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The Call

The Weather.

INCREASING CLOUDINESS; PROBABLE SHOWERS.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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PUBLIC'S FLAG FLIES OVER RUINED THRONE

Profligate King Seeks Safety by Flight in Warship.

ROYALISTS ARE BEATEN

Provisional Government Exercises Firm Control in Lisbon. Provinces Still Uncertain.

KING AND THRONE GONE

The following revolutionists constitute the new provisional government of the republic of Portugal:

- Theophile Braga, president.
- Senor Machado, minister of foreign affairs.
- Senor Costa, minister of justice.
- Senor Felles, minister of finance.
- Senor Barreto, minister of war.
- Senor Antonio Gomes, minister of public works.
- Senor Alonida, minister of the interior.
- Senor Amaro Gomes, minister of marine.
- Senor Leao, civil governor of Lisbon.

ANOTHER CROWN IN DUST BIN

Lisbon has fallen. King Manuel has been swept from his throne and the capital of Portugal is completely in the hands of the revolutionists.

The palace, from which the red, blue and green flag of the Republicans now waves, is in ruins from the shots from the warships, whose officers and men took part in the revolt.

A provisional government, under the leadership of Dr. Machado, has already assumed control.

This summarizes the Portugal situation as gathered from the mass of reports that have filtered through from the isolated city.

LISBON, Oct. 5.—

The loyalist troops went over to the insurgents at 3 o'clock this morning. They quit Dom Pedro Square, where they were posted, and returned to their barracks amid the "Bravos" of the populace, and cries of "Long live the Republic."

Senor Leao, the new civil governor, addressed an immense crowd of citizens from a balcony of the town hall. He told them that he trusted the maintenance of order to them, adding: "Respect all public and private property, and the lives of all persons, wherever they may be. The republic is generous and magnanimous."

The people cheered loud and long. At noon no property was attacked. The banks were guarded by militia. The Spanish minister, wearing his uniform, visited the Republican leaders at the town hall, and was loudly cheered by the people.

The bombardment by the warships did much damage, especially to the government offices, and the Necessidades palace. The tower of the palace church is down. Many people, mostly bankers, or passersby, were killed or wounded in the lower town by the bombardment. The number of deaths is estimated at about a hundred, and the wounded number many.

Light in Total Darkness. During the earlier fighting, which lasted many hours, and went on for five hours in total darkness, the revolutionists were sometimes killed, and retired from their positions in the Liberta, but they made a dash in the direction of Mon Santo, turning upon the center of the city. It seems apparently the success of this dash that induced the loyalists to abandon the defense.

The Republican flag is now displayed throughout the city, on all the buildings, the Bank of Portugal, and many business houses and houses. People are parading the streets with arms singing revolutionary songs.

Even if a republic is permanently established it will be no guarantee of peace and prosperity. Portugal has not been the victim of kingcraft, but of general corruption, peculation and maladministration. If the Republicans have the will and power to purge Portuguese institutions, replace the existing spoils system by a genuine merit system, holding the reins

publican flag. The same flag was hoisted at the Almada Fort, and at Barreiro, where a general strike was proclaimed. Instruments of war were concentrated in the Avenida de Liberta, where a large fair was being held, and the theaters and tents were turned into a military camp. There the republican flag was hoisted and the place was protected by artillery. The loyal troops marched against the insurgents, engaging in incessant combats from dawn until midnight. There were large numbers killed or wounded on both sides. The hospitals are full. The Red Cross has been hoisted on all of them, and on motor cars, which are constantly conveying the wounded to them.

The artillery ashore caused great destruction. It was answered by the warships, which bombarded the Necessidades Palace. The Duke of Oporto, the king's uncle, headed the mountain artillery, which was driven back by the insurgents.

Everything is paralyzed; commerce, traffic and the telegraphs, telephones and railways. The latter have been cut by the insurgents.

Numerous officers and soldiers, especially artillery, succeeded in seizing the military quarter near the royal palace of the Necessidades. King Manuel, who quickly had been acquainted with what was going on, left the palace with four trustworthy attendants, on whose advice he had taken this step, and went from the palace safely.

"Meanwhile fighting continued in the streets. The revolutionists had erected barricades and sent out detachments to cut the bridges and telegraphs. During the day there had arrived in Lisbon various detachments of provincial garrisons, who joined the loyal troops, thus almost equalizing the forces on both sides.

"I believe that Queen Amelia has not left Oporto and I know that in the other Portuguese provinces the revolutionary movement has not been backed up."

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Although details are meager and conflicting, dispatches received from a variety of sources in Lisbon make it clear that the revolution has been successful, and a republican form of government under the presidency of Theophile Braga, has been proclaimed.

King Manuel, according to the most circumstantial account, took refuge first, with the tacit consent of the revolutionary leaders, on board the Brazilian warship Sao Paulo, which was lying in the harbor. He remained there but a short time, and feeling unsafe, he took a motor boat to Cascaes, about a dozen miles distant, and remained there until the arrival of the British cruiser Newcastle, this afternoon. He went aboard of her, and sailed for a destination, variously stated to be Gibraltar, San Sebastian and England.

All accounts agree that the revolt began early Tuesday morning. It was a premature outbreak caused by a murder of Professor Bombarda by an army officer. The navy was represented by two warships in the harbor and, led by Admiral Reis, retired, these ships opened hostilities. A large section of the troops co-operated with the warships. A considerable force remained loyal to the king and fought desperately against the insurgents for many hours. About 8,000 citizens joined in the revolutionary attack and the casualties were severe. There is no reliable information on this point, but one dispatch places the number killed at only 100.

Bombarding Lasted Ten Minutes. The palace was bombarded by the warships with deadly effect, but only for ten minutes, when the red, blue and green Republican flag is said to have been hoisted.

The leaders of the revolutionary party sternly repressed all attacks on property and unnecessary excesses, and the latest dispatches say that good order now prevails. Altogether it appears to have been one of the quickest, cleanest and most business-like revolutions of modern times.

It is necessary to point out, that it is by no means certain that the revolt is a permanent success. The provinces are more loyal than Lisbon, and they have not yet been heard from. The same doubt exists as to the attitude of the regiments in the provinces.

It is stated from Madrid that some of the provincial garrisons, including that of Oporto, are marching to Lisbon to support the monarchy. The only provincial center where the insurgent movement is reported to be active is Oporto, and the accounts of the situation there are contradictory. One declares that fighting occurred there similar to that in the capital, while another says that order was not broken.

It seems that the struggle in Lisbon was finally decided by the wholesale desertion of royalist soldiers to the revolutionists. If this is correct it may well foreshadow the ultimate course of any provincial troops still adhering to the monarchy.

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SPAIN ON VERGE OF A SIMILAR OUTBREAK

MADRID, Oct. 5.—That the Portuguese revolution may spread to Spain is the fear of the Spanish authorities. Your correspondent is informed on the highest authority that the minister of war has sent urgent orders to the military chiefs of all divisions to hold all loyal troops in instant readiness to suppress any republican demonstration in Spain.

The republican clubs and societies in Madrid are publicly rejoicing and celebrating the news from Lisbon that the revolution has been successful in Portugal. They are decorating their windows and balconies.

Under it all is a feeling that Spain, too, is on the verge of a similar outbreak, and that trouble is expected first in the great commercial centers, where the feeling of republicanism is strongest.

Premier Canalejas said this afternoon that he had received word that Manuel was en route to England aboard a Brazilian ship. It is reported that, unless receiving assurances of support upon arriving in London, Manuel will announce his abdication.

There has been fighting in Oporto, but not of so serious a nature as in Lisbon.

Practically all of the Portuguese troops are now lined up with the revolutionists. A few of the soldiers responded to the call to suppress the outbreak, but the vast majority of them not only refused to interfere but soon joined the Republicans.

When Manuel was informed that the troops had turned against him, he is said to have remarked: "It is all over; nothing can now check the revolution."

SUICIDE DROWNS IN FIVE FEET OF WATER

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 5.—John Janowski was standing at the door of his saloon at 250 Passaic avenue early today when he beheld a costless and butless man running down the street, screaming at the top of his voice, and leap from the bridge at the foot of Brill street into the Morris canal. The canal at that point is but five feet deep, and when the would-be suicide discovered how shallow the water was, he calmly sank back and thrust his head below the surface.

Janowski rushed to the bank of the canal, arriving as the man was disappearing from view. The saloonkeeper summoned Patrolman Cruik, of the 3d precinct, but the body did not reappear, and Mullin's morgue was notified. After two hours' grappling the body was brought to the surface. There was nothing on it to give a clue to the identity of the man.

The suicide was evidently of American birth, and the texture of his clothes and general appearance of the body showed he was in good circumstances. Following is the description of the body given out at the morgue: Forty years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, blond hair, sandy mustache, gray eyes, dark socks and shoes of the "Famous" make, good teeth, with the exception of an incisor missing from the lower jaw.

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HEARST'S RETAINERS AWAIT HIM IN VAIN

Shearn Declined Platform That Stood for Everything From Votes for Women to Horse Car Rides.

A couple of thousand or more individuals sat and sweltered in Cooper Union last night for three long, mortal hours, waiting for William Randolph Hearst's platform committee to make up its mind what it ought to put in and what to leave out. The occasion was the state convention of Hearst's Independence League, which began its sessions yesterday afternoon.

The evening session was supposed to begin at 7 o'clock, but it was after 10 before anything was started. Meantime the audience sat, and sat, and sat, cheered for Holst occasionally, and demanded in loud tones the opinions of everybody as to which is going to win the coming baseball series—the Joints or the Yankees.

The crowd had gathered early, some of them being in line for a half hour in order to get first chance at the seats within, and there was a grand rush when the doors were opened. The audience was composed of what is sometimes called the "lower middle class," fairly well dressed, and comfortably fed persons who might be lawyers, doctors, small employers and tradesmen, with a sprinkling of farmers, probably from upstate.

The workman, who used to yell for Hearst so enthusiastically, was conspicuous by his absence, and the working woman was not there at all, though there were several fashionably dressed women with the complacent face that betokens a good provider for a husband.

The city type predominated—mocking, cynical, slangy, and full of jeers and catcalls for anything which did not instantly "make a hit" with them. "Rhine Wine Mit!"

After a long period of restlessness and impatient stamps and yells, State Chairman Hopper finally emerged and announced the permanent chairman as Mr. Lenburg. The name could not be distinctly understood, because the crowd instantly caught up the name with glee, and voiced it all over the hall as "Limburger!" and there were all sorts of references to "cheese" and "Rhine wine mit!"

The gentleman whom the crowd insisted upon knowing as Mr. Limburger then appeared. Tall he was, with sparse hair, spectacles, and a Van Dyke beard. In his introductory remarks he said that if it was the pleasure of the convention to increase the Republican ticket, either wholly or in part, which remark was greeted with a storm of hisses and groans; or, he continued, if it be the convention's pleasure to nominate a straight Independence League ticket—screams of joy here—in any case, the question would be settled, not by shouts, but by a majority of the votes of the delegates.

Shearn Brings in Platform. He then called on Clarence J. Shearn, Hearst's personal attorney, to present the report on the committee on platform and resolution.

Shearn was greeted by the band with a few bars from "Yankee Doodle Dandy," which was quite appropriate when one thought of it, as he looked quite natty and neat with his newly polished shoes and head.

Shearn recited the platform with a passion and a declamatory affect that would have made his reputation had he been a schoolboy delivering "The Boy Stood on the" etc. There was a climax to Shearn's every sentence and the audience felt it just had to cheer, and did so.

He declared that the Independence League was face to face with both an opportunity and a duty in this present crisis which now threatens the very foundation of the state of New York, the former being the securing of genuine, state wide, direct nominations of all officials, and the latter being the necessity of dealing a crushing blow to Charles F. Murphy.

The Progressive Platform. He then recited of the platform, which the audience was impatiently waiting to hear. It advocated among other things direct nominations, ballot reform; the initiative, referendum and recall; popular election of United States senators, an income and inheritance tax, the elongation of the statute of limitations, state aid for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, and the driving out of the New York Central railroad from the streets of the city, the municipal ownership of municipal utilities, home rule, a new charter and code for New York city, the extension of suffrage to women, which was greeted with mingled hisses and cheers; the three platoon system for policemen and firemen, a legislative investigation into the conditions under which motorized conductors and other public service employees are compelled to labor, and investigation into the ownership by corporations of unused franchises, a law making it a felony to blacklist employees, agricultural education and conservation of land, forests and water power.

The platform also condemned the legislative juggling of measures intended to benefit the people, expressed the league's abhorrence and disgust at the revelations of graft in business and politics, denounced Tammany Hall's conviction with protected vice and expressed hatred for

WOMAN ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING. Mrs. Annie Robertson, of 185 Keap street, Brooklyn, was in Adams Street Court before Magistrate Tigue Tuesday afternoon charged with stealing a belt from a Fulton street department store. The value of the belt was only 40 cents.

When the woman was searched at the police station a bankbook was found in her possession showing deposits of \$2,000. She was held in \$100 bail for examination. The bail was furnished by her mother, Mrs. E. Seidenberg, of 235 Bainbridge street.

TABOO CIGARETTES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 5.—From five to one hundred dollars will be the price paid for any girl or boy under eighteen years of age found smoking cigarettes in Elizabethtown, Ky. The ordinance imposing this penalty was passed tonight.

TWO HUNTERS KILLED. As Usual Are Mistaken for Deer and Shot. HAYNEVILLE, Me., Oct. 5.—Alfred Lane, aged twenty, of this town, was mistaken for a deer while hunting today and a rifle bullet fired by Charles O'Brien, who was out with Lane, killed him.

PITTSBURG, N. H., Oct. 6.—A man named Scott, said to belong in Sargus, Mass., was killed today by some unknown person, who mistook him for a deer as he was facing his way through a thicket.

AVIATION DAY FOR MANHOLES. A manhole cover which blew up at 24th street and Broadway yesterday afternoon, caused excitement among passersby and resulted in the fire department, which had nothing to do, however. The asphalt was shifted for some feet around the manhole. It is supposed that an explosion in the sewer gas sent the cover flying skyward.

COXEY SAYS T. R. STOLE HIS POLICIES

Everything Worth Conserving Has Been Stolen, Says General—Can't Vote for Either Party.

