

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

The New York Call

The Weather.

Partly cloudy and slightly warmer.

400 FRANK STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 690 HERRMAN.

3—No. 282.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

WAVE OF FLAME KILLS HUNDREDS

Wrecks Over Country Leaving Death and Disaster in Its Wake.

SHARED LIKE SEA IN STORM

Public Stricken Fugitives Rescued by the Heroism of Train Crews.

RAINY RIVER, Ontario, Oct. 9.—While a wind is sweeping a sea of fire upward on the south side of the Rainy river, at a velocity of fifty miles an hour, the great body of flames passed this section, revealing a calamity that already reaches the proportions of an international disaster. Sixty blackened corpses have been found in the path of the flames, and a vast area is yet to be searched for dead, while the towns of Spooner, Beaudette and Pitt have been totally destroyed with a property loss that cannot be intelligently calculated at present. With the exception of the destruction of the mills and stock of the Rainy River Lumber Company, near Rainy River, following the course of the flames which touched the corner of the town, the principal loss is confined to the south side of the river, and chiefly sustained along the American border.

The dead: Six unknown residents of Pitt, Minn.; unknown woman and baby of Nomesdeter, near Pitt; seven unknown settlers on track west of Pitt; two entire families, one of eight members and one of seven, residing in the east end of Pitt; recently arrived from Grafton, N. D.; John Tully and five members of family recently arrived from Fullerton, Neb., burned to death west of Spooner, one servant of Roy Baker, and Patrick O'Mara, all of Arlington, Minn.

The missing list includes some two thousand residents of Beaudette, Spooner and Pitt, some of whom are dead, but the most of whom are safe. Railroad men were seen to be in the Rainy River and the adjacent towns on the Canadian side of the line. The most serious aspect of the missing includes the homesteaders and farmers in the bush for a distance of 100 miles east and west of the line, of whom absolutely nothing can be known for some time, as searching parties do not dare penetrate the smoking forests through which the wrecks of fire have swept.

These fires have been smouldering in that district for months and were started anew by the terrific wind which began to blow two days ago. The wind increased in velocity with the heat until a wave of flame over a hundred feet high and as long leaped carriers half a mile wide in many directions.

It was this situation that caused many to perish on the railway tracks. They sought this opening in the bush, but were burned to cinders as the heat wave leaping this barrier some 200 yards along the clearing of the railway tracks.

Two Towns Wiped Out. The flames struck Pitt early in the afternoon and everything was destroyed. Previously Beaudette and Spooner had burned and the people fled across to Rainy river. Many were taken as they fled from Pitt and Beaudette. The identification of the dead is most difficult because the people have scattered so widely. The prompt work of relief engineers of the Canadian Northern railroad off-powered thousands of lives as practically all the residents of Spooner, Beaudette and Pitt escaped only by the special train for them by the company. The flames had become so accustomed to the smoke and haze in the sky incident to the timber that they could not be seen to realize Thursday that the situation was becoming dangerous. Then the danger became imminent, they tried to escape in crowds. The Canadian Northern railroad has been relieved in every direction.

BURNED TO DEATH IN TENEMENT FIRE

13 Families Caught in Trap Without Fire Escapes—Old Man Loses Life.

One person was burned to death and four others injured in a fire which destroyed a five-story tenement at 186 First avenue early yesterday morning. Firemen say that the fire would never have got the start of them if they had not had to go out of their way on account of the torn up condition of First avenue, which is being paved. The fire started in the rear of the cellar. When Policeman Daniel Neylon smelt the smoke and pushed the door open the hallway was already afire. He pulled the box at First avenue and 10th street, and then ran back to the burning building. Engine No. 5 was first due and arrived on time. Had Engine 25 been able to follow their usual course they would have pulled up soon after and would have guarded the rear while the men of Engine 5 fought the fire from above. Engine 25, however, had to come up Second avenue instead of First. When they got to 10th street there was a man on the corner who waved his arm and shouted to turn. They turned into 10th street, and when they reached First avenue found that the fire was north of 11th street. They had to go on to Avenue A up to 11th street and then back to First avenue. Without their rear guard, Acting Battalion Chief Shannon ordered the men of Engine 5 to tackle the fire from the ground floor. The hook and ladder companies were hampered the same way. They could not bring their apparatus to the front of the building. The men finally carried forty-foot ladders around and raised them by hand.

Thirteen Families in Danger. Meantime the tenants, thirteen Italian families, finding that escape by the stairs was cut off, crowded out on the fire escapes. Then it was found that there was no ground ladder on the front fire escape. Around on 11th street the men of the hook and ladder companies were wrestling with their ladders. Policeman Neylon saw that the fire escapes were becoming dangerously jammed, and running into the next house he made his way to the front fire escape. By standing on the coping he could reach the fire escapes of both houses, and he passed men, women and children across to the next house. The heat shivered through the ground. Once the iron ladder above him got jammed, and Neylon clambered up to the third floor. Just as he reached the railed platform Mrs. Rose Rodi tried to jump down through the window of the policeman and the woman fell in a heap. Both were attended by ambulance surgeons from Bellevue.

William Hussey, a fireman of Engine 15 on Henry street, was off duty, but happened to be passing the blaze. He saw that the policeman needed help and assisted in taking down several children. At last the forty-foot ladders came and an avalanche of frightened residents poured down the ladders. The smoke and heat overcame several. George Stewart, a fireman of Engine Company 25, staggered out of the hallway to get a breath of air. Just as he reached the door he was struck by a window overhead and a shower of glass clattered about his shoulders. He was taken to Bellevue cut about the neck and back. A few minutes later Walter Masterson, of Fire Patrol 1, was carried out overcome by smoke. He was revived and remained on duty.

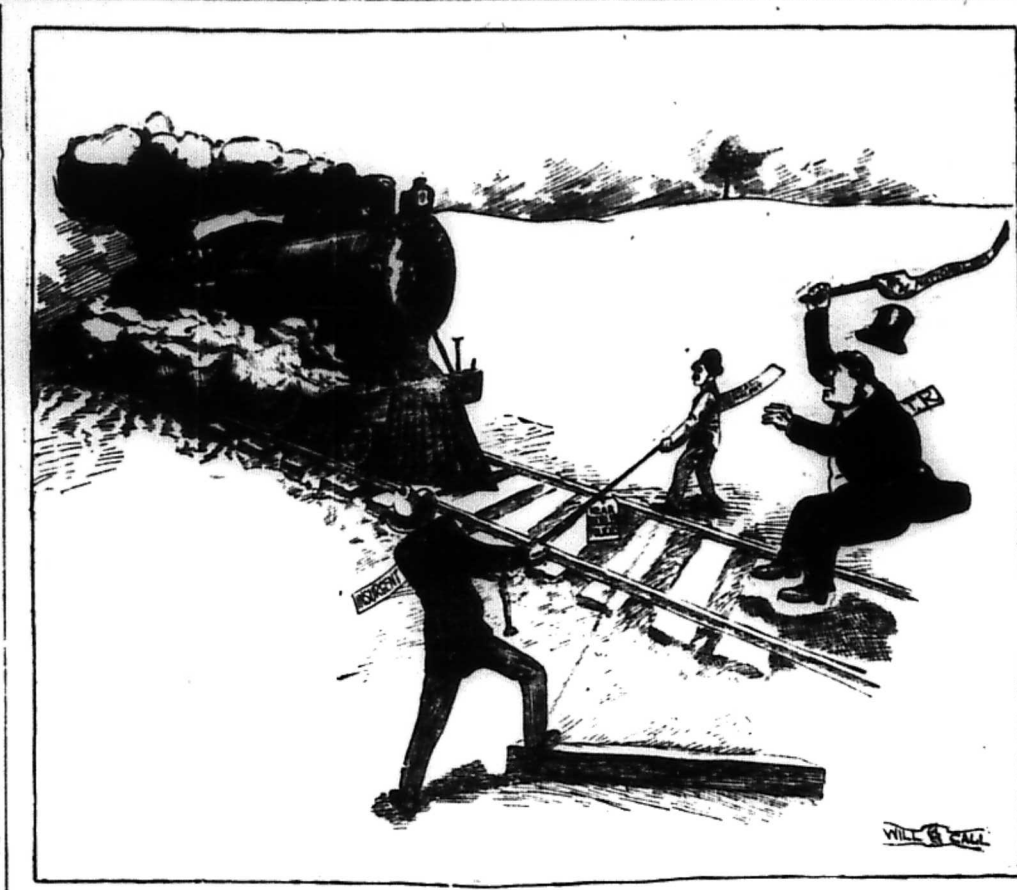
When the firemen were able to go through the top floor they found the body of Pasquale Calabro, seventy-one years old, who had been burned to death. The damage to the building and its contents was estimated at \$10,000.

DR. SUDEKUM TO SPEAK IN AMERICA

Among the arrivals on the steamer George Washington from Bremen this morning is Dr. Albert Sudekum, who as the mouthpiece of the revisionists, fought August Bebel at the recent congress of the German Social Democratic party at Madgeburg.

REGISTRATION BEGINS TODAY IN NEW YORK

Voters who wish to cast their ballots at the coming election must register at the polling place in their respective districts. Today is the first day of registration. The polls will be open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. Register today and be done with it. It is the advice of those who have put off registering in past years until it was too late. In addition to today, the polls will be open during the same hours on October 11, 15, and 17. Election day is Tuesday, November 8. On election day the polls will be open from 6 a. m. to 5 p. m.



CAN THEY DERAIL IT?

RETURNS SHOW LESS IDLENESS THAN 1909

Reports of 190 Trade Unions, Show Almost One Trade Unionist in Four Idle in January.

The forthcoming quarterly bulletin of the State Department of Labor will present the usual returns as to idleness for the first six months of the year, from which the following summary is issued by the department in advance. In addition to other usual features, this bulletin will contain a special study of Sunday and rest-day labor laws in the United States, a compilation of the latest international trade union statistics, and the first court decision, rendered by Mr. Justice Pound, of the Supreme Court in Erie county, touching the constitutionality of the new workmen's compensation law, a decision notable not only as the first one upon the subject, but as sweepingly affirming the constitutionality of the law.

24 Per Cent Idle in January

Returns as to unemployment in about 190 trade unions throughout the state show for a total of between 90,000 and 100,000 members, or nearly one-fourth of the organized wage-earners in the state, the following results as to unemployment during the first half of 1910: In the percentage of members reported idle was 24.5, following the usual course in the transition from winter to summer conditions, the percentage declined in the following months until it stood for the end of June at 15.4, with an average percentage for the six months of 19.3.

These figures are two to three points lower than those for the corresponding period of 1909, when the percentage of idleness at the end of June was 17.4 and the average for the six months was 22.3, and they are but little more than half the record high figures in the depression of 1908, when the corresponding percentages for end of June and the six months' average were 36.7 and 34.7. These results show that the decrease in idleness, which was very rapid from 1910 to 1909, continued from 1909 to 1910, but at a very much slower rate.

In order to determine whether the improvement over last year and the year before has been sufficient to bring the percentage down to normal or usual figures, comparison with the years prior to the depression of 1908 is most significant. For the six years 1902-7 the average percentage of idleness at the end of June was 12.5, and the mean average for the first six months of the year was 16.1, both of which are about three points below the percentages for this year. The record low percentages of idleness in the series for representative unions, which runs back to 1902, were in the years 1905, 1906, and 1907, in which the percentages were from four to nine points lower than the 1910 figures, the low record for a single year being in 1906, when the percentage of idleness for the end of June was only 6.3, and the six months' average was but 10.4. It must be borne in mind that the idleness here reported includes all kinds of idleness, that due to labor disputes or disability as well as that due to the state of trade as affected by the weather or business conditions. It is idleness under the latter head only which constitutes true unemployment.

SINGLE TAXER NABBED; SOCIALIST UNTOUCHED

While Jean Jacques Coronel, a speaker for the Socialist party, was addressing a throng at Seventh avenue and 125th street Saturday night Joseph F. Darling, a lawyer of 116 Nassau street and a well-known single tax advocate objected to some of Coronel's reasoning and asked leave to present some arguments in rebuttal. Coronel consented and invited Darling to mount the box.

