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The Call

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1400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

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No. 260.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1910

REVOLT AGAINST INSURANCE TRUST

Agents of Metropolitan Company Struck Rather Than Submit to Oppression.

THE OCTOPUS IS ARROGANT

Men Forced to Form Union Against Thieving Corporation That Sucks Blood of Widows and Orphans.

BY J. D. WILLIAMS.
(Special to The Call.)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 16.—In Wilkes-Barre and Scranton 104 men are now waging a battle with the insurance trust that ever existed, one that traffics in human misery and one that builds tall towers and magnificent office buildings from the meager earnings of widows and orphans.

This concern, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, makes more widows and orphans than it relieves. This company has fished dollar after dollar from the poor in involved policy conditions and high rates. This company, exclusive of interest earnings, had collected from the poor and oppressed up to January 1, 1909, approximately \$653,000,000 in premiums and had paid in claims in that time approximately \$202,000,000.

Yet, withal, its greed is still not satiated. It now wishes to cut the pay of its agents.

Below follows a statement from the 104 Wilkes-Barre and Scranton agents who have gone on strike against the company.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly refused to charter these men, for what reason could not be learned.

The striking men give their side as follows:

"The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, one of the largest insurance trusts in the world, after piling up assets running into the hundreds of millions from the premiums derived from the pennies of the poor, places itself on record as the bitter antagonist of organized labor, and its agents are forced to strike for living wages and fair working conditions.

"For several years past the agents employed by this gigantic insurance trust have been the poorest paid employees of their class in the universe, and have worked under conditions amounting almost to servitude.

"Notwithstanding the fact that these conditions had existed for years the employees of this insurance octopus were on January 1, 1910, forced to sign a cleverly devised and scheming contract under which they suffered a loss of from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. But the octopus had overreached itself. The spirit of liberty had awakened. The employees of the Wilkes-Barre and Scranton (Pa.) districts, imbued with the spirit of 1776, asserted their rights as free-born Americans; declared their independence, broke their fetters, organized a union, and on August 8, 1910, declared a strike and unmasked the monster insurance trust.

"When the insurance octopus first learned that the spirit of independence had asserted itself and that a labor organization was being formed, it forthwith organized its hostility to all forms of organized labor and dismissed the officers of the union. Later it relented, when it beheld the threatening attitude of the discharged union's comrades and agreed to reinstate the officials, but under conditions which no self-respecting, honorable man could accept or even tolerate.

"The octopus has filled the places of its striking employees with non-union men and is using all powerful influence and resorting to all forms of cowardice and treachery to crush the union.

"If the union insurance agents lose this battle with the insurance monster, it will be a loss to all union labor so far-reaching that its scope cannot even be estimated.

"All these struggling men need in this battle of 104 union workers against this insurance monster, having at its command hundreds of millions of dollars, is the loyal support of our thousands of brother workers in every field of human activity and in every endeavor.

"The union workers of the anthracite districts of Pennsylvania, in which the insurance agents are on strike, are nobly supporting the cause of their struggling brothers and if their support is extended by all fair-minded men of the greatest battles waged for freedom will be won. The insurance monopoly will be uprooted from the earth.

J. W. SHAMBERLAIN.
E. T. SMITH.
"From Committee."

TWO FINE LOCALS OPENED UP STATE

(Special Correspondence.)

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 15.—As a result of enthusiastic meetings addressed by Gustave A. Strehel, Socialist candidate for lieutenant governor, two fine locals have been organized here and at Ticonderoga, twenty-five members composing the former, and sixteen the latter. Ten more applications are already at hand in this city, and interest in Socialism is excited, as it has never been before.

There is every reason for Socialists to feel gratified over these successes. Two years ago a speaker was in Plattsburg, but his reception was so unenthusiastic that the prospects looked almost hopeless. This time, however, Strehel found plenty of listeners and workers eager to join the party. In this part of the state the message has only to be delivered to awaken immediate interest.

Both locals will have an almost purely working class membership to start with. Of Plattsburg's twenty-five members twenty are machinists. Ticonderoga's local includes five paper workers and four masons.

LOCAL ORGANIZED AT SILVER CREEK

SILVER CREEK, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Organizer E. J. Squire, of the Socialist party, addressed two excellent meetings here yesterday. At noon he spoke in the park near the large shops. The workers came over of their own accord, and listened with keen interest. Immediately after the night meeting at the same place, a local was organized. It has been hard for Socialist speakers to break in here in the past, but that indifference is gone now.

HEARST EDITOR IN CONFAB WITH T. R.

Hooray for Hoistevett!

Just ahead of a gathering of Row-Towers at the rooms of Colonel Roosevelt the Boss Saver, at the Outlook offices yesterday, John Temple Graves, chief lieutenant in politics of William Randolph Hearst and last vice Presidential candidate of Hearst's Independence League, called on Roosevelt.

Graves admitted coyly that he had called by invitation of Roosevelt. But he would not tell what they talked about. When last seen he was hurrying toward the nearest French cable office with a broad smile on his face. It was generally surmised that he believed he had accomplished his purpose.

HAVE STARTED TO RAISE THE MAINE

After twelve years work has been begun to raise the battleship Maine from the mud of Havana, Cuba, harbor, according to advice received by Colonel W. M. Black of the Maine commission. Captain Harley B. Ferguson and a force of men yesterday began the initial steps to determine the most advantageous method of raising the vessel. It is probable that a coffer dam will be built entirely about the Maine, and the wreck brought to the surface by pumping the air from the dam.

Owing to the length of time the ship has been under water the commission believes that there will be little evidence found as to the exact manner of the sinking of the Maine.

RAILROADS HELP IN WHITE SLAVE TRADE

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 16.—In compliance with the act of the recent Congress designed to end the interstate "white slave trade," the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company has issued orders to its passenger train conductors forbidding them to accept prepaid tickets offered under suspicious circumstances.

The conductors are also ordered to prevent the checking of baggage where the check is given to parties other than those using the tickets, and are warned to frustrate the numerous tricks of travel, a list of which is set forth in the orders, which are practiced by the "white slavers."

SO MUCH MONEY THEY FORGET IT

Since 1890 \$800,000 has been in the Union Square branch of the Corn Exchange Bank to the credit of Richard Croker, the former Tammany leader, now of England, who is supposed to have forgotten he had it. One of Mr. Croker's sons has notified the bank he will arrange for his father to claim the money. An officer of the bank said many people have so much money they forget about it.

42D STROKE OF PARALYSIS KILLED

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 16.—After having suffered forty-two strokes of paralysis, Charles M. Forbes, sixty-one years old, is dead at his home here today.

He has been practically helpless since boyhood and his case has puzzled many of the most prominent physicians of the country.

SOCIALIST TRICKED OUT OF ELECTION

Old Parties in Vermont Town Work Scheme to Put Republican in and Comrade Out.

(Special Correspondence.)

GRANTVILLE, Vt., Sept. 14.—The Socialists of this vicinity have just passed through one of the hardest fought contests that this town ever saw, and the outcome is still in doubt. The Socialists manifested such unexpected strength that the two capitalist party politicians became frightened and in order to count the Socialist candidate out they deliberately violated the law.

The election was for town representative of Barre Town to the legislature, or general assembly of Vermont. William Earle, the Socialist candidate, was clearly elected, but as a result of a trick, W. E. Fisk, Republican, has been declared the winner.

The Socialists have served notice on Fisk that they will contest his election. They will prove that in one of the three voting precincts here, the clerk carried the ballot box home with him for the night and returned it next morning to the polling place, where voting was resumed after the boxes at the other two precincts had been closed.

There are three polling places in the town, the central at East Barre, the other two at South Barre and Graniteville. Voting was begun Tuesday morning, September 6, and continued all day with no results. A recess was taken till 6 o'clock Wednesday morning and ballots were then cast till late that night, with no election. Then the capitalist candidates, E. V. Willie, Republican, and C. N. Abner, Democrat, withdrew in favor of Fisk, a Republican.

The next ballot showed Earle with 12 votes, Fisk with 170, Barber with 17 and Willie with 18. There still being no election, another ballot was ordered, which was to close in one hour.

At the close of the hour, 11.15 p.m., the boxes in East Barre and Graniteville were counted, but the South Barre box was kept open till 10 o'clock the next morning, the final count showing, it was declared, a majority of four votes for Fisk.

This was an open violation of the election law, which provides that where there is more than one polling place in a town, the central polling place is to govern the others and all are to close at the same time. There are other irregularities which will be presented to the legislature's election committee.

Local Socialists are resolved to fight the case through. As it will be expensive, they plan to call on the state committee for help.

"BOWERY SAFER THAN FIFTH AVE."—BIG TIM

"They will only change the name of the Bowery over my dead body," angrily shouted "Big Tim" Sullivan yesterday to a delegation of settlement workers who called to enlist his aid in having the historic old thoroughfare named Third avenue.

"It would be an outrage to have the Bowery known as anything but the Bowery," he continued. "The trouble has been the Bowery people have been misunderstood. The Bowery has been pictured as a place where people are waylaid and robbed. This is false. The Bowery, either by day or by night, is safer than Fifth avenue."

RAISES MILK PRICE IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—With the Department of Justice investigating the so-called milk trust here, the retail dealers today called a meeting to be held tonight to protest against the action of milk producers in putting the price up to 24 cents a gallon, 2 cents above the unprecedented price of last winter.

Retail dealers declared that they will have to charge 10 cents per quart. United States Attorney Wilson said today that his men had made an investigation and that he was preparing to take action against the milk combine. The average price paid to producers throughout the United States is about 15 cents a gallon.

DEMOCRATS HAVE POT-POURRI PLATFORM

PROVO, Utah, Sept. 16.—The initiative, referendum and recall, a tariff commission, direct primaries and election of United States senators, co-operation between the state and national governments on conservation and the widest use of public lands for settlement and mining, as well as state-wide prohibition, are declared for in the platform adopted by the democratic state convention.

O. C. Richards, of Ogden, was nominated for supreme court justice and Ferdinand Erickson, of Mount Pleasant, for Congress.

BRIBERY PART OF RAILWAY ROUTINE

Vreeland Declares Wicked Politicians Just Forced Pious Corporations to Corrupt All Parties.

AND THEN EVERYBODY LAUGHED

It Seems That What the Magnate Really Wanted Was Nothing but "Uniform Legislation."

There was early evidence in the aldermanic chamber of the City Hall yesterday that the graft committee's session was to furnish a sensation. The evidence was not misleading, for two sensations were furnished. One came in the investigation of H. H. Vreeland, during which, in a manner half bored, half resentful, he declared that big corporations of this city were held up for contributions not only "by every political party but by every man running for office," and the corporations paid. The second sensation was the implication of Assemblyman George R. Maib, former state senator and former speaker of the state assembly, in the G. Tracy Rogers legislative graft fund scandal.