Who killed Cock Robin? In other words, who first propounded "My policies." A colonel of Oyster Bay has posed as the author of those inventions, and more lately of the new nationalism. Not long ago another colonel of Lincoln, Neb., said he had devised the policies years before. Now comes "General" Jacob S. Coxe, of Massillon, Ohio, sometime the organizer and leader of the "Arm of the Commonwealth," who says that he invented the same policies sixteen years back and that he can point to the newspaper files of that time and prove it.

General Coxe, who is at the Waldorf, accuses both Roosevelt and Bryan of stealing his thunder, and he thinks it is hard lines, because they have taken, at one time or another, every plank out of his platform. He still has two legs to stand on, but he says he has nothing to vote for now and nobody to vote for. He avers that between the devil and the deep sea his present inclination is to board an aeroplane and vote the Socialist ticket.

"I can and I can't, I will and I won't; I'll be damned if I do," said General Coxe, paraphrasing just before a hearty breakfast at the Waldorf yesterday among a lot of millionaires he once refused to associate with, "and I'll be hanged if I can conscientiously vote for either the Democratic ticket or the Republican ticket this fall.

"Roosevelt is simply stealing the thunderbolts some of us have been hammering at for the last twenty-five years—at least most of them," continued the "general." "If the American people were thinkers they would realize how ridiculous are the claims he is making in conservation. Why, he only tried conservation after everything worth conserving had been stolen or given away. What is left to conserve?"

"Before Roosevelt left to try his big gun on the denizens of the African jungles he had so wielded his big stick here that the Republican party in his absence got into just the predicament he had foreseen, and he would be hailed as the possible savior of the party."

"When you go to inquire," continued General Coxe, "you see what both parties stand for; not only the Republicans, but the Democrats, and it is simply graft. There is no other principle at stake. They simply go about preaching honesty and practicing dishonesty. Take, for instance, Roosevelt's saying there are good trusts and bad trusts, and then when the panic came he went and allowed the greatest trust in the country to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, which was in violation of the law. That shows how inconsistent he is. Now he's trying to make his new nationalism an issue to save the old regime."

HELD POLICE AND MILITIA AT BAY. OCALA, Fla., Oct. 5.—After holding at bay for two hours the police and fire departments and also the local military company, William Summerlin placed the muzzle of a Winchester rifle to his mouth and blew off his head, when he saw that capture was inevitable.

Summerlin defied the officers and soldiers from his house in which he had barricaded himself after fatally wounding Sheriff Hyson and ex-Sheriff Gordon. The two officers went to Summerlin's home to serve a warrant for a trivial offense. He warned the officers not to enter the yard and shot them down when they disregarded the warning.

Summerlin then secured the rifles of the officers, entered the house and barricaded himself. The police and fire departments and local military company were summoned and surrounded the house. For two hours he kept the forces at bay, firing at everybody in sight.

The military company riddled the house with bullets and charged just at night. As the soldiers charged Summerlin used his last cartridge to blow off his head.

Although over a thousand bullets had been fired into the house not one touched Summerlin.

BALTO. POLICE HAS PROVISIONAL BOARD. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 5.—Governor Austin I. Crothers, in his fight waged against the incumbent board of police commissioners, who he alleges are incompetent on account of their failure to dismiss certain members of the police force for alleged misconduct, this afternoon took the long expected drastic action and appointed the provisional board.

The new board is composed of Roger W. Gull, (reformist); Morris A. Soper, (Rep.); John F. Williams, (Dem.). Whether the present board will get out without armed resistance is as yet uncertain.

WOMAN ASKS PARDON FOR JOHN R. WALSH. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, made a personal plea today to James A. Finch, attorney in charge of pending at the Department of Justice, in behalf of John R. Walsh, the convicted Chicago banker now imprisoned at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Young informed Attorney Finch that she had known Walsh for many years and that she had often given her advice on important matters. She declared her belief that he would not knowingly commit a criminal act.

EDDY TO TEACH THE SOLID SOUTH. OYSTER BAY, Oct. 5.—Senator Roosevelt was busy today making final preparations for his Southern trip, which begins tomorrow. He is to leave New York this afternoon, and will visit his editorial office and the evening will deliver an address at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Colonel Roosevelt will depart tonight for New York, and will leave at 3:25 p.m. tomorrow for Oyster Bay.

Whether the fight against the Mason Builders' Association is to be continued, or a settlement is to be made will be decided at the meeting of the bricklayers, which is to be held at 10 o'clock this morning at Grand Central Palace, 42d street and Lexington avenue.

At this meeting the result of the meeting of the Mason Builders' Association, held yesterday afternoon, will be held before the membership of the Bricklayers' Union, and they will be thoroughly discussed. The international officers who are on the job combating the lockout order of the bosses will deliver addresses, and it is believed that definite action will be taken at the meeting.

In building circles it was generally agreed that a settlement of the trouble would be reached within a few days. It was also said that several builders gave orders to their foremen to get ready for work, and laborers were already on the job, but they were removed by the business agents, who are-out investigating if scabs were employed on jobs where the union men were locked out.

The action of the bosses in ordering the foremen to get ready for work had everybody connected with the building trades to the belief that the trouble would be over during the course of the next few days.

The strikers held a meeting at the Labor Temple, 248 East 54th street, where reports for the day were handed in and preparations made for the mass meeting to be held this morning. The men are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the meeting, as they all want to know where they stand.

There were no changes in the situation yesterday, all the jobs remaining tied up as on the first day when the men left the buildings and laid down their tools. A few laborers who were found working on jobs were immediately forced to stop. The strikers were all confident that a victory will be scored before long.

If no settlement is made the men will be paid out benefits on Monday next. Single men will get \$7 and married men will get \$10 per week. But the strikers hope that it would not come to taking benefits, as they are confident that the fight will be over before Monday.

HEAVY RAIN HURT RAILROAD TRAFFIC. CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 5.—With nearly ten inches of rainfall in the past sixty hours, and the end not yet, only one small branch railroad track, connects Cairo with the North. The Big Four's is washed out at Vienna, and no train has arrived since last night. The Mobile and Ohio is out of business, because of a washout at Mountain Glen, and the Illinois Central main line at Makanda is four feet under water. The Illinois Central branch via Thebes and Grand Tower, is still open, and all trains are being detoured that way.

The last train to come through Makanda this afternoon ran through water up to the car floors. Water surrounded the depot and covers the floor, and the telegrapher was sitting on a table at his instrument when the train came through.

LA FOLLETTE RALLIES FROM OPERATION. ROCHESTER, Minn., Oct. 5.—Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, was operated on her for gallstones. The only danger today is from spread of internal inflammation. If he survives the crisis, due in several days, he is expected to leave the hospital in about three weeks.

Senator La Follette began to rally from the ether in the operation room, to his hallway, while being removed to his room. Dr. Far asked: "How are you feeling, Bob?" "Sore, but bully," replied the senator. When he arrived at his room he asked for Mrs. La Follette, and she went to him at once.

REPUBLIC'S FLAG FLIES OVER RUINED THRONE

(Continued from page 1)

representative government and establish clean finance, they may regenerate the country and bring it out of the slough of poverty and backwardness in which it is weltering, but there is no present assurance that a weak republic will be able to take the place of the weak, unstable monarchical regime.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—A thrilling story of the night flight of King Manuel through the streets of a riot-riven city and across a fog-shrouded bay, to safety on board the Brazilian warship, Sao Paulo, is published this afternoon by the Lokal Anzeiger.

When the rebellion burst forth in its fury, and the Portuguese warships in the harbor trained their heavy guns and began bombarding the palace, King Manuel, his mother, Queen Amelle, and other members of the royal household took refuge in a cellar, where they were safe from the shells of the Republicans.

Toward midnight the commander of the Brazilian cruiser got in touch with the palace, with the tacit consent and full knowledge of the Republican leaders.

When the Brazilian officers warned the king that his life was in danger, and offered him refuge on board the Sao Paulo, which was then anchored out of the line of fire in the harbor, the Sao Paulo officers found the boy ruler endeavoring to comfort his mother, but Amelle, who had seen her husband and eldest son shot to death, and now faced the fear that her other son would be slain, refused to be comforted.

At first Manuel steadfastly declined to seek safety in flight, but the tears of his mother and the statement of the Brazilian officers that he could not hope to win, caused him to agree to the proposal.

Brazilian Sailors Salute.

Wearing his full uniform and with head erect the youth walked through a line of those troops who had remained loyal. He proceeded to a quay in a secluded portion of the city, where a ship's boat from the Sao Paulo was waiting.

The revolutionists have attacked the homes of the government leaders and well known royalists, many of whom are reported slain. The away of the Republicans was unchecked, as those of the police who did not openly join the revolt at the outset were afraid to offer resistance to the maddest thousands that swept through the streets.

Barricades Ineffectual.

In the royalist quarters of the city barricades were hastily erected and an attempt made to stand off the revolutionists. All through the night there was a succession of attacks on these barricades, most of which were eventually swept away.

When the full frenzy of the crowds was seen the royalists and clericals, against whom the wrath of the revolutionists was particularly keen, began a hurried exodus from the city, leaving their property to be looted and their houses to fall before the torches.

The fighting was unusually severe around the government buildings, which, owing to a better construction, afforded a safer refuge. Scarcely a window in any of these buildings remains unbroken. Hundreds of shots were fired.

A large part of the revolutionists were armed with rifles, which clearly showed that the outbreak had been long anticipated. One of the government military stores was raided and arms and ammunition seized.

The climax in the bloody spectacle came when the warships began firing on the palace. These shots were greeted with frenzied shouts from the republicans and cries of "Death to the king!" rent the air.

Attempted to Prevent Escape.

An attempt was made to prevent the escape of Manuel by throwing a heavy detachment along the water front, the crowd diving that he would seek escape in this way.

A late dispatch says that the palace forces were also strengthened by one regiment of artillery that hastened to the palace at the first sign of trouble. Against this force were three regiments of soldiers, who had joined the revolution, and 8,000 armed peasants. Although poorly drilled the superior numbers of the revolutionists enabled them to win steadily.

From the number of people engaged, it is certain that the casualties must have been enormous.

BADAJOS, Spain, Oct. 5.—King Manuel owes his reported escape from the palace to the Brazilian warship Sao Paulo to the valor and loyalty of his bodyguard, according to the statements today of the latest refugees to arrive here.

In the face of the mutiny of the army, the refugees declare that Manuel's bodyguard remained steadfast, and by barricading themselves in the palace, prevented its peaceable capture.

While Manuel was hidden in an inner compartment the bodyguard, assisted by many of the old palace attendants, fought a vastly superior number of revolutionists.

As a last resort the revolutionists appealed to the navy, which followed the lead of the army in mutinying, and warships in the harbor began bombardment of the palace. The shots

from the warships went true and it was not long before the masonry of the palace began to crumble.

Royal Flag Hauled Down.

Seeing the capture of the palace inevitable, the royal standard was hauled down. Shortly after the firing began and the red and blue and green flag of the Republicans hoisted in its place. Late arrivals from Lisbon say that the royal flag was today removed from all public buildings and that there are few signs of the monarchy now remaining.

The extent of the fighting that preceded the capture of Lisbon is still unknown, but as the army and navy are rapidly reported as having joined the revolutionists, it is not believed that the loyalists were able to hold out long.

There was heavy firing for several hours yesterday afternoon, followed by an apparent cessation of hostilities, that probably marked the capture of the palace and the practical overthrow of the monarchy.

It is said that the dead and injured in the brief struggle in the capital will reach a heavy total.

Predict Civil War.

A civil war in Spain before the victory of the republicans becomes complete is predicted by most of those who have fled the city.

Among these are scores of prominent royalists, who declare that the rural districts of Portugal are supporting the monarchy and that the republicans will have to inaugurate a country-wide campaign and involve the country in a civil war.

If the report of the army and navy having joined the revolutionists is correct, the royalists admit that the revolutionists will eventually sweep the entire country and quickly establish their government beyond all possibility of overthrow.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, via Hendaye, France, Oct. 5.—Bloody fighting is in progress all over Portugal, according to advices that have been received here by couriers from the Portuguese frontier. The fights are occurring between the revolutionists, who are attempting to imitate the Lisbon revolution, and the royalists, who are determined to hold out for King Manuel to the end.

In many cases these fights are between civilians, the troops taking no part, but displaying strong revolutionary sympathies.

In connection with the Portuguese outbreaks great activity has been noted in Spanish army circles ever since yesterday afternoon, the inference being that the Spanish military authorities had advanced information of the attempt to overthrow King Manuel.

The Spanish royalists are afraid, it is understood, that the Portuguese revolution will provoke an outbreak on the part of the Spanish revolutionists, inasmuch as it is known that the Republicans of both countries are closely associated in their desire for an ultimate union of Spain and Portugal under a republican form of government.

Although all persons are forbidden to cross the Portuguese frontier from Spain, it is known that the fighting which started in Lisbon has spread to all parts of the kingdom and that street fighting is in progress. Revolutionary leaders here declare that the movement has met with even more success than was anticipated.

BARCELONA, via Cerbere, Oct. 5.—Although the Spanish government receives news of the outbreak in Lisbon yesterday, the government carefully suppressed all information while it was taking its own military precautions, anticipating that the outbreak would spread to Spain.

The important Spanish cities, especially those in the dissatisfied commercial districts, are today bristling with troops, ready to put down an uprising with an iron hand. Police, detectives and spies are swarming over the country and the royal palace is cordoned about with soldiers.

In spite of these precautions, intense nervousness is manifested in royal circles.

Despite the precautions, the news of the uprising leaked out by means of a message sent to Minister Pichon from Madrid. Pichon indiscreetly told a confidante and the world was soon informed.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Intervention on the part of England to save the throne of King Manuel of Portugal is believed to be one of the startling possibilities of the Portuguese revolution.

It is reported that Marquis de Soveral, Portuguese minister to England, appealed today to the foreign office for intervention. Naturally no official confirmation of this is obtainable, but the report is generally believed.

De Soveral has been in almost constant communication with the foreign office since the first news of the uprising was received.

Intervention by England would, it is believed, be warranted by reason of a secret compact that, it is said, exists between England and Portugal, whereby England is given a free hand in Portugal's government affairs in return for British support in just such a crisis as has arisen.