In the meantime some highly respectable persons in the hotel opposite telephoned to the 125th street police station and complained about the noisy meeting and urged that the noisy meeting be held on the corner. A policeman was dispatched to the scene. He arrived just as Darling had begun to speak and immediately placed the lawyer under arrest for obstructing traffic, inciting to riot or some such charge. Darling was taken to the 125th street station with an immense throng tagging at his heels, many of whom were shouting protests at the forcible breaking up of the meeting. The lawyer was later arraigned at the night court. The disposition of his case could not be learned yesterday. Coronel was not molested.

GOVERNMENT WINS SUIT AGAINST ROAD

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—In an action for fire trespass on the Black Hills forest brought by the United States against the Missouri River and Northwestern railroad, the jury has awarded damages to the government not only for the loss of merchantable timber, but also for the destruction of unmerchantable young growth.

This is regarded by government officials as establishing a very important precedent. So far as is known at the Department of Agriculture, it is the first time that any court has recognized what foresters call the "expectation value" of young growth as furnishing a basis for the award of damages. The difficulty in the way of making an award in the past has been that there was no way to prove to the satisfaction of the courts the money value of the loss suffered. The award in the Black Hills case followed the presentation of evidence as to the cost of work in reforesting which the government is actually doing in the Black Hills. The amount claimed for the young growth burned was \$12 an acre and the claim under this item was allowed in full by the jury. The total amount of damages claimed was \$3,729,855, of which \$2,634,445 was for merchantable timber destroyed or injured by the fire.

CROWDS WATCH SHIP ON SUNKEN ROCKS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—A great crowd of several thousand interested people watched all day from this shore, opposite Golden Gate, the efforts of tugs to pull off the British tramp steamer Damara from the rocks on which she is fastened, about 200 yards from old Fort Point, now known as Fort Winfield Scott. The steamer lies about a quarter of a mile from the place where the Pacific Mail steamer Rio Janeiro went down with so many passengers and almost on the identical sunken rocks which proved fatal to the steamer Albatross. For five hours today five tugs hauled and strained on the huge wire cables, but without budging the big ship. Five hundred tons of barley were lightered and much coal was thrown overboard, but nothing seemed to do any good. If the wind comes up the vessel will be a total loss. She ran on the rocks because of heavy fog. The cargo is worth \$150,000 and the vessel is valued at \$60,000, but fully-insured. This was her first trip here.

WHY ALL THIS TALK ABOUT ESSEX JAIL?

Chorok's Plea is Most Foolish, It Seems, as Market Prison "is Better Than Some."

It's all a mistake about the Essex Market Court prison being the vilest of all the vile lock-ups in town. At least so the authorities decided, after listening to Dr. Dresselhuys, of Holland, who paid the jail a visit yesterday. The most that the doctor said was that it wasn't as bad as some he has seen in this country, which, of course, is high praise. But Commissioner Whitney, of the Bureau of Corrections, was much comforted, despite the fact that Magistrate House denounced the place Saturday as unfit for human beings.

Commissioner Whitney came to the prison yesterday to see about Nathan Chorok, who begged Magistrate House on Saturday to have him transferred to the Tombs, saying that the bad air and lack of exercise in Essex Market prison were killing him. The magistrate told Whitney that Chorok could not be transferred, as he is only in Essex awaiting the time when Yetta Koppelman, whom he is charged with shooting, gets well enough to appear against him.

While Commissioner Whitney was in the prison, three delegates from Holland to the recent international prison convention, called to look it over. They were Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys, director general of prisons and reformatories of Holland; Dr. D. O. Engelen, president du tribunal a Zutphen, and Mr. Van der Eelt. Warden Michael Whalen showed them through. Carefully they examined the beds, the cells, the Sunday dinner which was being prepared, the whole building from cellar to roof.

"Why this prison is much maligned," said Dr. Dresselhuys at the end; "America has much worse jails in America than this one. Even your own Tombs, of which you boast, is in no better condition than this. It is true it is very dark here, but each prisoner has a call to himself, while the Tombs is fearfully over-crowded. This building is very old, but it is kept as clean as any jail we have yet seen. I see no reason why any prisoner should object to staying here, except on general principles."

They talked in German with Chorok, whose love affair with Yetta Koppelman ended with him in prison and the girl in the hospital. She is in a very serious condition, but Chorok thinks she is near recovery. He admitted shooting her, but said he had done it because she had played with his affections.

HUSBAND AND WIFE TYPHOID VICTIMS

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Forrester, who have lived here a few months, died within twenty-four hours of each other at the Memorial Hospital from typhoid fever and will be buried on Tuesday in Greenwood Cemetery, West Long Branch. Forrester died on Friday. His wife died late last night. Mrs. Forrester was visiting a month ago. Two weeks later her husband was brought to the hospital suffering from the same disease. Forrester was forty-seven years old and his wife fifty-two. Forrester is a brother of James Forrester of St. William street, counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad.

GLAZIERS FIGHT INJUNCTION TODAY

Counsel for Union to Argue Before Justice Guy Against Permanent Writ.

Counsel for the Glaziers' Union will appear before Justice Guy in the Supreme Court this morning to argue against the granting of a permanent injunction against the union. The plate glass trust, aided by a few traitors or spies in the union, have framed up a case against the strikers and they hope to be able to have the temporary injunction issued by Justice Guy made permanent. Officers of the union ridicule the charges made by the bosses in their effort to so hamper the strikers that they will be unable to tie up the business and thereby bring down the bosses living wages and decent hours of labor.

A strenuous fight will be waged in court this morning to defeat this latest move of the bosses to cripple the union and drive the men back to work under the old conditions. Nowhere in the country, the strikers state, are the conditions under which glaziers work so bad and wages so low. It was these facts coupled with the increasing cost of living which drove the glaziers to make a demand for better conditions, and when the bosses declined to consider those demands drove the men almost to a man out on strike to enforce them.

The temporary injunction granted by Justice Guy last Thursday prohibits the men, as labor injunctions usually do, from doing almost everything but breathe. It forbids them interfering in any way with the business of the employers, from appealing to the courts, or from picketing. But the issuance of the temporary injunction, which the bosses will strive to have made permanent this morning in the hope that they can crush the spirit of the strikers, has but served to awaken the enthusiasm of the men, to arouse them to the necessity of standing by their organization.

EX-KING MANUEL BOUND FOR ITALY

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 9.—Ex-King Manuel and his mother, ex-Queen Amelie, are guests of General Sir Frederick Forrester-Walker, governor of Gibraltar, pending their departure tomorrow for Villa Manrique, the residence of Amelie's mother, near Seville.

Manuel's grandmother, Maria Pia, and Infante Alfonso are the guests of Rear Admiral Pelham, admiral superintendent of Gibraltar, awaiting the Italian warship which will take them to Italy. The royal party this morning bade farewell to the crew of the yacht Amelie, which brought them here from Portugal. Then they landed and attended mass in The Roman Catholic cathedral. Manuel looked haggard and dejected. Amelie was weeping. A considerable crowd gave them a sympathetic reception. The yacht Amelie, which belongs to the Portuguese navy, has been chartered by the republican government. It sailed for Lisbon this afternoon.

SCORES ARE DEAD IN COLO. COAL MINE

STARKVILLE, Colo., Oct. 9.—At 10 o'clock last night a gas explosion wrecked the big coal mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Fifty-eight men are known to have been entombed, and the number may reach 100. There is no hope that any are still alive. They were nearly all Americans. Rescue parties have been endeavoring to enter the workings at intervals ever since the explosion, but at 2 o'clock tonight none had succeeded in penetrating more than 300 feet. The last party of eleven men were overcome by gas, and barely escaped death, companions who were roped to them, and twenty feet behind them, dragging them out unconscious.

DR. KARL LIEBKNECHT WILL SPEAK TONIGHT

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, son of the late Wilhelm Liebknecht, and one of the ablest young men in the German Socialist movement, who will arrive on the steamer George Washington from Bremen this morning, will speak at Sulzer's Harmon River Park, 127th street and Second avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening on "The German Socialist Movement." Dr. Liebknecht was recently released from jail after having been incarcerated for his anti-militarist propensities. He is an able, eloquent speaker and thoroughly familiar with conditions in Germany and understands the development of the great Social Democratic party, which is such a menace to Kaiser Wilhelm. Admission to the lecture will cost 15 cents.

COLUMBUS CAR STRIKE STILL ON

Men Wage Hard Fight Against Company, State Troops and Thugs.

HARMON IS STRIKEBREAKER

Democratic Governor Turns Deaf Ear, Republican Judge Enjoins Union.

By W. D. HARMON, International President Amalgamated Association Street and Electric Railway Employees.

As to the attitude of Governor Harmon through the contest, there is no question but what his whole influence has been on the side of the company and opposed to the workers. I was on one committee with representatives from the different organizations throughout the state to wait upon the governor. In that conference we appealed to him to take a stand which we believed would be a neutral one, yet one which would force a settlement. We asked him to declare in favor of arbitration and to demand that both sides submit the case to a state board of arbitration.

This he absolutely refused to do. He stated that that would be taking arbitration out of the hands of the workers and that he had already taken sides; that he had called back the state militia the second time, over the protest of the union, and yet after pointing that out to him, he still refused to take any position that would in any way assist the workers in getting a settlement of the present controversy. And I repeat, that the attitude from the beginning of the strike has been against the workers. Since the conference that I speak of, another representative committee, headed by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, acting under the instructions of Grand Master Lee, of the Brotherhood, and with representatives from a conference of all the trade unions throughout the state of Ohio, waited upon him. The same propositions were put up to him by this committee and again he absolutely refused to do anything that would aid the workers or give them the least show of securing what rightly belongs to them.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 9.—After

the employees of the Columbus Railway and Light Company had been enduring a long struggle in which they endeavored to make their small wages meet the high cost of living, they petitioned the company for an increase. The men who led in getting up the petition were discharged. A local of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees was formed six months ago. The company replied by the discharge of thirty-five men. The matter was taken before the state board of arbitration. A strike was ordered. It is still in progress. The company hired the Coach Detective Agency to recruit scabs. Mayor Marshall, Republican, furnished the police to see that the scab-manned cars were run. Governor Harmon, Democrat, sent the state militia, equipped with automobile-mounted machine guns, Judge Dillon, a Republican, granted an injunction against picketing.

What does it all mean? It's clear. The traction claims, disallowed by the state board of arbitration, are being supported by force, force cheerfully contributed by officials of both old parties and by a detective agency. Making Socialists.

This clear-cut line-up of facts is making Socialists in Columbus. These facts are to be given in detail further on in this story. There has been violence in the strike, this strike which was brought on by the company. The following statement deals with that subject. It is the official declaration of the unions of Ohio, and the official statement of the street car men. It reads: "The governor of the state in the columns of the daily press, said: 'I am bound to employ the police and authority vested in me to aid in putting down violence and disorder.' 'Friendly Officers.'"

"The governor says: 'I shall continue to use my friendly officers to bring to an end the unfortunate controversy between the company and its employees, as I have done from the start.' Will you be kind enough, Governor, to advise us what it is that you have done to bring about a settlement of the present controversy? We would like to know and the public has a right to know. The committee insisted that all claims pending the discharge of every employee who refuses to join the union, be made the subject of arbitration, and

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(Continued on Page 2.)

question of discharging men for not joining the union was not discussed, but the whole proposition, as laid before the governor, was that all questions of differences now existing between the men and the company be submitted to arbitration.

"Not Taking Sides." The Governor says he is not taking sides. But he did take sides when he refused publicly to use his influence by asking the company to submit to arbitration all differences existing between the men and the company. But on the other hand, what he did do was to expend \$75,000 per week of the taxpayers' money in defense of a railway company which refused to abide by the award of the state board of arbitration, which board the Governor himself appointed for the purpose of preventing strikes.

Hard Conditions and Small Wages. Conditions that had for years been unbearable and that small wages that had always been paid them caused the unrest that led up to the petitioning of the company by the car men for a small increase in wages. No specific increase was asked for in the petition that was presented to the general manager.