The examination of Vreeland began with unusual calmness. Chief Counsel Bruce modified his far-carrying voice to a polite conversational pitch and Vreeland answered questions in a tone and manner corresponding. But before the examination was interrupted by adjournment Vreeland had so angered Bruce that the latter had difficulty in framing his sentences and mastering his voice, and Vreeland, half rising from his chair, was with great vehemence demanding of the committee that it cease permitting to go out to the public the "inference" of counsel that he (Vreeland) had ever sent a check to Ellingwood & Cunningham to be placed to the credit of legislators.

The friction between the committee's chief counsel and Vreeland came when after a half hour's examination Bruce referred to a check which in framing his question he assumed the witness had sent to Ellingwood & Cunningham. By way of reply to the question, Vreeland, suddenly abandoning his marked deliberation, snapped back, "I'd like to see that check."

Almost a Liear.

Bruce intimated that in the ordinary course of business transactions a check was returned by the drawer and that therefore the witness had better opportunity of seeing the check than counsel of committee. A little further examination revealed the fact that the witness had destroyed the checks drawn at the dates involved under his custom of destroying such documents after keeping them a reasonable length of time. Those who were watching as well as listening observed that all the color slowly faded out of Bruce's face and then he said, his voice already trembling, "Then, when you said to me that you would like to see that check you spoke of a check which you knew you had destroyed?" That was the beginning of trouble.

H. H. Vreeland was called and sworn. The witness said that he resided at 239 West 73d street, in this city, and at the present time was president of the Metropolitan Sureties Company, the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railway Company, the Thirty-fourth Street Crosstown Railway Company "and some others." He was president of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from the time of the organization of the company in 1893 down to 1900 or 1901.

To Control Legislation.

Q. What was the purpose of this association? A. It was primarily for the questions connected with the development of railroad standards and construction and operation, and things of that kind.

Q. What was it secondarily? A. Secondarily it had a great deal to do with matters of legislation.

Q. What? A. The association—or the associated properties of the state of New York were interested very much in uniformity of state legislation. There had been a great many bills introduced into the legislature affecting the rights of some particular property in the state, which went into a general law affecting other railroads very disastrously, and there was an effort made to secure uniformity of legislation throughout the state.

Q. What was the character of that effort? A. It was, so far as I was acquainted with it, the work of the president of the association.

The witness further said that he

VIRTUE RAMPANT ON GREAT WHITE WAY

Mitchel and Baker Rub Down Old Civic Purity for Another Heat in the Popularity Stakes.

The city administration has decided that the young women who nightly foregather in the vicinity of 35th street and Sixth avenue, will have to live on their corporate investments, for a while at least. Gambling house proprietors also will be compelled to put on the soft pedal until the popular imagination has been appeased. Virtue and civic righteousness is going to make things hum for a spell. There is nothing like a few daylight-raids and loud talk about decency to make a hit with our best people.

Therefore Acting Mayor Mitchel sent a letter to Police Commissioner Baker yesterday directing him to shut down on gambling and the flagrant soliciting which has been practiced of late in the Tenderloin and elsewhere.

This letter followed a conference of nearly an hour between the Acting Mayor and the police commissioner, prior to which Mitchel had conferred with District Attorney Whitman. As Mitchel went to St. James yesterday it is thought that he also talked his letter over with Mayor Gaynor.

"My letter leaves the Commissioner perfectly free to take his own measures, in addition to carrying out several suggestions which I make."

"Do any of these involve the reduction or transfer of any police officer?" he was asked.

"I have neither directed nor suggested such action in my letter," was the reply.

Very Flagrant, Indeed.

Said Mitchel:

"From the reports of my inspectors I have learned that both gambling and soliciting have been practiced most flagrantly in the Tenderloin. As for the gambling, it seems to have been all about. My men had no trouble at all in getting in eleven places. I have furnished the Commissioner a list of gambling houses which should prove instructive to him."

Mitchel did not say so, but it is understood that he has furnished Baker with the amounts that these gambling places have been paying in the way of protection money. More raids like that of last night are anticipated to occur immediately.

Mitchel said that his information was supplied by his own men, not policemen. These were the same inspectors from the office of Commissioner of Accounts Fosdick, who got together the evidence that put the lid on Coney Island.

CAPITALISTS CONSPIRE TO CRUSH UNION LABOR

WOMEN CRIMINALS ARE WICKED IN RUSSIA

But Native Chivalry Saves Them From Knout and Prison Labor, Says Krouleff.

"The women criminals of Russia are more to be dreaded than the men."

HEALTH COMMISSIONER NOT YET APPOINTED

Mayor Seidel Has Not Found Man to Take Place of Dr. Rucker, Who May Return.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 1.—Rumors were rife in the city hall yesterday as to the successor of Dr. W. C. Rucker as commissioner of health. The choice seems to lie between Dr. Charles B. Ball, of Chicago, and Dr. F. A. Kraft, of this city.

Mayor Emil Seidel absolutely refused to comment on the case yesterday, but it is known that steps toward the filling of the vacancy have been taken.

It was also reported that the Mayor lacked the legal powers to accept Dr. Rucker's resignation, and for this reason the position is not vacant until the matter has been passed upon by the Common Council. City Attorney Daniel W. Hoan when asked about this said that he believed that the office became vacant when the resignation was placed in the hands of the Mayor. That Mayor Seidel will reconsider acceptance of Dr. Rucker's resignation and that the former health commissioner will be reinstated in office is the belief of his friends.

CHOLERA RAVAGES RUSSIAN PROVINCES

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 16.—An estimate of 500,000 cholera cases, with 50 per cent. of them fatal, before cold weather finally checks the disease, was made today by members of the health office. The number of cases already equals nearly 200,000 and the disease is spreading more rapidly than at any other time, having reached the Amur province in southeast Siberia.

It is admitted that there is no hope of checking the disease until cold weather. This year's victims far outnumber those of any recent year.

CZAR'S AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE DYING

PARIS, Sept. 16.—M. Alexander Ivanovitch de Nelford, the Russian ambassador to France, is dying. He was stricken with apoplexy when passing through Munich on August 5, and an erroneous report of his death was sent out. He was born in St. Petersburg in 1836, and at the age of nineteen years was appointed to a place in the foreign office. He served his country as ambassador successively to Constantinople, Rome and at Paris, which last post he has held since 1903. He was president of the second Hague peace conference in 1907.

JAPAN SAYS QUIET PREVAILS IN KOREA

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 16.—General Akashi of the Japanese army said today that quiet prevailed throughout Korea. He said that the inventors of the stories that disturbances had been frequent and that several Koreans had committed suicide in protest against Japanese domination would soon be compelled to prove their accusations in a court of law.

Connecticut Employers, Using Cloak Firm for Cover, Prepare Battle on Labor.

PURPOSE OF SCHEME EVIDENT

Application for Injunction Against Garment Workers Backed by Big "Interests."

(Special to The Call.)

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16.—The Manufacturers' Association of Hartford, which includes among its members representatives from the harvester, tobacco, rubber, and other trusts, has arrayed itself against the trade unions of Hartford, and of the state of Connecticut in general. Using a cloak firm of Davidson & Watts, who recently moved here from New York and where a strike is now on, catspaw they are now seeking an injunction in the Superior Court of this city, which is intended to strip labor of most of its rights.

Before Judge William S. Case came up yesterday the hearing application for an injunction against the labor unions of this city for by Davidson & Watts, a tures of women's suits and v

When court opened, however, came apparent that it was not son & Watts that were seeking an injunction, but all the manufacturers of Hartford, Bridgeport, New Britain, and many other cities in the state of Connecticut.

Representatives from all the trust industries in these cities filled the courtroom, and it was evident that they were there seeking to impress the court with their presence, and give the case of Davidson & Watts, which, in itself, is trifling, for the number of strikers involved is not more than half a dozen, an air of importance and gravity.

Gang of Capitalists Present.

Among those who were in the court seeking to impress the court with their august presence were Charles B. Whittlesey, of the Hartford Rubber Company; Charles L. Taylor, of the Taylor & Fenn Company; Robert H. Schultz, of the Sigmoury Tool Company; George W. Hayden, of the Pratt & Cady Company; Philip S. Gale, of the Hartford Machine Screw Company; Charles L. Tolles, of the Jewell Belting Company; E. M. W. Hanson, of the Pratt & Whitney Company; Col. George P. Pope, of the Pope Manufacturing Company; E. J. Manning, of the Royal Typewriter Company; D. M. Wright, of Henry & Wright Company; Robert S. Brown, of the New Britain Machine Company, and M. E. Brewster Green, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport.

Attorney Meyer London, from New York, who was in this city yesterday to watch the proceedings in court, said that the entire case was simply an attempt by the manufacturers of the state of Connecticut to force laws unfavorable to organized labor on the statute books of that state.

London Tells the Motive.

Attorney London said further:

"The case of Davidson and Watts, who are seeking an injunction against the striking employes and the labor union, which are helping these strikers, is in itself insignificant. But this case has now been taken up as a pretext by the trust interests that are represented in Hartford, and an effort is made to force upon the statute books certain laws which will give labor in the state of Connecticut a black eye.

"You will notice by the names of the people that are here in court that they have nothing to do with cloaks and suits. They are manufacturers in lines far removed from the clothing industry. They seized upon the trouble in the Davidson & Watts factory and seek to make an issue out of it to drive organized labor from this city. This is plain. As to whether they will succeed is a question. And the answer to that question, perhaps, be read in the Buck stove case. After years of fighting the union, the concern finally came to the conclusion that the union shop is the best shop for the employer as well as the employe.

"You will notice also that there here not only the trust interests, Hartford banking Davidson & Watts, but there are trust representatives here from Bridgeport, New Britain, and other cities. It is significant that the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association of Bridgeport have been such an interested party in court here throughout the proceedings. It is a war on organized labor. There is no mistake about it. And that it will be a war on organized labor."

(Continued on page 2.)

(Continued on page 3.)

C. H. DRAKE 225-227 8TH AVE., N. Y. Between 21st and 22d Streets. The Home Beautiful. LACE CURTAINS, 90c to \$5.98. Nottingham and Irish Points in all the newest designs.

organized labor of New York will rush to the assistance of organized labor in Hartford.

N. Y. C. MUST KEEP BRIDGE TICKLERS

ALBANY, Sept. 16.—The public service commission has denied the application of the New York Central Railroad Company for an order authorizing it to dispense with bridge ticklers in the electric zone.

MEXICO FACES SERIOUS FLOODS

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Sept. 16.—The tropical storm which swept over the upper coast region of Mexico yesterday and at night extended for 300 miles inland, did no serious damage, but the heavy downpour of rain has produced flood conditions almost as bad as a flood, when more than 3,000 lives were lost in the valleys of the San Juan river and other streams.

HELLO, MR. ICEMAN!

That's Exactly What Rockefeller Said Just Before He Vanished Into Thin Air.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—The question is, "where is John D. Rockefeller?" Yesterday twenty-six trunks were dumped off at the Tarrytown station for him and he was reported as on his way to Pocantico Hills from Cleveland.

