



about was the result of a meeting of local 28 of the cap makers where all the members in the trade enrolled in the union. The meeting was held on August 6 on a Saturday night, and when the men called to work Monday morning they were told that their services were no more required since they had joined the union.

COMMUNITY FARM IN TEXAS COUNTY

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 18.—At La Porte, in the Gulf coast country of Texas, the Hungarian Farmers' Federation of Chicago is making an interesting experiment in community farming.

CARS COLLIDE 2 DEAD AND 13 INJURED

WEST UNION, Ind., Sept. 18.—In a collision near here last night between two cars on the tracks of the Union Traction Company two persons were killed outright and thirteen persons were injured, some of them so seriously that there may be other deaths.

MINISTERS PRAY TO AVERT WATER FAMINE

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 18.—East Baltimore is threatened with a water famine. To husband the supply the water is shut off at night, and as a result the section would be in a bad way should fire break out.

A movement has been started among the churches for a special union service to be held early in the week, which is to be devoted to earnest prayers that the community may be saved from the horrors of a water famine.

UNION LABEL GOODS. KLEIN and ASSISTANTS. 100-102 THIRD AVE. (N. Y. ST.)

ANTI-SMUGGLING ADVICE BY WIRELESS

Wireless had been used to tell incoming travelers of the recent arrests of smugglers in the cabin, and the desirability of passengers making careful declarations.

BREWERY UNION HAS NEW STRIKE AID

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—Brewery workers, in the future, will stand all the show in the world of winning their strikes, if the plan submitted by a committee at the North Side Turner Hall and adopted by the convention is accepted by the rank and file.

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GIRL KILLED FATHER AND UNCLE WITH AX

ARKANSAS CITY, Sept. 18.—Ebbey Shepard, the fifteen-year-old daughter of J. W. Shepard, who, with his brother, Taylor Shepard, were murdered at their home in Newkirk, Okla., on Friday morning, late last night, after being sweated by County Attorney Burns and Sheriff Rader, of Kay county, confessed that she had beaten her father and uncle with an ax, so that both died of their injuries.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN ANNUAL CONGRESS

HAMBURG, Sept. 18.—The annual congress of the German Social-Democratic party was formally opened here this evening. The veteran leader Paul Singer was ill and unable to attend.

DODGE WATER FAMINE

At least in Hastings, which borrows from Tarrytown and This City. HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Before morning Hastings will have a plentiful supply of water.

HE WAS DYING

Fannie Battles' Man Went After Her With a Gun. Dwellers in Evelyn Court, at 611 West 114th street, had a scare yesterday afternoon and for a time it was believed that a murder and suicide had taken place in the house.

TAFT SPEECH JUNK

Iowa Supporters of the President See No Need of Their Organization. DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 18.—If all Iowa Republicans look alike to President Taft the local management can see no incentive to maintain a distinct Taft organization in this state.

O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

234 2D AVE. NEAR 66TH ST. (MANHATTAN) 320 5D AVE. NEAR 130TH ST. (BROOKLYN) 1200 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

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AVIATOR MAKES FLIGHT BY MOONLIGHT

AVIATION FIELD, Garden City, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Tod Shreve, in a biplane which he built for Howard Dietz, of Hempstead, L. I., tonight, made a moonlight flight that came within 14 minutes of equalling the night flight made, by Walter Brookins and Ralph Johnstone, but it has the distinction of being the world's record for a one-man flight at night.

IT'S ALL OVER AT CONEY FOR SEASON

Yesterday was getaway day at Coney Island, many of the smaller attractions closing for the season and two of the big parks, Luna and Dreamland, shutting down. It was celebrated at 11 o'clock by a parade of the bands from the big parks.

WOMAN SUICIDE

MARY ELIZABETH ANDERSON left her home at 58 Spring street this morning a few minutes before 12, telling her mother and other members of the family she thought she would go for a walk. Less than half an hour later an automobile party coming along Broadway, near Railroad avenue, saw a woman lying partly in the roadway and partly on the walk.

KEEP UP PATRONIZING CALL ADVERTISERS.

This is not a plea for the advertiser, but for your paper. It is a word intended to benefit the Call. You want a bigger Call, you want to improve its quality, and you also desire a larger circulation.

MEETING HALLS.

- Astoria Schuetzen Park, Labor Temple, Labor Lyceum, ARLINGTON HALL, CLINTON HALL, Casino Hall.

WELSH OWNERS THREATEN TO RETALIATE BY LOCKING OUT 200,000 MEN.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Cambrian colliery men, at a mass meeting today, decided to strike. Twelve thousand men will quit work tomorrow.

HAS BOTH FEET CRUSHED BY TROLLEY

DOVER, N. J., Sept. 18.—Albert Anderson, forty years old, of 71 Morris street, Morristown, carelessly swung off a moving trolley car backwards last night and losing his footing he fell partly under the car.

HERE'S A JOKE

They Erect a Monument to the Men Who "Restored Independence" to Mexico. EL PASO, Tex., Sept. 18.—The great shaft erected to the memory of Benito Juarez, who restored to Mexico the independence that Hidalgo gave it a hundred years ago and that Maximilian took away for a brief time some fifty years later, was officially unveiled and dedicated today in Ciudad Juarez, opposite El Paso, in Mexico.

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REVOLT AMONG ENGLISH WORKERS

Makers' and Shipwrights, to which the recalcitrant workers belonged. But the strikers would listen neither to the masters who reminded them of the provisions of the national agreement which forbade any strikes without previous negotiations through various committees, nor to the officials of the unions who reminded them of their obligation to refer, before taking any action, their grievances to the central committee of the union.

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FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. BUY OF THE MAKERS. THE BIG 'G' FURNITURE WORKS. E. GREENBERGER & CO., OWNERS. 203-205 E. 76th STREET.

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PHARMACEUTICALS

- George Oberdorfer, Key West Co-operative Cigars, AMUSEMENTS, N. Y. HIPPODROME, RESTAURANTS.

# WHIPPOOL SAILS THE MAID OF NIAGARA

## Launch Daring Navigator Goes Through Whirlpool.

**NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 17.**—Klaus Larsen this afternoon demonstrated that a motor boat can pass through the Whirlpool Rapids and Whirlpool, but his little boat, the *Ferro*, came to grief between the Whirlpool and Lewiston, for the engine would not work when he went into an eddy near Niagara falls, and there, when the boat pitched ashore, Larsen was helped out and after being placed aboard an automobile car was taken to Lewiston, where he was admitted by many for going to voyage through the whirlpools in a launch eighteen feet long and five feet beam.

The afternoon was dark and gloomy, the threatening weather did not prevent thousands from gathering on the bridges and down in the gorge to witness Larsen's feat. It is twenty years since a human being has voluntarily raced the wild waters of the gorge in search of fame, and the announcement that Larsen would go through the rapids served to draw a crowd.

The hour set was 2.30 o'clock and at that time there were long lines of humanity on both sides of the river, and the lower railway steel bridge was black with the throng. Nearly all of these people, many of whom had come from Toronto, Buffalo, St. Catharines and other cities, had turned away angered by Larsen's apparent failure to keep his word, for it was 5 o'clock before he made the start from the Maid of the Mist landing on the Canadian side of the river, two miles above the rapids.

The *Ferro* seemed in fine condition. Leaving the dock he sent her to mid-stream and then he headed straight for the rapids. He kept right in the center. The little launch made a nice appearance speeding through waters seldom pierced by a similar craft. At 5:05 o'clock Larsen passed under the railway bridge, and it was evident there was no turning back. He was in full view as his head appeared above a canvas over the cockpit and which protected the body. His right hand firmly grasped the helm, safety through Whirlpool.

Under full power he drove the launch into the rapids. She took the waves in fine shape. Those who witnessed this part of the trip gained confidence, feeling certain he would make the pool safely. Like a shot out of a gun the boat and its human occupant were hurled into the pool. Larsen had hoped to turn right at the outlet, but in this he failed, as he was carried around to the Canadian side by the currents, but found time to wave his arms to people on shore. He was afraid of the driftwood and quickly rushed the boat across the maelstrom toward the outlet, through which he passed en route to Lewiston.