Intense excitement, unequaled since the death of King Edward, prevails throughout government circles. It is admitted by all that the situation in Portugal, regardless of the immediate outcome, is fraught with the most momentous possibilities, and that before it is settled other countries may become involved.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—That the Vatican and the Italian government are gravely alarmed over the situation in Portugal is declared in messages received here today by Reuters. The Queen Mother of Italy is King Victor's aunt, and the fear that she has met death has caused much anxiety in the king's household.

Around the Vatican, it is said the members of the Pope's official household are also greatly worried over the outbreak, fearing that it will have a deterrent effect upon Spain and increase the chance of a peaceable settlement of the present controversy between the church and the state over the founding of further clerical orders.

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 5.—The British cruiser Newcastle left for Lisbon last night under rush orders and the cruiser Minerva followed today. The Newcastle was already under steam, preparatory to sailing for China, when

BRICKLAYERS

All members of the B. M. P. I. U. of Greater

New York are ordered to attend the mass meeting

to be held at Grand Central Palace, Lexington Ave.,

43d and 44th Sts., Thursday Morning, October 6th,

1910. Very important.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, B. M. P. I. U.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS, BENCH HANDS, GRINDERS.

MASS MEETING

Called by Surgical Instrument Makers, Lodge No. 705

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

TO BE HELD ON

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1910, 8 P. M.

At the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Avenue Room 8.

the order to proceed to Lisbon was received.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The Berliner Zeitung today received a wireless message from Lisbon, declaring that all the Lisbon forts and all the warships in the harbor have been in the hands of the revolutionists since yesterday afternoon and that the Republican flag is flying over them all.

The Lokal Anzeiger declares the outcome of the revolt is uncertain, because of the fact that the provinces may not follow Republican Lisbon. The royalists are putting up a stiff fight in the provinces and may be able to uphold the throne.

MADRID, Oct. 5.—La Correspondencia, a leading newspaper, this afternoon declares that the Republicans are in complete control in Lisbon and that the king and queen mother, Amelle, have both embarked for England.

PRIESTS AGAINST REPUBLIC. ROME, Oct. 5.—Pope Pius intends to hold the Catholic clergy of Portugal partly responsible for the Portuguese revolution.

His holiness today received a telegram from the papal nuncio in Madrid, confirming the news of the outbreak.

The Vatican immediately wired the nuncio at Madrid to use all possible means to get into communication with the nuncio at Lisbon, urging the latter to warn every priest in Portugal that they must under no circumstances support the republicans.

The message adds that in the event of King Manuel's death, the Pope would hold the clergy indirectly and partly responsible for the assassination. The Clerical party, comprising those who support the clergy and the Pope, have been bitter opponents of King Manuel and his liberal policy.

DETHROWING KING FOND OF FRENCH ACTRESS

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—A French variety actress, Mile. Caby Deslis, cost King Manuel his throne, according to high officials of the German government, who today expressed no surprise at the revolution in Portugal.

According to those officials, history has repeated itself in Portugal, where Manuel's flagrant flaunting of his mistress in the face of his starving subjects caused a wave of popular indignation that culminated in the revolt.

The reports from the German ministers in Lisbon have long emphasized the public anger that was caused by Manuel's actions toward his French mistress. Though the nation was bankrupt and her people, oppressed by taxation, were starving, Manuel is said to have given rare jewels, worth \$500,000 to the chic dancer and actress.

It is reported that she lodged here in a royal suite in his palace in Lisbon and that she accompanied him on all his travels.

In a polite way the world has been informed on a number of occasions of Manuel's antics in Paris, where the French police often took him in tow and closed up various resorts while the boy king and his friends in the Portuguese court grew gray in the companionship of women of the French underworld.

Only a few months ago Manuel spent several days in Paris and it was gravely announced by his ministers that this was to be his last "fling" before marrying and settling down.

It was on one of these jaunts that Manuel met Mile. Deslis and attached

her to his entourage. Since that time he is said to have spent all of his time with her, neglecting the signs of discontent in the nation.

Manuel's personal extravagance and that of his mother and grandmother also contributed to the wrath that led up to the revolt.

SAY MANUEL STOLE FROM THE TREASURY

That the present revolution in Portugal is directly due to the extravagance of the royal family is the belief of John Gennings, manager of the Central News, of London, who was in this city yesterday.

In an interview he said: "The causes of the present uprising are deep-seated in the material misery of the Portuguese people. Long years of industrial and agricultural depression, and a monstrous system of misgovernment dating back to the very accession of the late King Carlos and continuing and becoming worse ever since, have aroused the people. King Carlos never denied himself any gratification that was within the power of money to afford him.

His monstrous extravagance were a by-word among European courts. The allowance annually granted to him by a servile parliament, representing the poorest people in Europe, was proportionately three times as great as then enjoyed by the sovereigns of the richest countries, but he was not contented with this, and it was shown by official documents which the government was compelled to make public after his death that he had for years illegally appropriated very large additional sums from the public treasury.

"It has always been believed by the revolutionary leaders that the United States would recognize a republic were to be formed. There is not the slightest doubt that if the United States does so, its action will promptly be followed by England and France and possibly Germany. If it had not been for the fact that certain officers of the army and navy, who had agreed to lead the revolution, failed to fulfill their pledges, the republic would have been established at the time King Carlos and his elder son were killed, February 1, 1908."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The State Department has received no information of the revolution in Portugal. As the department has only a passive interest in the political affairs of that country and as American commercial interests there are not extensive, it is not likely that any naval vessels will be sent there. The cruiser Des Moines is now at Gibraltar and the gunboat Scorpion is at Naples. Neither of these vessels, however, has been ordered to Portuguese waters.

Viscount de Alte, the Portuguese minister here, has received no information from his government. He declined to comment on the situation.

MAN'S HEAD WAS TOUGH.

Fatally Injured by Train, Doctor Thought Man Was Intoxicated. HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 5.—William Strohmeyer, a well to do farmer, of Ridgefield Park, was fatally hurt by a West Shore railroad train at West Englewood yesterday afternoon. He was removed to the Englewood Hospital where he died early today.

Late last night Village Trustee John E. Hoey telephoned to the hospital for information and was told that Strohmeyer was acting like a man with delirium tremens. This angered Hoey and he replied that Strohmeyer was not a drinking man. As late as 11 p.m. the hospital authorities believed that the injured man had fallen off a roof.

His delirium was due to concussion of the brain, the wound being at the back of the head. Coroner Tracey and County Physician McFadden immediately began an investigation. Strohmeyer leaves a wife and several children. He was hauling lumber when struck by a passenger train.

PENNSY TO OPEN TUBES ON NOV. 27

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that the tunnel extension from Harrison, N. J. to Pennsylvania station in New York will be opened for traffic on November 27. This decision was made known yesterday, when representatives of weekly and monthly magazines went through the station and tunnels as guests of the railroad.

The principal construction work was completed in August, but the automatic signaling, switching and interlocking systems, in the yards at Manhattan Transfer, at Newark, at Pennsylvania station and Sunnyside yard, had still to be completed.

The construction of the tunnel extension was begun on June 10, 1903. A period of seven years five months and seventeen days will therefore have been required for the completion of this undertaking.

FREDERICK COLLIN APPOINTED.

Elmira Man Will Be Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals. ALBANY, Oct. 5.—Frederick Collin, of Elmira, has been appointed by Governor Hughes an associate judge of the Court of Appeals in the place of Edward T. Bartlett, deceased. The appointment is for the unexpired term ending on December 31. Mr. Collin has been nominated by the Democrats and endorsed by the Republicans for the full term of fourteen years.

NECKWEAR WORKERS MAY CALL STRIKE

Will Meet Tonight to Discuss Ways and Means of Bettering Their Conditions.

A mass meeting called by the Joint committee of the Cutters and Neckwear Makers' Union will be held at Cooper Union, 8th street and Third Avenue, at 8 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of discussing the practicability of calling a general strike of all neckwear workers.

There has been a movement among the neckwear makers for some time to make a fight for living wages and sanitary working conditions, and a committee has been at work outlining plans for bettering conditions, which have become so bad that it became impossible to earn a living wage.

At a recent meeting of the Cutters' Union the question of the strike of the neckwear makers was thoroughly discussed, and it was unanimously voted to strike in sympathy with them. The strike has been carefully planned and the union officials are confident that a speedy victory will be consummated by the union.

An appeal for tonight's meeting has been issued and was widely spread among the men and women who are still outside the organization, and it is expected that thousands of both union and non-union men will turn out to the meeting and make a rousing demonstration against the filthy conditions that at present prevail in the trade.

Strike Will Be Victorious One.

The prospective strike of the neckwear makers was the topic of discussion among East Side union men and women yesterday. On every corner and in all the halls there were groups discussing the strike. It was generally agreed that the strike will be a victorious one, as the demands are so reasonable that the employers will not even attempt to make a fight against the union.

The union officers have been busy taking in new members in the union, and for the last few weeks a great number of workers have enrolled in the union. The union requests all bow makers, four-in-hand makers, cutters, pressers, turners, finishers, operators, and all others employed in the making of men's and women's neckwear to attend the meeting and make it a success.

Non-union as well as union men and women are invited to attend. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Hugh Frajre, Rose Pastor Stokes, Meyer London, Jacob Panken, Max Kasimirsky, J. Goldstein, A. Miller, and representatives of the Women's Trade Union League, are scheduled to address the meeting.

An organizer of the union has visited Philadelphia and Baltimore during the last two days, and he held well attended meetings. When the strike is declared in this city, if the bosses attempt to have work done in Baltimore and Philadelphia, strikes will be called in those cities, as the men are determined to assist their New York fellow-workers in their fight.

MADE WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

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"Harlem's Busiest Dry Goods Shop"

Week End Specials

- Suits—Special sale of Suits made from fine, French mixtures, serge, in all colors. Value \$27.50. Sale 19.75
Dancing Dresses—Made from Chiffon over Silk, hand-painted. Value \$27.50. Sale 27.50
Waists—A special Mesalite and Taffeta Waist, suitable for business purposes; tucked front or gathered. Value \$3.95. Sale 2.95
Waists—Special sale, Saturday only, of fine Lingerie and Batiste Waists; some hand-dyed, some imported, with imported laces. Value \$2.99
Sweaters—We are now showing a fine selection of white, gray and blue, newest style and style. From \$1.95 to 8.98
Gloves—Ladies' plique, 1 clasp, tan mode, white, black and black. Value \$1.25. Sale 89c
Gloves—Ladies' plique, with embroidered back, in tan, pearl, gray, black and white; self black and white stitching. Value \$1.75. Sale 1.59
Gloves—Men's cape and plique, 1 clasp; regular and cadet fingers. Value \$1.50. Sale 1.15
Gloves—Children's plique and cape, broad cut, short fingers, medium and dark tan. Value \$1.25. Sale 1.00
Shoes—New attractive fall over 20 styles, in Women's shoes, over 20 new models in velvet, kid skin, patent calf, gun metal, woad and turn soles, low and high Cuban heels. To introduce as our leader. 2.98
Dr. W.B. Arch Fit Shoes—For flat feet, fallen instep and strained ligaments. This shoe is recommended by leading physicians as best prevention and cure for many foot ills. Special, per 4.00 pair. Including examination by our foot specialist in Shoe Department.
Slippers—Velvet Strap Pump, and vamp, Cuban heel, new style model, suitable for evening and street wear. Size 7 1/2 to 7, width A to E. Value \$3.50. Sale 1.98

Call COUPON—Cut this out 422

Present this Coupon, and by making a purchase of \$10. or more you will receive

10 "S. & H." GREEN STAMPS FREE

in addition to the regular and extra stamps on sale.

J.R. Senior, Inc. Good Until Oct. 13

West 125th St. near 7th Ave.

Double "S & H" Green Trading Stamps every day until noon, Friday all day.

J.R. Senior, Inc.

West 125th Street, near 7th Avenue

MORE TRINITY SHACKS GOING.

A permit has been issued for the demolition of eight two-story, old fashioned frame dwellings at Dominican and Clarke streets, opposite Public School 38. This property is owned by the corporation of Trinity Church, which is erecting office and loft buildings on the sites of its ancient holdings.

HATPIN PIERCED HIS EYE.

Guido C. Groebe, president of the Groebe-McGovern Company, of Newark, may lose the sight of his right eye as a result of an injury suffered while attending the Vanderbilt Cup race last Saturday. He was assisting a woman member of his party to alight from his auto at the race course when she tripped and her hatpin penetrated his right eye. It is thought that the sight has been destroyed.

CARTER IS INDICTED.

Two indictments charging murder in the first degree were found yesterday against William Carter, a negro, formerly in the employ of Dr. Mort D. Cannon at 131 West 122d street. Carter is suspected of having killed Mary Meehan, Dr. Cannon's housekeeper, and William Brennan, his butler, whose bodies were found in the Cannon house. The double murder was committed May 9 last. Carter was arrested on September 10.

Girls' Athletic Class To Be Opened TONIGHT

AT THE East Side Equal Rights League

225 Chrystie Street, near Houston Street

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF ERNEST FURST.

FENCING, BOXING, ETC. ENROLL TONIGHT!

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 43d St. & Ave. A, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

We handle all union made merchandise.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

NECKWEAR MAKERS, ATTENTION!

A GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE Neckwear Makers and Neckwear Cutters' Unions

WILL BE HELD AT COOPER UNION

Eighth Street and Third Avenue

AT 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

Ways and means of bettering the conditions in the trade will be discussed by well known speakers. All cutters, four-in-hand makers, Teck makers, bow makers, operators, finishers and all others employed in the making of men's and women's neckwear are invited to attend the meeting.

Samuel Gompers, Hugh Frajre, of the American Federation of Labor; Rose Pastor Stokes, Meyer London, Jacob Panken, Max Kasimirsky, J. Goldstein, A. Miller and representatives of the Women's Trade Union League will address the meeting.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

NOTICE!