Union Shoe Co.

52 Avenue C, cor. 4th Street. Our fall and winter shoes are ready for your inspection.

UNION LABEL GOODS. MEN'S underwear, also for boys or for men. \$2.00. Ladies Collars, \$2.00. Children's Collars, \$1.00. Socks, \$1.00. Ties, \$1.00. Handkerchiefs, \$1.00. Washers and Coats' Outlets.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS. 200 2d Ave., N. E. 97th St. (Manhattan). 200 2d Ave., N. E. 131st St. (Bronx). 1900 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn.

VIRTUE RAMPANT ON GREAT WHITE WAY

(Continued from Page 1.) the newspapers, if he did read them. It could not be learned from the commissioner whether or not charges are to be made against any inspector or captain as the result of the recent raids.

COMMISSION FORM FOR MOUNT VERNON

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 16.—A movement is again under way to substitute for this city's present form of municipal government a system of government by commission wherein all authority would be centered in five commissioners and the offices of Mayor and aldermen would be abolished.

UP-TO-DATE RESCUE IN PENNSYLVANIA

WILKES-BARRE, Sept. 16.—Morris Thomas, an automobilist, today jumped from his machine to rescue a girl from drowning, lost his wallet containing \$48 in the water, and used his machine to hurry the rescued girl to a doctor.

IMPERIAL BROTHERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The Kaiser has cabled to President Diaz congratulations on the centenary of the republic of Mexico. His majesty has added a chain to the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, which President Diaz already has.

RUSSIAN GIRL A SUICIDE IN PARIS

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The woman who was found dead in her room in a hotel here yesterday with a bullet wound in her body has been identified as Claudia Janowcapa, who was known among Russians.

BASEBALL SCORES

Table with columns for National League, American League, and R. H. E. scores for various teams like Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, etc.

JUDGE DENOUNCES CROOKED POLICE

Dismisses Case Against Bricklayer Kpt in Jail Ten Weeks on Fake Testimony.

After hearing charges against a policeman in connection with the prosecution of William Humphreys and James Hallahan, charged with robbery and grand larceny, Judge Rosalsky, of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday exclaimed:

TWO LONG SEPARATED WAR VETERANS MEET

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 16.—James Stetler and Caleb Fisher, who were desperately wounded at the battle of Petersburg in the civil war while charging shoulder to shoulder, met today for the first time since.

GREAT BALLOON RACE WILL START TODAY

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 16.—Everything is in readiness for the merican championship balloon race, which will start from the Indianapolis motor speedway at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

TEA

The 24-Karat Tea. Like gold that assays pure, this strong leaf pans out more tea—brew for brew—going twice as far, giving double value. White Rose CEYLON TEA. A 10c. Packet Makes 40 Cups.

KARL MARX HIS LIFE AND WORK By JOHN SPARGO. This is the first and best biography written of Karl Marx and his work. Indispensable to every student of Socialism. Excellent book for every Socialist Library. Publisher's Price, net, \$2.50. Special to Call Readers, \$2.25.

CAPTAIN WANTED AN EXHIBITION FLOGGING

Had Arranged to Beat Crew in Public in Alaska. When Deputy Marshal Interfered.

TACOMA, Washn., Sept. 16.—Official censure cannot be given by the United States to public flogging as a proper punishment for prisoners on foreign vessels who have broken away from their guards.

BRIBERY PART OF RAILWAY ROUTINE

(Continued from Page 1.) could not remember whether any other members of the association participated in politics for the purpose of securing uniform legislation. The sources of the association's income, he said, were the regular dues and assessments made for special purposes.

STOLEN TO AID LOVER IN RUSSIAN PRISON

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Confessing tearfully to the police today that she had stolen some lace and clothing from the residence of Mrs. Della Nolan, 127 Urban street, by whom she was employed as maid, Miss Annie Kuku, a nineteen-year-old Polish girl confided that she wished to bring her sweetheart to America and was trying to raise funds.

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TRIED ENGLISH ON HOP LEE—IT WORKED

Hop Lee, a Chinese farmer, drove into town yesterday from Steiway, L. I., where grow those vegetable delicacies that tickle the Oriental palate of Mott and Pell streets.

EGYPTIANS RAISE STORM IN FRANCE

FLORA, Ind., Sept. 16.—Elmer Todd, former treasurer of the school board of this place, committed suicide this morning with carbolic acid. The set followed reports of the state examiners showing that Todd had raised a number of vouchers through which he had stolen money belonging to the board.

PHILA. CLOAK MAKERS TO MEET AGAIN TOMORROW.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—A further conference will be held by the cloak makers here Sunday afternoon when the present negotiations with the manufacturers for increased wages and shorter hours will be brought to a head.

Brooklyn Advertisers

The Berlin Store. LEVI BROS. & CO. PROPRIETORS. CORNER OF Broadway and Willoughby Ave. BROOKLYN.

Saturday School Shoe Bargains

No better place to outfit your boy and girl with good shoes than The Berlin. You get most for your money here. Girls' High Cut Shoes, lace and button. Sizes 6 to 8 and 8 1/2 to 11 at... 98c.

Men's and Young Men's Fall Suits and Topcoats. \$10.95, \$12.95, \$14.95 and \$18.00. HENRY HELLER Fashionable Tailor and Clothier. 271 Hamburg Ave., cor. Greene Ave., Brooklyn.

WATER FAMINE AT TARRYTOWN

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 16.—North Tarrytown, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings and Uniontown, face a water famine, due unless there is a heavy rain within a week.

ARNOLD'S Shop of Fashion

ARNOLD'S Shop of Fashion. 880 Broadway cor. Whipple St. BROOKLYN.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 36 FOREST STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

LEVY BROTHERS

LEVY BROTHERS We Are Now Ready With Our Fall Line of Clothing. THE BEST IN QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES. 53 CANAL ST., NEW YORK.

To Plow the Field for Socialism. There are no better leaflets than those entitled: How long can you stand it? 4 pages \$1.00 per 1,000. What do you think of this? 4 " 1.00 " 1,000. Is this common sense? 2 " 1.00 " 1,000. Think this over! 2 " 1.00 " 1,000. Not a prohibition sermon! 2 " 1.00 " 1,000. Heat is life! 2 " 1.00 " 1,000. Assorted in 1,000 lots at \$1.50 per 1,000. Socialist Literature Co. 15 Spruce St., N. Y. City.

ADMITS HE WANTED TO CHEAT UNCLE SAM

Millionaire Planned With Aid of Wife and Daughters to Smuggle \$10,000 Worth.

When M. L. Morgenthau, millionaire New York candy manufacturer, appeared before the United States...

It is alleged the value of the goods he attempted to bring into this port without paying duty was \$10,000.

Morgenthau confessed to Deputy Surveyor Smyth that he had planned to smuggle in the goods and jewelry.

The maximum penalty for the crime of attempted smuggling, to which the millionaire confessed, is two years imprisonment and \$5,000 fine.

Morgenthau was held responsible in the case by the authorities, because he made out the declaration for the party and because of this Mrs. Morgenthau was not implicated.

After the examination today Deputy Surveyor Smyth said:

"Morgenthau assumed all responsibility in the case and admitted that

HARLEM SHOE CO. Third Avenue, corner 103d Street. Agency for the Waukegan Shoe. We carry a full line and a large stock of fall and winter shoes in all styles.

PHARMACISTS. A. KAUFMAN Pharmacist. Washington Ave. and 167th St., Bronx.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACEUTICAL. 2000 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars. Union Made by Comrades. Do each \$2.25 per box of 50.

TRY THEM.

Thinkers Read The SUNDAY CALL Do You Think? It Contains the Best Socialist and Radical Literature Published in America. THE NEXT ISSUE WILL CONTAIN: The Hollow Sphere Group. By George Allan England. Little Miss Flite. By Alice Hyneman Sothern. Tale of Czar Semen. From the Russian. By Theresa Malkiel. Tuberculosis and the Class Struggle. By A. M. Skern, M. D. Two American Humorists. A Tenderfoot's Experience. By Simeon Jack. Woman's Sphere—In which the series on Household Sanitation, by Helen Christine Bennett, will be continued. PLACE YOUR ORDERS TODAY FOR NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL "Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best."

For Constipation TRY EX-LAX A Delicious Laxative Chocolate in Metal Boxes. 10 and 25 Cents.

purchases were made abroad to the sum of \$9,300 in excess of the declaration made. Notwithstanding the opportunities offered to him by Deputy Surveyor Norwood at the pier, he did not avail himself of the chance to add to the declaration which had been made out in the sum of \$600.

PREDICT THAT PANAMA WILL BE ANNEXED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The annexation of Panama by the United States was predicted today, as the only outcome of the political conditions existing in that country by Howard Johnson, of Colorado, who is here on business.

"The annexation is inevitable," said Johnson. "I believe it will take place within the next year. The interests of this government are too large and too far-reaching to permit another government to have anything to say in their interests.

The government is under certain treaty stipulations with the Panamanian government regarding the administration of affairs within the canal zone. The stipulations hamper the Washington government and the only way out of it is to annex the little republic.

"I do not think international complications would follow such action. The world powers are cognizant of the responsibility of the United States in administering the canal for the world's commerce. I think they will, in view of this, look with favor on such action."

ALL THE REP. CROOKS ARE RENOMINATED

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was renominated for Congress in the republican primaries yesterday, and today's early indications also point to the renomination of almost all the Illinois legislators who were entangled in the "legislative jackpot" graft charges. Lee O'Neill Browne, acquitted last week of the charge of buying votes for Senator William Lorimer; Robert E. Wilson, of Chicago, under indictment for perjury, and charged with distributing a "jackpot"; John Broderick, to whom Senator Holtzlaw confessed he paid \$800; David E. Shanahan, of Chicago, and Edward B. Shurtliff, speaker of the house, both criticized in connection with graft, are all renominated for the Illinois legislature.

STEAMSHIPS. LONDON PARIS BREMEN TUESDAYS 10 A. M. North Express Sailings. LONDON PARIS BREMEN THURSDAYS 10 A. M. German Twin Screw Sailings. LONDON PARIS BREMEN SATURDAYS 11 A. M. Lloyd Wireless and Submarine Signals. Independent of the World. Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World. DELICIOUS & CO., 607 1/2 Ave. B Broadway, N. Y.

WISHES TO COMPLETE SUBWAY SYSTEM

McAdoo Has Plan for Constructing New Tube Under Broadway to Relieve Transit Congestion.

Another big subway proposition is under consideration by the Public Service Commission. It looks to the relief of transit congestion in lower Manhattan by providing a West Side line from 42d street southward to Cortlandt street.