The worst half of the trip was over, but for some reason the engine ceased to work, and after going down stream a mile or so Larsen found himself drifting in an eddy. As he had no oars and the engine was out of commission, he accepted help from ashore and landed. The boat was tied up for the night and Larsen rode on a trolley car to Lewiston, complaining only of a strained arm.

Larsen was delighted with having passed through the rapids and whirlpools, but regretted his inability to reach Lewiston under power. He admits he was astonished at the buffeting the rapids gave him, but he expected it would prove rough. Motor boat builders will not be encouraged to establish a regular line between the Falls and Lewiston, and it may be frankly asserted that the benefits of the trip will be hard to discover. Those who waited hours for Larsen to go and then missed the performance were much provoked.

**Mayor Objects to Trip.**

The mayor of Niagara Falls, assuming authority because it was advertised that Larsen would land on the American side, made an attempt to stop the hazardous exhibition, on the ground that it was attempted suicide. He appointed a committee of five to inspect the boat. With this committee Larsen foiled for half an hour before the strat. It was assembled on the Canadian dock of the Maid of the Mist. Larsen ran his boat back and forth, but too far away for adequate inspection.

"The trip was more than I thought it would be," said Larsen, "but I am not hurt and I will do it again some time with another boat. The engine worked fine at the start and I would have made the trip in thirty minutes if it had not stopped after leaving the Whirlpool."

Larsen's *Ferro* is the second engine propelled craft to navigate successfully the Whirlpool Rapids. The old Maid of the Mist was sent through in 1894 to avoid confiscation. Peter Nielsen of Chicago, took an ordinary boat through in 1900, and C. A. Percy, of Niagara Falls, went through in 1887 and 1891 in an engineless craft.

# GERMAN MAYOR MAKES WAR ON SLANDER

**BERLIN, Sept. 18.**—The burgomaster of the thriving town of Hattersheim has declared war on scandal-mongering women. He has issued a municipal proclamation calling attention to the frequency of prosecutions for libel and slander, resulting in bitter enmities and costly litigation. The cause, says the burgomaster, is usually the same. While the men are hard at work the women fritter away their time, gossiping and quarreling, their children neglected and their households suffering from lack of care. When the breadwinner comes home at night he hears the day's events untruthfully related. Then, as protector of his angry wife, he must go to the police, a lawyer or an arbitration court.

The proclamation concludes by stating that poor relief henceforth will only be given in exceptional cases to people who have participated in scandalous prosecutions. The police have been instructed to compile a list of such people and to warn landlords and tenants against them.

# FOOD FOR THOUGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA

In his Labor Day address to the workmen of the Pittsburg district, John K. Tener, Republican gubernatorial nominee, made no defense to the charges of Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that the former congressman had, proven to be their enemy when sitting in the national house of representatives, but permitted the accusation to go unchallenged.

So far as the workmen are concerned, Mr. Tener could make no defense, because the records of Congress show conclusively that he either dodged voting or voted against the measures advocated by the American Federation of Labor. This in itself condemns him with labor and justly so, because if Mr. Tener had any real sympathy for the workmen he should have had the courage to support them when opportunity presented.

Now Mr. Tener wants to be governor of Pennsylvania and needs the support of the workmen. He therefore wants labor to forget his congressional record and believe that he will do differently if chosen the state's chief executive.

As the same machine which dictated his vote in Congress nominated him for governor, it is impossible to imagine that he will treat labor with any more consideration if sent to Harrisburg.—Pittsburg Post.

# POSTPONE PACKERS' CONTEMPT CASES

**CHICAGO, Sept. 18.**—Arguments in the contempt proceedings of the government against the employes of Armour & Co., cited during the progress of the federal grand jury investigation into the so-called beef trust on a charge of conspiring to obstruct justice, will not be heard for a month.

An agreement was reached between the government prosecutors and attorneys for the packers yesterday, that when the matter is called in Judge Landis' court tomorrow a continuance will be asked.

The proceedings are directed against George M. Willits, assistant office manager; W. W. Shaw, head stenographer, and W. A. Helander, an employe of the stationery department. They are charged with having destroyed stenographers' notebooks which had been demanded by the grand jury.

Government prosecutors asked for a continuance, so that they might take a rest in preparation for the hearing of the cases against the ten indicted packers. They think that this case will be the greatest struggle in the history of the federal courts. More than seventy-five witnesses will be subpoenaed by the Department of Justice alone to support its case, and the presentation of the evidence for the prosecution will take more than a month.

If legal technicalities are presented by the packers' counsel it may be several months after the case starts before the defense will be able to put in its evidence.

# GRANADA TO HONOR DEAD AMERICANS

**MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 18.**—The new municipality of Granada, which was inaugurated May 15, has passed an act ordering that the bodies of the Americans Cannon and Groce, who were executed by order of ex-President Zelaya, be exhumed for the purpose of interment in the cemetery of Granada with national honors. A marble monument will be erected to commemorate their deaths. If the families so desire, the bodies will be sent to the United States.

David Arellano, the representative of the Conservatives at Granada, delivered a eulogy of Cannon and Groce at a public meeting, at which a great demonstration was held. A resolution was adopted, inviting all the municipalities of the republic to co-operate, and a copy of this resolution will be sent to the State Department at Washington. The cost of the monument will be defrayed by popular subscription.

General Conrad, of New Iberia, La., chief of General Estrada's artillery, has received a gold medal for bravery from the people of Granada.

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

# SPORTS

## BASEBALL SCORES

**American League.**

At St. Louis— R. H. E.  
New York... 000120000—3 5 4  
St. Louis... 30010000—6 8 4  
Batteries—Vaughn Warhop and Criger; Nelson and Kilmer.

At Chicago—  
Boston... 000000000—0 6 3  
Chicago... 000400200—6 7 1  
Batteries—Smith and Carrigan; Walsh and Sullivan.

### TIGERS LOSE TO PHILA.

**DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 18.**—The final game of the Detroit-Philadelphia series went to the latter today. Detroit's only score was the result of a pass, two singles and a second pass, which forced Crawford home.

Detroit... 010000000—1 4 3  
Philadelphia... 000101002—4 7 0  
Batteries—Mullin and Schmidt; Dygert and Livingston.

### THE POST-SEASON GAMES.

The Brooklins will have a chance to play a series of games with the New York Americans next spring. This announcement was made yesterday by President Farrell of the Highlanders, who said that while he recognized the fact that the Brooklyn club is a representative of Greater New York, it would be impracticable to admit Dahlen's men to the coming series between the Giants and the Highlanders.

"I am convinced that Mr. Brush will as soon as he arrives here, which will be in a day or two," said he. "The popular demand for these games cannot be overlooked. I have received hundreds of letters from patrons expressing hope that the series between the New York teams will be played, and I know that the biggest men in baseball are in favor of the plan."

As soon as a set of dates can be arranged Brush will announce them. That is the correct line of the situation at present. Furthermore the New York clubs must get together on the prices of admission. President Farrell believes that the general admission should remain at 50 cents instead of being raised to \$1 as provided by the conditions governing the world's series. It is said that Brush holds a similar opinion.

### MANY MERRY MILLS.

**Excitement reigned supreme at the Long Acre Athletic Club, Saturday night.** At times the din was so terrific that it threatened to shake the foundations of the old clubhouse, in West 29th street. And the whyfore of all this tumult was a simple one. It was "amateur night" for the lads with aspirations for pugilistic honors. And that meant that their friends were out in full force to witness their debut.

Eddie Sherman wasted Mike Clancy, of sunny Italy, in the star bout. Sherman was the more aggressive and experienced boxer. Clancy was usually doing a Dorado and sprawled over himself during the three acts. Sammy Delmont and Abe, the newboy, met in the semi-final. Abe looked indeed ferocious. His arms, feet and body bulged with muscles. But Delmont proved his master, and had Abe on the road to dream-land near the end.