The petition reached the office in January, 1910. As soon as the men saw that they could gain nothing by such action they turned to organizing. This they succeeded in doing before the company "got wise." A meeting of the union men was called some time in the latter part of February, at which time the company issued a statement in which it claimed that there would not be over twenty men at the meeting and the most and inspectors were placed near the hall and all the names of the men who would dare to join a union were to be taken down. To the surprise of about 200 of their employees went to the meeting and the inspectors were so astonished that they only got the names of thirty-five.

On March 25 a committee of the men met the president and general manager of the company, and recited their grievances. These "foremost citizens" told the employees to go home to their wives and use more beans and rice and not so much meat on their tables. Settlement is Reached. Notwithstanding the attitude of the company at that time, a settlement was finally reached on April 5, whereby the thirty-five men who had been discharged were to be reinstated, the discrimination against the union stopped and a raise in wages of 1 cent per hour granted.

The company reinstated all but four of the men who had been discharged, the four men discriminated against being the instigators of the movement to organize. The company claimed that the men who had been promoted to the places would not step back, but when the committee of business men, acting for the chamber of commerce, asked the company to reinstate the men who had been promoted to step back, they refused to give them. Besides this, the company began again to discharge men for no apparent reason, except as being members of the union.

Company Starts Trouble. Immediately after the settlement the company began to make preparations for trouble by equipping the bars with coils, cast stoves and other culinary outfits, equipped the Millie bars with a high-board fence, with charged wire on top of it, by discharging union men for offenses that non-union men were not even censured for. Even went so far as to put out the impression that if the men did not strike they would all be locked out and discharged.

The men held a meeting and decided unanimously to strike and left the date in the hands of the executive committee. Ranks Stand Firm. The strike has now been on for nine weeks. The 250 men who came out of strike remain intact, with the exception of twelve who deserted. Repeated efforts have been made to bring the dispute to a close by arbitration. Every means known to that could be thought of has been used; every local and state official has been appealed to, but in vain. After examining the report of the conference committee appointed to confer with the governor we realize that he cannot be induced to take action on behalf of the arbitration proposition as we have wished he would do. With the facts of the situation at hand we make the following recommendations:

"First—That all central bodies, railroad brotherhoods and local unions throughout the state pledge their financial support, sending in funds weekly, if possible, for the assistance of the strikers. Get Bus Company. "Second—That we commend the action of the trades unions of Columbus in organizing a stock company to carry passengers in large motor buses at a popular fare. A company has been incorporated under the laws of Ohio for \$100,000, and it is the sense of this convention that central bodies and local unions throughout the state take steps toward financing this project. "Third—That the delegates make a full and complete report of the facts herein presented to their respective organizations and urge immediate action by their respective bodies and all other kindred organizations to the end that the strike may not only be won, but the enemies of labor be taught that they cannot prevail against organized labor aroused and united in this great cause."

1,200 STRIKE AGAINST BIG CLOTHING FIRM CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—Oppression and general persecution, according to President Rosenstein, of District Council No. 6, of the United Garment Workers of America, has caused a strike of 1,200 employees in seven of the shops belonging to Hart, Schaffner & Marx, the biggest concern among the tailoring firms in Chicago. The striking employees are meeting every afternoon in Hod Carriers' Hall, Harrison and Green streets. The garment workers, according to Rosenstein, have been forced to work under conditions that have grown worse from day to day during the last year. First there was a rule instituted by which the company insisted that workers were forced to pay for the empty spools and bobbins. Then came a cutting of wages. These tactics of the company finally reached a climax, when spies were hired whose duty it was to report the conversations and actions of the employees. As a result of the campaign men and women who dared to talk of unionizing or dared to attend meetings were dismissed. No union workers were ever hired or allowed to work in the shops.

A. F. OF L. TO OPPOSE CONGRESSMAN IN N. J. ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 9.—Claiming that John J. Gardner, a Cannonte Congressman, for nearly twenty years representative of the 2d New Jersey district, and head of the labor committee of Congress, has betrayed the trust of organized workmen, officials of the American Federation of Labor have announced here that they will throw the entire power of that great organization against Gardner, who is running for re-election. Councilman William H. Hildie, millionaire land owner of this city and for years an avowed supporter of labor measures, has been selected to make the fight against Gardner. Riddle's candidacy was announced for the first time Friday night at an executive meeting of the Central Labor Union, and speakers declared that both men and money would be poured into the district in the light to prevent any attempt to beat the labor candidate by repeating or bribery.

ONE OF THE FIRST SIGNS OF WINTER A man who said he was Thomas Kannan, forty-nine years old, homeless, asked Magistrate Herrman in the West Side Court yesterday to send him to the workhouse for six months. "And why should I do that? Have you committed a crime?" asked the magistrate. The man had not, but it was in September last year that he had gone to the workhouse to remain until March, and here it was October 10, 1910, that he was released. "You see, I'm later this year than I was last year. De weather is gittin' too cold ter sleep in der parks. Sides, me friends is gittin' tired of 'specting me," he explained. "Oh, ho," said the magistrate, "you have the county support you for the cold six months and the public do it in the hot weather. Well, I'll not send you to the workhouse. You look big and able enough to work, and had better get some. Get out." The applicant departed dejectedly. "He'll beat you, though," Chief Clerk Finn told the magistrate. "He'll apply to one of the other courts and get there."

NOTICE! All Labor and Progressive Organizations and their members are hereby informed that the STUYVESANT CASINO 2d Ave., near 9th St., is still on the "UNFAIR LIST" of the Central Federated Union and the United Hebrew Trades. The Proprietor of the Casino refuses to grant the just demands of Organized Labor. The Walter Union, Local No. 1.

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

The Weekly Pledge Fund Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1664, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York Call, P. O. Box 1664, New York City. Dear Comrade: Inclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for..... weeks. Sincerely yours,.....

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP Barax Iodine & Bran ACTS LIKE MAGIC Weary Feet

MADE BUSINESS OF FORGING CHECKS Two Men Had Facsimiles of Bankers' Signatures Which They Used in Their Enterprise. Walter R. McDonald was arrested just after midnight yesterday morning at the Washington Inn, at 155th street and Amsterdam avenue, charged with larceny in the matter of a check, declared by the police to be a forgery, for \$72.55. Later in the morning, about 5 o'clock, John E. Kearney, said to be McDonald's partner in this and other similar transactions, was arrested in his bed at the Herald Square Hotel. The arrests were brought about by an agency working for the American Bankers' Association. The agency has been on the trail of the men for some days. Its officers say that the pair are wanted in St. Louis, New Orleans, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia and different cities in Ohio, all for passing forged checks. The total amount, the officers of the agency believe, will run to between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Both the men are flushy dressed, and look something more than merely prosperous. McDonald says he is twenty-five years old, a clerk, living at 2329 Seventh avenue. Kearney described himself as thirty-five years old, also a clerk, living at 308 West 56th street. The detective agency people say that there are a number of complaints against the pair in the neighborhood of the banking and trust company. After casing the streets, the check was made out on a blank check of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, of Charleston, W. Va. The check upon which the arrests were made was out of the account of the banking and trust company. It was signed by E. H. Ringling, supposed to be one of the Ringling Brothers, the circus people. It was certified with a rubber stamp, and the signature of the cashier of the banking and trust company. After casing the streets, the check was made out on a blank check of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, of Charleston, W. Va. The check upon which the arrests were made was out of the account of the banking and trust company. It was signed by E. H. Ringling, supposed to be one of the Ringling Brothers, the circus people. It was certified with a rubber stamp, and the signature of the cashier of the banking and trust company. After casing the streets, the check was made out on a blank check of the Kanawha Banking and Trust Company, of Charleston, W. Va. The check upon which the arrests were made was out of the account of the banking and trust company. It was signed by E. H. Ringling, supposed to be one of the Ringling Brothers, the circus people. It was certified with a rubber stamp, and the signature of the cashier of the banking and trust company.

MECKWEAR MAKERS WALK OUT TODAY Delegations from the meckwear factories in Manhattan and Brooklyn met yesterday at Clinton Hall, 150 Clinton street, and authorized the officials of the union to call a general strike of meckwear workers at 8 o'clock this morning. According to Abraham Miller, organizer of the union, the strike will affect about 20,000 meckwear workers, 95 per cent of whom are women. It may take until this afternoon to order all on strike in the various factories. The cutters have decided to strike with the meckwear workers and will make separate demands. There are 1,000 of the cutters. The meckwear workers have made a general demand for an increase in wages averaging 30 per cent, a shorter workday, abolition of cellar shops, sanitary factories and the substitution of electric power for foot power in running the sewing machines. At the meeting it was announced that headquarters have been established for the strikers at Clinton Hall, 5th Union square and 25 Third avenue, Manhattan; 131 McKibbin street, Brooklyn; and 1842 Pitkin avenue, Brownsville. The following committee to attend the meeting: A strike committee of twelve members, a picketing committee of 150, settlement price cutters and three meckwear makers, and an information committee to report on the progress of the strike. While the general wage demand of 35 per cent increase in the present wages has been demanded, no settlements of the officers of the union said, will be made until the demonstration. The strikers are to be organized into thirty-six varieties of ties. These are two varieties of "midger" ties, two kinds of "club" ties, seven kinds of "reversible" ties, five kinds of "four-in-hands," three kinds of "French straight," ten other kinds of French ties, five kinds of "batwing" ties, and two kinds of "squares." With all these varieties to fix prices for, the price and settlement committee say they will be too busy for a day or two to attend to settlements. Busy Season Now. Organizer Miller was appointed the head strike leader, and he is to be assisted by Miss Mollie Hamer, secretary of the union, and a committee of women. In the circular which is to be distributed tomorrow, Miller said, "The workers are asked to gather up their effects and leave the various factories outside of the city in demonstration. The intention of the union is to establish a minimum wage rate of \$10 a week. We will insist in the settlements we may make that the women, who constitute 95 per cent of the force, be protected from any offensive language on the part of the foreworkmen. In some cases there has been no redress for abuses of this kind, but one of our demands will be that the women workers, in cases that make complaints, get a fair hearing."

SIX STOKERS SCALDED BY STEAM ON LINER Six stokers on the Fabre Line steamship Sant' Anna, which has been held at Quarantine since Tuesday last because of the cholera epidemic at Mediterranean ports, were scalded by steam when a valve on the boiler exploded. The main port cylinder blew out just before the ship left Quarantine for her slip at the foot of 31st street, South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Four of the men injured were French, and two were negroes. At least two of them are in a serious condition. There were fifteen men in the engine room at the time, including Chief Engineer, Second Engineer, and Second Stoker. The two engineers dropped to the floor of the engine room and managed to breathe through the iron grating. Captain Pavv, First Officer Perrelli and Purser Randeu were the only ones who were not injured. The six men who had suffered most severely were carried to the ship's hospital and were treated by the ship's surgeon, Dr. Carmine Barone. One of Dr. Doty's health officers was on the deck talking with Captain Pavv when the explosion occurred. It was suggested that the injured men be taken off to the Marine Hospital at Ellis Island, but it finally was decided to take them on to Brooklyn. A wireless dispatch was sent to the company's agents and two ambulances and two ambulances were sent to the Fourth avenue station where the ship docked at 5 o'clock. Ambulance surgeons ran up the gangplank with big bottles of linseed oil, and later the injured men were taken to the Norwegian Hospital. The first and second cabin passengers were allowed to land yesterday, but the 1,070 steerage passengers will be kept on board until Wednesday at the orders of the health officer.

ELV'S START A FIZZLE. Breaks Propeller on Chicago-New York Flight. CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The start of Eugene Elv, the California aviator, in his attempt to fly to New York, and incidentally to capture a \$30,000 purse, ended in somewhat of a fizzle. Elv started from the Hawthorne race track about nine miles south of Chicago, at 4:10 o'clock this afternoon. He landed a few minutes later on the grounds of the Beverly Club, eleven miles south. The reason for his descent so soon after starting was a broken propeller. He announces he will start again tomorrow.