William G. McAdoo, president of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, which operates the tubes under the North river, connecting the New Jersey and Hoboken railroad terminals with Manhattan, is behind the plans. His specifications call for the construction of a new twin tube to extend from a junction with the present McAdoo tunnel at 33d street and Sixth avenue, down Broadway and the center of the city to the Hudson and Manhattan company's terminal at Cortlandt, Church and Fulton streets. The route would lie along Broadway, University place, and Wooster and Church streets.

The proposed addition would put into service a loop which would provide the means of quick and continuous travel on a single-fare basis, from the big railroad terminals on the Jersey side to the traffic centers of Manhattan.

In his proposition, which was filed for the consideration of the commission, McAdoo says that his company is also prepared to construct an arcade with moving platforms, for the benefit of passengers between his proposed station at 33d street and the new Pennsylvania railroad terminal on Seventh avenue.

TAFT WILLING TO TAKE SECOND TERM

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 16.—President Taft's attitude toward a second term is substantially this:

He is not actively seeking a second term. He is devoting himself solely to the duties of his office and to the redemption of the pledges made in the republican national platform. He has found the duties of his office exacting if not irksome, but he has not said as has been reported that he was willing to step aside in 1912. On the contrary the President will respond to a call for a second term if he is satisfied that his friends and the country want him. He has not thought of deserting his friends.

This is substantially the attitude that President Taft outlined to his supporters before he left Washington and his mind has not changed. The President himself declined to comment today on the reports that have been published of his willingness to stand aside in 1912, but his attitude is well known to his friends.

KAISER SAID TO HAVE GONE "PLUMB NUTTY"

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The mentality of the kaiser is the subject of a series of letters now running in L'Intransigeant, the general verdict of which is that the kaiser is suffering from a mental disorder bordering on insanity.

The series of letters was suggested by the paper as a result of the kaiser's recent speech at Koenigsberg, when he defended the "divine right of kings," and declared that he would go his way regardless of the whims of his people.

George Allan England will have in next Sunday's Call an article of absorbing interest on a most peculiar co-operative colony. It is a fine piece of work, and if you are after friends to subscribe, as you should be, order a few extra copies of this issue of The Call. It will be a persuader.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. We Relieve STRAIN and HEADACHE. DR. J. FRIDNER, Optometrist, 29 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

DR. M. SOLOT, Successor to E. Shapiro, Optometrist, 1750 Pitkin Ave., near Home Ave., Brooklyn, New York.

SHURON SOFT LENSES. A NEW LEAS to reduce the intensity of light, are absolutely invisible and a great relief to the eyes. Made in Europe. Can be had only of us.

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When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at M. L. BEECKER'S OPTICAL PLACE, 202 East Broadway, Tel. 2365 Orchard. No other branches.

I. M. Kurtin, Glasses, \$1 & up. Expert Optician, 1025 Broadway, Brooklyn.

\$1 GLASSES FOR \$1. Your Eyes Examined and treated by DR. M. H. KRAMES, From The Famous Opt. Co., 200 West 4th St., New York.

State Platform of the Socialist Party of New York

The Socialist party of the state of New York in convention assembled reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and again indorses the platform of the Socialist party of the United States.

In entering upon the campaign of 1910, the Socialist party presents itself to the voters of the state of New York as the party of the workers.

The two dominant political parties pretend to stand for all the people; the so-called reform parties claim to speak for the good people; the Socialist party frankly acknowledges that it is concerned chiefly with the working people.

The state of New York is the citadel of American commerce and finance, the headquarters of the most powerful corporations and trusts, and the center of the greatest wealth, but it is at the same time the home of the vilest slums, of most abject poverty and widespread misery.

The great fortunes of the wealthy come from the spoliation of the poor. Large profits for the manufacturers mean starvation wages for the workers; the princely revenues of the landlords are derived from excessive rents of the tenants, and the billions of watered stock and bonds crying for dividends and interest are a perpetual mortgage upon the work and lives of the people of all generations to come.

Every legislative act in favor of the wealthy is an assault upon the workers; every measure truly redounding to the benefit of the workers is an attack upon the wealthy. Every franchise, grant and privilege is a license to rob the people, while every effective law for the protection and welfare of labor places a limit upon the power of the capitalist to exploit the workers and curtail his profits.

No political party can honestly serve all the people of the state—those who prey and those who toil; those who rob and those who are robbed. The parties as well as the voters of this state must take their stand in the conflict of interests of the different classes of society—they must choose between the workers and their despotters.

The Republican and Democratic parties alike always have been the tools of the dominating classes. They have been managed, supported and financed by the money powers of the state, and in turn they have conducted the legislatures, courts and executive offices of the state as accessories to the business interests of those classes. Under Democratic and Republican administration alike the laws of our state have always been most generous to the possessing class, and most backward in the field of labor legislation; the courts of our state have been most zealous in the protection of the "rights" of the wealthy and most ready to distort or nullify laws for the benefit of labor, while the executive powers of the state have regularly ranged themselves squarely on the side of the employer in all acute labor disputes.

Under alternating Republican and Democratic control, the administration of our state has been mainly characterized by servility to wealth and by graft and corruption in office. These vices of our government are not accidental, but are deeply and firmly rooted in our industrial system. So long as we have a class of capitalists who own all social instruments of wealth and control all means of existence, and a class of wage earners who own nothing but their right to work and live, so long will there be an irrepressible conflict of interest between these two classes. To maintain its supremacy in this conflict the dominating class must strive to control our government and politics, and must influence and corrupt our public officials.

The two old political parties as well as the so-called reform parties of the middle classes, which spring up in New York politics from time to time, all stand for the continuance of that system, hence they are bound to perpetuate and to aggravate its inevitable evils. No individual in their councils or under their control can abolish or mitigate these evils, and the favorite slogan of "Good men in office" is only a blind on the part of the shrewd machine politicians and a sign of political immaturity on the part of the deluded voters. The pitiable failure of Governor Hughes' reform program in this state, and the ludicrous collapse of the so-called Roosevelt policies in the national government, have once more demonstrated that the individual is powerless against the system.

The Socialist party advocates a radical change in the entire social scheme of modern society. It proclaims that the business of providing the people with the necessities of their lives, the management of our main industries, is a social function and not a subject for private enterprise. The Socialist party demands that all social instruments of production, such as land, mines, railroads, factories and modern machinery, and industries which have reached a state of monopoly, be owned by the people collectively, and used by them for the common good, thus doing away with all the evils of private ownership, monopolies, trusts, wage labor, competition, exploitation, corruption, class wars, poverty and destitution.

This is the ultimate aim of Socialism. It will be realized when the workers of this state and of most other states of the Union as the class directly and immediately interested in the change, will espouse the cause of the Socialist party, and all its representatives who may be elected to public office in this state will support and work for every measure which will tend to better the material conditions of the workers, protect their lives and health, and increase their power as a class, as well as all measures tending to secure to the people a fuller measure of true democracy in government and justice in social relations.

The Socialist party specifically demands the enactment of the following measures: 1. A workmen's compensation act which shall provide for compensation to all workers injured in the course of their employment and to the dependents of all workers killed in the course of their employment. Such compensation to be equal to the full economic loss caused by the injury, to be recoverable without delay or litigation and to be secured by the state. 2. A law for proper safeguards and sanitary regulations in all occupations with ample provisions for frequent and effective inspection of the places of employment, machinery and appliances. 3. State insurance of all workers against sickness, invalidity and old age. 4. Public industries for the unemployed. 5. The enactment of a legal maximum work day of eight hours and its gradual shortening in keeping with the increased productiveness of modern machinery, and a rest period of at least a day and a half in each week for any other ground. 6. Prohibition of the employment of children under the age of sixteen years. 7. Prohibition of the use of state militia, police-force and court injunctions in labor disputes. 8. Statutory recognition of the unrestricted right of workers to strike and boycott and to employ all peaceable means in furtherance of such struggles. The union funds shall not be subjected to liability for damages to the employer. Political Demands. 9. Equal suffrage for all adult men and women. 10. Equal pay for equal work to men and women employed by the state or any of its subdivisions. 11. The initiative, referendum, proportional representation and right of recall. 12. Home rule for municipalities. 13. Direct election of all public magistrates by the people. 14. The extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the amount of the bequests and to the nearness of kin. 15. A graduated income tax. 16. Election of United States senators by popular vote. General Demands. 17. Public ownership of all means of transportation, communication and exchange. 18. Provision for proper and sanitary housing of the people. 19. Free feeding of school children. 20. Free and speedy administration of justice. 21. Abolition of the death penalty, and of every form of punishment based upon the principles of revenge and deterrence; criminals to be treated as defective or victims of environment. 22. The abrogation of the power of courts and judges to nullify laws on the ground of unconstitutionality or on any other ground. 23. The absolute freedom of press, speech and assemblage.

The above is the platform upon which stands the Socialist party of New York state. Those who make their living by honest work are invited to carefully compare the above platform with those of the other political parties, and they will then be in a position to intelligently decide where they belong politically. Information in regard to the Socialist party of New York county will be cheerfully supplied by the organizer, Edward F. Cassidy, at headquarters, 239 East 54th street, New York city.

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LO! THE POOR BANKER

He Has Arrested a Carpenter Who Insisted on Being Paid for Work Done.

Leopold Zimmerman, of Zimmerman & Forahay, bankers, at 9 Wall street, caused the arrest yesterday of Andrew Anderson, a carpenter, living at 275 West 179th street, charged with threatening Zimmerman's life. In the Yorkville Court the case was put over until this morning, and Anderson was held in \$1,000 bail. According to Zimmerman, Anderson has written him three threatening letters in the last two weeks in which he said that if the banker did not send him a check for \$22 he and Mrs. Zimmerman "would suffer the consequences." Zimmerman said that Anderson had also threatened his life in the presence of several witnesses. He said further that two months ago Anderson was arrested at Sea-cliff, L. I., where he was employed on the summer estate of the banker for carrying concealed weapons. On this occasion Zimmerman says, he interceded for Anderson and was instrumental in securing his discharge. Anderson, who is sixty-five years old, and a Norwegian, says he was hired to do carpenter work at the Sea-cliff home of Zimmerman several weeks ago, but was unable to collect the money due him for his services.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

It is the largest and best Socialist magazine in any language or country. It is the only illustrated magazine that is of use and for the working class. Each month it gives the latest news of the Class Struggle from all over the world, with vivid photographs from each new scene of action. The latest writers in the organized Socialist movement are among its contributors. It includes a clear, uncomprehending reading class movement, both of the past and in the future. Monthly, \$1.00 a year; in advance a copy. Some news dealers sell it, but the safe and sure way to get each issue promptly is to use the plan below.

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Enclosed find one dollar, for which please mail the International Socialist Review one year.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—EAST SIDE. 32D, 33D E.—All light single flat; 7 rooms and bath; ground floor; \$20.

44TH, 146 E.—New 3 and 4-room apartments; improvements; \$20 to \$25. Janitor.

61ST, 401 E.—Elegant decorated flat; 5 large, light rooms; improvements; \$21.