All Labor and Progressive Organizations and their members are hereby informed that the

STUYVESANT CASINO

24 Ave. near 9th St.

is still on the "UNFAIR LIST" of the Central Federated Union and the United Hebrew Trades. The President of the Casino refuses to grant the just demands of Organized Labor. The Water Union, Local No. 1

It's Your Saving that counts, rather than your income. Buy the double-strength tea that saves you half its cost by going twice as far. White Rose CEYLON TEA

QUICK ACQUITTAL FOR HIGGINBOTHAM

Hickey's Assault Charge Disposed of by Wise Justices in Five Minutes.

The trial of Magistrate E. Gaston Higginbotham, of Brooklyn, on the charge that on September 2 he assaulted Miss Mary Hickey, nineteen years old, in the private room at the Bedford Avenue Court, where she had come to consult the magistrate in regard to the disposition of her mother, who had been drinking, took place yesterday before Chief Justice Russell and Justices Ryan and Salmon in Court of Special Sessions and resulted in the magistrate's acquittal.

The three justices after deliberating for five minutes, and without leaving the bench, decided on an acquittal. Chief Justice Russell, directing Magistrate Higginbotham to stand up, simply announced that the court had found him not guilty. Higginbotham returned his thanks to the court and, turning to Assistant District Attorney Elders and extending his hand, said: "Robert, I thank you very much."

"Cut it out," Mr. Elders remarked sharply, and walked away ignoring the magistrate's gesture.

Miss Hickey charged that when she went to Higginbotham's court on September 2 to have her mother committed to the Home of the Good Shepherd he took her into his private room and invited her to a lounge behind a tall desk and then made indecent proposals and attempted to assault her.

Winifred Hickey, the mother of Mary Hickey, was called. She said that her home is at 852 Pacific street. That is the parochial home of St. Joseph's parish, and she cooks there, she explained. In September she lived in Kent avenue.

"Mary Hickey is my daughter," she testified. "My husband is dead. I was in the Bedford Avenue Court on September 2. I had been summoned there and went upstairs to the courtroom. I was told that I had to settle things with my daughter. She was with me from the time I went into the court. We were in the court about two hours before the magistrate came. He called us in to his private office. My daughter went in first and I went in after.

Called Her a Bum. "He asked me, 'What is the trouble? Can't you be good?' Almost immediately he pushed me out and called me a 'bum.' I went away and my daughter remained in the room."

"You see this woman in the court now," said Mr. Elders, indicating Mrs. Laurin. "Did you see her that day?" "No," was the reply. "I never saw her in my life before."

On the cross-examination Mrs. Hickey declared that she did not know what she was charged with when she was called to court of the American. "I never told a reporter of the American," she said, in answering a question from Dr. Brennan, "that this was a trumped up charge, and that it was a shame. I never saw a reporter of that paper. I did not notice that my daughter was hysterical or nervous when I went out of the magistrate's room. The whole thing did not take a minute of time. Two ladies were on the outside at the time, but I did not notice who they were. I was too troubled and too heartbroken over being in such a place to bother much about it. I have been in the court since and I am now under parole in Miss Roome's custody. No woman spoke to me while I was in court on the 2d of September. Mrs. Laurin did not speak to me."

Dr. Brennan, in his cross-examination, asked Miss Hickey to identify a photograph of the room which he produced, which showed the door leading to the room held ajar by a chair. He asked the complainant if Magistrate Higginbotham went out of the room to remove the chair.

"He might have kicked it away," she replied. "I did not notice. The magistrate had his hand on the knob and the door was closed. The door had a spring to close it. I know that the chair was taken away and the door was shut. I do not know that Mrs. Laurin was sent into the room by Magistrate Higginbotham. She made some remark to me about nervousness, but I could not say what it was. I could not remember. I had no idea of the time that I would ever be recalled to remember the room all the time. I know that if she had gone out I would have heard the door shut. I know, too, that when I got up from the lounge to go away she was there."

Did Not Want Notoriety. "I did not cry out loud when he attacked me," Miss Hickey said, "because I did not want any notoriety. I knew there would be notoriety. I could not get away from him, but I knew that he continued the attack I would get away. I did not scream and I did not cry out."

The attacks were sudden and unexpected. I went out after the second attack. I did not speak to Mrs. Laurin in any way. I met Mr. Hasenflug, the doctor, and he told me that he would see my mother would not bother me. I remember speaking to Mr. Healey, the lawyer, but I did not. The first time I spoke to about the assault was yesterday.

On the conclusion of the case for the prosecution Dr. Philip Brennan, attorney for Higginbotham, moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that the prosecution had failed to establish its case. The motion was denied and Brennan took exception to the ruling.

KING AND NOBLES ROBBED FOR YEARS

Manuel Maintained Seven Royal Palaces While the People Starved, With the Usual Results.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Portuguese revolutionists and republicans who had been compelled to take refuge in Paris declare the present revolution was insured of success before it started, and they have marveled that it was so long delayed.

The king has been almost without support since he first took the throne. Anarchism has grown to an alarming extent. The republicans have fought Manuel always and the clericals have plotted against him because of his opposition to the establishment of further clerical orders.

Plot after plot against the ruler has been discovered and his life has always been menaced. When he rode in King Edward's funeral procession in London, it was remarked that a look of terror that had been on his face since the tragedy which made him king had never disappeared.

Most of them armed men have been arrested in the shadow of the Necessidades Palace. Even the Vatican has been able to warn Manuel that he was in danger, in May giving information that the bomb which killed Anarchist Jascocelli in Madrid was really intended for the Portuguese king.

Never Had a Peaceful Hour. Side by side with the anarchists, the revolutionary societies, which plotted not only against the king, but the state, have grown in strength, most of them armed. Men of high repute and business standing have joined these societies, with no thought of assassinations. But others have had their bomb factories.

Manuel has been king for two years and seven months, but it is doubtful if he has had a peaceful moment, even in times when he was in foreign countries looking for a rich royal bride, whose money might be used in bolstering up his throne.

In England the look of terror never left his face. Here it was known he was in deadly danger, for the headquarters of the anarchists, his bitterest enemies, are located in Paris.

Manuel became king on the assassination of his father and brother on February 1, 1908. The royal family, consisting of King Carlos, his son the crown prince, Prince Manuel, and Queen Amelia, had just entered the royal carriage in Lisbon when a group of men opened fire. King Carlos and the crown prince fell dead. Manuel, shielded by his mother, was wounded in the face and arm. Five of the assassins were shot down on the spot, while several others were arrested.

A Prisoner in His Castle. For months the queen mother, Amelia, and his grandmother, Queen Maria Pia, kept the boy king a prisoner in his castle, for fear he would be assassinated, filling his heart with dread. The common people hated him. He was small and a bookworm, while his father was a giant and boisterous. The boy king soon lost his nerve. He was even afraid to ask a princess to share his tottering throne, though a wife was necessary to insure the throne to him.

His foes never active. The royal family of Portugal owned \$5,000,000 to the state. This sum was vastly magnified by the king's enemies and debt-ridden Portugal, needing the money, hated the king.

Robbed the Common People. The Portuguese population consists of 300 aristocrats and about 5,000,000 common people. The aristocratic element has robbed the common people for hundreds of years, squeezing out practically every cent the people had. No country has more poverty than Portugal. Taxes are monstrous.

It is this which caused the growing feeling of discontent. In spite of his starving subjects, Manuel maintained seven royal palaces in extravagant style.

Only last June Manuel intimated his desire to abdicate in favor of his uncle, the Infante Alfonso, Duke of Oporto, but it was pointed out to him that such action would surely be followed by a revolution which would make Portugal a republic.

Immediately before Manuel became king, Senor Franco, King Carlos' premier, made himself dictator. Manuel kept Franco as premier, but revoked his dictatorial powers. This gave the king a measure of republican support, but made him hated by the clericals who opposed any concessions that tended toward republicanism.

Minister Forced to Resign. Then Franco was forced to resign and flee the country. The ministry which succeeded carried out the constitution, but the unrest continued.

Last August, Lisbon papers pointed out a clerical plot to depose Manuel, because of his liberal policy toward the enemies of the church. Portugal is a Catholic country, but opposed to the clericals, who have grown rich off the government's bounty while the people starved.

Meanwhile, the republicans themselves were not content with Manuel's liberal policy and the boy ruler was caught between two fires. Each side armed for strife. Each planned to wipe out the royal family, the clericals expecting to place another on the throne, while the republicans expected to start a republic.

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KIRKPATRICK SPEAKS ON "REAL ISSUE"

Jersey City Workers Ratify Socialist Candidates at Big Rally.

New Jersey Socialists ratified their candidate for governor and candidates for other state officers at a meeting held last night at 256 Central avenue, Jersey City.

The meeting was addressed by Albert E. Cull, who was chairman of the evening, and George R. Kirkpatrick, of New York.

Kirkpatrick took for his subject the issues of the present campaign. "Old party politicians," Kirkpatrick said, "are bringing up all sorts of issues except the real issue in the campaign, which is the right of every man to a job, the right of every human being to work, and to feel sure that he can find work as long as he lives and is able to work for his bread."

"This great issue none of the old parties dares even to mention. And when by chance this issue was raised once at a meeting which was addressed by the present incumbent of the Presidential chair, W. H. Taft, he openly admitted that he did not know how to solve that problem. 'God knows,' he replied to the question put to him by a workman as to what is a man to do when he has no money and is out of a job."

Kirkpatrick then pointed out that in England the question of unemployment is now giving the house of lords a great deal of worry. There the powers that be have at least courage enough to admit its existence and its importance. In America, he said, the Democratic and Republican politicians seem to think that the best policy to follow is to deceive the public and to dodge the real issues.

"All kinds of issues about tariff and what not are invented by the old parties," Kirkpatrick continued, "and these issues are thrashed out all over the country by a few persons who are always giving the 'keynote' to the Republican or Democratic campaign issues. These few persons among whom Albert J. Beveridge, Champ Clark and Bourke Cockran are in the lead, talk earnestly about the 'grave' issues confronting the United States. Yet all the gravity is contained merely in their manner of speech, not in the issues outlined by them. For the real grave issues they avoid. They are afraid to tackle the real problems because they know they can give no solution for these problems as the solution of these problems means 'the dissolution of the parties, whose cause these persons plead.'"

"The Socialist party alone," Kirkpatrick concluded, "knows what the matter with the country is and has a remedy for these ills; not a sham remedy of the kind advocated by old party politicians, but the remedy which would make poverty impossible, which would abolish hunger and starvation and make every man sure of a job so long as he was able to work."

CHOLERA SPREADS TO TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5.—Cholera has broken out in the barracks of the fourth army corps. Surgeons have been detailed to check the malady, but it is feared that it must spread because of the insanitary condition of the barracks.

WANTS A DISTINCTIVE NAME. Wojciech Kotol made application to the Court of Common Pleas in Newark yesterday to change his name to Wojciech Zablazewski. If he is allowed to make the change, the petitioner asserted, he will be the only person of that name in the United States.

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CHOLERA AT MARSEILLES. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Two fatal cases of cholera have been discovered at Marseilles among immigrants from Greece.

DID HEARST SELL T. R. A GOLD BRICK?

His Henchmen in Primary Fight Reveal His League's a Mere Shell.

"When thieves fall out," is a good old adage, which local Hearstites, in convention yesterday, seemed to have forgotten. At least Dr. James H. Byrne, county chairman of Hearst's Independence League, forgot it yesterday.

Piqued by his defeat in the Hearst primaries for leader of the Bloody Leventh, Byrne rushed, yesterday, before Justice Newburger to tell a tale, which will sorely embarrass Hearst.

"Who's loony now?" asked several political observers, as they heard Byrne tell of ballot box stuffing in Hearst primaries, and on the eve of the consummation of a dicker Hearst and the Rooseveltians, reveal the real strength of the Hearstite organization in the county chairman's own bailiwick.

The Hearstites have been bragging that it was their "strength" that had elected assemblymen and aldermen, running jointly on Hears' and Bedfordian tickets, in the territory of "The McManus."

Byrne revealed the astounding record that at the last Hearst primaries in his district 77 votes were cast, according to the records in the Board of Elections. Byrne also stated in court yesterday that 25 votes were stuffed into the ballot box by some person or persons unknown.

He offered affidavits to prove that the great Hearst organization, which Willie says holds the balance of power in the state, actually cast the stupendous number of 52 votes in the populous and teeming 11th assembly district of New York county.

Byrne also said some one had put in an extra ballot for him. He only claimed twenty-nine of the thirty votes with which he was credited in his home district. He was unkind to Frank A. Johnson, his successful opponent. He said Johnson only got 23—votes—23. And Johnson was once a Hearstite and independent assemblyman and carried the Yellow Flag up the steps of the capitol at Albany.

Who will Willie say about a Hearst assemblyman so far forgetting himself as to run for leader against a Friend of Hearst and meeting him?

What if Teddy the Terrible hears of this? But as was said years ago, "When thieves fall out, they pay for their folly."

HEARST'S RETAINERS AWAIT HIM IN VAIN

(Continued from page 1) the late Cannon combine, in which many representatives were involved.

Shearn repeatedly declared that this was the only truly progressive platform extant and called attention to progressive this and progressive that. In fact, only an automatic register could have chronicled the number of times he used the word "progressive."

No sooner had Shearn taken his seat than an excited delegate arose, and though Chairman Lumburg tried to ignore him, insisted that the platform advocate a liberal allowance from the state treasury for the prevention of diseases in children. Jeers drowned the delegate's voice and he gave up.

After a resolution introduced by Shearn, the question as to whether the convention should debate the matter of either naming a straight ticket or endorsing the Republican ticket was put to a vote. The volumes of "ayes" and "noes" seemed to be about equal, but Chairman Limburg arbitrarily decided the ayes had it, which aroused a storm of protest.

Delegate Nolan, from the 6th Assembly district, was the first speaker in the debate. He declared for a straight ticket standing for the progressive ideas of the Independence League and demanded that the peerless leader, W. R. Hearst, be named to head it. He was enthusiastically applauded.

Delegated Allan, who followed with a real orator's speech, made some reference to "Theodore the First," which caused an excited spectator to scream out, "He's all right," repeating it excitedly till menaced by two League henchmen.

A long, lank delegate, who announced he was from grand old Suffolk, then mounted the rostrum and insisted on telling why he had left the Republican party for the Hearst organization. The audience declared it was not interested and kept right on till his voice was drowned in a storm of yells in which "Who's loony now?" "Three cheers for Dr. Cook," and "Get the hook" could be distinguished.