LAWYER HAILED TO COURT. Philip S. Saitta, a lawyer, with offices at 254 Broadway, went to the Tombs Court yesterday morning on a summons issued by Magistrate Appleton, and served by Detective Barney McConville. Saitta is the representative of the creditors of the bankrupt firm of Rudolph & Gahndorfer, liquor dealers, of 136 Charlton street, who failed for \$200,000. Creditors who brought the proceeding are looking for an accounting for two notes aggregating \$1,200. Saitta was discharged on his own recognizance and the matter was referred to the District Attorney's office.

RETURNS SHOW LESS IDLENESS THAN 1909 (Continued from Page 1.) ment and directly affects the state of the labor market. Idleness due to disability (sickness, accident or old age) is practically a constant factor in the returns. But idleness in consequence of strikes or lockouts fluctuates and, as a matter of fact, the first six months of 1910 as a whole saw considerably more idleness of this sort than 1909 or than almost any other year since 1903. Nevertheless, in none of these years was there as high a percentage of idleness caused by disputes either for the end of June or in the six months average; so that idleness on account of disability and strikes and lockouts be dropped in order to afford a comparison for genuine unemployment alone the results are practically the same as appear above in the comparison of the figures for all classes of idleness by their.

ART An exhibition of paintings from the work of the summer class on Monhegan Island, Conn., of Maine, under the direction of Rockwell Kent, was held yesterday at the Henri School of Art. The work displayed was unusually interesting and meritorious for a student show. Perhaps most promising of all was the work of Sara H. Hunter, awarded the scholarship prize. Her sea scenes and landscapes are painted with an entire absence of superficial cleverness or pretentious facility. Naive and laborious, the technique of her work is simple, yet almost on a par with the work of a large sincerity, depth of feeling, an earnest striving to portray the subject as the artist sees and feels it. A slow-moving, earnest talent of this sort, slow to mature, but genuine to the core, sometimes bespeaks a depth and a potentiality greater than that displayed in more showy work. Far more confident and versatile, the work of Ruth Jakob, stuff of surprising quality to find in the work of a young student. She shows landscapes and surf in many keys and sketchy figures in pastel that have life and atmosphere. Other good work is done by Florence Barkley and Helen Aronstein. About twenty students have contributed to the exhibition. Kent, like Henri, encourages individuality and freedom in the work of his pupils, striving first of all to make them think things out for themselves, and look at nature with their own eyes. The result is that this exhibition, while there is no merely "fresh" work, shows a freshness and a variety which is seldom found in the classes of men who stamp their own personal method too deeply on their pupils. This trait in Kent and Henri is largely a reflection of their general philosophy, both being radicals in life as in art, and devoted to social ideals of freedom in human society, as well as on canvas. So are many of their pupils and associates, there being a number of Socialists among them. COURTENAY LEMON.

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP Barax Iodine & Bran ACTS LIKE MAGIC Weary Feet

SOCIALIST SPECTRE SCARES SCHURMAN Cornell President Views With Alarm Spread of What He Thinks Is Socialism. ROCHESTER, Oct. 9.—President Jacob Gould Schurman, of Cornell University, is also troubled in spirit by the bogey of Socialism. In a speech last night at the opening of the Industrial Exposition he pointed a horrified forefinger at the spirit of Socialism which is abroad in the land. He announced that freedom itself is menaced. The more amusing portions of Schurman's address and those in which he shows most complete ignorance are as follows: "I look with the greatest concern and alarm on any measures which not only in their direct and immediate but in their ultimate effects might tend to check American enterprise or to restrain American liberty. And this is the point at which politics may seriously interfere with business. By demagogic appeals and by the advocacy of revolutionary programs the politician has in his power to prevent others creating millions of dollars of wealth or even to destroy that wealth after it has once come into existence. I cannot live from myself the fact that we are living at a time when the best interests of business are menaced by highly speculative programs for the artificial improvement of mankind. The spirit of Socialism is abroad. Two doctrines are being proclaimed which are essentially un-American, which are fatal to American business and dangerous even to the American republic. One of these revolutionary doctrines is the arbitrary limitation by politicians of the amount of wealth which any individual shall accumulate. All American business is today in danger from this new revolutionary and Socialistic program. "We want no fortune built up by fraud, by injustice, by oppression. But subject to the moral law we would say to every business youth in the country: Save all you can; accumulate all you can; the country needs all the capital it can get, and no fortune is too big for the United States of America. "But another doctrine has been proclaimed not less fatal and not less inimical to the business interests of the country. Freedom itself is menaced. The politicians apparently believe we have had too much freedom, that the sphere of personal rights has been too large, the domain of home rule and state government too comprehensive. "The highly centralized government proposed by our revolutionary doctrinaires is despotism of the purest water. And such a despotism would be the destruction at once of the business prosperity of our country and of the free democratic institutions which have made our republic the hope of mankind."

BLINDED SAILOR AND TOOK HIS MONEY Invald Solie, eighteen years old, a sailor attached to the U. S. S. Connecticut, at anchor in the Hudson, may lose his sight as the result of a vicious attack on him on Saturday night at Hastings-on-Hudson. Solie comes from MacKintosh, Minn. He had shore leave Saturday noon and came to Manhattan with three months pay. He walked about the city for most of the afternoon and then took the trolley to Yonkers for the ride. He stopped in a saloon on Main street there and paid for a glass of beer by peeling a bill from the outside of his waist. He noticed two rough looking men watching him, but thought nothing of it at the time. Later Solie took a train stopping at local stations up the Hudson for a further sightseeing tour. He reached Hastings at 10:30 p.m. and decided that he would get off and take the next train back to the city. The train left him standing as the solitary occupant of the place, except for two men shuffling toward him whom he had seen getting off. He started for the station building, but had scarcely gone a few steps when he was set upon. One of the men grabbed his arms and pinioned them behind him while the other threw some liquid in his eyes. It was acid, and one of the men held his hand over the sailor's mouth to stifle his screams of pain. They robbed him of his pay and threw him over a newly constructed fence beside the tracks. Two hours later special policeman Brown, of Hastings, heard groans behind the fence and discovered Solie crawling blindly through the grass. He was in great pain and tried to fight with the latter was friendly. Brown helped him into Todd's drug store up the street. Dr. Denniston, of Doubt Ferry, attended him and had him removed to the hospital in that place. It was not known yesterday whether he would lose his sight. Dr. Denniston said he was not intoxicated. It is believed that Solie's assailants followed him from New York. There is no trace of them.

NEW CHOLERA CASE ON LINER MOLTKE The Hamburg-American liner Moltke, which arrived in Quarantine last Monday night, with Rudolph Sellitch, a coal trimmer, ill of cholera, was declared yesterday to be an infected ship, a case of cholera having developed yesterday among her 993 steerage passengers, chiefly from Naples. The new patient is Giovanni Falgella, thirty-six years of age, of Naples. He was well at the inspection on Saturday, and the impression of Health Officer Doty was that he would release the liner today. At noon yesterday Giovanni became violently sick with symptoms that indicated especially that he had cholera. He was taken to the hospital, where bacteriological examination showed that he has the disease in virulent form. Do you need a typewriter? You can get one for nothing. Read up about that contest we are holding.

DR. KARL LEBKNECHT AT THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM 949 Willoughby Avenue

Admission 10 Cents

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FURNITURE FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Don't pay retail prices. Buy of the manufacturer and save the retailer's profit—the advantage being brand new styles, perfectly finished merchandise and the positive knowledge that you are buying of the makers. To convince you we offer this square high-polished oak dining room chair, leather upholstered, best seat, very strong frame, which retails for \$2.50; our wholesale factory price, \$1.50. Only six to a customer. THE BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS E. GREENBERGER & CO., OWNERS 203-205 E. 76th STREET. EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME. Just a step from 24 avenue "L" station, New York. Any one proving that they are Union Workers will be entitled to the wholesale discount of 5 per cent. Open daily from 7 p.m. Monday. Open weekly, Saturday till 10 p.m.

HENRY FRANK ON MODERN MANIAS Declares That Politicians Have Proved Treacherous and People Must Seek Their Own Freedom. Henry Frank, before delivering his address on "The Humbugs of Religion" at Berkeley Theater, yesterday morning, to the congregation of the Independent Church, spoke as follows on "The Political Outlook": "The whole nation is in the throes of a mighty moral and political awakening. The people have come to a consciousness of their wrongs and are demanding redress and redemption. Too long have blatant and pompous corruptionists purloined from the people's purses their hard-earned coins, and laughed defiantly when discovered. Political conventions have become but shambles to which innocent voters are invited for slaughter and destruction. The first representative government on earth has proved a sorrowful failure; the only Republic known to history has not demonstrated the triumph of its philosophy. Governmental freedom is still an experiment and its demonstration is still problematical. "Economic powers have so seized upon the reins of government as to make the control of the means and productivity of manufacture, merged in vast corporations, the actual ruler of the land. The legislatures, the courts, the governors and presidents are but the tools of money kings who order them to do their bidding as if they were their office boys. Our national Congress and state legislatures are so organized that the glint of gold and the tinkle of coin have become the most potent forces in the making and execution of the laws, till there is in our age, indeed, but one ruler in all the land, and that is the money lord, who aways all forces in his will. Robbery in high places has become so common and respectable that he who ventures to denounce it makes of himself a partisan outcast and heretic. "Let us rejoice, therefore, that there has been a sudden revolt among the masses; their eyes are open and they have risen in their strength and organized an insurgent army that threatens to overthrow the citadels of iniquity and corruption. "We have not yet struck the right chord; the music of nations and of peoples is discordant and rasping; something is wanting. What is it? Plainly it is the fact that we have hitherto built our lives and fortunes on the effort and success of the individual; honoring him most who has most achieved, however his triumph may have been won. We have adored but two gods: the god of gold and the god of success. "Even a new phase of religion has come to the inspiration of the gold getter and money maniac. He is now taught by mental methods and psychic laws how to gather in the shekels and thrust his hand in the general till, that he may grasp what he needs from the universal bounty. "We need a right about face. We need a shock. We need a revolution. A great is coming. Already the glimmering lights of the breaking dawn are seen on the political horizon; its prophecy cannot yet be fully known, but it is at least full of promise and of hope. When the people arise; when they display their strength and earnestness in establishing a state of society wherein justice will be the only god and brotherhood the only religion; when we shall be humanitarians rather than sectarians; when we shall be lovers rather than lovers of ghostly gods; when for earthly benefaction rather than rewards of reward in heaven; when we shall seek such a reorganization of society that each person will, indeed, assume the responsibility of being his brother's keeper; by establishing such laws and conditions as to make it impossible for some to be inordinately wealthy and others inordinately destitute; by building such a social order that the society of men will not be a hell on earth and a bedlam house in hell; when men shall be recognized as men for the worth that is in them and not for the bulge of their money bags; when women shall be sought for their love and their beauty, their brilliance and their wit, and not for their rich inheritances; when freedom shall no prevail that each shall dare to trust his neighbor and pose the afraid of the robber by night and the cheat by day; when, I say, such an epoch comes, then shall we have the only government worth maintaining. He among men shall be a true leader and a god among men, who shall prove himself such a Moses as to lead us from the present wilderness of social misery and political shamelessness to yonder Canaan of justice, honesty, sincere religion and sincere morality. Let us hope that America shall yet prove to be a nation set upon a hill to inspire and guide the people of every clime to true political liberty, social rectitude and social justice."

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CHOLERA CONDITIONS IN ITALY IMPROVE

34 Cases and 11 Deaths in Naples in 2 Days—Precautions Taken With Emigrants.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—There were thirty-four cases of cholera and eleven deaths at Naples between October 2 and October 4, according to cables received by Dr. Walter Wyman, supervising surgeon general of the United States Marine Hospital Service from Surgeon Geddings.

The American consul at Masoot, Oman, has reported the presence of cholera at that place. Mail reports of Dr. Geddings, the expert from the United States Marine Hospital Service on cholera conditions in Italy, covering the time up to September 19, furnish information as to the extent of the disease and the work that is being done there to arrest the epidemic.