50TH, 109 E.—Desirable 6 all light rooms; bath; hot water; good neighborhood; \$20.

61ST, 401 E., cor. 1st ave.—5 outside rooms; improvements; \$17.50. Janitor.

121ST, 440 E.—4 rooms; bath; hot water; fireplace; rents, \$11.50-\$12.50. Janitor.

125TH ST., 530 E.—1 light rooms; bath; \$12-\$17 monthly; time allowed; quiet house.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—WEST SIDE. AMSTERDAM AVE., 531, near 101st—3 large, light rooms, newly decorated; \$18.

COLUMBUS AVE., 107, 53d street station—5 elegant rooms; bath; newly decorated; with owner; \$22.

52D ST., 420-428 W.—4, 5 large, light and airy rooms; perfect order; hot water supply; \$15-\$17.

52D ST., 303 W.—Six all light rooms; bath; hot water; \$20.

127TH, 303 W.—5 large light rooms; improvements; reasonable rent. Apply janitor.

132D, 508 W.—4 light rooms; bath; hot water; \$16. Subway.

147TH, 515 W.—5 rooms, all modern improvements; \$20-\$21. Inquire janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. CALDWELL AVE., 750-4—5 improvements; convenient to subway and "L"; \$16-\$22.

FOX ST., 767-4 and 5 rooms; bath; hot water; rents \$17 to \$18.50.

PROSPECT AVE., 733-3 large rooms; bath; modern improvements; \$23.

187TH, 606 E.—3-4-5 large, light rooms; bath; hot water; \$18.50.

BROOK AVE., 346—Five large, light rooms; \$14.

133TH, 337 E.—3 rooms and bath; hot water supply; large, light rooms; \$19-\$22.

UNFURNISHED FLATS & APARTMENTS TO LET—BROOKLYN. 5TH, 101—Delightful location, overlooking bay flat; 2-family house; \$14.

ST. JOHN'S PLACE, 567 (near Franklin street); 3-4-5 rooms; bath; hot water; \$17 to \$18.50.

PROSPECT ST., 128 (near Bridge)—First and second floors; 4 rooms; \$15.

FLATBUSH AVE., 1266-7—Nice, large room; bath; rent \$20; one month free.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET. Manhattan. 32D ST., 258 W.—Nicely furnished rooms; \$2 and upward.

61ST, 185 W.—Nicely furnished, clean rooms; running water; \$1.80 up.

32D, 328 E.—Nice room for two; all conveniences; large room; private house; with or without board. Anna Margolin, midwife.

108th St., 22 East—Large furnished room with or without board. Anna Margolin, midwife.

127th, 66 E.—Large, well connecting room; rent; housekeeping; all conveniences.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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

Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

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Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau, Monday to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union No. 487. Meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at 321-323 East 13d street, N. A. Parkers, Sec., 124 West 90th street; Charles Carlson, Sec. Sec., 432 East 140th street.

Co-operative League. Meets every Tuesday evening at University Settlement, 220 University street, H. I. Cohn, Organizer.

Socialist Party, New York County, Headquarters, 239 East 54th St., Manhattan, New York, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 2688 Lenox. Organizer, Edward F. Cassidy.

UNION OF BROOKLYN, meets every first and third Saturday at the Labor Lyceum, 640-642 7th Avenue, Brooklyn.

WORKMEN'S CHILDREN'S DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

WORKMEN'S BENEFIT AND BENEVOLENCE ASSOCIATION OF THE U. S. OF A. 867 1/2 Avenue, Wm. Schwarz, Bible House, Room 204, Astor Place, N. Y. city; office hours, Monday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9 to 12 m. and 1 to 5:30 p.m. The Executive meets at the same place.

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DR. PH. LEWIN. Surgeon Dentist. 530 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. A. Gordon Surgeon Dentist. 485 E. 178d St., Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

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THE DAY AND NIGHT DENTIST. Dr. Maxwell H. Linds. 35 Second Ave., Cor. 6th St. 26 Stanton St., Cor. Chrystie St. High Class Dentistry at the lowest prices. Sets of Teeth \$5 up. 2d Av. Office Open Day and Night. 10 per cent discount to readers of The Call.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn. DR. A. RITT DENTIST. 1621 Pitkin Ave., corner Hopkinton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Socialist News of the Day

meetings must be in this form of the day previous to 8 o'clock otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX, TONIGHT.

2—Hamilton Fish Park. Meeting for Algonquin candidate for assembly. 3—Broadway and Broome; Stuppich, Myself, Norfolk and Deland. 4—Northeast corner of 7th and Avenue A. Henry H. Layton and I. Phillips. 5—Southwest corner of 11th street and Avenue C. Eliescu, Mullen and others. 6—Northwest corner of 43d and 8th streets. John McClellan and Henry T. Jones. 7—Northeast corner of 10th street and Seventh avenue. Thomas Flanagan, August Claessens and Mrs. Carlie Allen. 8—Northeast corner of 10th street and Third avenue. Patrick Quinlan and William Karlin. 9—Southwest corner of 10th street and Willis avenue. Thomas Wright, chairman; Bert Erickson and Jacob Panken. 10—Southwest corner of 10th and Tremont avenues. Louis A. Baum and Warren Atkinson. 11—Broadway and 12th street. William Diederich and Chris Korker. 12—Broadway and 13th street. Joseph Wright, John Lynch and others.

BROOKLYN, TONIGHT.

1st and 2d A. D.—Fort Green Park. H. D. Smith and John Roberts. 3d A. D.—Branch 2—Tompkins street and Floyd street. M. Mannin and D. Oshinsky. 10th A. D.—Beacon avenue and 10th street. Jean Jaques Corneil. 11th A. D.—Classon avenue and 11th street. B. C. Hammond and W. W. Passage. 12th A. D.—South 4th and Hooper.

UNION MADE SHOES.

MR. NEW STORE AT 110 DELANCEY ST.

It is conveniently located and stocked with an unlimited line of our well known Reliable Footwear.

WE ASK YOU TO PATRONIZE OUR TWO STORES, BECAUSE WE ONLY SELL HIGH GRADE SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN. MADE BY UNION LABOR. LOW PRICES. THE FACT THAT WE HAVE INTERRUPTED SERVICE IN THE CALLING IN IS ANOTHER REASON THAT SHOULD MAKE YOU A STEADY CUSTOMER.

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MR. H. DULAT
421 W. 42d St., City.
Will sell at Auction on October 22, 1910, at his place of business, 421 W. 42d St., a French Marble Clock and other marble articles.

MEETING HALLS

Astoria Schuetzen Park, Broadway and Steiner Ave., Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.

Wray's Cafe 1407 MYRTLE AVE. NEAR HARMON ST. Serves Workers' Sick and Death Benefits. Branch No. 7.

Labor Temple 245-247 E. 84th St. New York. Workers' Educational Association. Open for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Hours, 10:00 to 11:00 P.M. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P.M.

Labor Lyceum 540 Willoughby Ave. Brooklyn. Organized by the Brooklyn Labor Organization. Open for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Hours, 10:00 to 11:00 P.M. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P.M.

Casino Hall 1001 St. Marks place (8th st.) bet. 2d and 3d Aves. Large Meeting Rooms for Clubs and Societies at low rates. Best treatment.

CLINTON HALL 163 CLINTON ST. Large and small meeting rooms from May 1st, for clubs, lodges and societies at reasonable terms.

AMUSEMENTS

Y. HIPPODROME 27 E. Houston St. Street wares; Hungarian music and songs; concert; band and dance.

RESTAURANTS

207 E. Houston St. Street wares; Hungarian music and songs; concert; band and dance.

streets. M. Zucker, M. Ornstein and William Mackenzie. 22d A. D. Branch 4—Sutter and Alabama avenues. S. M. Castleton, Frank Smith and Phil Klopper. Young Socialists of America—Gerry street and Throop avenue. Alexander Cohn, Morris E. Ornstein, H. Greerblath and N. Rubin.

RIDGEWOOD.

There will be an open-air meeting tonight at the corner of Ralph street and Woodward avenue. George Lieburg and Tim Walsh, Comrade Marstadt, chairman.

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Italian meeting tonight at the corner of Sherman and Nobel streets, Long Island City. Speakers: P. Arnone and Clasca Cosimo.

NEWARK, N. J.

Don't forget the picnic of the Socialist party at Weaver's Coliseum, 457 Springfield avenue, this afternoon and evening. There will be music, games, refreshments, and games for children.

Wilson B. Killingsbeck, of Orange, Socialist candidate for governor of the state of New Jersey, and Donald Munroe, Socialist candidate for mayor of Newark, will deliver addresses.

PATERSON, N. J.

Open-air meeting tonight at the corner of Main and Ward streets. Speaker: Frederick Kraft.

PASSAIC, N. J.

Open-air meeting tonight at the corner of Main avenue and Washington place. Speaker: Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

HACKENSACK, N. J.

A street meeting will be held tonight at the corner of Main and Warren streets. Frank Hubschmitt, of Paterson, candidate for Congress, 6th district of New Jersey, will speak.

Meetings will be held on the same corner every Saturday during the campaign, and all Comrades are urged to attend and lend their assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, TONIGHT.

8th and Spring Garden streets—B. Cooper and Harry Gantz. 7th and Moor streets—William C. Price and John P. Clark. Frankford and Cambria street—E. Jarrel and M. Walt. Germantown and Manheim street—James McDermott and Simon Knebel. Germantown and Lehigh avenue—Joseph Domes and Horace Reis. 22d and Tasker streets—John Fullerton and H. H. McCall. 42d and Lancaster avenue—John Fullerton and C. W. Ervin.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Distribution of Literature by Branch 8 Sunday Morning.

The members of Branch 8 who are not afraid to devote one hour Sunday morning to the propaganda of International Socialism will please report to Bronx Literature Agent Gell at the former meeting place of the Thirty-second Assembly District, 2669 Third avenue, northeast corner of 142d street, McMahon's Hall, between 9:30 and 10 a. m. for the purpose of making a house to house distribution of literature.

Every Comrade is expected to do his or her duty.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

HENRY GREEN

UP-TO-DATE HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER

151 Springfield Avenue, NEWARK, N. J.

L. HAUSMAN & SONS

Agent for Union Shoes for the Whole Family

169-171 Springfield Ave. Cor. Broome St. Newark, N. J. Shoes Fitted Free.

GO FOR YOUR OWN HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES TO

M. LITTMAN

247 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

UNION LABELS

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

ASK FOR THE LABEL OF THE CAPMAKERS' UNION

WHEN BUYING CAPS FOR YOURSELVES AND CHILDREN.

THE NUMBER ACROSS THE LABEL IS PRINTED IN RED.

THE DEBS MEETINGS IN SALEM AND LYNN WERE VERY WELL ATTENDED. SALEM SOLD OVER 800 APEL ADMISSION CARDS AND LYNN 525. COMRADE THORPE, IN GLOUCESTER, HAS WORKED AS NEVER BEFORE, AND THAT IS SAYING MUCH.