Bert Wiley outpointed Young Clifford in a very good battle. Wiley scored often with a left jab to the face, followed by a right to the stomach, and came ahead by a fair margin in the last round. Young Clark shaded Kid Smith. Red O'Neil and Young Golden put up a scrap which had the crowd yelling like Indians. Neither won. The Henry Brown-Young Delmont bout was equally close. Young O'Brien didn't have much over Jerry Streeter. Young Reilly defeated Danny Thomas very handsily in a brisk affair. Terry Willis was soundly thrashed by Sam Mingo, and Willie Keeler stopped Sam Murphy in the preliminaries.

### RECORD FOR STOLEN BASES.

**UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 18.**—William H. Zimmermann, of Newark, N. J., outfielder of the Utica team of the New York State League, which closed its season today, broke all records for base stealing in organized baseball for the past fourteen years, during the season now ended. He stole 105 bases. There have been but four times previous to this year when over 100 bases have been stolen in one season by a player. One was twenty years ago, when Hamilton, of the National League, stole 102. He went that number thirteen better in the following year. Tom Brown, when playing with the old America Association in 1891, stole 110 bases. Brown at that time was one of the fleetest outfielders in baseball. Lange in 1893 stole an even 100.

### BROWNS BEAT NEW YORK.

**ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 18.**—Red Nelson, one of the best young pitchers who has broken into fast company around these parts in many years, was a stumbling block to the New York club this afternoon and gained his third victory here. The score was 9 to 3.

It must be said, however, that Nelson can consider himself lucky today. His teammates fell down in fielding and had it not been that the Highlanders were even worse, not only in this respect, but also in making some very dumb plays, New York might have won. Outside of one stop by Truesdale on a hard hit ground ball by Austin, there was not a bit of classy fielding during the game.

# PREDICT REPUBLIC IN PORTUGAL SOON

## Recent Elections Encourage Republicans to Believe Revolution is to Come. Messes Are Restless.

**LISBON, Sept. 18.**—Portugal may be a republic before the world becomes fully aware of what is taking place here. As a result of the recent elections the Republicans are jubilant and are freely predicting a revolution in the near future.

The Conservatives and Clericals hoot at the nation in public, but in private are inclined to be pessimistic. The working class is in a state of great unrest. The wealthier classes, too, are in a mood to revolt against clericalism, which they declare is interfering with business and is holding back Portugal's development.

The king's friends declare his only hope is to dissolve parliament, turn the government over to a military dictator as his father did, and attempt to appeal to the people.

This is the first time in the history of parliamentarism in Portugal that the government in power has not used every means, fair and foul, to insure a fair majority of its own supporters. The consequence is that the government has emerged without a working majority, or even without a majority at all, over the Conservative-Clerical "bloc" and the Republicans.

The Republicans are thus in command of the parliamentary situation. The first and almost the only item on their program is the overthrow of the dynasty. They have the support of the masses in all the cities, and claim that the greater portion of the army and navy are on their side. Under these circumstances a parliamentary compromise possible which will enable the Liberal-Radical government to remain in office with Republican support? The government, at all events, intend to find common ground. An anti-clerical policy will be adopted, and already certain measures relating to the congregations are in preparation. Compromise, however, is alien to the Portuguese character, and the popular odium that the monarchy incurred during the late reign has intensified rather than diminished since the accession of King Manuel. The parliamentary position is thus impossible.

King Manuel is credited with the intention of at once dissolving parliament and appointing a Conservative clerical government to carry through fresh elections, which are to be conducted in the traditional manner so as to yield an obedient ministerial majority.

Such a step, according to the Liberal press, means the end of the monarchy. On the other hand, the Republicans are complaisant, and declare that a revolution is inevitable anyhow.

### PLUTOCRATIC POWER GROWS IN GERMANY

**BERLIN, Sept. 18.**—The Frankfurter Zeitung, the leading organ of the German financial and employing classes, declares that "Rockefellerism," which it defines as government by capital, is slowly but surely establishing itself in modern Germany.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the danger is not altogether imminent, but is sufficiently so to be a more timely political issue than the "Divine Right" of the Kaiser.

"Rockefeller," continues the Frankfurter journal, "commands. His estimated annual income is \$60,000,000. The power he wields is greater than that of some kings and emperors, unhampered, as it is, by a constitution, uncontrolled by a parliament, and used, in short, as his will alone directs.

"Germany, of course, does not yet possess either as many millionaires as the United States, nor is her capital concentrated in a few hands to such an enormous extent as there, but our great industrial captains as well as our feudal plutocrats are seeking more and more to make their influence felt in the realm of politics and government.

"They jealously guard the protective tariff system under which they have waxed fat. They obstruct the extension of social legislation aimed at bettering the condition of the working classes. They restlessly espouse huge naval and military appropriations which mean uniminished dividends for their shipyards, gun factories, and armor plate works.

"Princes with ancient names like the Furstenbergs and the Hohenlohes have formed communities of interest on the most approved American model for the amalgamation of banks, shipping lines, real estate companies, hotels, and shops. All these things indicate that we are on the threshold of Rockefellerism."

# BRITISH INCOME AND TAX FIGURES

Since the present radical administration has put the screws on the British taxpayer we have been getting nearer the truth as to the aggregate wealth of the British nation. An official return issued this week by the inland revenue authorities for the year ended March 31, 1910, shows that the total declared income of persons resident in the United Kingdom was for the first time exceeded \$5,000,000,000 in one year.

The exact figure is \$5,049,679,620, an increase of \$145,000,000 over the previous fiscal year. The main sources of income were:

From businesses or professions, \$2,520,000,000, an increase of \$15,000,000.

From owning land and houses, \$1,350,000,000, an increase of \$110,000,000.

State and public company officials, \$550,000,000, an increase of \$27,500,000.

There are in England 237,136 income taxpayers of the lowest grade—that is, whose salaries are between \$800 and \$1,000 annually. With every additional \$500 the number tapers down till it is found that there are 8,312 who earn from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Then there is a sudden jump to \$11,273 persons who have from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year. Then the figures drop again to 1,519 who draw between \$20,000 and \$25,000. At the top of the ladder are twenty of fortune's favorites whose salaries exceed \$250,000 a year.

The total income of 535,000 employees last year was \$680,000,000, an average of \$1,165 a head. The previous year there were 513,000 employees drawing an average of \$1,195. Thus in a year the average salary of the employee has fallen by \$30.

The net value of estates on which succession duties were paid was \$1,425,000,000 in 1909-10, an increase of \$60,000,000 over the previous fiscal year. There were five estates in 1909-10 the value of which exceeded \$5,000,000, and all were English.

# STRIKING PLUMBERS TRY "SCABS" IN PARIS

**PARIS, Sept. 18.**—The police are investigating the present strike of plumbers, claiming that the plumbers had taken the law into their own hands, arresting alleged scabs, trying them, and punishing them.

Two non-union men were captured and taken to the headquarters of the strike committee, the tale goes. Here their heads were punched, they were searched and robbed of their money, and placed on trial. They were accused of being blacklegs, and told that the only thing that would save them was that each of them should become a member of the syndicate. The entrance fee was 5 francs each, and they, therefore, took 10 francs of this sum for the two, and handed back the remainder. They made one of the men sign a paper to the effect that he would pay back the 5 francs to the other man, from whom they had temporarily borrowed the sum. The men were then hustled down into a cellar, where they were shut up for three hours, and finally they were released on the threat of worse treatment if they continued work, so the police say. All the contents of their hand cart had meanwhile been destroyed, and some taps had been stolen. The employer of the man who has joined them in lodging a complaint against the strikers.

# SWISS AUTHORITIES STOP SUNDAY FLYING

**ROME, Sept. 18.**—The Swiss authorities at Brigue threatened forcibly to prevent George Vhavez, the Peruvian aviator, from attempting to make the trans-Alpine flight from Brigue to Milan in the international contest which was scheduled to start today. The committee in charge of the race consequently decided to disqualify any of the aviators who started today, and Sunday rest was therefore not broken.

The contestants were keenly disappointed, as the weather was favorable for flying. The authorities informed the committee that the aviators must not start before noon owing to a religious procession being held, but the committee decided to pay no attention to this, with the apparent result that the authorities prevented any flights at all being made today.

Cattaneo, the Italian aviator, has withdrawn his entry.

# THE ENDOWMENT OF MOTHERHOOD

(H. G. Wells in the Daily Mail.)