During the week ended September 10, there were reported in the province of Bari fifty-two cases which resulted in twenty-six deaths; in the province of Foggia during the same period forty cases and thirty-three deaths.

For the week ended September 17 there were in Bari province twenty-one cases and eight deaths; in Foggia province fifteen cases and nine deaths, which shows the gradual elimination of the disease. In his reports for the week ended September 10, Dr. Geddings describes the precautions taken with emigrants:

"There have been no suspicious cases among those embarking or awaiting embarkation. Examinations have been made of 150 individuals coming from actually infected districts and held under observation upon the quarantine ship, and not a single bacillus carrier has been found. These emigrants were destined not only for the United States but also for points in South America."

Commenting on the reduction in the number of cases shown by the reports for the week ended September 17 from those of the week before, Dr. Geddings says:

"The improvement in the condition is evident from the figures. Centres of infection are gradually being cleaned up and eliminated and the number of cases is diminishing. In Yrati the epidemic is reported to be on the decline. The cities of Ruvo and Bitonto have been declared free from cholera. Great difficulty is experienced in the eradication of the infection from Barletta, where several cases are daily reported. Disinfection is carefully carried on in the streets and especially in two wards of the city, one of which is inhabited by fishermen, the other by peasants."

"The condition in Naples continues unsatisfactory, but I think shows an improvement over that reported last week. In a general way it may be said that the cases of gastro-enteritis are fewer in number and that the mortality from them is not so pronounced. The hopeful feature of the absence of secondary cases in houses and families where primary ones have occurred continues."

That contest for a \$100 typewriter has begun. Don't wait until it is too late. Get busy today.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dr. S. Ingerman and Dr. Anna Ingerman have moved to 1843 Madison avenue, between 120th and 121st streets. Telephone call, 4265 Harlem.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

Established 1898. DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST 61 Second Ave., Between 2d and 4th St. Reasonable and reliable; ask about my work. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Tel. 503 Central.

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Surgeon Dentist 485 E. 172d St., Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

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DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST.

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DR. CARL LIEBKNECHT

WILL LECTURE ON THE

"Socialist Movement in Germany"

Monday, October 10, 1910, 8 P. M.

AT SULZERS' HARLEM RIVER PARK

127th Street and Second Avenue.

Admission, 15 Cents.

Admission, 15 Cents

'SERVANTS' NEED THE LASH, WOMAN SAYS

Millionaire's Wife Urges Beatings to Stop Their Gossip of Scandals in "Upper Set."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—When Mrs. Mary Louisa Wood, wife of Millionaire Richard A. Wood, who recently was held in \$200 bail for an attack upon a woman working for her, defends the case in court, she will have the unique defense of "justifiable assault."

Mrs. Wood believes that the domestic servants in the homes of the wealthy should be chastised at times "just to keep the proper home atmosphere about the mansion."

"You see," she said recently, "many of the old families keep servants for years. During that time these servants learn many family secrets."

Learn of Family Scraps. "By that I do not mean they learn any secrets that might not be told under ordinary circumstances. They learn of little domestic rows, and because these rows take place in a family of wealth they are magnified if they become public."

"While I am not acknowledging that I actually assaulted Helma Nelson, I believe that at times wealthy women are justified in chastising their servants. At times the very best of servants is liable to become arrogant. Beyond this little breach in discipline no fault should be found with them; but if they are not reprimanded in the proper manner when they presume they will grow more arrogant each day."

Wants Whippings Made Legal. "I believe a law should be enacted which would give an employer the right to chastise a servant when the chastisement is necessary."

"By this I do not mean that we should go back to the days of slavery, when human beings were disgraced for life. But I believe a beating now and then would do a servant a great deal of good."

Mrs. Wood declared she had talked with many of her wealthy friends regarding the servant problem, and they all agreed with her that "lower classes" should be "taught their place" now and then, by means of a whipping.

RADIUM USED IN TREATING DISEASE

VIENNA, Austria, Oct. 9.—The Department of Commerce has issued the following statement concerning the experiments of treating disease with radium made at the government baths in Jochimsthal, a village in this consular district:

In the temporary bathing establishment 209 cases of disease have been treated with baths and drinking water. Of these, 189 patients were better at the end of the "cure," and 40 were cured. An improvement was shown in cases of rheumatism, uric acid poisoning, nervousness, neuralgia, and old exudations of various kinds.

The treatment was not effective in the case of marasmus, new formations, and disease of the spinal column and the brain. Comparing this treatment of diseases of the first category with electricity, mud baths, massage, etc., the results may be declared very good.

As the method of operation of this element is related to that power which we know as rays, the effect of radioactivity on animal cells may be considered similar to the effect of rays. It has been determined by experiments that weaker grades of radioactivity arouse the cells—they increase. When the radio-activity exceeds a certain grade it paralyzes and disintegrates the cells and may cause death by a continuous aggravation.

The judgment of the permissible extent of the use of radium rays cannot be definitely stated. More study and experiment are necessary in order to give a conclusive opinion. At present great caution must be observed. It may be said, however, that radium therapeutics has a great future, especially as it may be applied easily both externally and internally and the effect is constant.

Do you need a typewriter? You can get one for nothing. Read up about that contest we are holding.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE

Brooklyn Call Conference 2d and 4th Tuesday Evenings AT THE LABOR LYCEUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

N. Y. HIPPODROME Daily Mat., 2c to 5c. Spectacle—Circus—Ballet.

RESTAURANTS.

LITTLE MUGA 207 E. Houston St., Tel. 1000. Lunch, dinner, breakfast, and supper.

SPORTS

TYROS' ANTICS AMUSE.

Funny Exhibitions of Amateurs at the Long Acre Club.

A big crowd hied forth to the Long Acre Athletic Club last Saturday night in anticipation of seeing amateur boxers in action and enjoy the fun that was bound to occur. There was more comedy shot off in some of the three two-minute fights, than is seen in not a few well advertised, side-splitting farces that consume hours up the Rhine.

For instance, there was Sam Murphy, a sure enough "book." He has appeared as regularly as clock work in the last four weeks. Sam is a wonder—'for taking punishment—but not much. Young Raymond hit him a few raps, and Murphy sat promptly on the floor. He refused to budge. He seemed later willing to fight more—but not that night. And then, there was the Tony Phillips-Mike Goodman affair. Neither knew the fine arts of boxing, but for fast fighting in spite of hard walling, they merited the applause they received.

Young Crunker and Danny Kaufman were another pair of willing actors in a good, even quarrel. Young Moono quit in the second round with Young Marino. Marino hit him too often in the stomach and it hurt him to continue, he complained. It seemed a pretty novel excuse to the members. They roared and he went out. In other bouts, Young Stanley stopped Johnny Lawson in the third round, Joe Rogers easily bested Mike Muldoon, Johnny Ray almost jabbed the head off of George Sinner, Arthur McGovern made Tommy Young quit in the second session, Kid Daniel outpointed Kid McDonald, Young Gilbert gave Marty Burns an awful beating, and Danny Kaufman knocked out Charley Deller.

AMERICAN LEAGUE SEASON ENDS The American League schedule was completed yesterday. The Athletics, who won the pennant, with 102 victories and forty-eight defeats, finished ninety-seven points ahead of the High-Lows. The Detroiters, who came in third, attributed their failure to weak pitching. The Boston Red Sox finished a poor fourth. The Clevelanders tried experiments and changes all the year and were never seriously considered. The Chicago White Sox got into a poor start that they could not brace near the end of the campaign they could not overhaul the Clevelanders. The Washingtons, at one time well up in the race, did better than usual, but weakened in the last month. The St. Louis Browns, composed of inferior material, were never in the hunt, and were destined to be last from the outset.

3,000 MILES OF CABLE IN ELECTRIC ROAD OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Oct. 9.—The construction of the hydro-electric power transmission lines from Niagara Falls westward to the different municipalities in Ontario is being pushed with speed. There will be over 3,000 miles of cable in use, over 800 miles of which has already been put in place, extending sixty miles to Dundas. Ten steel and aluminum cables for the conduct of power and the arrest of lightning are used between these two points.

Dundas will be the center for distributing the power to the different places north and westward. From Dundas thirty-five miles to Berlin six cables will be strung. The difficulties in the construction seems to be in securing electrical workers who can endure the arduous work of climbing the tower cross plates, three-eighths of an inch in thickness.

COLONEL SEITER DEAD.

Cut Glass Importer Succumbs to Sudden Attack. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Colonel Charles Jacob Seiter, a member of the firm of Higgins & Seiter, importers of cut glass on West 23d street, New York city, died suddenly of acute indigestion, at 10:45 this morning, at his home, 177 Summit avenue, this city. He had been playing golf at the Country Club, near his home, and complained of feeling ill. On his way home he nearly collapsed, and was helped to his residence by Police Sergeant Ira Belding, who sent for Dr. F. A. M. Bryant, and gave her husband some bicarbonate of soda to relieve him. He grew worse, and died before Dr. Bryant arrived. Corner H. B. Beedecker took charge of the case. Colonel Seiter was born in Poughkeepsie, and was in his fifty-first year. His parents were Henry S. Seiter, a German, and Francisca Snyder, a Swiss.

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACEUT. 2602 Eighth Ave., Near 123th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars

Union Made by Comrade. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50

See other sold at 1c to Non-Union Trust Store.

TRY THEM.

MINER SLAVES ARE IN MISERABLE STATE

Starving Men and Women Harassed by Hired Deputies of the Coal Bosses. Outrages Horrible.

(Correspondence.)

PITTSBURG, Oct. 8.—At a meeting of the Iron City Trades Council last night the terrible conditions under which the 20,000 striking coal miners in the Irwin and Westmoreland districts should be treated, were discussed. Secretary McGrath, who recently made a trip through the strike territory, said:

"At the request of Vice President Van Bittner of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, I attended a large demonstration of the strikers in the Irwin field. Thousands of miners have been evicted and are living in tents supplied by the mine workers' organization. Owing to the great number of members of the mine workers on strike, the weekly allowance has been small—so small that the striking miners and their families have been gradually starving."

"The coal companies in this field have sent to enormous expense in hiring spies, who would be better named thugs and assassins, who have inflicted the worst kind of outrages on the strikers, many of whom have been cruelly murdered, while a large number have been crippled for life. The country has been continually crowded with strikers and their wives, who have been arrested on the slightest pretext and frequently on trumped-up charges."

"The companies have spent enormous sums importing workmen from other states and districts to take the strikers' places. "I believe that every official of every trade organization and every public-spirited citizen who can afford the time, should attend a convention to be held at Greensburg, at as early a date as possible, to learn the true condition of affairs and put forth an organized effort to compel the political powers of this state to repeal the infamous state constabulary law, which members recently committed the grossest insult to the American flag by compelling peaceful strikers, who were marching, to hurl the emblem; to demand a repeal of the infamous election laws, all of which have been placed on the statute for the protection of the coal corporations."

Word was received from Greensburg yesterday that the fate of Deputy Sheriff John Snelling, who has been on trial for two days on a charge of murder in connection with the death of Jacob Putler at Claridge July 13, was with the jury. Judge L. W. Doty charged the jury.

The prosecution alleged that Deputy Sheriff Snelling ordered Putler to move away when he met Putler and a party of strikers on the road at Claridge. The prosecution alleged that Putler refused to go away and that Deputy Sheriff Snelling shot and killed Putler. The deputy sheriff claimed in his defense that he was about to be attacked by the strikers and shot in self-defense.

ALLEGED RING THIEF HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Charged with stealing a three-stone diamond ring worth \$400, Bert Atwell, a clerk, twenty-four years old, who lives in Liberty, N. Y., was arrested while in New York for the action of the grand jury by Magistrate O'Reilly in the Manhattan Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg. The complainant was Mrs. Emilie A. Hill, who lives at 35 Central avenue, Liberty, N. Y. Magistrate O'Reilly, while Atwell was employed in a Manhattan mercantile house he boarded in the neighborhood where she lives. On July 19, during her temporary absence, she said, Atwell entered her apartments and carried off her diamond ring.