An upstate preacher, whose name could not be heard, came next and announced that it was the morals of the Independence League that appealed to him. A shock-haired delegate in a long-tailed coat followed. He exhibited some mannerisms in which the audience took vast delight, imitating him in great glee.

DYNAMITE BLOWS UP A PANAMA STEAMER

PANAMA, Oct. 5.—An explosion of dynamite, smuggled aboard the Chiriqui just before she sailed from Panama, was responsible for the destruction of the steamer near Point Jarschine, according to a boatload of the survivors, who arrived here today. It was at first believed that an explosion of the boilers caused the accident.

Today's arrivals confirm the report that but one member of the crew lost his life in the explosion and sinking of the Chiriqui. The seventy passengers and sailors spent three nights in open boats, during which time they were without food and water. Many of the women and children almost succumbed to the hardships. An inquiry into the accident has been ordered.

BELIEVE ORGANIZATION BLEW UP THE TIMES

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—That some organization is responsible for the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times' plant and that a large number of men had a hand in the conspiracy, was the assertion today of Attorney Earl Rogers, of Los Angeles, who is here investigating clues.

J. W. Bryson and William Morris were two of the names used by the men who purchased dynamite from the Giant Powder Company. Bryson is a mine owner and William Morris is his neighbor. Bryson asserted today that he authorized no one to buy dynamite for him. Both Bryson and Morris are members of a certain order, which is strong on the Pacific coast, and the detectives think their names were used by members of that order.

Rogers declared this morning that arrests might be made today. Detective Burns learns that men giving the names of Bryson and Morris registered at the Argonaut Hotel here September 22 and 23, and had plenty of money.

With the finding near San Francisco of a launch, supposed to be the Peeries, in which 500 pounds of dynamite, purchased from the Giant Powder Company, of Oakland, on September 24, was taken away, the local police believe they are in possession of evidence leading to the capture of the perpetrators of the Los Angeles dynamite outrages.

Chief Gallows declared today that his detectives in Los Angeles had got upon the trail of the dynamiters here, but he declined to divulge anything further.

General Otis, owner of the Los Angeles Times, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of criminally libeling Andrew Gallagher, a labor leader, will be given a hearing this afternoon, on a habeas corpus petition. Otis' friends assert that the general will be cleared.

MINERS FOUND ALIVE. Mexican Mine Explosion Entombs Them for Four Days.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 5.—Six miners entombed in Mine 2, of the Coahuila Coal Company, Palau, Mexico, as the result of Friday night's explosion, in which more than 150 lost their lives, were found alive today. Although they had been without food or water since the explosion it is said that all of them will recover.

The men had been securely walled in by a heavy fall of rock caused by the explosion, which prevented their death from after-damp. Rescue parties are working steadily. Thirty-five bodies have been brought to the surface and it is believed that by tomorrow night all will have been recovered.

OUT OF WORK, TAKES HIS OWN LIFE BY GAS

With one end of a small rubber tube tied in his mouth and the other end attached to a gas jet, John Decorra, a laborer, forty-six years old, was found dead in his room in the boarding house at 206 West 36th street, yesterday.

Rose Ferruti, the owner of the place, was attracted to his room by the odor of gas. He was found lying on the bed with the tube in his mouth and the windows closed. Policeman William Kutz, of the West 37th street station, summoned a physician, who said the man had been dead several hours. The man had been boarding in the house about a month. He was out of employment and despondent.

MAIL CARRYING RATES CUT. WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—In line with the administration's economy policy, Postmaster General Hitchcock today reduced the compensation of "land grant railroads" in the West for carrying the mails from \$17.10 for each 2,000 pounds carried in excess of 48,000 pounds to \$15.39.

It is declared that this reduction will make a big annual saving for the government.

ROGERS HAS NEW JOB. ALBANY, Oct. 5.—State Commissioner of Labor Williams today appointed William C. Rogers, of Rochester, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Second Deputy Commissioner John Ludrigan. Rogers was for several years connected with the state board of charities. Last spring he resigned the position of superintendent of state and alien poor. The salary is \$2,000 a year.

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BASEBALL SCORES. RAIN STOPS GAME. Rain prevented the only game scheduled in the National League yesterday—the Pittsburg-St. Louis contest in the latter city. The Brooklyn after two days of idleness, will begin their last series with the Giants at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, and will play there again tomorrow. On Saturday McGraw's men will play their final game with Dahler's team at Washington Park.

American League. At Washington—R. H. E. Boston . . . 002300100—5 8 1 Washington . . . 100000004—5 3 3 Called; darkness. Batteries—Hunt and Bradley; Groome, Realing and Almarth. At Philadelphia—New York . . . 100010140—7 10 1 Philadelphia . . . 000200011—4 9 1 Batteries—Hughes, Fisher and Blair; Plank, Coombs and Mack. At Detroit, first game—Cleveland . . . 0000201005—9 16 0 Detroit . . . 0020000100—3 3 3 Batteries—Mitchell and Smith; Mullin and Casey. Second game—Cleveland . . . 00003—5 1 1 Detroit . . . 02200—4 5 3 Batteries—Blanding and Land; Summers and Stange.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. Won. Lost. Pct. Chicago . . . 87 48 .689 New York . . . 89 50 .641 Philadelphia . . . 86 63 .577 Cincinnati . . . 74 78 .487 Brooklyn . . . 62 87 .414 St. Louis . . . 60 86 .412 Boston . . . 50 99 .333

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SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE? WE WILL SELL. Drafts in Amounts from \$5 Upward TODAY at approximately the following rates: Great Britain and Ireland at 15 1/2 cts. per £. 14 1/2 cts. per £. 14 1/2 cts. per £. Other Countries Proportionately. Our fees are very small. THE NORTHERN BANK. Broadway, corner Astor Place, 105 East 17th St., 125th St., nr. Willis Av., 7th Av. & 128th St., 124 White Plains Av., 215 West 125th St., 8th Av. & 57th St., 8th Av. & 23d St., 1707 Amsterdam Av. (near 165th St.), 3d Av. & 163d St.

DEB'S MEETING IN BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Addresses One of the Most Enthusiastic Political Gatherings Ever Held in the City.

By ADOLPH GERMER. (Special Correspondence.)

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Oct. 5.—The St. Clair county Socialists opened their campaign last Saturday night with a record breaking meeting at Belleville. The Lyric Theater, which has a seating capacity of about 1,500, was crowded to the doors and several hundred were turned away, unable to get in.

The meeting was preceded by a monster parade, in which the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly and several other labor organizations took part. In addition, there were in line delegations from every city and town in the county. From outside of the county there were delegations from Granite City, Staunton, Collinsville, Maryville, Troy and several other places. The magnitude of the parade exceeded the expectations even of the Socialists.

Headed by the Wirsing Band, the parade moved at 7 o'clock sharp from the West End and marched east on Main street to Charles street, then counter-marched to the public square, south in Illinois street to Second South street and west on Second South street to the Lyric Theater.

Speeches Are Scored.

Sharply at 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order and the first speaker introduced was Comrade George D. Brewer, of the Appeal to Reason, who briefly but in a very effective manner showed the importance of studying the labor question. He took the politicians severely to task for coming around election time and in their spellbinding way tell the workmen that they love them and that their sympathy goes out to labor, but after election they are found lined up with the money power. He was repeatedly interrupted by the most responsive applause from the audience.

Next was Comrade James H. Brower, candidate for governor of Illinois. Comrade Brower was given a hearty reception when he was introduced. He immediately proceeded to pull the hide of the Democratic and Republican politicians and tore their time-worn arguments into shreds. Brower's tour throughout the district has been a decided success.

At 8:45 Comrade Eugene V. Debs was introduced. The mention of his name and his appearance on the stage was a signal for an outburst of applause that shook the building. It was several minutes before order was restored and he could proceed to speak.

A most pleasing part of the program was the presentation of a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Comrade Debs by the daughter of Comrade John Wachtel. In his forceful, yet gentle way, he expressed his appreciation for the cordial greetings and the flowers. Those who know 'Gene, and know his power of speech, can imagine the effect of the moment.

Debs Plays the System.

Debs was at his best and for an hour and a half poured the "hot shot" into the capitalist system and in the most beautiful language presented the Socialist philosophy. Except when he was interrupted by the frequent applause one could hear a pin drop. He was the same old 'Gene, consistent, lovable and earnest as ever in the old days.

The meeting noted the party at Belleville between \$75 and \$100 and

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RULES.

Each contestant must get 25 subs during October preliminary contest. This entitles contestant to enter the final.

Subscriptions will be counted by the unit system. Each 50 cents will count as one point.

In case of a tie the contest will be extended for one week. The one who gets the most during that week will be entitled to the machine.

Those who fail to get the necessary 25 subs in the preliminary, but manage to gather over 15, will be presented with copies of Spargo's "Karl Marx" and London's "Revolution."

Contest closes on New Year's Day.

Below we print the prices of our subscriptions. Study them carefully and bear in mind that they hold only during this contest.

Table with 4 columns: Issue, Sunday Only, Weekday Only, Sunday and Weekday Issues. Rows for For One Year, For Six Months, For Three Months, For One Month.

the book sale, conducted by Comrade Brewer, amounted to nearly \$40.

It was the most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in Belleville and will be remembered for many a day.

The Belleville Morning Record has the following to say of the meeting: "That gifted orator and noted labor leader, Eugene V. Debs, of Terre Haute, came to Belleville yesterday afternoon and last evening gave an address at the Lyric Theater, which was listened to with rapt attention by a large audience.

"It is the same old 'Gene Debs, except that he is getting older. He is a logical speaker and an eloquent one. This cannot be denied by those who differ with him in his views and who cannot live in the same limelight with him. But he is still every inch a man. He was invited here by the members of the Socialist party and they gave him a cordial welcome and a grand reception. His entertainment while in the city was the kind called 'hospitable.'

Management Is Congratulated.

"The address was largely along the lines of Socialism. He gave the old parties a thrust here and there and a large portion of his address was instructive and deeply interesting. He was frequently applauded and he has a just right to feel proud of the manner in which he was received.

"The meeting was a success in every way and the management is to be congratulated.

"No one in this wide world can meet Mr. Debs and not be pleased with his congeniality. No one can meet him and not be delighted with his strong personality. Years are telling upon him physically, but his mind is as strong as ever and he will probably live for years to expound the doctrine in which he is a sincere believer.

"No matter where Mr. Debs goes he should be welcomed by all—even by those who differ radically with him in his belief as to what is best for the United States in the line of government, for 'Gene Debs is every inch a good citizen."

Belleville will from now on be heard from in the Socialist movement. During the present campaign preparations have been made to bring in some of the ablest speakers, among whom will be Seymour Steadman, Clarence S. Darrow, Ida Crouch Hazlet and many others.

OUT OF WORK, TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF

Failure to obtain work caused Peter Becker, forty-five years old, to attempt suicide early yesterday by inhaling gas in the furnished room he occupied at 32 Sands street.

Had not another roomer in the house discovered him he would have succeeded in his attempt. He was unconscious when found, but was soon revived by Dr. Pabst, of Brooklyn Hospital.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets, Manhattan. "Representative American Writers," by Professor J. Duncan Spaeth, of Princeton University.

Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street, Manhattan. "Russian Civilization," by Arthur D. Rees.

New York Public Library, 96th street branch. "The Foundations of Modern Europe," by Edward M. Sait, of Columbia University.

Public School 30, Fisk avenue, West New Brighton, Richmond. "The History of France," by Professor Georges Castagne, of the United States Military Academy.

Public School 16, Mottida street, Wakefield, the Bronx. "The Development of the United States," by George Elliot Cooley, of Stuyvesant High School.

Commercial High School, Albany avenue, Dean and Bergen streets, Brooklyn. "American History," by William B. Guthrie, Ph. D., of the College of the City of New York.

Manual Training High School, Seventh avenue, between 4th and 5th streets, Brooklyn. "The Civil War and the South," by Frank D. Bangher.

Public School 165, 108th street, near Amsterdam avenue, Manhattan. "Law," by Professor George W. Kirchway, dean of the faculty of law, Columbia University.

Morris High School, 166th street, between Boston road and Jackson avenue, the Bronx. "Searchlights in Modern Music Study," by Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray.

Public School 92, Rogers avenue and Robinson street, Brooklyn. "The Solar System," by Professor Robert W. Prentiss, of Rutgers College.

St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson street, Manhattan. "The Chemistry of Common Things," by Frederick E. Breitbut, Sc. D., of the College of the City of New York.

Brooklyn Public Library, Carroll Park branch, Clinton and Union streets, Brooklyn. "Nature Study," by Edward P. Bigelow, Ph. D.

Public School 119, 123d street, near Eighth avenue, Manhattan. "Some Common Foods and How to Prepare Them," by Miss Anna Barrows, of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Eastern District High School, Marcy avenue, Rodney and Keap streets, Brooklyn. "The Far Eastern Question," by Elwood G. Tewksbury.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Henry T. Jones, of Milwaukee, will speak this evening at the quarterly meeting of the Brotherhood of Machinists, Manhattan Lodge No. 7, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. His subject will be "The Working Class Administration of Milwaukee."

MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO. ABSOLUTELY FREE \$1 WEEKLY OPENS AN ACCOUNT LIBERAL CREDIT TERMS \$3.00 DOWN ON \$50.00 \$5.00 " " \$75.00 \$7.50 " " \$100.00

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN TO ELECT LONDON

The East Side Workers Are Determined to Send Socialist Candidate in 9th District to Congress.

Representatives from all the Socialist organizations on the East Side held a conference yesterday, at which the work of the coming campaign was mapped out. At the conclusion of the conference George S. Gelder, manager of the 9th congressional district campaign committee, and B. Vladek, manager of the Meyer London campaign conference, announced that four halls were secured and that every day campaign meetings and meetings of voters will be held.

The locations of these halls are as follows: 9th congressional district headquarters at 313 Grand street and 151 Clinton street; Meyer London Workers' Circle Campaign Conference headquarters at 163 East Broadway; Socialist Literary Society headquarters at 183 Madison street. The new Henry Hall, 49 Henry street, has also been secured for meetings.