Some year or so ago the Fabian Society, which is so efficient in keeping English Socialism to the lines of "artfulness and the eighties," refused to have anything to do with the endowment of motherhood. Subsequently it repented and produced a characteristic pamphlet in which the idea was presented with a sort of minimizing furtiveness as a mean little extension of outdoor relief. These Fabian Socialists, instead of being the daring, advanced people they are supposed to be, are really in many things twenty years behind the times. There need be nothing shameful about the presentation of the Endowment of Motherhood. There is nothing shameful about it. It is a plain and simple idea for which the mind of the man in the street has now been very completely prepared. I hope, I expect to see it a plank in the platform of British imperialism within the next half dozen years.

I suppose if one fact has been hammered into us in the past two decades more than any other it is this: that the supply of children is falling off in the modern state; that births, and particularly good quality births, are not abundant enough; that the birth rate, and particularly the good class birth rate, falls steadily below the needs of our future.

If no one else had said a word about this important matter, former President Roosevelt would have sufficed to shout it to the ends of the earth. Every civilized community is drifting toward "race suicide" as Rome drifted into "race suicide" at the climax of her empire.

"Well, it is silly to go on building up a civilization with a dwindling supply of babies in the cradles—and these not of the best possible sort—and so I suppose there is hardly an intelligent person in the English speaking communities who has not thought of some possible remedy—from the naive scoldings of Mr. Roosevelt and the Spectator to sane and intelligible legislative projects.

The reasons for the fall in the birth rate are obvious enough. It is a necessary consequence of the individualistic competition of modern life. People talk of modern women "shirking" motherhood; but it would be a silly sort of universe in which a large proportion of women hid any natural and instinctive desire to shirk motherhood, and, I believe, a huge proportion of modern women are as passionately predisposed toward motherhood as ever women were. But modern conditions conspire to put a heavy handicap upon parentage and an enormous premium upon the partial or complete evasion of offspring, and that is where the clew to the trouble lies. Our social arrangements dis-

courage parentage very heavily and the rational thing for a statesman to do in the matter is, not to grow eloquent, but to do intelligent things to minimize that discouragement.

Consider the case of an energetic young man and an energetic young woman in our modern world. So long as they remain "unencumbered" they can subsist on a comparatively small income and find freedom and leisure to watch for and follow opportunities of self-advancement; they can travel, get knowledge and experience, make experiments, succeed. One might almost say the conditions of success and self-development in the modern world are to defer marriage as long as possible, and after that to defer parentage as long as possible. And even when there is a family there is the strongest temptation to limit it to three or four children at the outside. Parents who can give three children any opportunity in life prefer to do that than turn out, let us say, eight ill-trained children at a disadvantage to become the servants and unsuccessful competitors of the offspring of the restrained. That fact bites us all; it does not require a search.

It is all very well to rant about "race suicide"; but there are the clear, hard conditions of contemporary circumstances for all but the really rich, and so potent are they that I doubt if all the eloquence of Mr. Roosevelt and its myriad echoes has added a thousand babies to the engenic wealth of the English speaking world. Modern married people, and particularly those in just that capable middle class from which children are most urgently desirable from the statesman's point of view, are going to have one or two children to please themselves; but they are not going to have larger families, under existing conditions, though all the former presidents and all the pulpitists in the world clamor together for them to do so.

If having and rearing children is a private affair, then no one has any right to fettle small families; if it is a public service, then the parent is justified in looking to the state to recognize that service and offer some compensation for the worldly disadvantages it entails. He is justified in saying that while his unencumbered rival wins past him he is doing the state the most precious service in the world by rearing and educating an family, and that the state has become his debtor.

In other words, the modern state has got to pay for its children if it really wants them—and more particularly it has to pay for the children of good homes.

The alternative to this is racial replacement and social decay. That is the essential idea conveyed by the phrase the Endowment of Motherhood.

## Hippity-Hop-to-the Barber-Shop Number of HOPE

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## ARE YOU NEXT?

**HOW TO GET IT:**

This issue of HOPE, the Clever Cartoon Magazine, edited by Ward Savage, will get people acquainted with Socialism, who have never heard of it before. If placed in barber shops and public places. To encourage our readers The New York Call will, for the month of September, make the following special offer:

With each six-month subscription, or with each order for \$5.00 worth of cut cards we will give you 15 copies of HOPE. Or for each three month subscription in The Sunday Call we will send you 15 copies of a bundle of six copies of the Barber Shop number. Send all orders to

**The New York Call**  
409 Pearl Street  
New York City

## The New York Call Conference MEETS

The Second and Fourth Wednesdays every month AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

### Send Money to Europe?

We will sell you in Advance from \$1 upward 20% on approximately the following rates: Great Britain at 84.50, France at 150.00, Germany at 125.00, etc. per 1000. COUNTRIES Proportionately. Our fees are very small.

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2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors

**REMOVAL NOTICE.**  
Dr. S. Ingeman and Dr. Anna Ingeman have moved to 1242 Madison Avenue, between 124th and 121st streets. Telephone call, 4265 Harlem.

U. S. ARMY REVIVES THE HOLLOW SQUARE

Death Dealing Formation, Dropped for 37 Years, Readopted for Use Against "Rioters" and Workingmen.

The hollow square, the most death dealing formation in military tactics, is to be adopted again by the United States army after an absence from the drill regulations of thirty-seven years.

No formation has occupied such a prominent place in the history making battles of the world or has been subject to so much discussion by military experts as the square.

The Masters Made Power With It.

The hollow square is a classic formation, dating back to the time when the Greeks and Macedonians, with spears bristling from squares, drove back the Asiatic hordes in the early days of military history.

In these days of rapid firing artillery the square has little value when used against an efficient army, but it is for other uses it is being revived.

Splendid for Killing Workmen.

The officers of the national guard have convinced the general staff of the regular army that there is still use for the hollow square in handling riots and sudden outbreaks.

This was particularly noticeable in the Philadelphia strike in the early part of the present year. When the Philadelphia Fenicians were called out and extended as skirmishers along the streets of the City of Brotherly Love they were not only jeered at by the pressing mobs, but were actually disarmed, hooted and thoroughly disorganized.

WAS COLLUSION IN CITY PRINTING, FERGUSON SAYS

Supervisor David Ferguson, of the City Record, said yesterday that he will ask for only \$210,000 for the Record in the 1911 budget, as against \$350,000 in 1910. He thinks that \$400,000 was wasted in city printing in 1900, and says there was collusion among the bidders for some of the work.

THE MAYOR SEES SEVERAL VISITORS

ST. JAMES, L. I., Sept. 18.—Mayor Gaynor got up at his regular hour, 8 o'clock, this morning. He appeared refreshed by a long sleep. He took a spin in his limousine, walked about his sixty-acre farm and received all his visitors, but in doing all this he exercised discretion.

"I've got to keep still. I'm not going to talk for a week." "But, judge," explained one, "we're down here to find out whether you will accept the nomination for Governor of New York. The Democrats all over the state are asking that question. They want to know your answer."

The visitors at Deep Water today included several members of the Mayor's cabinet. City Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde, who is one of Mayor Gaynor's most intimate friends, came down in the morning and stayed for half an hour. Fire Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, accompanied by the Mayor's secretary, Robert Adamson, dropped in for a fifteen minute chat.

BALLOONS SIGHTED

PITTSBURG, Sept. 18.—Three of the balloons, which last evening started from Indianapolis in the contest for records, passed over Pittsburgh about noon today, heading for the Allegheny Mountains. After passing Pittsburgh and reaching McKeesport, the three balloons, which were already high in the air, came to temporary grief, running into what seemed to be an eddy, formed by wind currents coming down the Younghusband valley and meeting a current from the Monongahela valley.

SITE FOR AVIATION MEET.

Glenn Curtiss Looking Over the Country About Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Glenn H. Curtiss, accompanied by his wife and H. W. Sutton, arrived here today by appointment and was met by Colonel Jerome Joyce, president of the local aero club. He came to look over the ground between here and Washington. Colonel Joyce having asked him particularly to inspect the site at Halethorpe, about five miles from Baltimore.