When the ring disappeared Atwell visited his room in the house. Detective Kenney, of the Brooklyn detective bureau, learned a few days ago that Atwell was visiting his home in Liberty. The detective went there on Saturday and found his quarry getting ready to leave for the West. He put him under arrest and brought him to Brooklyn. Atwell waived examination.

GUN WARNS TRAINS

Self-loading Device Throws Fogmen Out of Their Jobs. LONDON, Oct. 9.—Railway fogmen have been rendered obsolete by a new and remarkable system of fog-signaling which has been installed on the District Line. The new apparatus, which is worked in connection with the automatic signal system, has an arm which works simultaneously with the ordinary signal. When the signal is at danger and a train enters the section the arm picks out a detonator from the magazine fixed to the machine and places it on the line. Directly the train is lowered and the train proceeds, the arm swings back, drops the used detonator and picks up another.

Each machine contains fifty detonators, which, with a forty-trains-an-hour service, will last for an hour and a quarter, and when these are all exhausted the machine whistles shrilly and continues to do so until its stock is replenished.

SUSPECTED BELLBOY ALLOWED TO GO FREE

Clarence Halcomb, the negro elevator boy of the Chatsworth apartment house at 114th street and Riverside Drive, who was sent to the Tombs without bail last Friday pending the autopsy on the body of the woman found dead in the courtyard of the apartment house early that morning, was released yesterday, morning by order of Coroner Winterbottom. After Coroner's Physician Otto Schulz reported on the autopsy Coroner Winterbottom decided that she had been killed by a fall. He said that he had no doubt that the woman had descended and jumped from a window. The body has not been identified.

ALLEGED ROBBER IS ACTOR-PLAYWRIGHT

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 9.—A prisoner in jail in this city has been identified as Meade Vale, an actor and playwright. When he was arrested for a robbery at the United States Hotel, he told the police his name was Albert Bass. He would not give the police any information about himself, and his real identity was learned from the effects of a dress suitcase which he had left at a hotel here. Three rooms at the United States Hotel were ransacked and a number of articles were stolen while the guests were engaged in watching a firemen's parade which was passing the hotel.

A few days after the burglary occurred, Vale was arrested just as he was about to step on a steamer for New York city. He was identified as the man who had sold some things to a stockbroker, some of the articles stolen from the hotel. The prisoner was held for the action of the grand jury on a charge of burglary. Meade Vale was a member of the Helen Hayes Theatre company, and at one time played the part of Dr. Cameron in "The Clansman." He has also written some plays and sketches that have been produced.

CITY HAS REAL ESTATE TO SELL

Two Bowery Corners on the List and Lots in Centre Street. Another auction sale of city real estate valued at about \$500,000 will be held by the Public Service Commission on October 17 at the Exchange salesroom, 14 Vesey street. Five blocks of land will be offered for sale and will comprise all that is left on hand of the real estate purchased by the city for the building of the Manhattan part of the Brooklyn loop subway, running from the Williamsburg Bridge, through Delancey street and thence under Centre street to Park row.

These plots, which are in Centre street, between Walker and Canal, between Canal and Howard, the northeast corner of Bowery street and Cleveland place, the southwest corner of Bowery and Delancey street and the northwest corner of the Bowery and Delancey street, were not sold at the sale held last spring for the reason that the bidding did not reach the upset prices. The properties to be sold are held by the city at about \$450,000.

FIVE MEN INJURED BY EXPLODING ENGINE

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.—Five men were injured, one probably fatally, when the boiler of a Pennsylvania freight train locomotive exploded near this city tonight. Engineer Chubert, thirty-four, engineer, Canal Dover, Ohio, was so badly scalded that he will probably die. Ross G. Benedum, 30, fireman, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Clarence Pierce, 28, brakeman, New Philadelphia; George Whittaker, conductor, New Philadelphia; L. A. Thompson, brakeman, Canal Dover, were scalded and cut and bruised. The engineer was running slow with a train of sixty empty cars.

STATIONERY, RUBBER STAMPS, CHAS. KOEHLER'S SON, 1181 MYRTLE AVE.

TROUSERS TO ORDER. L. Goldstein, 1713 Pitkin Ave.

TEA. At Your Great White Rose Ceylon Tea.

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER. F. E. Spaulding, 108 Atlantic St.

Massachusetts Advertisers Directory

Attracting The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call "Made Pay. Use Your Purchaser's Card."

BARBERS' SUPPLIES—RAZORS—G. F. Clamps, 161 Portland St., Boston

BOOTS AND SHOES—Boston. Norman Brand, 1219 Washington St.

CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. Rudolph Appel, 204 Washington St. Olsen & Anderson, 2 School St., Boston

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS. E. Marcus, 1047 Washington St.; The Dover St.

HARDWARE AND TOOLS—Boston. A. & H. Levy, 244 Hanover; 1927 Washington St.

ITALIAN GROCERIES, CHEESE, OLIVE OIL, MACARONI—Boston. SAVARESE, 69 Prince St., 15 Battery St.

UNION MADE HATS—Boston. ATKINS : 4 Tremont St.

UNION READY AND CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING—Kobuszko. Z. Deas & Co., 1119 Columbia Ave.

UNION MADE LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Boston. Chas. Finkel Co., 16-18 Cambridge St.

SHOE REPAIRING—Boston. Sushary St. Repairing Co., 21 Battery St.

SURGEON DENTIST—Boston. L. Trousman, 20 Chamber St.

SOCIALIST BOOKS, PERIODICALS. Boston. M. Anderson, 201 Tremont St.

UNION MADE BADGES—MONTHLY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOID NOVELTIES. A. E. Lopp & Son, 3 School St., Boston

UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX ST. TRADE MARK ORDERS—Boston. BOSTON SMOKER'S Club, 21 Battery St.

PHOTOGRAPH STUDIOS—Boston. L. Hoffman, 121 Loring St.

UNION LABEL PRINTERS. Sigmund Kaitz, 174 Hanover St., Boston. L. E. Falmberg & Son, 3 School St., Boston

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GENTS' FURNISHINGS—Lynn, Mass. Roberts, 121-123 State St., Lynn, Mass.

UNION MADE HATS AND SHOES. Lynn, Mass. Ash & Nichols, 117 Essex St.

UNION LABEL HOSIERY. Lynn, Mass. McCain Hosiery Mfg. Co., 5 Duffen St.

NEW JERSEY DIRECTORY.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND HATS. Newark, N. J. Henry Green, 1111 Springfield Ave. N. Litzman, 1111 Springfield Ave.

CASH AND CREDIT CLOTHING. Hoboken, N. J. The People's Clothing Co., 111 Washington St.

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THREE SAILORS STILL MISSING; 23 DEAD

No more sailors' bodies were found yesterday. The number of bodies recovered since the accident to the sailing launch of the New Hampshire remains at twenty-three. The Kansas, Idaho and Panther have each lost a man, and their bodies have been recovered. The body of Ehrens, who was lost from the Solace, October 3, has not been found.

The corrected list of those who are still missing from the New Hampshire's crew includes the names of seven men. Of these four have been unofficially reported as seen alive on shore. They are: C. J. Carrigan, coal passer, of 501 Ninth avenue, Manhattan. J. J. Shea. J. McAdams, coal passer, of Philadelphia, Pa. W. A. Richardson, electrician, third class, of Philadelphia. Those who are still missing and of whom nothing has been heard, are: J. R. Harris, fireman, first class. F. W. Harrop, coal passer,

NO CHANGE IN ORGANIZATION

Branch 4's Proposal—Miss Ashley's Denial Received.

A proposed change in the present organization and the question of going back to the assembly districts...

A letter was received from Miss Ashley denying the report that she had acted as a watcher at the recent primaries...

On motion a resolution was adopted which was adopted by the various counties that helped make the demonstration of October 1 such a success...

Local New York extends its congratulations and appreciation for the splendid contribution made by Hudson county and Kings county toward making last Saturday's demonstration the splendid, inspiring success that it was...

GINSENG EXPERTS HERE TO SEE N. Y. PRODUCT

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Kiechi Miyake, who received his A. M. and Ph. D. degrees from Cornell in 1902 and who is now professor of botany in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan, in company with M. Tomiye, ginseng expert of the administration bureau of the Korean government, have arrived at Cornell University to investigate ginseng future in New York state.

The decrease in the yield of ginseng in Korea is causing alarm in that country and Japan. Dr. Miyake says in the last five years the production has dropped from 6,000 to 2,000 pounds per annum. When it is considered that Korean ginseng is valued at from \$40 to \$100 a pound it is little wonder that the falling of the crop has caused a government investigation, he said.

If you get us more suits than anybody else we will present you with a Monarch typewriter. See announcement in the columns of this paper.

D. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

MEETING HALLS

Astoria Schutzen Park

Labor Temple

Labor Lyceum

CLINTON HALL

CLINTON HALL

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—North-east corner of Montgomery and Madison streets. William Diederich and Jean Jacques Coroneil.

North-west corner of Eldridge and Delancey streets. Sol Metz, S. Kleinberg and William Karlin.

Truck Meeting—South-west corner of Pitt and Broome streets. Simons, Pitkofsky, William Karlin.

Northeast corner 2d street and Avenue D. Max Goldofsky, Max Deltz, Dr. Feldman.

Truck—South-east corner of Norfolk and Rivington streets. Simons, Dr. Feldman, William Karlin.

Branch 3—North-west corner of Third avenue and 12th street. John Planagan and Fred Paulthach.

Branch 4—North-west corner of 54th street and Eighth avenue. Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Branch 9—South-west corner of 16th street and Washington avenue. William Mendelson and J. C. Frost; William J. Hutchinson, chairman.

Branch 8 (Polish meeting)—North-east corner of 15th street and Cortlandt avenue. L. Pevanowski, S. Zicinski and I. Reszenowski.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Branch 1—Battery Park. Noon meeting. William Karlin and Joseph Wanhope.

Branch 2—North-west corner of 7th street and Avenue C. H. H. Layburn, Emil Meyer and Algernon Lee.

South-west corner Market and Madison streets. L. Harris, Max Myself.

South-west corner Eldridge and Grand streets. Fishman, J. Rincer, William Karlin.

Branch 3—South-west corner of Third avenue and 41st street. Andrew deMitt and August Claessens.

Branch 5—South-east corner of 38th street and Amsterdam avenue. Bert Kirkman and Patrick Quinlan.

Branch 2 (Polish meeting)—North-east corner of 7th street and Avenue A. H. Boguswski, S. Perzanowski, in Polish.

Branch 8—South-east corner of Longwood and Prospect avenues. Victor Buhr and J. C. Frost; Philip Epstein, chairman.

BROOKLYN. TONIGHT.

13th A. D., Branch 1—Manhattan and Meserole avenues. William J. P. Hanneman and B. Wolf.

21st A. D.—Stagg and Leonard streets. B. Rabbiner, Alex Trope and J. A. Behringer.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11.

4th A. D.—South 5th and Havermeier streets. J. Chant Lipos and Alex Trope.

21st A. D.—Manhattan avenue and McKibbin street. M. Goldblatt, D. Wolf and D. Oshinsky.

21st A. D.—South 4th and Hooper streets. B. Rabbiner and J. A. Behringer.

20th A. D., Branch 2—Central avenue and Madison street. Charles L. Furman.

23d A. D., Branch 2—Pittkin avenue and Osborn street. B. C. Hammond and W. W. Passage.

PHILADELPHIA. TONIGHT.

Lawrence and Norris streets—Tom Acker and M. Walt.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Mascher and Cumberland streets—R. Satin and Ed Moore.

Clegheld and Cumberland streets—R. Nicholson and Walter Krusen.

Unity and Wingochocker streets—William Ruth and Simon Knebel.

Narragansett and Stenton avenues—Charles Taylor and James McDermott.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Lawrence and Dauphin streets—William Nagel and Horace Rele.

25th and Grand avenue—T. Birtwistle and Charles Sehl.

4th and Bainbridge—Jacob Feldman and Herman Anders.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14.

German town and Indiana avenues—Hugh Kenney and S. Knebel.

5th and Lehigh avenue—Frank Piel and Beaumont Sykes.

East Columbia and Girard avenues—Philip Hemmster and L. J. Santamarie.

