighted, vaultlike room and slept on a filthy mattress on a stone floor, with rats sometimes as big as a small cat. When asked how long these boys were kept in this place, they replied with almost an uncanny quiet that the boys were kept there sometimes for ten weeks and that a crust of bread and a glass of water were the only meals they received each day.

But the building is to be torn down and blotted out forever.

TWO TRAPPED IN FIRE

Many Thrilling Rescues in Tenement Blaze—Some Victims in Believable.

Jammed between the iron bars of a window of their apartment through which they had vainly endeavored to force themselves in a frenzied effort to escape, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pledt were found early yesterday in the ruins of a disastrous and fatal incendiary fire in 203 East 15th street, in which fifteen persons were injured, scores of thrilling rescues made and a man and his wife blown by a back draught from a window sill on the top floor to the street while firemen were ascending a ladder to rescue them.

Another man, John Billings, who sat on a sill waiting for the firemen to rescue him, was rendered unconscious by a cloud of smoke that whirled out of the window. As he lost consciousness his grip on the sill relaxed. He tumbled to the street, and is dying in Bellevue Hospital.

Not one tenant of the burning structure was able to escape down the stairs, because it was at the bottom of the first flight that the fire started. When the fire was discovered the entire ground floor was ablaze, but the tenants sleeping above knew nothing of it.

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LIBERATED 'SLAVES' TELL OF BRUTALITY

Boys Slugged, Imprisoned and Seared With Hot Iron in Disciplinary School, Say Lads.

The committee appointed to inquire into the alleged mismanagement of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School concluded its work yesterday, and a report will be made to the state authorities in Albany.

The shadow of the school will fall no more across the lives of John Nash and William Schroeder, the two youths who on Tuesday were called to give testimony before the investigating committee of the Board of Charities, at 287 Fourth avenue, for, at the instance of that body, they were Wednesday discharged from the custody of that institution by President Bennett.

Nash, who is a prepossessing young man of twenty, of genial good manners and pleasant step Wednesday night at the Catholic Home Society, and Schroeder at the State Charities Aid Society.

Nash, though grossly ignorant of things of the outside world, is nevertheless, a musician of remarkable ability, and has been leader of the school band for the past six years, while Schroeder, equally ignorant, is a painter of considerable skill and ability, who, for the last seven years, has attended to the printing of the school, and even got out the last annual report alone and unaided, although he says he never received a penny in wages for the service he rendered during the long period of his incarceration.

When liberated both boys cried like babies, as the disciplinary school is the only home they have ever known.

Hesitating, quivering, puzzled, the boys gazed around on the things of the outside world in amazement and embarrassment and with eyes looked every question they dare not ask. Trolley cars, automobiles and even such a thing as the recent Hudson-Fulton celebration were to them both mysterious and still unheard-of wonders.

With astonishing indifference they related the horrors of the "Star Spangled Banner" punishment they declared is administered in the institution to the bad boys, who, they said, were forced to kneel and take a thrashing with bamboo canes till their backs resembled in appearance the stars and stripes of the land of the free.

The only thing in the line of punishment they considered unusually cruel was a case where one boy was seared by a hot iron until he looked like a branded slave.

Without the least emotion they each told of the punishment of the so-called "guard house," where, they said, boys were imprisoned in a dimly lighted, vaultlike room and slept on a filthy mattress on a stone floor, with rats sometimes as big as a small cat. When asked how long these boys were kept in this place, they replied with almost an uncanny quiet that the boys were kept there sometimes for ten weeks and that a crust of bread and a glass of water were the only meals they received each day.

But the building is to be torn down and blotted out forever.

TWO TRAPPED IN FIRE

Many Thrilling Rescues in Tenement Blaze—Some Victims in Believable.

Jammed between the iron bars of a window of their apartment through which they had vainly endeavored to force themselves in a frenzied effort to escape, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pledt were found early yesterday in the ruins of a disastrous and fatal incendiary fire in 203 East 15th street, in which fifteen persons were injured, scores of thrilling rescues made and a man and his wife blown by a back draught from a window sill on the top floor to the street while firemen were ascending a ladder to rescue them.

Another man, John Billings, who sat on a sill waiting for the firemen to rescue him, was rendered unconscious by a cloud of smoke that whirled out of the window. As he lost consciousness his grip on the sill relaxed. He tumbled to the street, and is dying in Bellevue Hospital.

Not one tenant of the burning structure was able to escape down the stairs, because it was at the bottom of the first flight that the fire started. When the fire was discovered the entire ground floor was ablaze, but the tenants sleeping above knew nothing of it.

WOMEN AT CARNEGIE HALL.

Big Suffrage Convention Tonight—Hundreds of Delegates.

Arrangements for the Greater New York Women Suffrage Convention, to be held in Carnegie Hall this evening, were completed yesterday. Mrs. Frederick Nathan will preside, and the platform will be presented by Mrs. Clarence Mackay. Among other speakers will be Mrs. Anna Spencer Garland, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Miss Catherine Blake, Miss Grace Strachan, Miss Crystal Eastman, Miss Hilda Stenson and Miss Margaret Chandler Aldrich.

There have been meetings in fifty Assembly districts of Greater New York, each of which elected eighteen delegates to the convention. Delegates will occupy the main floor of the hall, and the two upper balconies will be free. Tickets for the free seats can be obtained at the Hotel Martha Washington.

CIRCULATION IS THE LIFE OF THIS PAPER.