Curtiss declared it admirably adapted. Said he: "It is better than the aviation field at Boston. As we are looking for suitable sites, we are going as far as Washington and will stop at College Park, where the government made numerous experiments with aeroplanes."

THE COST

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—According to a report submitted to the board of directors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company last week, the strike of the conductors and motormen in the early part of the present year cost the company \$2,500,000.

AUTOISTS ABANDON HURT NEWARK GIRL

Thrown to the pavement unconscious in a head-on collision between two automobiles on Clinton avenue, near 22d street, in Irvington, N. J., a young woman was deserted by her three companions, it is said, and left lying in the roadway. Discovered by the occupants of the other automobile, she was removed to the City Hospital in Newark. When she was revived several hours later she said she was Miss Anna Burchell, of 272 Fairmount avenue, Newark.

The young woman had a fractured shoulder and cuts and bruises of the head and body. It was said at the hospital last night that she will recover. The accident occurred late Saturday night. Both automobiles were wrecked. One of the cars was owned by Philip J. Bowers, a real estate dealer, and the other was owned by Frederick F. Van Kueren, who was driving it. He has a garage at 487 Washington street. Besides Mr. Van Kueren there were with him in his automobile Miss Vera Watleigh, of New York, and W. W. Elder, also of 487 Washington street.

WHO ASSASSINATED TEDDY ROOSEVELT?

Denver Republicans Praise Taft, Guggenheim and Every One But I. DENVER, Sept. 18.—Although Roosevelt went wild over Theodore Roosevelt when here recently the republican convention of the city and county of Denver finished its work and adjourned late last night without mentioning Roosevelt's name in its many resolutions.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

140th St., 3500 E.—Single rooms for gentlemen; also rooms suitable for two. 157th St., 412 E.—Furnished room, steam heated, running water; suitable for two. SITUATION WANTED—MALE. SHIPPING CLERK, 25, married, would consider anything; best of references. Rudolph Rinka, 516 Sixth avenue, city.

READING MEN FOUND GUILTY OF GRAFTING

READING, Pa., Sept. 18.—Former City Engineer Elmer H. Beard and Penrose W. and Albert H. Hawman, contractors, were found guilty by a jury here, yesterday, of conspiracy in connection with the construction of a street subway. It is alleged that in his official capacity Engineer Beard approved of estimates of materials largely in excess of what were actually used by the contractors. The discrepancies are said to amount to over \$30,000.

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OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—Theodore Roosevelt, who writes pieces for a weekly paper, got home this morning from Syracuse. He made a speech up there. He had nothing to say about anything.

DOCTOR'S AUTO HIT BOY.

Edmund Geherig, fifteen years old, of 427 East 158th street, was knocked down in front of 3046 Third avenue last night by an automobile carrying Dr. Handy, of 1191 Washington avenue, The Bronx, and a patient he was taking to the Leabanon Hospital. Geherig, not seeing the automobile, had stepped in front of it. He was taken to the hospital by Dr. Handy. He was seriously hurt.

UNION LABELS

The above is a true fac-simile of the Union Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

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It is now 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. Not a dull page in the whole magazine. The ablest writers in the organized Socialist movement are among its contributors. Editorially it stands for a clear, uncompromising working class movement, both at the polls and in the shops. Monthly, \$1.00 a year, 10 cents a copy. Some news dealers sell it, but the safe and sure way to get each issue promptly is to use the blank below.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

Branch No. 1, Arbeiter Idag, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Broomfield, 425 West 12th Street, cor. Myrtle Ave. Our Officers: John Bailey, Geo. McElroy, etc. Address: 106 West 1st St., New York. Telephone: 243 Gates ave.; rec. sec. J. C. O'Brien.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

2D AVE., 1899—Five large flats, 5 rooms; gas, bath, hot water; rent \$14-\$15. 20TH ST., 207 E. (near 4th ave.)—3 rooms, single floor, no improvements; quiet, bright, sunny; rent \$12. 58TH ST., 324-325 E.—Six, light 3 and 1 room apartments; steam heat and bath; \$12-\$13.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side.

BRADBURST AVE., 114 (of 8th ave.) 1 and 2 light rooms, facing park; hot water; \$10. AMSTERDAM AVE., 909 (near 106th st.)—3 rooms, bath, open plumbing, tiled bath; \$12-\$22. COLUMBIA AVE., 621 (near 106th st.)—3 very large rooms; park entrance; \$15; very cheap. 8TH AVE., 2706—4 large light rooms, tile bath; hot water supply; \$17. 9TH ST., 405-406 W.—4 large rooms, ranges and water; \$14. 10TH ST., 412 W.—3 very large rooms; park entrance; \$15; very cheap. 8TH AVE., 2706—4 large light rooms, tile bath; hot water supply; \$17.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 400 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and suggestions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 350.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 7 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau, 9 a. m. to 12 m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p. m.

PAPER COGNATE MAKERS UNION LOCAL NO. 27.

Headquarters, 220 East 84th St., Manhattan. Meetings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 p. m. at 220 East 84th St. Secretary, Edward F. Cassidy.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF WORKMEN

Headquarters, 112 West 90th Street, New York. Meetings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 p. m. at 112 West 90th Street. Secretary, Edward F. Cassidy.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL NO. 221.

Headquarters, 112 West 90th Street, New York. Meetings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8 p. m. at 112 West 90th Street. Secretary, Edward F. Cassidy.

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SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND

MORRHANIA—Sec. G. Holthaus, 402 E. 144th St., New York. FRYE, R. Wash. 628 E. 11th St., New York. TURKISH, 500-507 Courtland ave.

BRANCH GREENPOINT.

MEETS EVERY MONDAY, 9:30 A.M., at 10th St. and Broadway, New York. Secretary, J. H. Stamer, 68 Montrose St., N. Y. City.

EAST NEW YORK—W. Wehrman, 612 6th Ave., New York.

MEETS EVERY MONDAY, 9:30 A.M., at 10th St. and Broadway, New York. Secretary, J. H. Stamer, 68 Montrose St., N. Y. City.

YORKVILLE—Sec. Th. Sullivan, 50 E. 10th St., New York.

MEETS EVERY MONDAY, 9:30 A.M., at 10th St. and Broadway, New York. Secretary, J. H. Stamer, 68 Montrose St., N. Y. City.

ASTORIA—Sec. J. H. Hagg, 74 E. 10th St., New York.

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For a limited time we will send any one of the books given below and from \$3.00 to \$7.50 worth of subscription cards to The New York Call for the following amounts:

For \$5 We will send you \$3.00 worth of subscription cards to The Sunday Call and the Three Volumes of The History of the Great American Fortunes, by Gustavus Myers, \$1.50 each volume.

For \$6 We will send you \$4.50 worth of subscription cards to The New York Call and the following books: Karl Marx; His Life and Work, by John Spargo, \$2.50. Revolution, by Jack London, \$1.50.

For \$10 We will send you \$7.50 worth of subscription cards to The New York Call and the following books: The History of the Great American Fortunes, by Gustavus Myers, in three volumes, \$4.50. Karl Marx; His Life and Work, by John Spargo, \$2.50. Revolution, by Jack London, \$1.50.

This is your opportunity to increase the circulation of The Call and add to your library all or any one of the sets of books mentioned above.

THE NEW YORK CALL 400 PEARL STREET NEW YORK CITY

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Notice of meetings must be in this column by noon of the day previous to the meeting. All meetings begin at 8 o'clock unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT. Branch 2—Northwest corner of 4th street and Avenue C. Wm. Diedrich and J. C. Frost.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. Branch 1—Noon meeting at Battery Park. George S. Gelder.

BROOKLYN. TONIGHT. 19th A. D., Branch 1—Manhattan avenue and Noble street. John Roberts.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. 19th A. D.—Fourth avenue and Pacific street. Jean Jacques Coronel.

NEWARK. Broad street, opposite Proctor's Theater. Sol. Feldman.