30th and Diamond streets—Joseph Shaplen and Harry Parker.

Front and Diamond streets—R. Satin and M. Walt.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15.

42d and Lancaster avenue—J. J. Miller and Charles Irvin.

German town and Manheim—Hugh Kenney and K. J. P. Clark.

German town and Lehigh avenues—Joseph Domes and S. Knebel.

Frankford avenue and Cambria street—R. Nicholson and M. Walt.

23rd street, Pike and Benner streets—Harry Doerfler and Harry Gantz.

Front and Dauphin streets—Charles Orfe and Charles Sehl.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16.

East Plaza City Hall—Joseph Shaplen and Charles Sehl.

Hall Meetings—Admission Free—All Are Welcome.

Sunday, October 16, 2 p.m., Auditorium Labor Lyceum, 2d and Cambria streets—Ed Moore. Subject: "The Class Struggle."

Sunday, October 16, 2 p.m., Auditorium Hall, 743 South 3d street—Beaumont Sykes. Subject: "Working Class Political Action."

Thursday, October 13, 8 p.m., Grace's Hall, 52d and Haverford avenue. Fred W. Whiteside. Subject: "Which Ticket Should a Workingman Vote?"

FRANK BOHN.

October 10 and 11. Oneonta; 12, 13, 14 and 15, Schenectady district; 16, Binghamton; 17, Endicott; 18, 19, 20, Oswego; 20, Corning; 21, Penn Yan; 22 and 23, Seneca Falls; 24, Geneva; 25, Ithaca; 26 and 27, Cortland; 28, 29 and 30, Norwich; 31, Frankfort; November 1, Iliou; 2, Herkimer; 3, Little Falls; 4, Gloversville; 5, 6 and 7, Johnstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser.

October 10, Portchester; 17, Patchogue; 19, Astoria.

Carrie W. Allen.

October 10, Bellona; 11, Penn Yan; 12, Corning; 13, Auburn; 14, Rochester; 15, Lockport; 16, Niagara Falls; 17, Buffalo; 18, Dunkirk; 19, Westfield; 20, Salamanca; 21, Olean; 22, Wellsville; 23 and 24, Hornell.

Patrick H. Donohue.

October 10 and 11, Astoria; 12, West New Brighton; 13, Nyack; 14, Spring Valley; 15 and 16, Middletown; 17, Newburg; 18 and 19, Chatham; 20, Rensselaer; 21, Troy; 22, Schenectady; 23 and 24, Watervliet; 25, Cohoes; 26, Mechanicville; 27, Schuylerville; 28, Saratoga Springs; 29, Glens Falls; 31, South Glens Falls; November 1, Hudson Falls; 2, Poughkeepsie.

CALIFORNIA AWAKENING.

The Los Angeles Citizen, which is owned and conducted by the labor unions of Southern California in its editorial of September 23 publishes an editorial under the caption: "Your Plain Duty," in which it urges all union men in California to vote for the Socialist candidates. Following is the editorial in full:

"The Citizen believes it is the duty of every union member in California to vote for J. Stitt Wilson for governor and Fred V. Wheeler for lieutenant governor at the coming election. It is also his duty to take off his coat and work his level best for the success of the candidacy of these gentlemen."

"Opportunity was never more considerable of organized labor of the state of California than now. In placing these men before the people as candidates for the chief office of the state, J. Stitt Wilson is a worker. He has been well tested. He has given many years to the workers' cause—years of intelligent and indefatigable work to lead the workers to a solution of the industrial problem."

"Union labor has not a more earnest and efficient champion in the wide world than Wilson. He has studied it with a trained mind and a warm heart in America and abroad. He has given his life to the cause of the men who toil."

"Fred C. Wheeler is a man whose union record ranks among the best. He is one of the chief architects of modern unionism in the United States. He has helped legislate some of the most important conventions of the great international bodies."

"In the local recall election that resulted in the election of the present mayor, George Alexander, succeeding Arthur Harper, Wheeler was defeated by Alexander with a very small margin of votes. This was accomplished with less than a week's campaign and only a few hundred dollars of campaign expenses on the part of Wheeler."

"Wheeler is president of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, the Union Labor News Company, and Carpenters' Union No. 158. That's what he stands with Los Angeles trades unionism."

"How can a union man withhold his vote from these men at this critical time?"

"Organized labor has a tremendous battle to fight in this state. It cannot afford to neglect the advantage it would have by the election of Wilson and Wheeler."

Free admission and free forum for all. Bring your friends.

SCHEDULE OF SPEAKERS FOR NEW YORK STATE.

The following is the list of dates for the speakers sent out by the state committee:

Charles Edward Russell.

October 10, Albany, Utartian Hall, Lancaster street, at 8 p.m.; 11, Poughkeepsie, Fallkill rooms, corner Main and Washington streets, at 8 p.m.; 12, New Rochelle, Metropolitan Hall, at 8 p.m.; 13, Mt. Vernon, Willett Hall, Irving Hall, at 8 p.m.; 14, Portchester, Irving Hall, at 8 p.m.; 15, Yonkers, Teutonia Hall, and New York, Carnegie Hall; 16, Stapleton, Labor Lyceum, 20 Roff street, at 8 p.m.; 17, Patchogue, Lyceum Theater, at 8 p.m.; Mrs. Fraser will also speak at this meeting; 18, Northport, place of meeting to be announced; 19, Astoria; Mrs. Fraser will also speak. Place of meeting to be announced; 20, Queens, Plaur's Hall, Covert avenue and Harmon street, at 8:30 p.m.; 21, Auburn, Morris Hillquit will also speak; 22, Syracuse, Morris Hillquit will also speak. Place of meeting to be announced; 23, Rochester, City

Hall, at 2 p.m. Conventional Hall, at 8 p.m. Morris Hillquit will speak at the evening meeting, 24, Lockport, Lambert's Hall, Locust street, at 7:30 p.m.; 25, Buffalo, place of meeting to be announced; 26, Jamestown, City Hall; 27, Salamanca, The Rink; at 7:30 p.m.; 29, Belmont, the Courthouse at 7:30 p.m.; 31, Wellsville, City Hall, at 7:30 p.m.

November 1, Hornell, City Hall; 2, Schenectady, place of meeting to be announced; 3, Johnstown, place of meeting to be announced; 4, Sag Harbor, place of meeting to be announced; 5, 6 and 7, New York, places of meetings to be announced.

Gustave A. Strebel.

October 10, Wellsville; 11, Hornell; 12, Corning; 13, Bainbridge; 14, Cortland; 15 and 16, Syracuse; 17, Port Byron; 18, Oneida; 19, Herkimer; 20, Frankfort; 21, Little Falls; 22, Iliou; 24, Gloversville; 25, Johnstown; 26 to November 7, New York and vicinity.

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The following is the list of dates for the speakers sent out by the state committee:

Charles Edward Russell.

October 10, Albany, Utartian Hall, Lancaster street, at 8 p.m.; 11, Poughkeepsie, Fallkill rooms, corner Main and Washington streets, at 8 p.m.; 12, New Rochelle, Metropolitan Hall, at 8 p.m.; 13, Mt. Vernon, Willett Hall, Irving Hall, at 8 p.m.; 14, Portchester, Irving Hall, at 8 p.m.; 15, Yonkers, Teutonia Hall, and New York, Carnegie Hall; 16, Stapleton, Labor Lyceum, 20 Roff street, at 8 p.m.; 17, Patchogue, Lyceum Theater, at 8 p.m.; Mrs. Fraser will also speak at this meeting; 18, Northport, place of meeting to be announced; 19, Astoria; Mrs. Fraser will also speak. Place of meeting to be announced; 20, Queens, Plaur's Hall, Covert avenue and Harmon street, at 8:30 p.m.; 21, Auburn, Morris Hillquit will also speak; 22, Syracuse, Morris Hillquit will also speak. Place of meeting to be announced; 23, Rochester, City

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

The following contributions for the Pledge Fund have been received during the week ending Saturday, October 8, 1916. The total for the week amounts only to \$235, which is considerably less than we have anticipated, and less even than the amounts received during the last three weeks. We hope that the Comrades will not neglect their duty to the paper, otherwise they may soon compel us to come back to the unpleasant method of having to use the space of the paper in again appealing to our Comrades for financial assistance. We are not expecting the full amount of \$600 weekly, as originally promised, but we certainly cannot be expected to be able to publish the paper for the next six weeks, at least, unless we can get from our sustainers at least \$200 every week. With the vacation season over, there is no reason why so many of our Comrades should be behind with their pledges. Why not make an effort to pay at least part of your pledge? We need your pledge money to settle some old standing indebtedness and we expect to receive it during the coming week. Delay on the part of our sustainers to pay up their pledges only add new difficulties, and make our task in publishing the paper so much more arduous. Let us hear this week from all delinquent ones, and save us the trouble to write to them.

Miss E. W. Perkins, Boston, Mass., 11.00

J. Mark, New York, 2.00

A. Markewich, New York, 2.00

John Schuster, New York, 1.25

Joseph Steag, New York, 2.00

Robert Vogel, New York, 2.00

Harry Stern, New York, 2.00

Solidarity, New York, 2.00

Joseph Steag, New York, 2.00

Carl Putnam, Cambridge, Mass., 3.25

Alvin Huff, Easton, Pa., 4.00

W. M. Pollock, Washington, D. C., 2.00

Edwin F. Ludwig, Washington, D. C., 2.00

Rae Volkman, New York, 1.00

Dr. S. Peskin, New York, 2.00

Julius Epstein, New York, 2.25

Sarah Volovick, New York, 2.00

Robert Eger, Esther Aronson, New York, 1.00

Louis Flabbin, New York, 10.00

W. Cannon, New York, 2.00

M. R. Roth, Manchester, N. H., 1.00

B. R. Burch, New York, 4.00

Max J. Alcott, Bridgeport, Conn., 2.00

R. Kolin, New York, 2.00

Samuel Puchman, New York, 1.00

O. H. Hardin, Rahway, N. J., 1.00

Renf. Greenbaum, New York, 1.00

J. J. Flanagan, Brooklyn, 1.00

F. H. Billman, Brooklyn, 1.00

Mr. & Mrs. Alex. V. Dostrov, New York, 3.00

Fred W. Rahm, Elizabeth, N. J., 5.00

Henry Meyer, Jersey City, N. J., 1.50

Mrs. I. Hemberger, New York, 1.50

Elsa Hemberger, New York, 1.50

Edwin F. Ludwig, New York, 2.00

Martha Aronson, New York, .60

Elaine Magnani, New York, 1.50

H. L. Murdoch, Holden, Mass., 2.50

P. Polaretsky, New York, 1.00

Mrs. Grimmer, New York, 1.00

H. S. Schuler, New York, 1.00

Mrs. Kemp, New York, 1.00

Mark Randles, Brooklyn, 1.00

H. H. Thacher, New York, 6.00

Allice B. Hanford, Brooklyn, 4.50

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Branch No. 1, Arthur King, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Tonic Hall, 25-25 Broadway street, cor. Harrison ave. Sec. Arthur King, 25-25 Broadway st., cor. Harrison ave. Sec. Arthur King, 25-25 Broadway st., cor. Harrison ave. Sec. Arthur King, 25-25 Broadway st., cor. Harrison ave.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 24, Bronx, meets 2d, 4th and 5th Saturdays in the month, at 422 Westchester ave. Secretary, F. Lorenz, 443 Westchester ave.; Hospitalier, J. Kosowatz, 453 E. 173d st.; Dr. H. Cohen, 300 E. 173d st.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 120, meets 2d, 4th and 5th Saturdays in the month, at 422 Westchester ave. Secretary, F. Lorenz, 443 Westchester ave.; Hospitalier, J. Kosowatz, 453 E. 173d st.; Dr. H. Cohen, 300 E. 173d st.

ATLANTIC WORKMEN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, meets every Friday evening at 64 East Houston st., Tel. 3629 (Brooklyn).