Each NEW reader means not only an additional income, but also a more powerful and more far-reaching organ of Organized Labor. Secure at least one new reader this week.

JAMES R. KEANE & CO.

Special Sale High-Grade Dining Room Furniture

Keane quality and Keane value mean the greatest economy possible. If you have articles to buy for your Thanksgiving festivities you should bear this in mind. Our displays are one of the most extensive in the city.

China Closets. Side-boards. Tables. Chairs. Serving Tables. Rugs. Carpets. Pictures. China-ware. Draperies. Curtains. Etc.

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HURLED TO STREET

Breaking of Rope on Gravel Hoist Sends Workman to Hospital.

Thrown as from a catapult, William L. Prince, nineteen years old, of 606 West 46th street, Manhattan, a laborer employed on the roof of a three-story building at 35 Green lane, Brooklyn, shot into the street shortly before noon yesterday. Prince was helping hoist gravel to the roof. A long beam projected over the roof edge, and a rope, by which the gravel was hoisted ran through a pulley at the end. Prince was standing straddled on the inside end when suddenly the fastening gave way. As the beam toppled to the street the inside end flew up, catching Prince and throwing him twenty feet into the air and out to the street.

When workmen reached him he was unconscious. Dr. Gulne, of the Cumberland Street Hospital, examined him and found his right leg and right arm fractured. He was taken to the hospital.

PH HERRSCHAF

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Telephone Orchard 3295.

MASS MEETING

Under auspices of 22d A. D., New York, Saturday, October 30, '09, at 8 P. M. IN LABOR TEMPLE, 243 E. 84th St., N. Y. City.

Speakers: JOSEPH WANNHOPE, FRED PAULFITCH (CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY), EDWARD F. CAMBIDY (SOCIALIST CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR) AND LUDWIG LOBE, GERMAN.

MUSIC. ALGERNON LEE WILL PRESIDE.

ADMISSION FREE.

1884—1909

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND of the United States of America.

Monster Jubilee Celebration

25th Anniversary of the United Branches of Manhattan Borough.

At GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Ave., 43d to 44th St.

ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1909

The program consists of vocal and instrumental concert.

Concert begins at 3 P. M. sharp. Doors open at 3 P. M.

Entertainment by first-class artists of the Actors' Protective Union in their various character sketches. Ball.

Tickets, in advance, 25 cents a person, including Hot Check. At the door, 35 cents. Tickets to be had from all members and at the Labor Temple.

CLOTHIERS—Brooklyn. CLOTHIERS—Brooklyn.

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Come to us and we will show you an immense assortment of high grade clothing at surprising low prices. Investigation will convince you that we will save you time and money.

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MOST RELIABLE MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS
160-162 PARK ROW Near Pearl Street
Phone 4523 Worth.

SPORTS

WILL MEET TODAY

Johnson and Jeffries Seem Ready to Sign Articles at Once.

Jack Johnson, modestly dressed and with a hickory-nut diamond gleaming from his shirt, arrived in New York at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning from Chicago. The first declaration he made was that he intended to see Jeffries right away and was hopeful of arranging articles for a fight before the day was over. "I will insist on only one point," "Ed Arthur" said, "and that is there shall be a division of the purse, with both a winner's and loser's end. Jeffries can name the percentages."

Johnson was accompanied by George Little, his manager, who, also, stated that his pugilistic charge was anxious to sign up with Jeffries. "He won't put a thing in the way of an immediate agreement," Little said. "If Jeffries is as ready as we are, it oughtn't to take more than half an hour to draw up the articles."

A big crowd was at the Grand Central station to greet the dusky champion, though it was not so large as that which turned out when Jack returned from Australia. There was also an utter absence of cheering yesterday.

Johnson was taken in charge by "Bery" Wilkins, a negro who has an establishment on 35th street, near Eighth avenue. An automobile awaited the party and the police had to sweep the crowd in Park avenue before Johnson and his escort could reach the machine.

The lack of enthusiasm was explained by an organical negro, who declared that Johnson "didn't loosen up as much as we thought he ought to when he was here the last time."

Johnson and Little, James J. Jeffries and his manager, Sam Berger, agreed during the afternoon to meet in 410 West Albany at 3 o'clock today to discuss a fight for the heavy-weight championship of the world. This was decided on following a conference between Berger and Little. Inasmuch as all hands declare that they are willing and anxious to fight and will not haggle over terms, it is generally believed that the articles of agreement will be fully determined on at today's meeting, although the actual signing of them may be left until the men meet outside of the state, as the law of New York makes it a felony to arrange for a prize fight, no matter where held.

Up at Cooper's yesterday Jeffries worked out for one hour and forty-two minutes without a let up. He used all of the appliances in the "gym" and the few spectators on hand declared that he looked in every respect like the Jeffries of old. While he was being rubbed down he was told that Little was at the hotel waiting for him.

"All right," Jeffries said, "let him wait. We will not get together until tomorrow afternoon, and he and Berger can discuss things all right without me."

SQUIRES STOWED AWAY.

Poor old Bill Squires has just received another knockout. This time it was Lang—the one to hand out the whip yallop with which Squires is so familiar. It took twenty rounds to do the trick, and Lang is now hailed as the champion heavyweight of Australia. Squires was stowed away in Melbourne the other day, and is now regarded as a back number in the Antipodes. Squires was knocked out three times by Burns, who stopped Lang in six rounds. Johnson also put Lang away in nine, which would seem to indicate that the Australian heavyweight standard is far below the average.