PHILADELPHIA. TONIGHT. Lawrence and Norris streets. R. Satin and Horace Reis.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST. Established 1898. 61 Second Ave. Between 2d and 4th Sts.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST. 1421 Fifth Ave. corner Hopkinson. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. A. GORDON Surgeon Dentist. 485 E. 173d St. Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. Washington avenue and 4th street. J. Freidman and Harry Gantz.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. Master and Cumberland streets. Tom Acker and M. Walt.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22. Columbia avenue and 23d street. T. Birtwistle and Charles W. Irvin.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23. Diamond and 30th streets. Joseph Shaplen and James W. Hughes.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24. Tasker and 22d streets. J. Fullerton and J. P. Clark.

BUSINESS MEETINGS. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. City Executive Committee—229 East 84th street.

Branch 5 will meet tonight at 360 West 125th street.

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requested to be in their seats by 8:15 o'clock. Free admission and free forum for all.

BROOKLYN. 4th A. D.—281 Marcy avenue. 21st A. D., Branch 2—181 McKibben street.

PATERSON. All party members in Passaic county are urged to get at least one monthly subscription to The Call this week.

CLEVELAND. The branches of the Socialist party are organizing a systematic literature and speaking campaign to cover every ward in the city.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES. The fall term of the Rand School of Social Science opens October 3, 1910.

LABOR UNION NOTES. WOMEN'S ALTERATION TAILORS. Mass meeting at 7 o'clock tonight at Beethoven Hall.

ITALIAN CUSTOM TAILORS. A call for a meeting of Italian custom tailors, to be held at 98 Forsyth street.

PROGRESS LECTURE. This evening's lecture of the Progress Literary and Debating Society will be held as usual at the rooms of the Yorkville Socialist Club.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 1492 2d Ave. Tel. 94th & 95th Sts.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE Brooklyn Call Conference. 2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings.

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The Weekly Pledge Fund.

The following contributions for the Weekly Pledge Fund have been received during the week ending September 17. The total for the week amounts to \$278.16.

Wm. J. Guilfoyle, city..... 1.00 H. E. Sabine, Linden, N. J..... 1.00 John Bronow, Brooklyn..... 1.00

MANHATTAN. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. BROS. STATIONERY, ETC. ROOTS AND SHOES.

CLOTHING AND HATS. CLOTHES AND TAILORS. BAKERY. MEATS.

RESTAURANTS AND HALLS. TRUNKS AND BAGS. UNION MADE HATS. WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE HOLDS FINE MEETINGS

Gustave A. Strebel, our candidate for lieutenant governor, is meeting with remarkable success on his tour through the unorganized northern section of the state.

A CAPITALIST VIEW. Social Democratic Germany is preparing for the battle royal at the annual congress at Magdeburg.

REPORT ALL ERRORS OR OMISSIONS TO THE MANAGER OF THE CALL, ESPECIALLY IF YOU FALL TO FIND YOUR NAME OR YOUR CONTRIBUTION IN THE PRINTED LIST AS GIVEN BELOW.

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CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

The members of Branch 2, of the Co-operative League, will kindly take notice that henceforth the regular business meetings will take place on the first and third Wednesdays of the month.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS. LITHO-WILLER CO. GEORGE J. SPEYER, Printer. 121-63 Broom St. Tel. 2699 Orchard.

Call Advertisers' Directory

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The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beekman.

Subscription Rates table with columns for Year, Month, and rates for different regions.

VOL. 3. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19. NO. 262.

DENIED BUT NOT DISPROVED.

Woodrow Wilson, Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey, loudly declares: "It is humiliating and absurd to say that I am the Wall Street candidate for governor of New Jersey. As I said in my speech accepting the nomination for governor, we shall not act justly or wisely if we attack established interests as public enemies. There has been too much indictment and too little successful prosecution for wrongs done; too much talk and too few practical suggestions as to what should be done."

Mr. Wilson may shudder at the thought of attacking established interests. By established interests he means capitalist interests. He has already shown that he does not consider labor unions established interests, for he has attacked them bitterly. His later declaration, when contrasted with his former slashing attack, shows that he is the candidate of "established interests." He may not like the term "Wall Street candidate," but it means the same thing. He is instinctively committed, to whatever is opposed to the working class effectively organized in trades unions and the Socialist party. That makes him the candidate of Wall Street, or, if he prefers, of the established interests.

Another thing: George M. Harvey, editor of the North American Review and one of the Harper Bros. Publishing Company, was Wilson's strongest supporter and chief agent. J. Pierpont Morgan is credited with being the chief pillar of the House of Harper. That a member of the firm should work for a candidate who might oppose Mr. Morgan is unthinkable.

Possibly, to Mr. Wilson, Mr. Morgan is an "established interest." So he will not oppose Mr. Morgan, or Mr. Morgan's partners, or Mr. Morgan's operations. He will not speak harshly of Mr. Morgan. He feels he can better utilize his opposition and bitterness against the working class.

PETTY PICKINGS.

Some take a sardonic delight when one of our "better class" is held up at the Customhouse and shown to be a thief. Our American tariff is a sacred thing, and should be respected. But it is not. There is always some one who wishes to evade it, and usually that some one is a person who has profited by it. They have been able to make money in this country, and they do not see why they should not be able to make money by clearing the obstacle that has cost other people so much money.

Within the past year there have been three beautiful examples of smuggling. First, there was Frank Rollins, ex-governor of New Hampshire. Second, there was the eminently respectable Mr. Higgins, carpet manufacturer. Now, there is Mr. Mengo L. Morgenstau, candy maker. Each and all of them tried to beat the tariff. They were all caught. As all of them had previously profited by the tariff there is some speculation as to why they tried to evade it. The answer, to the Socialist, is simple: they tried to evade it because no rightly constituted capitalist wishes to have applied to himself the regulations and the restrictions that apply to other men.

There is Frank Rollins, for example. He was governor of New Hampshire, a state in which the old-time farmer class is dead, and in which the new wage working class is ground and oppressed. Yet he was a high tariff advocate and a supporter of capitalism. He cared nothing for the people who supported him. But he cared a lot for the manufacturers who made him governor. They profited by the tariff, with certain reservations. When they could avoid it, when they could make its provisions cripple the other fellow, they were only too happy. Mr. Rollins saw that and in his blundering way tried to duplicate it. If he hadn't been an ex-governor he would have gone to jail.

The case of Higgins is somewhat similar. He has profited by the tariff as it applied to opponents. The same is true of Morgenstau, of the Mirror Candy Company. They have made opponents sweat. But when it came to an actual showdown they tried to take to themselves the same advantages they had as manufacturers. Can you figure out a more contemptible crowd of criminals? Yet they are typical, worthy, "sterling" examples of the solid business man and honest legislator. There is no advantage too small for them to take, if they can. They would even cheat the government that has fattened them.

What these three men have done, and got caught at, and what plenty of others have done and not got caught at, illustrates perfectly capitalist ethics as a whole. The sugar trust was a wholesale tariff thief. It got caught, and has restored a portion of what it stole. The news concerning the weight frauds that involve other concerns shows that the sugar trust was not alone in its dirty work.

There is no reason why any one should believe it was. The tariff has been made one of the greatest bulwarks of capitalism in this country, and it is quite natural that individual capitalists, or individual capitalist representatives, should believe that it did not apply to them. They were so accustomed to having the other fellow crippled that they considered it a personal advantage.

But the real test of the matter does not concern exclusively the capitalist class. It is important inasmuch as it shows that all laws, all regulations, are class laws and class regulations. The workingman has nothing to smuggle. He has been told that the laws concerning the tariff were devised to protect him. Good. But is his condition better than it was ten or twenty years ago? Is his employment more permanent? Is the outlook better? Not a whit. He has been fooled on tariff legislation as he was fooled on all other legislation.

The tariff, as in other cases, is one of the things for the capitalists to fight about. Nothing but straight Socialist legislation concerns the workingman.

EVEN DOWN IN MAINE.

By George Allan England.