"There will be little noise but a great deal of action in the present campaign," said Manager Gelder of the 9th congressional district. "We will endeavor to reach every voter. Our plan is to send out special invitation cards to every citizen and ask him to attend our meetings, to acquaint himself with the Socialist platform. This personal work among voters, we feel confident, will bring results."

London Sees Big Socialist Vote.

Meyer London, Socialist candidate for Congress from the 9th congressional district, said yesterday that the outlook for a heavy Socialist vote this year is remarkably good.

"I believe that the Socialist strength this year as shown at the polls will be doubled," London said. "The capitalist character of the campaign, so far as the Republican and Democratic parties and candidates are concerned is evident by the choice of their candidates. More especially is this evident from the joint nomination by both the Democratic and Republican parties of Judge Vann for associate judge of the Court of Appeals.

"Judge Vann has proved himself to be against organized labor every time he had the opportunity to render a decision in a labor case. His opinion in the case of the National Protective Association against Cummins is one of the strongest opinions against organized labor in the United States.

Russell's Candidacy Aids Socialists.

"Then there are other reasons why the Socialist vote should be doubled this year. One of these reasons is Russell's candidacy for governor. The candidacy of Charles Edward Russell makes it clear to citizens that all attacks upon graft in the old parties and all talk of progressiveness is futile. To Jack London, Upton Sinclair and Russell—perhaps to Russell more than to any one else—this talk of progressiveness among old parties is due.

"Russell has done a great deal toward pointing out the graft and corruption in the old parties and creating the demand for progressiveness. Yet Russell now openly shows that the 'progressiveness' of the old parties is not progressive at all; that graft will not and cannot be eliminated under the administration of the Republican or Democratic parties, and that the Socialist party is the only party that really stands for progress and justice.

"The candidacy of Russell on the Socialist ticket is one of the best arguments for Socialism, and will draw a great many votes from among those who were looking for 'reformers' elsewhere. Russell made the people talk radicalism in years past. His presence at the head of the Socialist party ticket in this campaign will make people talk Socialism now.

Milwaukee's Example to Help.

"Another factor which will help the Socialists in the present campaign is the success and the making good of Milwaukee.

"On the East Side we have greater unity than ever before. The Socialist revolutionists are now taking an active part in the campaign. The Socialist revolutionists are doing the same. All of these things together ought to make the campaign this year a record-breaker."

An exceedingly important factor in the present campaign will be the thousands upon thousands of cloak makers who have recently passed through nine weeks' strike in which Meyer London helped them win. Eight large cloak shops in New York entered the campaign to elect Meyer London to Congress yesterday, by starting a campaign fund.

A collection was taken up in each of the eight shops, and a committee was appointed to go among all the cloak shops in New York and see that the men in these shops follow the example of the cloak makers in the eight shops who entered the Socialist campaign.

Pledge Themselves to Assist London.

The workers of Cohen Brothers' shop, 17 East 21st street, adopted the following resolution yesterday:

"We, the workers of Cohen Brothers' shop, remember the faithfulness with which Meyer London served our union during the recent strike. We know and remember him as a friend of the working people, as our brother and leader, in our recent struggle. This together with the fact that he is the candidate of the Socialist party, which is a party of the workers and in the interest of the working people, assures us that he will best represent our interests in Congress. We pledge ourselves, therefore, to assist in every way possible in London's campaign. We herewith donate to the campaign fund \$16 and pledge to aid the Socialist campaign in all other ways."

The hall at 151 Clinton street was opened for campaign work last night with addresses by Meyer London, George Gelder, William Karlin and Jacob Panken.

Tonight a mass meeting will be held in Rutgers Square.

MORE TRACTION GRAFT UNCOVERED

H. A. Robinson, Once Attorney for Metropolitan Road, Grilled by Bruce.

Henry A. Robinson, the lawyer who used to do the dirty work for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was put on the grill when the legislative graft-hunting committee resumed its hearings yesterday. It was sad to see how badly Robinson's memory had failed in the two years since he was connected with the railway.

Robinson was connected with the Metropolitan from June, 1893, until about two years ago. As general solicitor he had charge of the department which protected the company from damage suits; and he also performed the cognate task of "availing off" suits and inimical legislation. At the present time he is under charges before the Bar Association. The crash which carried away the old regime of the Metropolitan and gave the system into the hands of receivers left Robinson high and dry.

On the stand yesterday, Robinson admitted his connection with the jobbing association—and he admitted having used at least four banks to hold the money which was collected for "political purposes," but his memory became feeble when he was asked to remember the largest amount which he had ever collected in one year, or how much any particular member of the association had been assessed in any particular year.

Bruce, the committee's lawyer, got the witness to say that he had accounts in the Morton Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Pacific Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce. Robinson was reluctant, however, to admit that any of these accounts had received the deposits of the association, although, when confronted by bank checks and other evidence, he said that he supposed it was so. He tried to minimize the size of the bank accounts by testifying that he had deposited his own salary checks and counsel fees with the money of the association. But when asked to separate the items, he declared that such a thing would be impossible.

Asked why he had kept special accounts in two of these banks for the association's money, Robinson again testified that it was considered "desirable."

"Why was it desirable?" asked Mr. Bruce.

"To keep them off the regular books," replied Robinson.

"Did the association want to secrete these accounts?"

"No."

"Then why did it want to keep them off the regular books?"

"I don't know."

"Frankly now, Mr. Robinson, why was it?"

"Because, I suppose, it seemed undesirable from any point of view to publish these political contributions."

That answer seemed to satisfy Mr. Bruce.

In contradiction of Robinson's statement that he had never collected more than \$20,000 or \$30,000 in one year, Bruce introduced a statement from the Pacific Bank—only one of the four institutions which had held the cash of the association—showing that the net deposits in the one year 1900 had been no less than \$160,753.14.

Two other witnesses were Marvin Scudder, an expert accountant, and James W. Cunningham, of the defunct firm of Ellingwood & Cunningham, the brokers through whom the "yellow dog" money was partly distributed in the form of gifts of stock.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive TODAY.

Arkansas, Copenhagen, Sept. 22.

Drachenfels, at Bremen, Sept. 20.

El Sol, Galveston, Sept. 29.

Florist, St. Johns, Oct. 1.

Mauretania, Paris, Sept. 19.

Mauretania, Queenstown, Oct. 2.

Trinidad, at Bermuda, Oct. 2.

Woginide, Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 15.

TOMORROW.

American, Antwerp, Sept. 25.

Camoemo, Barbados, Sept. 28.

Crown of Granada, Port Spain, Sept. 29.

El Mar, Galveston, Oct. 1.

Esperanza, at Havana, Oct. 2.

Galileo, at Boston, Oct. 3.

Louthier Castle, Algiers, Sept. 20.

Minnesota, Baracoa, Oct. 1.

Protea, New Orleans, Oct. 1.

Rosario di Giorgio, Jamaica, Oct. 1.

Willhomman, Shields, Sept. 22.

To Sail TODAY.

Algonquin, Brunswick, 1 p.m.

Alleghany, Haiti, 1 p.m.

City of St. Louis, Savannah, 3 p.m.

Grosser Kurfuhrer, Bremen, 10 a.m.

Matapan, Jamaica, 10 a.m.

Merida, Havana, 12 m.

Monroe, Norfolk, 3 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Mohawk, Jacksonville, 3 p.m.

Princess Anne, Norfolk, 3 p.m.

Prins Fred. Henrik, Haiti, 1 p.m.

Vigilancia, Nassau, 3 p.m.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Long Island.

Biedenkapp Bros. Real Estate Brokers and Builders. 12 Washington St., Jamaica, L. I. Have now for sale or to let very neat 5 and 6 room cottages. Is willing to meet workmen's financial conditions.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side.

LENOX AVE., 456—Elegant 6th-5 large rooms; bath; steam; very cheap; \$20.

ADDCON AVE., 287 (near 280th)—5 large rooms; all improvements; rent \$25.

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48TH ST., 314 W.—5 light rooms; hot water; rent; \$21; free to 15th.

104TH ST., 119 W.—6 rooms; bath; steam heat; convenient subway; \$28.50. Janitor.

117TH ST., 204 W.—4 large rooms in Harlem; light; none better; \$24.50. Call.

148D ST., 209 W.—Five large, light rooms; bath; hot water; \$21; two weeks free.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

PARK AVE., 1682, 118TH ST.—5 large, light rooms; small families; \$18.

23D ST., 442 E. (corner Ave. A)—Floors, 3 and 4 light rooms; \$10 to \$16.

41ST ST., 437 W.—4 large rooms; newly decorated; gas; tubs; toilets; quiet house; \$14.50.

57H ST., 218 E.—Four rooms; quiet house; fine neighborhood; small families; \$18.

19TH ST., 243-245 E.—4 handsome rooms; bath; hot water; elegant; reduced adults; \$17.

91ST ST., 239 E.—4 and 5 rooms, bath, all improvements; \$18.50 to \$17. Janitor.

125TH ST., 260 E.—4 all light rooms; bath; hot water; time allowed; quiet house.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BROOKLYN.

FREEMAN ST., 911 (east of Subway station)—5 family house; four 3 rooms and bath; rent \$16.

JEROME AVE., 167TH ST.—7 large, light rooms; bath; 2-family house; \$21.

PROSPECT AVE., 1032—4 beautiful rooms; every improvement; \$22 to \$28. Call.

140TH ST., 611-613 E.—4 rooms, bath, hot water supply; open plumbing; \$14-15.

150 7TH ST., 533 E.—3 large, light rooms and bath; two blocks from "L" and Subway, near St. Ann's Ave.

158TH ST., 315 E.—Elegant front apartment; 5 rooms; bath; steam; hot water, \$25-30.

CERTAINLY, OF COURSE, YES, AND WHY NOT?

STAUNTON, Ill., Oct. 5.—In a signed statement issued here early today by Vice President and General Manager H. E. Chubbuck, of the Illinois Traction System, John Lierman, of Staunton, a motorman, who is missing, is held wholly responsible for the collision between two cars near here late yesterday and the deaths of thirty-six persons.

Chubbuck's account of the wreck is that Lierman, motorman of a northbound local, overran an order instructing him to wait at Staunton for a second section of a southbound limited interurban. After the first section limited had passed from Springfield toward St. Louis, Lierman's car proceeded to Springfield. The collision at full speed occurred one mile north of this place and on a curve at the foot of a ravine. The arrest of Lierman has been ordered by the officials.

HONESTY BEST POLICY FOR WEALTHY WOMAN

Honesty may be the best policy, but the maid in charge of the woman's retiring room at the Hotel Knickerbocker had her doubts yesterday. She picked up diamond rings worth more than \$1,000 last night and promptly turned them over to the clerk, explaining that she had found them on the washstand. An hour later a very much perturbed woman rushed in and complained that her rings "had been stolen." She described them and the rings were turned over to her in the presence of the maid. "Oh, I am so glad to get them back," she cried, fumbling with her purse. Then she took out a 50 cent piece and insisted on the girl accepting it as a reward.

DEPUTIES RENEW FIGHT ON WINTER OUTLAW

PREPARE TO FIGHT
CHOLERA AT ALL POINTS

Passengers and Crews of All Incoming
Ships to Be Detained at
Hoffman's Island.

"We will fight the cholera epidemic at the points of departure in Europe, particularly along the Mediterranean, and thus diminish the chances to commerce here," said Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States, following a conference with Health Officer Doty at the quarantine station here yesterday. The home of the present epidemic in India, but it has been observed in Russia, Italy and other Mediterranean points, proving that it is on the increase. We have taken such precautions that there is no chance of the disease getting a foothold in America.

There are now 2,000 persons detained at the observation pavilions of Hoffman's Island. They are steering passengers from the Sant' Anna, of the Fabre line; Moltke, of the Hamburg-American line, and Virginia, of the Italian line. The cabin passengers from those vessels have been released, the doctors agreeing that there was no danger of infection among them.

Because of the discovery of one case of cholera on the steamer Sant' Anna, and the assertion of the doctors at Swinburn Island that Mactain, who arrived on the Germania a week ago, also died of the same malady, Health Officer Doty yesterday directed that all steamer passengers on vessels from Mediterranean ports be sent to Hoffman's Island for observation. They will be held in the contagious disease observation pavilions there until it is established beyond doubt that they are not "carrying" germs of the disease. Cabin passengers will be held aboard the ships which will be detained at quarantine until it is absolutely certain there is no danger among them.

There is no actual danger of the disease getting a foothold in this country," said Dr. Doty yesterday. "but we will, of course, take every precaution. Cholera cannot live in this climate among persons who are protected by such excellent sanitary conditions as exist here."

Dr. Doty yesterday conferred with Dr. Walter Wyman, surgeon general of the United States Marine Hospital Service, on the question of precautions. It was agreed that the present system could not be improved on, but it was also decided that, if more cases are discovered, all passengers from infected ports, regardless of class, will be detained under observation on Hoffman's Island where they can be better under the eye of the health officers than on the ships.

The actual danger is that persons might be landed who are medically known as "cholera carriers." These are persons who may have organisms of the disease in their system without any symptom to indicate their presence. Because of this Dr. Doty has decided to increase the detention time of all who might have been exposed to contagion.

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Temple
Women's Educational Association,
for the Brooklyn Labor Organization,
for the Meetings, Entertainments and Ball-
room, 1020 7th St.
Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

Socialist News of the Day

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p. m. unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

TONIGHT.
Branch 2—Southwest corner of Madison and Catharine streets. S. Feldman and J. Panken.
Southwest corner of Rutgers and Monroe streets—Samuel Epstein, M. Weinstein and Max Myself.
Northwest corner of Rivington and Forsyth streets—George Dohsevege, Forthman and William Karlin.
Southeast corner of Skamnel and Madison streets—Max Deltz, Samuel Edelstein and Max Pitkofsky.