TWO BOUTS TONIGHT.

Low Power, a very promising lightweight, will meet Johnny Frayne, who recently stopped Young Corbett, in a twenty round bout at the Mission A. C. San Francisco, tonight. Harold Tommy Murphy has accepted an offer to meet the winner at the same club on November 6. Tomorrow night Joe Jeannette, the colored heavyweight of this city, will hook up for twenty rounds with Al Kublah, the Michigan Giant, in Paris, France. This will be Kublah's first appearance on the other side. Jeannette at his best should have no trouble in beating him on scientific points.

CYCLONE JOHNNY WON'T FIGHT.

After challenging all the crack heavyweights Cyclone Johnny Thompson has put out of his ten round bout with Packer McFarland, scheduled for Monday at Kansas City. Thompson says he cannot fill the engagement because of an injury to his leg. He is in Chicago, where fight critics insist that there is nothing the matter with him. McFarland will probably cross the cyclone off the list for all time.

Albert Rosen's Market 325 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

For Saturday Any Kind of Steak or Prime Roast Beef 12 1/2c per lb. Fresh Killed Chicken 12 1/2c per lb.

S. CASSELL'S UNION HAT STORE 89 Livingston Street, cor. Ludlow

YOU SAVE 50 PER CENT WHEN BUYING AT EXCELSIOR STATIONERY CO. STATIONERS AND LAW BLANK PUBLISHERS.

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REAL ESTATE—LONG ISLAND.



REAL ESTATE—LONG ISLAND.

\$100 Buys This House With 1-2 Acre of Fine Land. This is an opportunity seldom offered the middle class—the mechanic, workman, poultry and truck farmer.

JUST ENOUGH LAND FOR A POULTRY OR VEGETABLE FARM. 4 Great Country House Bargains. All Completed and Ready to Move in. 4-ROOM HOUSE, 1 ACRE LAND, \$1,025. 6-ROOM HOUSE, 1 ACRE LAND, 1,350. 8-ROOM HOUSE, 1 ACRE LAND, 1,600. 10-ROOM HOUSE, 2 ACRE LAND, 1,950.

ONLY ONE HOUR OUT WITH RAILROAD STATION RIGHT ON THE PROPERTY. GREAT RIVER IS CENTRALLY LOCATED ON THE GREAT SOUTH BAY, BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF ISLIP AND OAKDALE, ON THE MONTAUK DIVISION OF THE C. & O. R. R. REACHED NOW BY TRAIN IN ONE HOUR—WITHIN ONE YEAR WILL ARRIVE AT HEALD SQUARE IN LESS THAN 50 MINUTES THROUGH THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL. COMMUTATION IS CENT'S TRIP.

Land Sold Without Houses ON REMARKABLY LOW PRICES AND TERMS. Call, write or phone for full information and R. R. tickets.

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141 Madison. 146 East 34th St., New York. BRANCH OFFICE: 47-69 West 125th St., New York. BROOKLYN OFFICES: 395 Bridge St., 376 Broadway, 9 Jefferson Street.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in visiting new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 390.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 4th St. First employment bureau, 100 W. 4th St. A. Deleaga. Book meets, every 4th Monday, 9 P. M.

HARLEM FORUM, 300 W. 125th street, meets last day of each month at 8 P. M.

Coals' Union, Local 710, meets every Friday, 8:30 P. M., at 12 St. Marks Place.

Co-operative League, Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Eldridge and Hixson Sts., E. L. Ochs, Organizer.

Amalgamated Tailors of N. Y., Local No. 1, Dr. B. Office, 12 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan, Meets every Friday, 8 P. M.

M. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers' Association, Meets first and third Friday of the month at the Labor Temple.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 457, meets every Monday, 8 P. M., at 321-323 East 73d street, K. A. Frykholm, Secy.

Local Union No. 309, Carpenters and Joiners, Meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, Employment office, 142 East 30th St.

Local Union No. 457, Carpenters and Joiners, Meets every Monday, 8 P. M., at 321-323 East 73d St.

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111th, 210 E.—3 and 4 rooms, improvements; central location; rents \$12-\$17.

107th, 204 E.—2 and 3 rooms to let; low rents. Apply Janitor.

102nd, 415 E.—Single flat, 6 large rooms; bath; rent \$20. Janitor.

107th, 212 E.—Floor, 6 light rooms, bath, hot water supply; rent \$22 to \$25.

107th, 215 E.—(near 2d Ave.)—3 large rooms; improvements; ranges, hot water, \$20.50.

111th, 241 E.—Floor to let, 4 rooms, bath; rent \$17.50.

107th, 223 E.—Lovely flat, 5 rooms, bath; rent \$17.50; near station. Janitor.

111th, 215 E.—Five large rooms, bath, hot water supply; rent \$22 to \$25.

107th, 217 E.—4 large, light rooms; range, bath; rent \$19; good location.

104th, 316 E.—One month free; 5 large, light rooms, bath; rent \$15-\$16.

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102d St., 213 EAST—Elegant 3 and 4 room apartments, cheap rent; one-half month free.

102d, 180 E.—3-room flat; all improvements; rent \$18.

107th, 183 E.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; all light and improvements.

107th, 156 E.—Five large rooms, bath; hot water supply; cheap rent.

107th, 17 E.—3-4 rooms, improvements, top floor; \$22; improvements.