Folks are thinking, even down in Maine. For more than twenty years, Republicanism has ruled this state up hill and down dale, in good times and bad, in panic and prosperity. The Grand Old, Greedy Old, Grasping Old Party has for two decades had a strangle hold on the rural neck—which has, in consequence, grown steadily longer, thinner and more turkey-fied. But, until just the other day, no amount of discontent, no grumbings, no prohibitory abuses, no extravagances and plute rough-ridings have been able to loosen that grip. Then, presto! all of a sudden up roll 7,500 votes, plurality, for a Democratic governor; out go two Grabbing Old Party Congressmen and in go two Dems. In Maine! Rather remarkable, eh? Something doing, or beginning to be, even in the strongholds of the Gripping Old Pig-party? Looks that way to us, who happen to sojourn among the rock-ribbed hills and lean-ribbed bucolics. Yea, verily.

Surprising, the unanimity of pleased comment this singular upheaval has caused and is still causing. Lifelong Goug-ling Old Party men going about with grins. Saying: "By crimus, I hain't got no kick comin', even if I hev voted her straight for fifty years!" Remarking, through tobacco juice: "Jeems Rice, I lost \$1.25 on Fernald, but I'm glad I lost it—an' we'll be ben Republicans, both sides, fur back as I kin recollect!" Philosophizing: "Suthin' had t' happen! Way things was a-goin', suthin' jes' simply had fer t' turn round!" As-severating profanely: "Dum-dum old party needed a dum lickin', an' needed it dum bad, dum'd if she didn't!"

On the store platform, where national policies, foreign affairs, tariffs and all other such matters are daily decided, gray beards wag gaily, and chin-spinach trembles with the vehemence of speech. The nasals skirl and quaver like sibrochs, General jubilation reigns. One sees the singular spectacle, in the strongest Republican state, and in its strongest Republican county, of Republicans glorying in defeat, basking in it, laying it as soothing unction to their souls. Significant.

Not that it means anything, in particular, as regards an immediate acceptance of the Socialist viewpoint or philosophy. No; banish that thought. Many, up here in the hills, predict equal graft and skulduggery from the new administration. Many proclaim themselves willing and anxious to kick the Dems. out, in due time, and reinstate the Ghoulish Old Party. Like the biblical canine toying with his proverbial emesis, the rough-necked horn-fin sees little or no farther than a seasaw from bad to worse and from worse back to bad again. But he is slowly making progress, for a' that. His dander is up, now, as not before in a generation. And he is thinking, even in Maine. That, in itself is stark, red, roaring, ripping Revolution. Thought, in Maine? Political independence? Why, all the petroleuses (fabled) of the Commune had less of revolution in their superstitious oil cans than this mere fact of celebration up among the woods of the Pine Tree State.

Progress, at last! Some few must be shaken wholly free and clear, come into our camp, and stay there. For the vast majority, however, this is at present too much to hope. Detached from the Gross-Old Party thousands today are, in any event, as never before, ready to listen and trying to think. Willing to admit evils. Striving to imagine remedies. Receptive as no Socialist has ever yet seen them. Waiting. Thinking. Vengeful. Boding. Imbued with the idea of the ballot as a weapon, at last, not merely a routine Gangrenous Old Party tool. And good will come of. In the state. In the nation. (Watch that nation! Things are doing, at last!) For, incredible as it may seem, the mossbacks are beginning to stir, to move, to see, to think. They are—though all unconsciously—drifting our way. Even in Maine, Comrades, even in Maine!

TRADE UNION SANITY.

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

We are come upon very peculiar days.

Everybody we meet nowadays is anxious and eager to become labor's friend. Capitalists, ministers, professors, politicians—they cannot be withheld from expressing their sympathy with labor.

And, as there seems to be a general impression that labor requires sympathy more than anything else, it can be seen how much these expressions of good will actually mean.

But they all have strings tied to them. These good gentlemen want to be sure their confidence is not misplaced. They want labor to be worthy of the affection bestowed so generously. They do not want to hurt labor with their kindness, or be hurt by labor for it.

So they insist that labor be "safe and sane."

And they reserve to themselves the right to say what is meant by "safe and sane."

For instance, they want trades unions to be satisfied with the so-called "open shop." In the minds of the would-be friends of labor, the open shop is the sesame to industrial and social harmony.

There is no doubt that capitalists, to begin at the head of the ladder, are enamored with the idea of the open shop. And there is no doubt they are willing—even determined—to divide that infatuation with organized labor.

Witness the conflict in the New Castle steel and tin mills. Witness the struggle in the coal fields of Pennsylvania and Illinois. In fact, most every clash between organized capital and organized labor in recent times has been over the question of the open shop.

Let but the trade unions avow the open shop and all will be peace and prosperity. But for whom?

The open shop is not an end in itself. Neither is the closed, strictly union shop. The difference between the two is very simple.

That difference is so plain that we think even capitalists, ministers, professors and politicians can see it. One does not have to be a billionaire, versed in theology, a sibilizer at political economy, or disporting himself at the public trough, to see that the closed shop is more desirable for labor, and less desirable for capital, than the open shop.

This is as clear as the axiom that two and two make four.

Yet capitalists, ministers, professors and politicians persuade themselves into declaring that they cannot see it. They would have us believe that they are so deficient mentally as to hold the view that the open shop would benefit labor more than the closed shop.

The very least that can be said for such people is that they are not fit to judge of workingmen's sanity.

Under the circumstances, it is no wonder ordinary people pay little attention to those who are supposed to be their betters, when they hold such views. The wonderful thing is that theerring mem-

bers of the upper classes can hypnotize themselves into the hope that they will be listened to.

Strange as it may seem to these gentlemen, working people organize for just one reason: To better their lot in life.

This is, of course, a most extraordinary reason for forming associations. It was only after scores of years that the upper classes could bring themselves to see that this was a legitimate reason for joining together. During the time they were learning, they denounced trade unions as being anything but "safe and sane." They even outlawed such societies. And they had their members sent to jail.

In due course of time, the upper classes will arrive at the knowledge that the lower classes have quite another viewpoint from those who ride their backs. Workers are having their own notions of what is "safe and sane." They may even go to the revolutionary extreme of becoming so reckless and intoxicated with new notions as to toss their riders off their backs.

Let us turn now to the friend of labor.

"If I were a workingman today I should be a union man."—Theodore Roosevelt at Fargo, S. D., Sept. 5, 1910.

"The men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are, as regards the essential principles of government, in hearty sympathy with their remote ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceros. They are interesting as representing a geological survival, but they are dangerous whenever there is the least chance of their making the principles of this ages-buried past living factors in our present life. They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and sound civic morality."—Theodore Roosevelt in the Review of Reviews, September, 1896, page 195.

"For many years I have been more or less closely associated with representative leaders of labor unions. Some of these men are among my close friends, whom I respect and admire as heartily as I do any men in America."—Theodore Roosevelt at Fargo, September 5, 1910.

"When drunk on the villainous whiskey of the frontier towns they (the cowboys and rough riders) cut mad antics, riding their horses into saloons, firing their revolvers right and left, from boisterous right-heartedness rather than from any viciousness, and indulging too often in deadly shooting affrays, brought on either by accidental contact of the moment or on account of some long-standing grudge, or perhaps because of bad blood between the ranches or localities."

"But they are much better fellows and pleasanter companions than the small farmers or agricultural laborers; nor are the mechanics of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath with them."—Century Magazine, February, 1897, page 522.

Peaceful Mr. Gompers.

By BERTHA W. HOWE.

"Our labor movement has no system to crush. It has nothing to overturn. It purposes to build up, up, to develop and to rejuvenate humanity." So, according to newspaper reports, says Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

It would be interesting to know the course of reasoning which permits a man to accept a position at the head of an organization of over two million people, all struggling to win from a reluctant and determined class of employers better conditions of life, shorter hours, higher wages, more sanitary surroundings and some compensation for the loss of life or limb, and yet which makes him say that he has no system to crush, nothing to overturn. At what date does Mr. Gompers expect strikes alone to end the difference between labor and capital, and permanent peace to be declared? It can only be when labor is satisfied with its wages and capital with its profits. To wish that Mr. Gompers might live to see that day is to wish him earthly immortality.

If the American Federation of Labor is engaged in no fight and contemplates none, if there is to be no victory, no surrender, no overturning, what is left to this pacific general of our largest industrial army in the way of a program?