APPROVE SEIDEL'S STAND. From the Graphic-Republican, Lake City, Minnesota, September 9.

Emil Seidel, the Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, refused to serve on the reception committee which welcomed Colonel Roosevelt to that city because of certain things which Roosevelt had said in denouncement of Socialism. Good for the mayor! Any man who has nerve enough to turn down the irresponsible Teddy at this stage of the game is worthy of praise.

Y. P. S. F., Circle 26.

On account of alterations in the clubrooms, the opening meeting of Circle 26 of the Young People's Socialist Federation has been postponed until Sunday, September 25.

Comrade Russell's New York Dates.

U. Solomon, state secretary, has informed the organizer that Comrade Russell has been placed at the disposal of Local New York for the following dates:

Closed date—Saturday, October 1. Ratification meeting.

Open dates—Sunday, October 2; Monday, October 3; Tuesday, October 4; Wednesday, October 5; Thursday, October 6; Saturday, October 8.

The state secretary informs Organizer Cassidy that in the concluding weeks of the campaign additional dates for Comrade Russell may be allotted to Local New York.

The dates enumerated above, however, are the only ones that local New York is certain of, and branches contemplating mass-meetings in their districts will please note that the time is short and they should apply for dates as soon as possible, in order that they may have sufficient time to hire halls and advertise and boom the mass-meetings. In case of more than one branch applying for the same date, the city executive committee will adjust the matter.

Russell's Letter of Acceptance.

The branches and workers of Local New York will take notice that 100,000 copies of the letter of acceptance of our candidate for governor are now printed for Local New York, and the printer promises that the first installment of this order will be in the organizer's office this afternoon.

This leaflet is a splendid one for propaganda, is attractively printed, and will contain a displayed announcement of the ratification demonstration of Local New York on Saturday evening, October 1.

Entertainment and Concert by Branch 2.

An entertainment will be held this evening by Branch 2, at their headquarters, 313 Grand street. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the campaign fund. Prominent talent from the East Side will participate.

Meyer London, candidate for Congress, will speak, also the candidates for the four assembly districts comprising Branch 2. One of the most enjoyable features of the occasion will be singing by Mrs. Gates.

Let everybody turn out and make the affair a grand success.

BROOKLYN, Kings County Convention.

County convention of Kings county will be held this evening at 949 Willoughby avenue.

Third Congressional Convention.

Third Congressional district convention will be held this evening at 949 Willoughby avenue.

Branch 2, 19th A. D.

Branch 2, 19th A. D., will hold a meeting tonight at the Brooklyn Lyceum. Comrade Ludwig Lore will speak in German on "Woman in the Strike."

As this meeting is of great importance all members and visitors are invited to attend.

Young Socialist Literary League.

The Young Socialist Literary League has begun its agitation and education among the Brownsville youths, and requests that all persons interested should attend the meeting on Tuesday, September 20, at 7:45 p. m., at 1821 Pitkin avenue.

American Co-operative of Brooklyn.

The American Co-operative of Brooklyn, No. 1, 477 Atlantic avenue, at its last general meeting, where the advisability of starting in business was thoroughly discussed, has decided to have another general meeting, where all shareholders and customers of the store, should not fail to be present, on Sunday morning, September 18, at 10:30 o'clock. Final arrangements will be reached as to the location where the new store shall be opened, and to devise ways and means to increase its working capital.

All class-conscious workers and Socialists should deem it their duty to support the institutions of their class, and are urgently invited to join the co-operative stores.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The county convention of the Socialist party of Westchester county will be held Saturday, September 24, 8 p. m., at the headquarters of Local Tarrytown, 130 Main street, Tarrytown.

Locals Tarrytown and Peekskill will hold an assembly convention for the 2d district at 7:30 p. m., on the same date and at the same place.

LYNN, MASS.

The Debs meetings in Salem and Lynn were very well attended. Salem sold over 800 APEL admission cards and Lynn 525. Comrade Thorpe, in Gloucester, has worked as never before, and that is saying much.

LABOR UNION NOTES

The board of officers of the Stereotypers' Benevolent Society met last evening at the rooms of the union, 510 Pulitzer Building, and heard reports from the chairmen of the several committees that were appointed to perfect arrangements for the annual festival and picnic, which takes place at Niblo's Gardens, 170th street and Third avenue, tomorrow afternoon and evening, September 18. Reports were read from Chairman McMahon, of the arrangement committee, and Chairman Winfield T. Keegan, of the reception committee.

Mr. Keegan is president of the parent organization and will be ably assisted by James J. Freel, president of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America. The floor committee will be in charge of Thomas J. Carroll, president of the Allied Printing Trades Council, assisted by Morton E. Connelly, former secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and Chairman DeRosey, of the park committee. Secretary Spelker, of the arrangement committee, reported that there were 1,650 tickets distributed to the members and he has received many returns for same.

The reason for the holding of the festival on a Sunday is to give the members who are working on the evening papers, as well as those who work in the morning, an opportunity of a day's outing.

The stereotypers on the morning papers will have to leave early in order that they may be at their respective offices at 10 p. m.

All look for a pleasant day's outing and an all-around good time.

The officers of the society are: Michael Crane, president; John F. McCullough, vice president; Leon De Vese, secretary-treasurer, and James B. McMahon, sergeant-at-arms.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Local 465, Hebrew Fitters of Greater New York, have conducted a strike in the factory of J. Grossman Bros., of 1805 First avenue.

Their demands were for a Saturday half holiday all the year round, an hour for dinner and an increase in wages. They were out just three weeks.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

All Souls' Church, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is planning a series of lectures on political, religious and philosophical subjects. The Grand Rapids Press says in part regarding the course:

All Souls' Church is planning for a liberal religious revival beginning in September and lasting almost through the entire winter. Some eminent men and noted thinkers of the day along religious and philosophical lines will conduct the series of lectures and the whole program of work will have for its purpose a campaign for more liberal thinking in matters of religion.

B. F. Mills, who was so popular in his lectures last year at All Souls' Church, will open the campaign Sunday, September 11. His morning subject will be "Behind the Veil." In the afternoon he will speak on "Walt Whitman" and in the evening on "Immortality." During the week Mr. Mills will speak every afternoon on "Walt Whitman" and in the evening his lectures will be on "Immortality."

In October R. M. Wenly, professor of philosophy in the University of Michigan, will begin a series of eight lectures on philosophy. These will be given Friday evenings and will commence about October 14.

After the holidays Jerome Hall Raymond, president of the University of Toledo, will inaugurate a series of fortnightly lectures on Friday nights, beginning January 13 to 20. "Modern European States and Their Problems" will be the general topic.

The class in "Religion and Life" is preparing a series of lectures on the general topic, "What Some Cities Are Doing for Their People." Some of those who are expected to appear in this course are Brand Whitlock, of Toledo; Fred Kohler, chief of police of Milwaukee; Margaret Ryan, of Chicago; Edwin J. Ward, of Minneapolis.

Louis V. Middleton, of Grand Rapids, writes: "The pastor of All Souls' Church is a Socialist and his program every year shows the same liberal spirit. Fountain Street Church, in this city, has also entertained such speakers as Maud Thompson, Mrs. Ella Megrow, Carl Thompson, J. O. Bental, and W. R. Gaylord at its 'Business Men's Class' services."

POLITICAL REFUGEE DEFENSE LEAGUE.

The following letter on the Wesosol case is being sent out by John C. Chase, president of the Political Refugee Defense League, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois:

Again the hand of the Russian Czar reaches out to clutch its victims in America.

On Friday, August 12, Julius Wesosol, editor of Proletarets, a Socialist paper, was arrested in Boston charged with stealing money from the Tiflis State Bank in Russia.

The Russian consul claims that the bank was robbed in 1907 and that Wesosol took part in the robbery.

The facts are that the money of this bank was confiscated as "government property" by direction of the local organization of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Tiflis during a revolutionary uprising.

The Russian government in its official papers in 1907 admitted that 100,000 rubles were confiscated by the revolutionists.

Wesosol was not in Tiflis at the time of this uprising, as he had left Russia for Germany and France in 1905.

Some of the money confiscated was sent to Wesosol from Germany to be changed in America for use in the revolutionary agitation in Russia.

Wesosol is now held in jail in Boston for trial and extradition to Russia and every effort is being made by the Russian government to take him back.

The Socialist and progressive organizations, be they Russian, Jewish, Polish, German or American, must rally to the support of Wesosol.

Protest meetings should be organized at once in every city in the country, and the friends of Russian freedom and the right of asylum urged to contribute money to the defense.

All money raised should be sent to the Political Refugee Defense League, and this organization will see that it is expended in the proper way through the defense committee in Boston.

Act now and save Wesosol as you saved Rudowitz and Pouzen.

AMESBURY, MASS.

Party members and their friends to the number of fifty will go to Newburyport, Sunday, September 18, leaving Amesbury at 1:30, to attend the Fred D. Warren meeting, which will be held in Music Hall.

Alexander Irvine, of New York, will also speak. Much interest is manifested in nearby towns.

RESTAURANTS AND MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANTS.

25 Broadway St. 51 Walker St. 2075 Seventh Ave. 22 Fulton St. 120 & 121 West St. 120 West St. 120 West St. 615 6th Ave.

At an important table here a leaf of the "Wesosol" case was read.

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The Call



Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 2. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17. NO. 260.

A MEETING ALL SHOULD ATTEND.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, Comrade May Wood Simons, of Chicago, will speak in the Labor Temple, East 84th street. Comrade Simons was one of the delegates to the International Socialist Congress held at Copenhagen, but she will leave the report on that Congress to local delegates. Her subject will be the work of the International Congress of Socialist Women, which she also attended.

It cannot be too strongly and insistently urged upon the party members that it is their duty to seek all possible information on all subjects connected with party activities. Whether the actions are of the local, the state organization, the national organization or the world-wide international, they concern every individual member of the party. He or she is affected by them, either advantageously or harmfully. As the movement grows and activity becomes ever greater, there is an increasing necessity for the wider and ever wider spreading of knowledge concerning the actions of the party. Intelligent democratic control of our movement is possible only to the extent that party members interest themselves in the work.

When any new work is to be undertaken, when the results of any current work are to be appraised, or when work is to be criticised or discontinued, there can be beneficial action only if sound knowledge of party work is general. You can acquire such knowledge best by attending all possible party meetings, by taking part in the meetings, or by listening to the reports of those to whom work has been delegated.

Comrade Simons was a participant in a great and important congress. At present all through society there is an awakening to the demands of women for a just franchise and an improvement of their economic condition. There is a realization of the fact that changing social conditions have radically changed the position of women.