111th, 145 E.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; quiet home; rent \$20.

114th, 65 E.—A large room, bath, warm water; \$14; adults.

127th, 207 E.—near 2d Ave.—6 rooms, single home; \$24.

122d, 150 E.—Four large rooms and bath; all improvements; good location; \$14.

West Side.

107th, 317-319 W.—3 and 4 light rooms, improvements.

117th, 410-412 W.—Three rooms; improvements; rent \$12-\$13. Janitor.

124th, 425 W.—Fronz, top flat, private bath, improvements; reduced \$19.

127th St., 255 W.—Private house, top floor, 4 large, light rooms, \$24.

115th St., 255 W.—near 7th Av.—Floor of four bright rooms; rent only \$15.

111th, 323 W.—apartments of 3 rooms, newly decorated, low rents; improvements.

121st, 325 W.—Three elegant, light rooms, improvements, \$11; half month free.

127th, 351 W.—3-4 rooms, ranges, boilers, large rooms; cheap rent.

127th, 455 W.—Single flat, 4 large, light rooms, improvements; reduced \$23.

107th, 141 W.—3 and 4 large, light rooms, improvements; \$11-\$14.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished. West Side.

102d, 180 W.—Elegant large, light apartment; best center; quiet house; \$15.

107th St., 130 WEST—apartments, 4 light rooms; all improvements; \$27.

107th, 151 W.—Five rooms and bath; third floor; rent low.

100th, 127 W.—5 large, light rooms; hot water supply; \$15 month.

120th, 409 W.—6 rooms and bath; \$17 and \$18.

123d, 334 W.—6 rooms and bath in 4-family house; rent \$22.

Brooklyn.

123d, 337 E.—Beautiful 6 rooms, bath; light; cheap rent; near 3d Av. L.

134th, 625 E.—near Cypress av.—Elegant 3 rooms, bath, fireplace, \$14.

130th, 431 E.—Single flat, 3 rooms and bath; hot water supply; halls heated.

BROOK AV., 137-3 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; \$17 and \$18.

JEROME AV., 2010, near Durand—3 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$24; two flights.

PLEASANT AV., 413—Single flat, 5 rooms, bath; \$21.

SPRINGFIELD AV., 1102, corner Hope St.—3 family house, 2nd, dining room; well kept; Janitor's service; \$15; two weeks free.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD 175 (near 135th)—Light, clean, modern rooms; rent \$18 to \$19.

Brooklyn.

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TRUXTON ST., 73—Pleasant room in private house, near 1st. \$1.50.

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HELP WANTED—MALE.

TAILOR wanted on new and old work; \$13 weekly to start; experience ready to work. 3904 Broadway, near 103th St.

JANITOR for two 6-family houses; respectable address; 1311 Hartwood St., Brooklyn. 031

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WANTED—Janitor. Apply Salant's Drug Store, 29-41 Manhattan St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—One or two advertising salesmen to work for the Call. Apply to the manager of the Call, 442 Pearl St., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

YOUNG COMRADE, 19, seeks employment with chance for advancement; 3 years' general office experience; ambitious, energetic and willing; best references furnished. Address A. E. B., 203 Floyd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SIGN PAINTER and card writer, out of work, wishes position, or job work; address J. H. care Call.

COMRADE desires work in office or shop; can fill position as janitor or agent; speaks and writes English and Italian. Address E. J. Cahill, 788 6th Ave., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

HOUSEKEEPER—Good cook, Apply 11 to 1 o'clock, 811 62d St., Brooklyn. 031

WANTED—For general housework, middle-aged woman, who prefers a good home to high wages. Call Stadel, 1311 43d St., Brooklyn. 028

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for coal and wood make good wages; all parts of New York. Call, morning and evening, 225 E. 74th St.

AGENTS—Make \$5 daily selling metal weather strips; 200 per cent profit; easy sales. A. C. Wendelken, Marietta, Ohio.

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CARPETS, Linoleum, etc., fitted and laid; guaranteed. P. O. Box 130, Westchester, N. Y.

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Marschneider PIANOS 15 East 14th Street. TATLE, 215 E. (near 2d Ave.) \$25 to \$35. Special sale of high-grade pianos; factory direct; cash or easy terms. Price marked on every piano.

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HORSE BLANKET SALE—Truck or farm blankets, 8 and 12, 10 lbs., \$3; red and black carriage blankets; \$2; lined stable blankets; \$1.25; all storm covers, \$2.50. PATRONS, 55 West Broadway, near Chambers st., upstairs. 028-23.

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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Telephone, 2271 Worth.

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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**

FRIENDS OF LABOR.

The eternal friendship of Hearst for labor was a few days ago illustrated in these columns by excerpts from Hearst's own signed statement on the anti-labor decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

In that statement Hearst expressed his hearty approval of the annulment of the federal employers' liability law, of the annulment of the law making discrimination against union men illegal, and of the decision making boycotting a crime; while the decision permitting blacklisting he pretended not to understand.

The full enormity of these decisions and of Hearst's approval of them may be made clear by one illustration. The boycott, which Hearst, in agreement with Injunction Bill and the Supreme Court of the United States, has pronounced a criminal conspiracy, has again and again been declared a perfectly legitimate method of warfare by the courts of the German Empire.

But how about Gaynor, Hearst's principal adversary and a "radical" like himself?