Branch 3—Northeast corner of 11th street and First avenue. Italian meeting. Frank Arnone and Clascia Cosimo, and H. H. Layburn in English.
Branch 4—35th street, fifty feet west of Broadway. August Claessens and William Karlin.
Ratification meeting of Branch 5—Labor Temple, East 84th street. Joshua Wanhope, Algernon Lee and Charles Edward Russell.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of 2d street and Avenue B. J. Ringer, Max Deltz and Algernon Lee.
Southwest corner of Henry and Clinton streets. Max Pitkofsky, J. Finkelstein, and Max Myself.
Southwest corner of Broome and Clinton streets. George Dohsevege, J. Ringer, William Karlin and Dr. S. Feldman.
Branch 3—Northeast corner of Second avenue and 10th street. E. Antell and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.
Branch 5—Northeast corner of 17th street and St. Nicholas avenue. J. W. Roberts and Emil Meyer.
Branch 6—Northeast corner of 72d street and First avenue. John Wall Robert T. Palne and Fred Paulitich.
Branch 8—Northwest corner of 133d street and St. Anna avenue. Louis A. Baum and J. C. Frost.

BROOKLYN.

TONIGHT.
6th A. D. (Branch 2)—Flushing avenue and Delmonico place. M. Gold, A. L. Samuelson and Harry Slavin.
17th A. D.—Bedford avenue and Halsey street. J. C. Frost.
19th A. D.—Knickerbocker avenue and Hart street. William Mackenzie and S. M. White.
21st A. D.—Lorimer and Scholes streets. E. B. Rabner and William Mackenzie.
21st A. D.—Boerum and Leonard streets. N. Asbel, D. Wolf and D. Oshinsky.
22d A. D. (Italian)—Liberty avenue and Elton street. H. Montalbo.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

9th A. D. (Branch 2)—Fifth avenue and 49th street. William Mackenzie.
13th A. D.—Graham avenue and Frost street. B. J. Riley and H. Montalbo.
14th A. D.—Grand and Berry streets. William J. F. Hannemann.
21st A. D.—Siegel and Leonard streets. N. Asbel, M. Goldblatt and D. Oshinsky.
21st A. D.—Flushing avenue and Whipple street. D. Oshinsky and J. A. Behringer.

PHILADELPHIA.

TONIGHT.
28th street and Girard avenue—T. Birtwistle, M. Wait.
Lawrence and Dauphin streets—William Nagel, Charles Sehl.
4th street and Washington avenue—Jacob Friedman, Herman Anders.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.
30th and Diamond streets—Joseph Shaplen, Horace Reis.
Frankford avenue and Tioga street—E. H. Davies, Harry Parker.
Germantown and Indiana avenues—R. Nicholson, L. J. Santamarie.
5th street and Lehigh avenue—Joseph Domes, Beaumont Sykes.
Front and Diamond streets—Tom Acker, Simon Knebel.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8.

42d street and Lancaster avenue—C. P. Hall, Charles Ervin.
8th and Spring Garden streets—Front and Dauphin streets—James Isaac Paul, Simon Knebel.
Germantown avenue and Manheim street—Charles Taylor, Ed Moore.
Germantown and Lehigh avenues—Hugh Kenney, M. Wait.
Frankford avenue and Cambria street—R. Nicholson, Harry Gantz.

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BROOKLYN.
3th A. D. Branch 4—Finnish Socialist Hall, 764 49th street.
14th A. D.—118 South 24 street.
18th A. D. Branch 3—949 Wiloughby avenue.
20th A. D. Branch 1—156 Hamburg avenue.

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Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Supporters, etc. Made Guaranteed. Tel. 3233 70th.

Mass Meeting Tomorrow.

A mass meeting to ratify the nominations of the Socialist party will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. in Prospect Hall, Prospect avenue, near Fifth avenue, under the auspices of the Washington and South Brooklyn divisions of the Socialist party of Local Kings County.

Charles Edward Russell, candidate for governor; Jacob Fanken, candidate for justice of the Supreme Court, 1st district, and others, will speak. Dr. Charles L. Furman will act as chairman.

As Comrade Russell has met with tremendous audiences upstate, and in other parts of Brooklyn, let the Comrades of the Washington and South Brooklyn division show them that we are also on the job, which we can do by every mother's son showing up and bringing a few friends along. Admission will be free.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 3.
There will be a special meeting of Branch 3 tonight for the purpose of discussing the present campaign and making it a success. All members should make it their business to attend this meeting.

Branch 5.
All committees meet at headquarters, 360 West 125th street, tonight. Reports on the progress of the campaign will be given and other important matters taken up.

Branch 7.
Branch 7 meets tonight at headquarters, 112 East 104th street. Young People's Federation.
The general council of the Young People's Socialist Federation meets tonight at 1461 Third avenue. Delegates are requested to attend. All members welcome.

IRISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION—125th street and Seventh avenue. M. Brady, W. S. Bredin and Joseph Wright.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of 2d street and Avenue B. J. Ringer, Max Deltz and Algernon Lee.
Southwest corner of Henry and Clinton streets. Max Pitkofsky, J. Finkelstein, and Max Myself.
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Branch 8—Northwest corner of 133d street and St. Anna avenue. Louis A. Baum and J. C. Frost.

RECEPTION TO DASZYNSKI.

A reception for Comrade Ignace Daszynski will be held this evening at Thalia Theater at 8 o'clock. The affair will be held under the auspices of the East Side Daszynski reception committee.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL Campaign.

The work in this district has commenced in earnest. The campaign is to be conducted on quiet but effective lines. Noise will be displaced by work.
All Comrades who can do so are requested to report to headquarters to help in this work. Canvassing, clerical work, speakers, distributors of literature, etc.
Headquarters open all day and night at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

Minutes of City Executive Committee, October 3, 1910.

Comrade Ortland elected chairman. Present, Ortland, Cassidy, Obrist and Dutton. Mailly and Eilers excused. Minutes read and approved.

Forty applications for membership were received and accepted.
Organizer reported that it seemed to be the unanimous opinion that the demonstration in Union Square was a great success. Also reported that 110,000 pieces of literature were sent out from the office the past week.

Organizer requested permission to employ additional help for the distribution of literature to trade unions, etc., but it was deferred to next meeting.

Comrade Ortland reported that several unions requested that Comrade Strebel address them, but as this committee has been endeavoring to secure dates for Comrade Strebel in Local New York from the state committee without success, nothing can be done in that direction.

On account of the Liebknecht meeting on next Monday evening, the next meeting of the committee will be held on Tuesday, October 11.
On motion meeting adjourned.
E. J. DUTTON, Rec. Sec.

Rand School Notes.

Miss Jessie W. Hughan's course in economics and Algernon Lee's course in the history of Socialism will begin this evening at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street. The fee for either course, for the fall term of twelve weeks, is \$1.50 in the case of members of the Socialist party organization, and \$2.50 for other persons; single admission, 25 cents.

Those who have not made a systematic study of economics are advised to register for Miss HUGHAN'S course. The Socialist propagandist is at a distinct disadvantage if he cannot meet the students of bourgeois economics on their own ground, understanding their theories as well as his own. The purpose of this course will be to show the relations between the theories of Marx and those of the modern bourgeois theorists, tracing both from the fundamental work of the classical economists.

"Mr. Lee's first lecture bears the title, 'The French Revolution, the Napoleonic Wars, and Their Social Results,' its purpose being to present an account of the conditions and forces out of which the Socialist movement later arose. In the fall term the development of the Socialist movement and its theories will be traced down to the Paris commune and the expulsion of the anarchists from the international; in the second term the history will be continued down to the present moment.

REPORTS FROM THE FIELD.

The Socialists of California, with Comrade J. Stitz Wilson as candidate for governor, are making the best campaign in the history of the movement in that state. According to reports the interest shown in all localities is astonishing the old Comrades, and estimates as to the results vary from doubling to quadrupling the vote of the Presidential campaign.

The Oklahoma Comrades are most active and the opposition, particularly the Democratic party, are fearful of the results and admit the possibility of the loss of a number of legislative

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THE BARGAIN CONCLUDED.

The Republican and Democratic parties may differ in regard to such profound questions as the filling of offices and the proper distribution of places, jobs, and contracts.

They may differ in regard to general lines of policy within the framework of the capitalist system, although just now both capitalist parties happen to be radical in certain states and conservative in other states.

They may have their differences in regard to the various tariff schedules, although just now both parties are promising a revision of the tariff.

They may differ in regard to the establishment of a federal income tax, although just now it so happens that Democratic and Republican legislatures have voted for and against the income tax amendment without regard to party lines.

They may differ in regard to the "proper" and "constitutional" extent of the powers of the national and state governments, respectively, although it so happens that the foremost advocate of the "New Nationalism" in the West has meekly surrendered to the dictation of the states' rights corporations of the East.

They may differ in regard to the extent to which the natural resources of the country, as yet unappropriated, should be surrendered to the corporations, although both are agreed that the cost of conservation should be borne by the people.

They may differ in regard to a great many things, although just now no difference is discernible. And, indeed, in this state the identity of the two parties is so pronounced that ordinary mortals, old-fashioned Democrats and Republicans, find it a very difficult business to make any choice between them, and they are compelled to fall back upon the question, What boss do they prefer, Charles F. Murphy or Theodore Roosevelt?

But there is one question in regard to which the voters of the two old parties are presented no choice whatever. And that is the selection of the judiciary.

Republican voters who are sick of Republican corruption and Roosevelt may prefer state officials and congressmen who take their orders from Murphy.

Democratic voters who are sick of Democratic corruption and Murphy may prefer state officials and congressmen who take their orders from Roosevelt.

But Republican and Democratic voters have no choice in regard to the judiciary. On this subject both parties are of one heart and one mind. The Republicans at Saratoga, under the leadership of Boss Roosevelt, nominated Judge Irving G. Vann for associate judge of the Court of Appeals, leaving the selection of another judge of the Court of Appeals to the Democrats, and appointing a committee to indorse the Democratic nomination. The Democrats at Saratoga, under the leadership of Boss Murphy, fulfilled their part of the bargain. They nominated Frederick Collin for associate judge of the Court of Appeals and indorsed the nomination of Judge Vann. And now the committee appointed by the Republicans has duly met and placed Collin on the ticket with Vann, according to agreement.

The bargain has thus been completed. The two nominees are now sure of election. And whenever the Court of Appeals will decide cases in favor of the corporations and against the people, as it surely will, Democratic and Republican workingmen will have the common satisfaction of knowing that they voted together, shoulder to shoulder, for Judges Vann and Collin and the capitalistic interests represented by both parties.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Eight months ago a man was sentenced to one year in jail for having published in America a book about Mexico.

He was not sentenced by a Mexican judge and jury. He was sentenced in this city of New York by an American judge and an American jury.

On account of good behavior Carlo de Fornaro's sentence was commuted to eight months, and the author of "Diaz the Czar of Mexico" is again a free man.

At a reception given by a club of artists and journalists to the released convict, P. J. Wheeler, editor of Current Literature, introduced de Fornaro in these words:

"We never can tell when another of us may have to go to Blackwells Island, and we want you to tell us what it is like."

These words are a faithful reflection of the general feeling in regard to these things.

The freedom of the press may be strangled by capitalist judges and juries. But neither the press nor the liberal or radical elements of the community raise a voice of protest. We must submit to the inevitable; it is Fate—such seems to be the general feeling.

The only people who are ready not only to protest against the subversion of our liberties, but also to fight for their preservation, are the Socialists. But the Socialists are such an unpractical lot, visionaries and dreamers, mostly uncouth workmen. Let us, therefore, sit down to luncheon.

The Republicans of Wisconsin have adopted a platform that is quite friendly to the workingmen. And the reason? The "pernicious doctrines" of Socialism are spreading in Wisconsin "because other parties are neglecting certain problems." Thus do the unpractical Socialists of Wisconsin achieve results even before they have attained to power in the state. Let the Socialists of New York cast a big vote this fall, let them increase their vote in election after election, and they will see the Democratic as well as the Republican party adopting platforms, passing laws, and enforcing them, too, to relieve at least some of the worst horrors of capitalism.

The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America (Cincinnati, Ohio) has published a neat volume of 331 pages on "The Brewing Industry and the Brewery Workers' Movement in America," by Hermann Schluster, editor of the New York Volkzeitung. The book is divided in three parts. Part I gives a condensed history of the brewing industry from the Middle Ages to the present day. Part II treats of the brewery workmen's movement in this country, and is an important contribution to the history of the labor movement. Part III treats of obstacles to the development of the brewing industry, including Sunday closing laws, the prohibition movement, and taxation. We hope to publish a more detailed notice of this important book in the near future, as well as extracts from some of its most interesting chapters.

IN LOS ANGELES.

By AUSTIN LEWIS.

Another visit to Los Angeles in connection with the legal end of the strike has prevented my correspondence, and has completely incapacitated me from working on the analysis of union labor conditions here, which I promised you.

It is very fascinating to watch the psychological changes in the mass of the citizens which follow the changes in the strike situation. Perhaps, one who is engaged in searching the minds of jurymen day by day has a better opportunity of watching this process than any one else. I have heard, examined, and taken part in the examination of some 400 jurymen. These represent the ordinary middle-class of this city. As there is a property qualification for serving on the jury, we get typical bourgeois.

After some weeks' investigation of this species, I am inclined to think that it is the most ignorant, the most cowardly and the most stupid portion of the entire population. The degree of absolute stupidity which these fairly well dressed semi-properous and all together respectable people display is nothing short of paralyzing.

At the beginning of the fight when everything was against the unions, they lied to get on the jury in order to convict. They wanted to be in at the death. They thought they would gain in respectability and their economic chance would improve, if they could but take part in bounding down and sending to prison the men who were making so gallant a fight for improved conditions.

But now that the tide has turned and the success of the union movement in Los Angeles is practically assured, a change has come over these gentry. They are no longer eager to take part in the prosecution. They want to wash their hands of the whole business. They proclaim that they have prejudices and are unable to serve on the jury, and for this reason endeavor to avoid the responsibility of taking sides with either party. They find that the unions are stronger than they imagined and that the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association is weaker than they thought it would be, and this accounts for their halting and uncertain attitude.

The court and the prosecution, on their part, are by no means satisfied with this state of affairs. They must have convictions; and if their jury-men seek to get out of the jury duty, these convictions be obtained. Hence we get advice, openly and un-

blushingly made, for the jurymen to perjure themselves and their prejudices, that they may get into the box loaded for conviction. Strangely enough, this same instruction was actually given from the bench and constituted, in the opinion of the jurymen, the greatest effort to conceal their real opinions on examination.