The Socialist party has been foremost in the fight for women. Naturally men and women in the movement meet as equal co-workers. Nothing could better illustrate it than the fact that of eight delegates sent to Copenhagen three were women. The Socialist party is thoroughly alert to the fact that many of the organizations who are considering or agitating on the "woman question" are devious and hinder rather than help in the work of emancipation. The political fight of women is exactly like the economic fight of women, a movement in which all workers, men and women equally, are concerned. And the Socialist party alone takes this ground.

The report that is to be made, therefore, is of great importance and great significance. No member of the party should neglect the opportunity of acquiring increased information. And every member of the party should, if possible, bring some non-party member. The report that Comrade Simons is to make may influence them to get into the work of the Socialist movement.

A PURIFIED DEMOCRACY.

Wall street is delighted with democratic success. It shows, according to the Wall street experts, that the party has rehabilitated itself and returned to sound democratic principles. The republican party, on the contrary, seems bound to the eternal perdition wherein business disturbances are generated. In other words, the democratic party has switched to the position formerly held by the republican party. It seems to be the staunchest, strongest and most efficient defender of the big business interests. The republican party, owing to dissensions, insurgent tendencies, radical aspirations, and inability to deliver an approved and acceptable brand of prosperity, has veered to the position formerly held by the democrats.

So the big financial interests of the country hope that under the restored democracy they will be able to plunder as freely and wax rich as rapidly as they did under republicanism. Something is the matter in this country. Discontent is increasing. Our financial institutions are not spoken of with the respect that formerly prevailed. The courts are not held in abject reverence. There is a well defined impulse for the various elements of our people to use, for their own advantage, the powers of government that big and potent capitalists have so richly used for their advantage. This tendency is disquieting, and the republican party cannot resist it.

There is, however, a hope that the office-hungry democrats, so long excluded from control of the national purse, will do something more for timid capital than the disorganized republican party seems able to do.

It is for that reason that there is no viewing with alarm of the democratic victory in Maine. Governor-elect Plaisted is as safe as though he called himself a republican instead of democrat. The working class in Maine will get as little from him and as little from his fellow democrats as they would from the republicans. In New Jersey Woodrow Wilson, slanderer of trades union men, is another shining example. The corporations feel assured that whatever they ask from him that will be delivered if it rests in his power. Two democratic representatives, elected from strong republican districts, are also typical of the "New Democracy"—Foss of Massachusetts, Havens of New York. Foss fights union labor at every point. Havens has shown by no word or action that he differs from republicans. In essence republicans and democrats are alike. They may differ in their methods of delivering the goods, but the goods land ultimately at the door of the capitalist class.

But there have been loud and insistent objections to this constant delivery. Wall street, voicing capitalism, is "content" with the democratic showing so far made and would be pleased with further democratic victories. Its contentment is based upon the fact that it may be possible to fool the people still further by turning the democrats in and the republicans out; or, paraphrasing Swift, to renounce the errors of republicanism and embrace those of democracy. The latter will be fully as profitable.

Guilt may be always personal, but the fact does not seem to count in the case of those who get away with the larger share of the goods. Even the conviction and sentence of Gerbrach, superintendent of the Williamsburg refinery, does not disprove it. Is there not a large stockholder or director who can be sent to prison?

Connecticut's Republicans fearlessly and loudly indorsed Taft's administration as the best there ever was. It certainly has been good to the Connecticut capitalists, but workers in the state have not been buying automobiles since the administration began.

Burglars have evidently returned from their summer vacations and are now busy again. The skill and thoroughness with which some of the jobs are being done leads to the suspicion that they are the work of men who would have taken to a legislative career if they had not been scared by recent investigations.

IT SEEMS ODD—BRAIN AND BRAUN.

By W. E. P. FRENCH.

It seems odd (if the contention of the wise men is true) that all the money, machinery, stocks, bonds and manufactured wealth on our globe might be destroyed, and mankind still exist; but if the myriad hands of labor were still for a few weeks only, the world would starve to death—unless the wise men could create and distribute flat food. . . . Raise brain and brawn all you will, philosophers and fools, the hands feed the body, and when the hands fall the brains die. The human brain that denied proper nourishment and care to the hands that support it would be the brain of a mad man or a defective. The brain in the body politic that seeks, for purposes of selfish aggrandizement, to cripple the hands of the nation by withholding from labor its just share is the brain of a fool, a knave and a traitor. He is the foe in the household, the stupid, sneaking, treacherous cur that tears the hand that feeds it.

It seems odd that the governor of the universe does not issue signed and properly attested warrants or commissions to these wise men, these residuary legates of all the virtues, this little band of Christian gentlemen to whom have been confided by

Inscrutable Wisdom the property interests of a nation (at least so we are told by one of the wisest and most godly of them all, who surely should know the intent and purpose of Omnipotence). These documentary evidences of divine confidence and approval could then be shown to us, the lower orders, the uncommonly common people, the partially submerged nine-tenths, to the end that we might "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" these authentic, super-human credentials and cease cavilling at "beneficent assimilations," "gentlemanly agreements" and other praiseworthy, unselfish arrangements of this devoted but cruelly misunderstood handful of saintlike theophilanthropists, these conscientious conservators (on commission) of our expended and unexpended earnings, these soulful, self-appointed trustees of the estate, real and personal, of our late, lamented Uncle Sam.

It seems odd that eighty or ninety millions of people, living under a constitution that is popularly supposed to guarantee equal chances to all, should be "mostly fools." It is, really, almost as curious as that a free state should have once maintained black chattel slavery until the aroused conscience of the nation struck it down, and later, should countenance within its borders a white industrial wage-

servitude far more dangerous and degrading than the former. Let us thank whatever god (or golden calf) we worship that America, "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," is not guilty of these two crimes against humanity, and that the snowy robes of the goddess of liberty are unsmirched by blood from the scourged back of a slave, unsoiled by the shame of women whose honor is the price of daily bread, unspotted by the tears of children despoiled of playtime and education in factory, shop and coalbreaker, uncontaminated by the squalor of sweatshop and slum. This is a Christian country wherein the hire of the laborer is not held back by fraud. We have universal suffrage (except for a few millions of women), and we cast our ballots with a wisdom and discretion that should fill us with honest pride. It is a matter of slight consequence that we have no voice in the selection of our senators, that our highest court is not responsible to the people or within reach of national displeasure, and that our chief executive is occasionally elected to cater to the interests of the wise men, who pour out money like water (they are not niggardly of water even when a new trust is to be christened by immersion) in order to defeat the will of the majority.

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

William II caused a stir in the civilized world by his recent speech asserting the divine right of the Hohenzollern dynasty. I wonder how many people are familiar with the history of the Kaiser's ancestors and the methods by which they established their rule by "the grace of God"? The usual instruction in the public schools passes over certain phases of that history with discreet silence.

Everybody knows that the so-called great elector who ruled Prussia from 1640 to 1688 is usually looked upon as the real founder of Prussian power. Everybody knows that he accomplished two remarkable things—he defeated the Swedes in 1675 in the decisive battle of Fehrbellin, and he united the province of East Prussia with his hereditary dominion of Brandenburg, thereby establishing the nucleus of the Prussian kingdom.

So far, so good. The details are carefully omitted. We are concerned with the results only, with the hard facts in evidence.

It was my good fortune, many years ago, to stumble, as it were, across the details, by no means intentionally. In September, 1878, the Prussian court of Elberfeld sentenced me to six months' imprisonment for having told some unwholesome truths during the stormy election campaign of that fall. I served that term in the state's prison of Cologne.

There was a prison library from which I was supplied with reading matter, mostly rot and rubbish selected by the Catholic prison chaplain. But one book I perused with great interest and not a little profit. It was Zimmermann's history of the Hohenzollerns, Glogau, 1851.

An exceedingly bulky volume, intended to kindle patriotism in Prussian breasts, including convicts. Patriotism and love, not devotion of the monarchial brand. The author of that history had access to Prussian archives. He used the material freely and with considerable conscientious zeal. He did not suppress facts, though he is profuse in offering excuses and explanations.

Years ago I induced the Astor Library to procure that interesting book. It is now on their shelves. Those able to read German will find that it is an inexhaustible mine of information regarding the character of the Hohenzollern family and their doings as chosen instruments of the Divine Will.

The chapter of the grand elector's dealings with East Prussia must be of timely interest in view of William's latest outburst at Koenigsberg. It shows Divine Right in all its nakedness. Originally, the duchy of Prussia was made up of territory conquered by one of those medieval orders, half monks, half warriors, who started out to convert the eastern heathen to Christianity with fire and sword. Eventually these Teutonic knights were forced to recognize Poland as their suzerain power. The chosen grand masters of the order received their diplomas as temporary rulers from the king of Poland, after taking the oath of fealty to Poland.

It so happened that at the time of the reformation a prince of the house of Hohenzollern was the grand master of the order. He joined the new dispensation, cast off his vows as a monk and married. He and his descendants, with the consent of Poland, henceforth became the hereditary rulers of the duchy, with the king of Poland as their duly recognized overlord.

In the course of time that branch of the Hohenzollern family became extinct. Their dominion reverted to the branch ruling Brandenburg. Thus Frederick William, the so-called Grand Elector, happened to unite the two provinces.

He was a man of vast ambition, great force of character, considerable ability as soldier and organizer, but not in the least troubled with conscientious scruples. Throughout his career he adhered to the principle that the end justified the means.

Promises, pledges, oaths meant nothing to him whenever they stood in his way. He recognized no right, but might only. No more consistent follower of Machiavellian politics ever occupied a throne.

The experiences of the ruinous Thirty Years' War convinced Frederick William that in order to maintain any standing as a political factor he must have at his absolute disposal a considerable armed force, a standing army ready to do his bidding. Such an army would be the means of making profitable alliances with any of the powers then active in Europe's politics, to-wit, the German empire, France, Sweden, Poland. He could drive sharp bargains with any or all of them, make alliances in turn with one or the other, sell his support to the highest bidder, consulting only his own interest, all of which he did subsequently with great success, even betraying the interests of the German empire, of which he was a vassal. For Hohenzollern partisanship means only Hohenzollern interest.

But there were some obstacles to be overcome before the schemes of the Elector could be realized. He was not as yet an absolute ruler. He could not as yet maintain an army by taxation without getting the taxes voted by the diets of his various provinces. So he decided to follow the example of France and rid himself of constitutional barriers.

In the diet of his older dominions his spokesman coolly proposed that the estates should, once for all, vote the necessary means for the army, a sort of iron budget, and then go home never to meet again, "that thereafter the members of the diet could stay at home and attend to their own business." It was done. Thus ended the old Brandenburg diet.

The task was not so easy in the newly acquired duchy of Prussia. The nobility, the clergy and the cities were united in the demand that taxes must not be levied without the formal consent of the estates. The elector was still, as far as the duchy was concerned, a vassal of Poland, bound to govern under the existing constitutional guarantees.