In 1895 there was a street railway strike in Brooklyn. The strikers applied to Judge Gaynor for a writ of mandamus to compel the railway company to operate its cars in accordance with the provisions of its charter. Judge Gaynor thereupon issued a writ giving the company twenty days for resuming operations. During these twenty days the company obtained enough strikebreakers to operate its cars, the militia was rushed from Albany, and the strike was lost. It may be added that as a sequel to this affair the Socialist vote in Brooklyn was more than doubled in the election that followed.

Thus do the capitalistic "radicals" and pretended "friends of labor" reveal themselves in their true colors at every critical point. The only way for labor to vote for itself is to vote for the men and the party who are pledged to the overthrow of the rule of capitalism and to the establishment of the rule of the working class.

SCANDALS GALORE.

With the outbreak of the financial panic in 1907 there set in a strong current of reaction against the middle class reformers and their journalistic counterpart, the "muckrakers."

With the shallowness characteristic of their class, the smaller business men ascribed the panic and the losses it entailed upon them to Theodore Roosevelt—to them the archetype of the agitator and reformer.

The publishers and editors of magazines, with their noses ever to the ground, scented the change in the sentiment of their readers and closed their pages to the "muckrakers."

W. R. Hearst, a weathervane by the grace of nature and nature's God, turned about and indorsed every anti-labor decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Wall Street's candidate was elected President of the United States, Hearst's sheets supported him, and a new "era of good feeling" was promised us.

There was to be no more "muckraking," no more agitating, no more reforming. Everybody promised to be good, and everybody was to be rewarded with chunks of prosperity such as had never before been vouchsafed to God's own chosen people.

But man supposes and God disposes. The rottenness of our capitalistic society would not down. In spite of all our good resolutions there broke out a veritable inundation of scandalous disclosures. There were timber scandals, and water power scandals, and coal lane scandals, and benzene of soda scandals, and gigantic Sugar Trust scandals, and little cheese men's scandals, and Cutting ferry scandals, and Ryan traction scandals, and "white slavery" scandals, and Brooklyn reformatory school scandals.

Rightly considered, what is our entire New York municipal campaign but one vast scandal, a huge insult flung in the face of the voters? The all but perfected steal of the Independence League by Tammany, the nomination of the saintly Gaynor by Tammany, the nomination of Who-Is-Bannard by the Republicans, the contortions of Hearst, his final deal with the Republicans, his insolent demagoguery, his brazen boastings of conservative support, his effrontery in appealing for the votes of the workers in the face of his indorsement of every court decision against labor—is not this agglomeration of filth and fraud, concentrated in the short space of one municipal campaign, the crowning masterpiece of capitalistic society in the domain of spiritual debauchery?

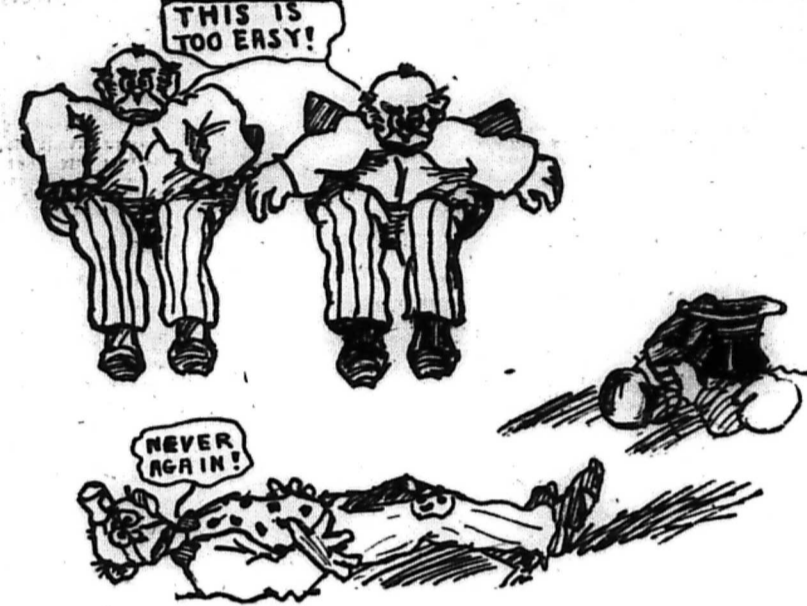
The only ray of hope in the thick darkness engulfing us is the unpretentious, noiseless campaign of education carried on by the Socialist party. In the midst of this apparently universal debauchery the Socialist party not only does its own proper work in this country, but it also finds time and the energy to participate in the international

DON'T BE A HAPPY HOOLIGAN!

(WITH APOLOGIES TO F. OPPER.)



BEFORE election, Labor rushes in to fight the battles of the Old Parties.



AFTER election, the Old Parties jump on Labor with both feet.

WILLIAM R. HEARST.

By Robert Hunter.

Mr. Arthur Brisbane asks in the Evening Journal, "Will you vote for a thief?"

At least we Socialists can answer honestly, no. We advise others also not to vote for a thief.

We advised it in 1902, when Mr. Hearst ran for Congress on the thief's ticket.

We advised it in 1904, when Mr. Hearst was elected again to Congress on that thief's ticket.

We urged it in 1906, when Mr. Hearst accepted the nomination for Governor on the thief's ticket.

We are against Tammany Hall all the time. Against it when Mr. Hearst is with it, and against it when Mr. Hearst is fighting it.