For the benefit of these people a tremendous labor parade has been organized to take place on the 3d of October. It will be the greatest effort of organized labor made in the city of Los Angeles and will be the most remarkable demonstration in the southern part of this state. There will be from 15,000 to 20,000 men in line.

The spirit of revolt has spread so rapidly and so completely throughout the working population, owing to this strike, that the unskilled laborers and the foreigners, Mexicans, Italians and Irishmen, men who have hitherto taken no part in the labor struggle here, and have been considered hopelessly ground down and unable to be raised, are taking an active part in the demonstration. It is a great proof of the solidarity which is beginning to permeate all the ranks of labor, and is prophetic of a very brilliant future for the labor movement in this city.

If the strike fails, which it cannot now do, it has already accomplished what three months ago would have been considered absolutely impossible.

I am unable at the present time to give any very accurate account of the progress of politics, as my time has been engrossed with other matters. I venture the suggestion that the whole efforts of the powers that be will be directed toward the defeat of the Roosevelt League candidate for governor. I do not know what part the Socialist party is expected to play in this performance, but that it is being even if ignorantly, drawn into this, there seems to be little doubt. The Socialist candidate for governor has made an exceedingly personal canvass. He is a powerful speaker, whose personality is attractive, and that he will poll a very large vote. I have no doubt whatever. How much of this vote will be a Socialist vote is another question, upon which, at the present, I do not care to dilate, but when I can get away from this incessant grind and figure out the situation calmly, I will give you my impressions sincerely and without reservation.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 29, 1910.

Enemies of Industrial Freedom.

By ARTHUR DOUGLAS.

"The Times building was destroyed by dynamite this morning by the enemies of industrial freedom. The Times itself cannot be destroyed. It will soon be reissued from its auxiliary plant, and will fight its battles to the last. The horror of the loss of life and maiming of men precludes a further statement at this hour."

Statement made by Managing Editor Andrews, of the Los Angeles Times, while the building was still in flames.

I do not presume either to contradict or approve Mr. Andrews' assertion as to the cause of the explosion which wrecked the Times building and killed a score of people last Saturday morning.

I know something about enemies of industrial freedom in Southern California, however, and as my conception of these evil persons may be different from Mr. Andrews' conception of them, I will admit that being a printer, I am likely to be prejudiced. Also, among those who survived the explosion and had the bad taste to say that it was caused by leaking gas, I recognized the name of a man who "scabbled" on me during the eight-hour strike of 1906. If Mr. Andrews knew this, he might say that I am not only prejudiced, but vindictive.

But I started in to discuss the enemies of industrial freedom.

I served my time in a small daily newspaper office in Redlands, a town some seventy miles from Los Angeles. In the "front office" was a bookkeeper who cherished a keen ambition to become a linotype operator. So he went to Los Angeles and entered what the Times called its "Linotype School." Some folks called it a scab incubator, but that is a mere detail.

We saw nothing and heard but little of our erstwhile bookkeeper for nearly a year, and then he came back to Redlands on a visit. He had lost fifty pounds in weight and looked as if he were on the verge of consumption, but otherwise he hadn't changed a bit.

"Yes; he was doing pretty well; he often made eighteen dollars a week—piece work."

"Yes; they worked nine hours a night. Yes; seven days a week."

"Oh, he liked it well enough."

The minimum scale for union printers on morning newspapers in Los Angeles is thirty dollars for six nights. The ex-bookkeeper was getting eighteen dollars for sixty-three hours a week. Yes; he was doing pretty well—for whom?

Were I not prejudiced, I should like to ask Mr. Andrews whose industrial freedom he had in mind when he issued his statement.

Many people, even though they be indifferent or actually hostile to any sort of a working class movement, marvel at the power and influence wielded by the Los Angeles Times throughout the Southwestern States. General Otis is looked to by his adherents much as Horace Greely was looked up to by his constituents a generation ago.

by seemingly intelligent people all over Southern California.

And here's the answer: Southern California's wonderful development in the past twenty years has been due almost entirely to capital brought in from the East. (No, my friend, I have not forgotten labor's part in this work.) Much of this capital—not all of it, but a goodly share of it—has been brought in by people of moderate means, small businessmen, manufacturers and prosperous farmers who, having made a little pile "Back East," sold out in order to come to Southern California and play at orange growing the rest of their lives.

All Socialists know that from this class of business men come the bitterest enemies of the workers, whether the workers are organized or not, and it is this class that has furnished the capital and much of the labor (these folk are not ashamed to work, anyway), that has transformed Southern California from a semi-arid country to a fairly-land of small orange groves, and rose-embroidered bungalows. The Los Angeles Times has been the mouthpiece of this class. Perhaps it would be more nearly exact to say that the Times has echoed the sentiments of this class. And the Times has prospered.

It follows, of course, that the fly-fingered proletariat—the clerks, bookkeepers and counter jumpers, who are paid salaries instead of wages—also echo the sentiments of their masters, and incidentally of the Times.

The Times' fight against the Typographical Union is used by General Otis to create and—what is more important—to maintain sympathy for him or the part of his clientele. Principle in any sort of altruistic sense, has nothing to do with the case.

The middle class has held its own in Southern California longer than anywhere else, but the railroads have put the screws on the orange transportation business so tightly, and the cost of living has been so judicially boosted, that even in the Sunny South-west the collapse of these pillars of society is only a matter of a few years. And Otis, with his Times?

Fear not, gentle, church-going petty bourgeois. Your doughty champion has a few million dollars invested in Mexico, where labor is "free" and "uncontaminated." When you are of no further use to him as a source of income and sympathy, and when you have been put down to the economic level of the worker you now despise, Otis and his Times will discard you and continue the fight against the "enemies of industrial freedom"—along lines most profitable to General Otis, even if the Times plant has to be unionized from top to bottom.

Against Bloody Nicholas.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The revolution on Finland and against the Bloody Czar, unanimously passed by the Magdeburg congress of the Social Democratic party of Germany, is a vigorous document.

It was offered by the Socialist organization of Ostthavelland, Prussia:

1. The congress protests against the violation of Finland by czarism; it expresses its brotherly sympathy with the Finnish people in their struggle for their liberty and their rights, and it assures them that in this struggle they may count on the willing support of the German class-conscious proletariat.

The Two Travelers.

By WILLIAM EDWARDS.

In the land of Izz, which is toward the setting sun, a weary traveler who had been toiling all day finding a grassy spot, lay down and slept. Now it was, in that land, against the law for a traveler to go weary, and especially to sleep, except in a hotel with the windows tightly closed.

When a constable, spying the weary traveler, rudely awakened him, saying, "Come thou with me before the judge who shall deal with thee as seemeth to him wise."

And the judge, who was the elect of the people, said unto the traveler: "It appears that thou art without visible means of support."

And the man answered, saying, "Not so! Are not these hands and feet in plain sight, and have they not supported me and mine for these many years? I seek opportunity to use them further, and therefore I traveled far from home."

And the judge said, "Our farmers need help to gather in their harvest, why art thou not busy in the field?"

But the man said, "I am not a farmer; I work in iron and am skilled in that work from boyhood."

And the judge answered, "Thou art the man we want. Divers of our men have harkened to the voice of the agitator, and defying their kind master have ceased to work, and the mill is therefore idle: thou shalt work for him."

And the man answered, saying, "Not so, I have promised not to take the place of a striking brother."

Then the judge was filled with wrath and said, "I perceive thou art one of those undesirable citizens who think they have a right to run their master's business, which is his by divine right. Thou sayest thou art a worker in iron; verily thou shalt work in iron, and at the same time mend our roads. Thirty days in the chain gang."

And as he was led to the jail the children in the school were singing, "My country 'tis of thee."

Listen also to the tale of the man in the land of Maybee, which is toward the rising sun.

He had also been brought before a judge by an officer whom the judge questioned, saying, "Why hast thou brought this man to me?"

And he answered, saying, "It seems that this man needeth care. He was in the Plaza crying, 'Taxi! Taxi!' and asking of passers by 'Where is the best hotel?' He seems to have no knowledge of useful industry, but talketh strangely of stocks and bonds."

And the judge, who was learned, held privy converse with the man, which having done he said unto the officer, "Thou shouldst know that this man is a capitalist who cometh from the land of Izz, which is a strange land where many people work hard and want much, and a few work not at all yet want nothing. For those who create the social wealth, called the workers, own not the tools with which they work, they being owned by those who work not, called capitalists, who govern the workers by means of that ownership and by the laws which are framed in their favor, and which the workers religiously maintain, for they would think it unpatriotic to strike for laws in their own favor. Therefore do they look with great reverence to the people who do no useful thing as superior beings to themselves, and suffer privation and misery without complaint, for they say it was always so. We must have rich and poor. And so it comes that a simple hobbler on crutches and beg for food, while strong men and women roll by in carriages. Millions lie empty in the summer while the workers crowd in hovels, and in winter they die of cold and starvation within sight of warmth and plenty. And they marvel not that this is so. To him who hath nothing they say, 'Thou shouldst economize.' And to the weak they say, 'Thou shouldst struggle with the strong.' And whether or not a child growth into a healthy, useful citizen is no concern of that strange government. And this man, who has ever had his wants supplied without labor may be a burden on us for some time, but per-hance he may be taught to be of some use; therefore take him to the directors of industry and see what may be done with him. In the meantime see that he wanteth not the means of life."

And it came to pass that the man did learn and became a useful member of society in the land of Maybee.

And verily I say unto you, "Ye may choose whether to exist in the land of Izz or live in the land of Maybee, for the journey is not long which ye shall decide to travel."

Letters to the Editor

THE FRENCH SYNDICALISTS.

Editor of The Call: The statement was recently made in The Call that the French syndicalist movement was in a weakened condition, and it was estimated that the extreme revolutionary, anti-parliamentary tendencies prevailing in the General Confederation of Labor (C. G. T.) were responsible for that situation. The following facts and figures, taken from La Jeune Sociale, may prove of some interest to the readers of The Call.

The confederation as a whole shows an increase from 2,586 unions in 1908 to 3,000 unions in 1910, and from 300,000 to between 350,000 and 400,000 members. An analysis of these figures reveals the fact that the organizations composing the conservative wing of the confederation have barely held their own, and, in some cases, suffered severe losses in membership; the revolutionary unions, on the contrary, have shown very encouraging increases.

The figures for the conservative wing are as follows: The textile workers' federation consisted in 1908 of 120 unions; now it numbers 125. The printers' federation recently amalgamated with the pressmen's federation, with a membership of 1,500; nevertheless its membership remains at the old figure, 10,000. The federation of state employes shows a decrease of three unions—from 85 to 82; the number of lithographers' unions has decreased from 30 to 27; machinists, from 50 to 48; municipal employees, from 37 to 29. The miners' federation has a membership of 30,000; the official figures for 1908 are not available, as it did not belong then to the confederation.

The figures for the revolutionary wing tell a different story, a story of growth. The building workers' federation has grown from 367 to 485 unions, and from 40,000 to nearly 100,000 members; the foodstuffs workers' federation has grown from 70 to 132 unions; jewelry workers, from 15 to 20; brush makers and wood turners, from 21 to 31; lumber workers, from 104 to 115; tannery and

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 QUIT, 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—Daniel A. White, of Brockton.

For Lieutenant Governor—Patrick Mahoney, of Boston.

For Attorney General—Harold 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.

JAPANESE CRADLE SONG.

By Dorothy Sergeant.

Hushaby, baby boy, hushaby,

I'll fan thee to sleep, for the cloud shadows creep.

And reverend Mr. Frog starts his cry: Baby boy, hushaby.

August Mr. Fly, go away!

On his little brown cheek, so velvety sleek,

Now honorably deign not to say, Mr. Fly, go away!

Hushaby, hushaby, sleepy boy,

See the little white dreams swarm round us in streams.

Which one shall we choose, mother's joy?

Hushaby, sleepy boy!

Hushaby, little one, hushaby,

Shall I send him afloat, in a tiny toy boat.

To laugh back at the stars in the sky? Baby boy, hushaby.

Hushaby, then, my heart, hushaby,

Or away will he go, where the peach blossoms grow.

To catch Mr. Gray Dragon-Fly,

August Dragon-Fly?

Hushaby, baby boy, hushaby,

See his little eyes close, like the lotus that blooms.

And e'en while you look shuts its eye, Hushaby, hushaby.

—English Illustrated Magazine.

A DREADFUL SUSPICION.

Willie Judkins says it will be necessary to exercise a more stringent censorship over the literature admitted into Australia.

Jud (reading)—"The boy stood on the burning deck." "Frightful! Shocking! Not a word about his having any trousers on. What mightn't one suppose?"—Sidney Bulletin.

A well dressed man entered a florist's shop, threw down a sovereign, and said he wanted some flowers to take home. He was very unsteady, and had evidently been looking on the wine when it was red. The flowers apparently were intended as a domestic peace offering.

The florist picked out a dozen chrysanthemums, and the customer started to leave.

At the door he hesitated.

"I say," he said, thickly, "wasth these flowers called?"

"Chrysanthemums."

The customer shook his head. "Got to have something easier than that," he said. "Gimme a dozen plinks."—Tit-Bits.

NO POLITICS.

For either side they sound the drums and play "The Conquering Hero Comes."

"Tis lucky for campaigning tricks A brass band has no politics.

—International Musician.

MORAL—KEEP HIS LETTERS.

He—Actions speak louder than words!

She—Yes; but a few words read out in court sometimes improve the action.—Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin.

SHE KNEW THE SYMPTOMS.

Mr. Poarch came home very late the other night from an important political meeting. In the hall he kicked up rather a row, growling to himself till his wife called to him from upstairs:

"What's the matter, my dear?"

"Matter-hic-is," Mr. Poarch shouted, "that there are two, hat racks here, and I dunno which one to hang my hat on."

"But you've got two hats, haven't you?" said Mrs. Poarch, soothingly.

"Hang one on each rack and come up to bed, you're tired."—London Idler.

HAD HUMAN FEELINGS.

An Indiana mule kicked a motor-cycle and cyclist across the road the other day. Some mules seem almost human.—Milwaukee Journal.

leather workers, from 65 to 101; clothing workers, from 41 to 50. The railroad workers' union, for years a conservative organization, now in the revolutionary camp, has increased the number of members from 330 to 340; its membership is 36,000.