The opposition to absolutism was organized by two able and active leaders, Col. Christian Ludwig von Kalckstein, representing the nobility,

and Schoepfenmeister Helyonius Rhode, of Koenigsberg, representing the cities (1661).

The elector marched his soldiers into the duchy and proceeded to crush all opposition. Kalckstein went to Warsaw to invoke the Polish parliament for aid against the oppressor. He was indefatigable in his efforts and made headway slowly in spite of the elector's opposition.

When Frederick Wilhelm scented danger he instructed his ambassador to aid in Hohenzollern fashion. Ambassador Brand kidnapped Kalckstein by armed force and had him transported across the frontier and delivered, a helpless prisoner, into the elector's hands (Oct., 1670). The act was a gross violation of international law. It invoked angry but impotent protests on the part of Poland.

But protests based only on points of law and justice had no weight with the elector. He had Kalckstein put on trial for high treason before a special court appointed for that purpose, absolutely irregular under existing laws. That court obeyed orders. It found Kalckstein guilty. The sentence was death by the sword and confiscation of the traitor's estates. That sentence was speedily executed (1672). Kalckstein died bravely.

The other leader of the opposition Rhode of Koenigsberg was checkmated in a different manner. Having thrown a garrison of 3,000 soldiers into Koenigsberg, the elector himself schemed to have Rhode taken prisoner by a ruse before his fellow burghers could come to his assistance. Rhode was dragged from prison to prison. But the sturdy burgher would not bow down to the yoke. He had sworn on taking office, he said, to maintain and protect the rights of his fellow citizens. On no condition would he or could he disregard that sacred obligation.

Two years Rhode had been a prisoner. He was confined in Peitz when the elector on one of his journeys temporarily stopped at that place. A hint was given to Rhode that he would be set free if he would ask the elector for mercy. But Rhode indignantly replied he hoped to regain his liberty by justice and did not wish to owe it to mercy.

"He was kept in prison until he died" (1678), adds Zimmermann laconically. Even that loyal whorshiper of Hohenzollern glory is evidently a ghost at the grand elector's baseness and vile rancor.

Such are some of the details of divine right as represented by Hohenzollern politics and ethics.

BINDER TWINE TO SNARE CHILDREN.

Minnesota employs its convicts so profitably at making twine that in this state binder twine is 3 cents cheaper than outside and the "trust" has given up trying to meet the rate. The state makes a profit of \$189.99 on each man employed in the twine works, and with the opening of a proposed farm implement plant the net profit of the state will run up to \$300,000 a year. This is a good showing, and particularly gratifying to the thrifty Minnesota farmers who devised a scheme which lowered their taxes, lowered the cost of the binding twine which they use in great quantities, saved them from becoming victims of a fixed trust price, introduced the humane practice of giving employment to prisoners and paid a profit over the entire cost of their keep.

The use made of the net receipts, however, is most questionable. It is turned into the state treasury entire. Just how this measures up to modern standards of fairness was recently set forth by the Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane.

"What are you doing with that strong binder twine? You are binding burdens grievous and heavy to be borne upon the backs of worse than widowed women. You are binding the hands of little children to tools of labor in our factories, when they ought to be in the schools and public playgrounds of your state. You are weaving snares for the feet of the convict's daughter thrust out unprotected upon the slippery pathway of life; and you are breeding contempt

and anarchy in the hearts of these convicts that will wreak itself in new crimes when the law sets them free. 'Building a new prison,' I am told. Oh, you will never cease building new prisons!"

"You say these men don't care to support their families? If that were true, it is the state's first duty to teach them to care. Outside prison we have laws to compel a man to do this thing, whether he 'cares' to or not. But many of them, your report states, do care; and after giving ten hours' confiscated labor daily to the state, they manage to do a little more that the pittance may go to their families."—The Survey.

Letters to the Editor.

PROFESSOR JAMES.
Editor of The Call:
The slur upon the late Professor James in Monday's editorial column is unworthy of The Call. Respectful criticism is always the province of the Socialist press, but to scoff at every scientist with whom one happens to disagree is the part of bigotry and mediocrity. I trust that I am not alone among party Socialists in my sincere admiration for the work of Professor James.

JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1913.

ONE AS GOOD AS ANOTHER.
Professor (returning home from visit)—Aha! Your absent-minded husband didn't forget to bring home his umbrella this time. See!
His wife—But, Henry, when you left home you didn't take an umbrella.
—Boston Transcript.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York.
For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of Syracuse.
For Secretary of State—BERTHA M. FRASER, of Brooklyn.
For Attorney General—HENRY L. SLOBODIN, of New York.
For State Treasurer—SYLVESTER BUTLER, of Schenectady.
For State Controller—O. A. CURTISS, of Buffalo.
For State Engineer—WILLIAM LIPPELT, of Rochester.
For Associate Justice, Court of Appeals—MORRIS HILL, of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—John W. Slayton, of McKeesport.
For Lieutenant Governor—Louis Cohen, of Meyersdale.
For State Treasurer—Charles McKeever, of New Castle.
For Secretary of Internal Affairs—Beaumont Sykes, of Philadelphia.

NEW JERSEY SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange.

CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Robert Hunter, of Noroton.
For Lieutenant Governor—William Applegate, of New Haven.
For Secretary of State—Ella Reeve Bloor, of Waterbury.
For State Treasurer—James J. McIntyre, of Hartford.
For State Controller—Emil Goris, of New Haven.
For Congressman-at-Large—S. E. Beardsley, of Shelton.

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Dan A. White, of Brockton.
For Lieutenant Governor—Patrick Mahoney, of Boston.
For Attorney General—H. Metcalf, of New Bedford.
For State Secretary—Harriet D'Orsay, of Lynn.
For Auditor—Ambrose Miles, of Lynn.
For Treasurer—Sylvester J. McBride, of Watertown.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE HOUR IS SAD.

By W. R. Van Trenck.
The hour is sad and evening falls
And hollyhocks are sweet;
Faint sounds arise: a woman calls
Her children from the street.
A youngster sings an old, old song
That knows the way of love,
The hour is sad, the night is long,
And stars shine up above.

FALLING UPWARD.

A story is told of a certain nobleman in Europe who had an eccentric humor, and also had sufficient money to indulge it. He had a villa that was his particular joy, and one evening, when he was entertaining a party of friends there, a young man indulged too freely. When the unfortunate fell asleep in the billiard room two smiling attendants appeared and carried him to bed. The next morning the other guests were awakened by the host in person, and conducted to a peep-hole in which the saw the young man lying asleep on a white plastered floor. The ceiling was carpeted and the various articles of bedroom furniture were securely fastened to it and hanging downward. The young man awoke and with a cry of terror grasped a chandelier that came up through the plastered floor. "They all do it," cried the host with a laugh, "every man of them grabs that chandelier lest he should fall up to the ceiling."—St. Louis Mirror.

GOING SOME.

"Shall I come and see you during the term, Dick?" said a charming young lady to her small boy friend, aged nine.
"Well—er—I think I should like you to," he replied, with some hesitation; "but, I say, you wouldn't kiss me, would you?"
"Not if you would rather not," replied his friend, a little hurt.
"Well, you see," he explained, "some of the chaps might see! But if you took me out, you know, we might do it when we get around the corner."—Wind-sor Magazine.

THE THERMOMETER.

Poor old thermometer,
Hangin' in the sun,
Never gettin' any rest;
Allus so the run!
Have to keep in trainin'
For a promenade.
From somethin' less than zero
To a hundred in the shade!
You're one of those companions
Who think it's up to you
To tell us without flinchin'
Just what you think is true.
Poor old thermometer!
Your candor ne'er unbends,
We praise your sense of duty—
But you haven't any friends.
—Washington Evening Star.

CHRONIC.

Ros—"I'm going into the private office. Call me when I'm thirsty."
New Office Boy—"When will you be thirsty?"
Ros—"When you tell me."—Ex.
"The Fighting Editor" or "Warren and the Appeal" is a new book containing: Biography of Fred D. Warren, his trial, events leading up to it, and his great speech before the federal court at Ft. Scott, Kan.; also a history of the Appeal, a detailed word picture of its workings and accounts of some of its most important struggles with the government, by George D. Brewer. Prices in paper cover, per copy, 25 cents; per dozen copies, \$2.50; per fifty copies, \$9; per hundred copies, \$15.
"I will never marry now," said the rejected suitor.
"Why not, pray?" she asked.
"If you won't marry me, who will?"
—Buffalo Express.

HARD ON THE ARTIST.

An executive on the Hearst newspaper is responsible for this:
"They quartered me once in the same office with an editor noted for his eccentricity and his wit. One afternoon I entered the office so quiet that the editor, who was at that moment engaged with one of our artists didn't hear me.
"Say," the artist was explaining, "can't you well get that drawing until Wednesday. Monday is the fourth of July, and I've promised to go off on a picnic with my wife and children."
"The editor looked him over, as if like to know what that's got to do with it! Here we're working Sunday and holidays and fourth of July fourteen hours a day. No holiday for us!"
"I happened to know that this editor worked about four hours a day." "Well," said the artist, "man of something to his family."
"Family! Do you know how it is since I've seen mine? The weeks!"
"I happened to know that he was home at 4 o'clock every day."
"The artist wavered, but made last stab: 'Well, anyhow, I want 50.'"
"Your wants," said the editor, "have nothing to do with the work. Here we are, killing ourselves with work, and you lie down on us. If you like, but don't come back." "Well," said the artist, "if you think that way, I'll call it off." And he pounded out of the door.
"For a minute the editor moved a muscle. Then, addressing empty air, he said in a perfectly audible tone of voice:
"My next imitation, ladies and gentlemen, will be of an elderly man crossing the Alps in an open boat."—Success Magazine.

JINGLES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The system squeezed the fat.
The system squeezed the lean;
And so, between itself, you see,
It swept the platter clean.
This little lamb bought on "margin"
This little lamb bought "outright"
This little lamb tried an "inside" stock;
This was "short"; luckless wight!
And they all got fleeced except the little lamb,
Who wisely stayed out of the fight!

Taffy was a welsher,
Taffy was a thief;
Used stocks of mine to gamble with
At least, that's my belief.
Rigged the market, cleaned me out
Cellar, vault and roof;
I've 'th theory and suspicion,
And—ev'rything but proof!
Tom, Tom, the piper's son,
Bought on "margin" and thought
fun.
Tom was best—
Cleaned out complete—
And then kicked, bellowing for
street.

Hickory, dickory, dock;
On "margin" this lamb bought
stock.
The market went flat—
Where is the lamb at?
Hickory, dickory, dock,
—Louis Schneider in Chicago
Socialist.

ANOTHER MOTTO WANTED.
Father—"Honesty, my son, is the best policy."
Kid—"Yes, pop, but I don't do policy."—Ex.

When a man tries to help a
it is generally because some
may need assistance for injur
—Young's Magazine.

These polite telegrams
Paris acknowledge a call
Helen, but they are the
—Boston Transcript.