We do not intend to vote for a thief, even when Mr. Brisbane urges us to do so, and Mr. Hearst pleads with us to do so.

But there are two thieves. Mr. Hearst in 1905 called them both thieves. The Republican machine is a thief of the same feather as Tammany Hall.

Are we not to believe Mr. Brisbane and Mr. Hearst? Have they not told us that these two machines are hands of thieves?

We believe Mr. Hearst and Mr. Brisbane when they are fighting these thieves. Must we change our belief whenever they choose to fight WITH these thieves?

In 1902, 1904 and 1906 Mr. Hearst was in league with Democratic thieves. In 1905 and 1907 Mr. Hearst was, and in 1909 Mr. Hearst is in league with Republican thieves.

In the even years he fights with Tammany; in the odd years he fights with Republicans, but wherever he fights he wishes us to believe he is fighting with honest men against thieves.

Perhaps Mr. Hearst is superstitious and believes Tammany a thief in the odd years and the Republicans a thief in the even years.

Mr. Hearst has given us his word in print, in cartoons, in prison sentences, and now once again his editor asks: Are you going to vote for a thief?

Not on your life, Mr. Brisbane. Neither this year nor next. Neither with Mr. Hearst at the head of the ticket nor with Mr. Hearst fighting the ticket.

Mr. Hearst employed, a few years ago, Mr. David Graham Phillips to inform the readers of his Cosmopolitan of the criminal career of Chauncey M. Depew.

It was perhaps the most terrible onslaught ever made upon a man's public life. It nearly killed Senator Depew and for two years he was a physical and mental wreck.

Mr. Phillips told the truth about Mr. Depew. Had he done otherwise there would have been a libel suit with heavy damages for Mr. Hearst to pay. At that time Mr. Hearst was fighting

the Republican machine. Now he is in league with the Republican machine.

Senator Depew is a director of many trusts and monopolies, a king-pin in the New York Central Railroad, a Republican boss, buying and selling legislation and nearly supreme in the councils of the Republican party.

Four years ago Mr. Hearst's New York American demanded that Senator Depew be brought to the bar of justice, indicted and convicted for stealing the monies of widows and orphans.

Four years ago Senator Depew was a monster. Three weeks ago, Mr. Hearst printed with pride in his New York American the following testimonial from Senator Depew:

"One of the pleasantest pieces of news I got when I landed," the Senator said, "was that Mr. Hearst had entered the race for Mayor. Long ago the public ceased to look upon him as a menace to the stability of commerce, the integrity of finance, the prosperity of the nation. He has grown wonderfully, developing into a safe, clean-cut, high-minded, up-to-date patriot. He believes in the things I believe in. Some time ago there was a false impression about him. Many believed him one who would, if in power, revolutionize conditions, but none think of him now as a man other than one wishing to advance business."

Now Senator Depew knows Mr. Hearst better than I do. I do not know what Mr. Hearst believes in.

His political associates and employees confess that they haven't the slightest idea what Mr. Hearst believes in. Some radicals after working with Mr. Hearst left him because they could not discover what Mr. Hearst believes in.

Some hating Tammany helped him to fight Tammany, only to see him go over and accept favors at the hand of Tammany. Some hating the financial oligarchy which rules New York helped him to fight the Republicans only to see him go over and help the Republicans. Some fought with him against trusts and monopolies, until they found him doing the bidding of trusts and monopolies.

Lincoln Steffens wrote of Mr. Hearst a few years ago. He called his article, "The Man of Mystery." Mr. Hearst is a man of mystery. To the people he is unknown. To his employees he is unknown. To his political associates he is unknown.

He has no personal friends. He keeps only the loyal of those fellow workers who are on his pay roll. Every political associate, not upon his pay roll, has left him in disgust.

He is a mystery to every one—except to the criminal boss whom Mr. Hearst four years ago accused of stealing the savings of widows and orphans. He is a question mark—except to the cheap loker, windbag, and railroad lobbyist, Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

"He believes in the things I believe in," says the senator. If that is true, we ask readers, in the words of Mr. Arthur Brisbane: "Will you vote for a thief?"

movement of liberation. Spanish sufferers, Swedish strikers, Mexican and Russian political refugees, all alike claim our sympathy and support, while the victories of our comrades in Germany cheer us in the hard work before us. We know that the reign of fraud cannot last forever and that such difficulties as we are now encountering are bound in the long run to make our movement clearer, stronger, more compact and more sure of its aim.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"STANDING ALONE."

Editor of The Call:

Although it brings me into conflict with loved and respected comrades, I must enter a mild protest against what seems to me the exaggeration of a right enough feeling in your editorial "We Stand Alone" and some letters it has called forth.

Are we quite sure that Rabbi Wise and Judge Seabury "welched" in the matter of the Ferrer protest meeting? It may be so. I don't know. But I have seen no positive evidence to that effect. In the absence of such evidence, it seems that we are condemning these men upon an inference.

One of the other speakers invited to address that meeting failed to do so and sent a letter instead, as these two gentlemen did. Now we know that Comrade Hillquit did not "welch."

We know that it was out of the question for him to be present in person, and that he did the next best thing. In the absence of positive evidence, is it not legitimate to assume that the same was the case with the other speakers named? I do not only say that such an inference would be fair to these gentlemen. I am not so much concerned about that. What I am concerned most about is that we should not follow the habit of making assumptions and then arguing from them as if they were proven facts. Such a habit is not conducive to the efficiency of our movement.