Ignoring the fact that there are many elements of the strike itself which partake of the crude, art of crushing, repudiated by Mr. Gompers, there are two courses left to him: a campaign of persuasion in which he will touch the hearts of the employers with pity, appeal to their unselfishness and ridicule their good taste perhaps (the festering poor are so unsightly); or, he may be innocent enough to believe and to teach the employers that they would be swelling their own profits in paying more wages to their workmen—thus securing to themselves, by the same transaction, an unfailing source of both earthly and heavenly dividends!

One of these policies he must have in mind while engaged in the arduous duties of a general who plays the go-between and wishes to win a battle without hurting anybody. If he has nothing to crush, nothing to overturn, then he believes in the present economic system, and his words were intended to be a public notice to the beneficiaries of that system, as well as to those who suffer by it, that he does believe in it. He believes in private ownership of the land and the tools of production and that all children not born of the few fortunate enough to have secured a part of them have no reason to complain of their disinheritance. He believes in the wage system under which these children, from their earliest years down to tottering old age, must apply at the gates of the owners of the means of life for the privilege of entering their "service" so that they may by continual exhausting effort be doled out enough food and clothing to keep body and soul together. For life, any life, is so sweet that men will endure unending hardship and humiliation so that its frayed and knotted thread may not be broken. Mr. Gompers believes in that system, except that he would like to see the members of the American Federation paid a higher wage, the money to come from some mystical source which he does not disclose, for by no means must the employers' profits be overturned. But his scheme, in whatever wonderland it may have originated, is not advertised to furnish employment for the out-of-work, and even membership in a labor organization does not carry with it immunity from the bread line and "counting railroad ties." More or less union men are always unemployed. About 30 per cent of them in New York state were said to be workless during the panic of 1907. In no case does a labor union, which has nothing to overturn, hold out any hope of such a readjustment of industry as will make its members masters of their own employment and independent of their employers. It proposes, Mr. Gompers proposes, only to ameliorate their condition. He aims at something "practical" and gets—a prison sentence of a year for his moderation! That was indeed an unkind cut.

I wonder if Mr. Gompers ever heard of Fred D. Warren, who only got six months for claiming everything in sight for the whole working class, man, woman and child? Is Mr. Gompers' heart faint or is his head weak? Or have the old political parties played such a lively game of batte-door and shuttlecock with him that he is too dazed to be able to collect his wits? He shows the true slave's training when he picks up his hat and apologizes and assures the honorable gentlemen—among whom are the judges who sentenced him and who confirmed the sentence—that it is not his intention to crush anything, only to develop and rejuvenate humanity!

"Him whom we must convince we recognize as the master of the situation." Let Mr. Gompers spend his time convincing the employing class of his harmless-ness. They will remain the masters of him and his followers as long as he does it.

Socialists know that the real mastership rests with the working class. They only need to convince it of its own power, and the inherent weakness of the class which is disputing with it the division of its product in order that it may become the actual as well as the potential master of the situation.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York. For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of New York. 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 LIPFELT, of Rochester. For Associate Justice, Court of Appeals—MORRIS HILLIQUITT, of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—John W. Clayton, 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 Bloore, 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.

DREENA WOOD.

There's a Wind in Dreena Wood that whispers all the day And simpers when the year grows old.

And it tells a thousand runes in its weird and mystic way Yet its tale is never told; For where the shadows pass, it whispers in the grass That message o'er and o'er, But none has understood that whisper in the wood Nor will for ever more!

There's a Bird in Dreena Wood that sings the livelong day, And that breaks my heart to hear, For the rhythm and the gladness and the madness of his lay Are too sweet for mortal ear; And there rise from out his lays sweet thoughts of other days, And an old, old memory, A hope of faded years and an ecstasy of tears, And a joy which cannot be!

There's a Tree in Dreena Wood that sorrows night and day And that sighs from year to year, And it told me long ago of the anguish of decay, But I was too young to hear; But when beneath its bough I sit and listen now, I understand its mean, For there the children played of old within the shade— Children that are dead and gone!

A Wind in Dreena Wood will whisper evermore, And a Bird sings there for aye; But the hoary Oak shall fall when its span of life is o'er And its stout old heart decay; The hoary Oak and I shall pass away and die, And our mem'ry fade and fall; Yet the world will never change, but with voices new and strange, Will repeat its time-old tale: —Dublin Irish Nation.

BACK TO THE LAND. Poultry Enthusiast—Have you read that article on "How to Tell a Bad Egg?" Facetious Townsman—No, but if you have anything important to tell a bad egg, my advice is, break it gently.— Windsor Magazine.

Only time will tell whether the population of Oklahoma will increase as fast as it has, when the Indians no longer have any money or property to transact business with.—Cleveland Leader.

Buffalo declares that it fell behind in the race for population because it didn't annex its suburbs. An annoying boundary line near at hand prevented it from taking in Canada.— Chicago News.

White men are offering to help the Yakima Indians get some water rights on their reservation. By and by the aborigines will have all the rights and the white men all the water.—Portland Oregonian.

If you do not know how to farm, write Mr. Roosevelt. He'll tell you all about it. There is something he has raised more of in a month than was ever raised before by one man in a lifetime.—Charleston News and Courier.

America is not only producing bigger and better guns than any other nation, but she also produces more and louder advocates of peace than all the rest of the world put together. We're bound to win, arranged as millennium.—Detroit Free Press.

BALLINGER AS A WITNESS.

By STUART BROWN.

The September American Magazine contains an article by Stewart Brown White entitled "The Case Against Ballinger—Cleared Up." Mr. White made a careful study of the records of the Ballinger-Glavin case, and among other things shows that Ballinger appeared during the trial as a witness. He writes: "On the witness stand Ballinger's memory proved as bad as Rockefeller's. His recollections extended, however, under Brandeis' prodding, to going to quote Ballinger's replies in long series of questions. The abridgement of the first answers and the full but reluctant knowledge contained in the last, are in striking contrast."

"The question before the commission was as to Ballinger's knowledge of certain papers carried by Lawler on visit to Taft. Ballinger's various answers were as follows: 1. 'A grip with some clothes I do not know what else he took.' 2. 'And some records. I know had some other things. Yes.' 3. 'I could not definitely define what he had in his portfolio, or how he took with him.' 4. 'He had certain memoranda that he had made up himself; that I know of some memoranda. I do not know what else he had.' 5. 'He had a memoranda covering a sort of resume of the facts as set out in the records.' 6. 'I think he prepared it himself and I think he consulted with other persons in connection with it.' 7. 'I would not say that he consulted with me, but I went over his memoranda.'"

"Mr. Brandeis: How many copies of that memoranda were prepared?" "Secretary Ballinger: I have stated." "Mr. Brandeis: What became of the copy or copies of that memoranda?" "Secretary Ballinger: I know nothing about the copy or copies of the memoranda."

"Mr. Brandeis: Well, will you see to the committee what you know as to the contents of that memoranda?" "Secretary Ballinger: I have read about all I know or can recall of the contents of it. It was a resume of the facts as to the Glavin case whether it related to the papers that were delivered to the President regarding the co-operative certificates matter or withdrawals I do not know."

"Mr. Brandeis: And that memorandum is what he took with him, is that was the occasion of his going to Taft?" "Secretary Ballinger: That is not understanding."

"Others subsequently testified that this memorandum was prepared by the secretary's own desk, that he had Lawler put copies in the portfolio, that he knew Lawler had consulted with both Schwartz and Carr in regard to it."

THE WORKERS. The men who have muscle for making Are making the world go round. Without them, what plans would be set on ground? What castles would fall to the ground? No rails, on the lofty pass, Would gleam in the light of dawn; Then toast, with a brimming glass, The heroes who barter their lives!

They are bridging the chasm deep That baffled us many a day— Where the primitive made his bed Holding civilization at bay. They are setting the war-craft free Prepared for hate's iron hall; Cheer them, with a ringing song, The men who have muscle for making!

The men who have muscle for making Are browed by the glaring sun, With duty their only goal. They stand to their toil, each one, And the good—who shall measure them all? That they've won, when the beams fall, And they scatter, at evening's fall, The men who have muscle for making! —Arthur Chapman in Detroit News.