It is a fact—a regrettable fact, I think—that the Socialist movement very often has to stand alone in the defense of elementary civil and political rights and of common humanity. It is not for us to determine that such shall be the case. It is not for us even to increase this isolation by boastfully proclaiming it on all occasions. It is rather for us to overcome it when we can.

When it comes to the propaganda of Socialism, we do not expect any aid from men who are not Socialists—do not even desire such aid, because it could not be sincere. But in matters like the protest against the murder of Ferrer, resistance to the extradition of De Lara, or expression of sympathy with Russian revolutionists or Swedish strikers, we do desire any help that others honestly can and will give us. We go into these things, I take it, in good faith. Our purpose is not merely to make propaganda for Socialism, but definitely to affect a certain purpose which we have publicly announced. We feel it our duty to take the lead in these demonstrations, unless others forestall us. Taking the lead, we wish to make the demonstration as strong as possible, to rally to it our own forces and all others that in this particular matter legitimately belong with us. When we invite labor men and radicals who are not Socialists to participate, we do it because we really wish their co-operation. On such occasions, having asked their aid, we owe it to them, we owe it to the public, and we owe it to our cause, to treat them with at least the same courtesy and consideration that we show to our own comrades. In so far as we fall in line, we venture our own movement in general, and reduce its chances of success in this particular matter in hand.

If anyone knows that Judge Seabury or Rabbi Wise was free to come to that meeting and preferred to play poker or go to the theatre, let him say so, and we shall have ground for criticizing these particular gentlemen—not, however, for resolving to isolate

THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

While the capitalist candidates, ably supported by their organs in the press, are engaged in a tremendous mud-slinging campaign that bewilders their own following, the Socialist speakers and writers calmly and consistently discuss the various issues that are of real interest to the voters. It is in pursuance of that policy that some space may be given to the position occupied by the Corporation Counsel in the scheme of our municipal government.

The Corporation Counsel is the head of the law department. He is appointed to office by the Mayor, and subject to removal at pleasure by his creator whenever the latter's judgment as a public interest may require it. That of necessity means that he must carry out at all times his political master's wishes and the wishes of the powers behind his master.

Few people have any clear idea as to what this means, for few people realize what a tremendous agency for good or evil the law department of Greater New York, with its hundreds of underlings, may be.

By very explicit provisions of the Charter the Corporation Counsel is the legal adviser of the whole official machinery of the city, Mayor and Board of Aldermen included. He conducts all lawsuits in which the city is either plaintiff or defendant. He acts for every commissioner whom any citizen or body of citizens may undertake to proceed. He actually conducts the proceedings for opening new streets, and for the condemnation of real estate for city purposes. He has the power of settling cases against the city whenever in his judgment litigation is not in the interest of the city. He construes the laws for the guidance of all the city officials, from the Mayor and Comptroller down to the most insignificant little commissioner. His so-called opinions are as final as decisions of the highest court, unless some private citizen takes the question into court in a taxpayer's suit. Not in one case out of a thousand does this happen. The exception is usually when some capitalistic interest clashes with another, and the one beaten in the game turns out to be a "bad loser."

There are thousands of "opinions" on file in the several departments of the city, a bonanza for the future his-

torian who digs for the roots of some of our municipal ills. There are stacks of them in the departmental finance legalizing payments, the seemed of doubtful validity to conscientious auditors.

For purposes of illustration a may be quoted. The municipal requires that work for the city involving more than \$100,000 "in one must be let by contract after advertising. It happened once the job of painting the walls of a was to be done. The amount involved would exceed the thousand limit. But that did not bother grafting propensities of those the job. The dock board gave the order for painting one of the walls an amount below the limit. The other and similar order was signed the opposite wall. When the reached the Comptroller's office met with opposition from the who took the common sense view the painting of two walls of a about one and the same time the same contractor constituted "job." The matter was sent to the department for an "opinion." In time this opinion was rendered in favor of the claimant, the Corporation Counsel holding that the painting of the two walls constituted two separate jobs.

Numberless cases of similar "legal construction" are on record, entirely unknown to the mass of the citizen who howl about graft without understanding how to trace the connection. The Corporation Counsel also "interprets" the laws and ordinances relating to municipal work, including the eight-hour provision and the prevailing wages clause. He interprets according to the interests of that placed him in power. A Corporation Counsel appointed by a Socialist Mayor would in all likelihood set a great many former opinions, interpretations. But as long as voters of the working class give their tools to capitalist Mayors and their tools they get the treatment they have received for ever so many years past. It is perfectly ridiculous of them to send begging committees to the City Hall and the Comptroller. The only effective committee is one that can act next Tuesday at the ballot box by voting the Socialist ticket.

CASSIDY, THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATE.

By HENRY L. SLOBODIN.

When you meet him, you will not see cream-colored gloves on his hands, a shiny tile on his head and a diamond stud in his shirt front. He is dressed in plain clothes and plain linen. He is tall, about six feet; has a smooth face, looks straight, talks quietly and bears himself modestly and very dignified. This is Cassidy, the Socialist candidate for Mayor. When every one at the convention saw the delegates would have no one else, Cassidy would not believe it, as "there were so many other Socialists so much better fitted" he protested. Cassidy is no seeker of honors or offices, but the labor movement seeks him out every time. There are but few of those likely to vote the Socialist ticket who do not know Cassidy. He is a workman, a printer. A man of fine executive talent and possessing a rugged culture wrested from books between a life of toil and service to the cause.

Is Cassidy fit to be Mayor of New York? It is with shame and humiliation we must admit that the workmen of New York still prefer Wall Street candidates to one coming from their own ranks, no matter how able,

how talented. Fact is, that New York is not yet fit for Cassidy. Not with the workmen permit protesting labor skates to knock their votes down to the highest bidder.

Cassidy would not give a rap to the office. He is a candidate in order to bring the ideas of Socialism to the workmen. Cassidy does not want your vote unless you vote for Socialism. Cassidy is human and would honor of a high office, but only in the hands of the working class. Cassidy learned in the school of Socialism, a hard and exacting school, in contempt for office and honor, except they come in the service of the working class.

Every man of labor, even if he is not a Socialist, should take pride in his class that brings forth men like Cassidy. And it is due only to the economic slavery of labor, to the spiritual and mental bondage to capitalism in which workmen are kept by a hired pulp and a syndicalist press, that there are so many workmen who will vote for a Wall Street candidate in preference to Cassidy, the Socialist.

ourselves in similar cases in future. But if all we know is that these gentlemen expressed in writing, instead of by word of mouth, their concurrence with us in denouncing the murderers of Ferrer, we have no ground for calling them weaklings or applying any other unpleasant epithets ALGERNON LEE.

New York, Oct. 25.

[It is certainly true, as Comrade Lee says, that "we go into these things in good faith." It is certainly true, as he also says, that "it is not for us to determine that such shall be the case." I do not only say that such an inference would be fair to these gentlemen. I am not so much concerned about that. What I am concerned most about is that we should not follow the habit of making assumptions and then arguing from them as if they were proven facts. Such a habit is not conducive to the efficiency of our movement.

It is a fact—a regrettable fact, I think—that the Socialist movement very often has to stand alone in the defense of elementary civil and political rights and of common humanity. It is not for us to determine that such shall be the case. It is not for us even to increase this isolation by boastfully proclaiming it on all occasions. It is rather for us to overcome it when we can.

When it comes to the propaganda of Socialism, we do not expect any aid from men who are not Socialists—do not even desire such aid, because it could not be sincere. But in matters like the protest against the murder of Ferrer, resistance to the extradition of De Lara, or expression of sympathy with Russian revolutionists or Swedish strikers, we do desire any help that others honestly can and will give us. We go into these things, I take it, in good faith. Our purpose is not merely to make propaganda for Socialism, but definitely to affect a certain purpose which we have publicly announced. We feel it our duty to take the lead in these demonstrations, unless others forestall us. Taking the lead, we wish to make the demonstration as strong as possible, to rally to it our own forces and all others that in this particular matter legitimately belong with us. When we invite labor men and radicals who are not Socialists to participate, we do it because we really wish their co-operation. On such occasions, having asked their aid, we owe it to them, we owe it to the public, and we owe it to our cause, to treat them with at least the same courtesy and consideration that we show to our own comrades. In so far as we fall in line, we venture our own movement in general, and reduce its chances of success in this particular matter in hand.

If anyone knows that Judge Seabury or Rabbi Wise was free to come to that meeting and preferred to play poker or go to the theatre, let him say so, and we shall have ground for criticizing these particular gentlemen—not, however, for resolving to isolate

many other questions that had nothing to do with the position advertised. She then told me that she had secured a nurse, but she expected another vacancy shortly, and until then would I not like to take a chambermaid's position in the Occidental Hotel, on Third Avenue, that the girls there made fine tips from the politicians; that after election each girl was presented with \$5, and she praised the place glowingly. I explained that I knew nothing about a chambermaid's duties, and she said that would make no difference, and gave me a letter to the housekeeper of the Occidental, saying that the housekeeper was her friend.

Of course, I did not bother going to the Occidental, but seeing the article in The Call led me to wonder if that was one of Tammany's methods to get a higher class of women, for the ad. was in the World many times that year, and the Occidental is owned by men high in the councils of Tammany. SARAH ROCK, Worcester, Mass., Oct. 25, 1909.

MEXICAN SLAVERY.
Editor of The Call:

In Turner's letter to the American Magazine, to which you call attention, I note the author admits that the "hengen kings" call their system of slavery a "system of enforced service for debt."

If that fact leads any one to doubt that it is genuine chattel slavery, he should read the Constitution of the United States and observe that the founders of this great Republic never used the word slave, but instead spoke of "persons held to service." Let us give acreage credit, where we can, for being ashamed of their devilish dispositions. LUTHER N. SMITH, Spiddard, N. H., Oct. 27, 1909.

TRAVELING IN THE INTEREST OF HIS EMPLOYERS.
Editor of The Call:

As a constant reader of your paper from the first day of its issue, I sincerely trust you will overlook the liberty of asking your advice in a matter of great importance to me and a whole lot of people with great matter in their brains. To the best of our knowledge the President of the United States was elected for the office to stay in Washington; but what is the result? I am beginning to think that if, next, a traveling salesman got out of Washington, why elect one? May I look for an answer in your paper? Thanking you in advance, F. W. LEONARD.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Editor of The Call:

Reading last week in The Call the extract from McClure's regarding the traffic in women carried on by the Tammany politicians brought to my mind an incident that occurred two years ago.

One day right after election I saw an ad in the World for a day nurse in an institution, and I applied for the position. The matron asked me if I was single and if I was born in New York and where were my people and