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15TH ST.,

The Call

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

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For One Year	\$2.00	\$4.50	\$6.50
For Six Months	1.00	2.25	3.25
For Three Months	.50	1.15	1.60
For One Month	.20	.40	.50

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THE MURDEROUS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

If there is any workingman who deludes himself with the idea that "the interests of capital and labor are one" he should read the literature given out by the Manufacturers' Association. This is an organization of capitalists that includes many prominent firms, and that has the backing and sympathy of most of the others. Its object is the annihilation of organized labor. It does not seek an understanding with the unions, but their destruction.

In the October number of American Industries, the precious official organ of this association, there is a long editorial that from beginning to end is an incite to mob violence against all unions. It seeks to inflame the mind, arouse the murderous passions, of those who read it, and it seeks also to direct this violence against organized labor particularly as it is represented by the American Federation. The pretext is the destruction of the plant of the Los Angeles Times. This, says American Industries, "with the loss of more than twenty lives, has been laid at the door of criminal labor unionism."

Mark the inclusiveness of this statement: it is not charged up to fanatics who belong to unions, but it is charged against all who belong to unions, to unionism in general. The editorial continues: "The actual deed is the least important. Of greater moment is the punishment of those whose leadership furnished the murderous inspiration, whose attitude toward the law of the land set the example of unbridled and ferocious hatred, whose public harangues and private councils, and whose printed words emboldened the wretches to send to their deaths a score of their fellow men."

This includes Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, the heads of the International Typographical Union, the Cigar Makers, the Garment Workers, the Miners, the Iron and Steel Workers, the Carpenters, the Structural Iron Workers, the Brewers, the Sheet Metal Workers, the Shoe Workers, Mill Workers—all who have united in their trades for the betterment of their condition, all are branded as criminals, as inciters of crime, as men who should be relentlessly hunted down.

That is the outspoken capitalist attitude and thought. Let no workingman fool himself in the belief that it is excessive. It is general, for it prevails among all those who live on the exploitation of labor. The conservative leader, or conservative unionist may try to think that a working agreement can be arrived at with the men who exploit, rob and degrade him. He may think that he can strike a bargain as to the degree and intensity of the pain and debasement that comes from the exploitation. He is mistaken, and he should thank American Industries for showing him his mistake.

Unionists are criminals, and unions are simply bands of criminals. The conclusion is unmistakable from the editorial in American Industries. The crime at Los Angeles was not laid at the door of individuals. It was attributed without hesitation to ORGANIZED LABOR. The New York Times, a paper in the fullest sympathy with American Industries, and always ready to vilify and lie about organized labor, comes to the same conclusion.

The capitalist does not want the "co-operation" of the working class. He wants meek, submissive, uncomplaining labor, nothing else. Any intelligent capitalist understands that the more submissive labor is the better and more profitable it is. While labor is organized it has a fighting chance. Capitalists do not want it organized. They want it divided, as it is divided in the open shop. That is why the Los Angeles outrage has been grasped so eagerly by them. It is a chance to terrify workingmen and drive them out of their unions, for, when they are out of their unions, it is easier to pluck them.

This outspoken, outrageous and murderous attitude of American Industries, spokesman of a large proportion of the capitalist class, is highly important. It will help force the workers to an understanding of the fact that only through solid unions on the industrial field, and through Socialism on the political field can anything be gained for the working class.

There is a wage working class; the unions show it. There is a capitalist class; American Industries shows it. There is no common ground for them, and it is shown by every capitalist publication in the country. There is a class struggle, relentless and inevitable. American Industries sees that more clearly than the conservative labor leaders see it. But American Industries is doing its best to arouse them to the fact, to the truth they have so long sought to avoid.

THE LAST WEEKS.

There is always a noisy, hysterical period that comes during the last weeks of a political campaign, for all the parties try to make up for lost time by making a little extra turmoil, by flooding the voters with printed matter and distracting them with appeals. But votes are pretty well made now. Few are turned, except by direct bribery, during the last few weeks. The best that can be done is confirm them, or prepare the way for a different vote at the next election. The basis for votes is already laid, and unless the organization has worked systematically and well during the year it can hope to accomplish but little.

In the case of the Socialist party there is one thing that should always be observed. After the voting there should be renewed and intense activity to draw the voters into the ranks as members. Just previous to the voting, all the speakers and meetings should be followed up by the wide distribution of literature. If it is not done then there is a waste of energy in holding meetings, there is a waste of energy and a waste of money. But if the efforts of the speakers are supplemented by the distribution of leaflets, pamphlets and papers, then a great deal is accomplished even if it is not shown in the vote.

Anybody can distribute literature. It does not require special skill or courage. The only thing necessary is the will, and that is a thing every Socialist should possess. At every meeting attended—no matter who runs it—have ready a little bunch of leaflets and give them out. They will do some good, and at the present time the man who is not working is criminally neglectful of his duty.

The art of fixing a slate is fine. Says the Springfield Republican of the Massachusetts Democratic ticket: "Let it be observed that the balance of the state ticket contains the name of a Frenchman, an Irishman and two Yankees. The first plan had been to include a Hebrew from Boston as the candidate for auditor, but somehow in the scuffle this last part of the program was lost." It was probably lost because the Hebrew vote is not of as much importance as the others which received due attention. It is a beautiful example of playing on race feeling in order to fool the people.

General Weyler is looking after the details of keeping Spain tranquil. He had the same job in Cuba, with memorable results. But he is a man who can always be relied on not to spare violence.

Mr. Hearst has very gracefully taken the bolt of his league, but it must have been painful to have Stimson, Republican, say he is glad he did not have to be tied up to Hearst. Nobody seems to want Willie, even the league he financed.

BURDENS BORNE BY LABOR.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Sometimes one sees a great building supported by columns fashioned like the giant figures of human forms. And across the massive shoulders of these men is an entablature on which rests the structure.

In Greek these men were called Atlantes, which is merely the plural for Atlas, who was one of the older family of Gods and bore up the pillars of heaven.

It used to be very common in formal architecture to place these two giant figures at each side of a great doorway.

It is not easy to learn now all that the ancients meant to tell by these figures.

Nearly everything they did was symbolic, and it is possible they meant to typify by these figures labor bearing the burden of the world.

And, indeed, when we think of what labor has done for the world it seems incredible that it should be so despised.

It seems beyond belief that those who produce food, clothing and shelter for the entire world—for themselves and for all others—should be still condemned to poverty and insecurity.

It seems impossible that a great class, numbering a vast majority of the population, toiling day and night to produce all the necessities and all the luxuries of the world, should yet themselves live from day to day in a dread, uncertain existence.

Is it only a nightmare that these

men who solve the problems of our material existence should today be the problem of philanthropists and aims givers?

Can anything be more weird than that men of fashion, of wealth and of leisure, should form their boards, committees and charities to solve the problems of these poor?

Is it not strange that in the midst of a vast wealth, of great estates, palaces, cathedrals, skyscrapers and marble shops, of silks, satins, jewels and laces which these Atlantes have produced, the great mass of these working giants should be ever on the edge of misery?

They take trains across continents every day and night.

They cut the ties, lay the rails, build the Pullmans, dig the coal and then see to it that the trains run.

They plow the fields, plant the seed, grow the harvest, make the grain into flour and into dough and into bread, and then they take it from the oven and bring it to the door.

They herd sheep on the lonely hill-sides. They cut and wash the wool and comb it and spin it and weave it into cloth. They then cut it and sew it and bind it and bring it to the door.

And these millions of Atlantes bear all the burdens of the world, run through all dangers, risk their lives in mines, stand before fuming furnaces and produce all the coal, the iron and the steel.

These men quarry the stone, cut the forests, take the wood and stone and

iron and fashion but of them our palaces. And what have they at the end? Need we ask?

Even the kindergartens and nurseries for their babies are a problem to the rich.

The rich form boards to study how to clean the streets, to make sanitary the houses and to light the rooms in which the workers live.

To care for their hungry babies and to provide for their old age is a problem to the rich.

The idle, the fashionable and the learned busy themselves with charities, trouble themselves with boards to provide for the weak and helpless dependents of the working class.

Sometimes when one thinks of the burdens borne by the workers, even the burden of the idlers that pretend to help them, and of the misery that is theirs, all this aims giving and charity and philanthropy arouse only bitterness and resentment.

For the poor not only provide the idlers with rent, interest and profit; they even send their sons and daughters into the homes of these idlers to prepare their baths, to shave them, to brush their clothes, to wash their hair, to cook their food and to clean away their dirt.

Yet these very ones, who are cared for like babies by cooks, butlers, footmen, valets and waiting maids, are looked upon as philanthropists, and rush off to their boards and committees in the mad belief that they are trying to solve the problems of the poor.

THE ORIENT AND THE AMERICAS.

By ANDRE FRIDON.

China and the United States have been thus far Japan's best customers. Both countries present, however, unpleasant drawbacks: China is not able to buy as large a share of the Japanese manufactures as she used to, and this country does not welcome citizens from the land of the Rising Sun.

Logically, Japan was bound to extend her sphere of commercial and political activity to Latin America, and to seek there an outlet not only for her merchandise, but also for her surplus population. The Japanese being the poorest people on earth as far as per capita wealth is considered, their birth rate is very high, and the archipelago's population increases by a million every year. Japan is overcrowded now, for she supports 325 inhabitants to the square mile—a rather high ratio if we take into account the enormous proportion of sterile lands.

In Latin America, arable soil is plentiful, race prejudice does not exist, immigration is not only looked upon favorably, but actually solicited and aided by the various governments.

Until 1907, when the anti-Japanese agitation reached its culmination, there had been hardly any migration of Japanese to Latin-American countries, with the exception of Mexico, from which country the yellow men were smuggled into the United States. Although there are no reliable statistics at hand, it is stated that some 20,000 Japanese have established themselves in the coast towns of South America. No figures are given for those living in the interior. This, of course, is an insignificant number, but in certain cases what is important to consider is the rate of increase. In 1907, 20 Japanese arrived in Argentina; in 1908, 100; and in 1909, 250 landed in Buenos Ayres.

In December, 1907, there were only 40 Japanese in Brazil; in 1908, some 800 arrived at Santos; they were followed in 1909 by 2,500 coolies and 3,000 business men.

Every Latin American country holds out inducements to them. Chile and Brazil have signed with Japan special treaties, assuring the very best treatment to Japanese immigrants. The Mexican government reimburses those who devote themselves to agricultural labors the expense of their voyage, and pays for their maintenance on the territory they select for a period of fifteen days.

In Argentina they are transported free of charge to the location they select; they are given free seeds and

tools; they receive food for six months, or until they gather the first harvest, free medical attendance and medicines for a whole year.

The press has mentioned frequently, in the course of the last weeks, facts showing how cordial relations are being coming between Mexico and Japan. A few weeks ago a Japanese mission visited Mexico, and especially Yucatan, in order to probe the charges of cruelty against agricultural laborers published in several periodicals. Whether the head of the mission saw nothing or wished to oblige the Mexican authorities, he sent to Tokio a report exonerating the Mexicans of all charges.

To Peru the Japanese are now flocking in large numbers. Their children are educated free of charge in the Peruvian public schools, and at their majority can choose between the Japanese and the Peruvian nationality; adult Japanese can become naturalized after two years' residence, and enjoy privileges which are denied foreigners in Japan, such as owning property and exploiting mines. Last month the son of Margueta Inouye, heading a diplomatic delegation, visited Lima to study the commercial conditions with a view to trade extension. The new service established by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha between Japanese ports and Callao will enable Peru to exchange profitably its raw cotton and sugar for Japanese silk, rice and tea.

The long, thin country on the Pacific coast, Chile, is constantly visited by Japanese commissions preparing the way for the arrival of Japanese immigrants. Two years ago the Japanese had never thought of buying from Chile the nitrate they need for their over-cultivated fields. In one year the nitrate trade between Japan and Chile has assumed tremendous proportions, some 3,500,000 quintals (the Spanish quintal is over 100 pounds) being shipped from Chilean ports.

The change in the relations between Chile and Japan is illustrated by the fact that while Japan did not have a single representative, diplomatic or consular, in Chile three years ago, she now keeps a legation in Santiago and several consuls in the various ports.

About 1,500 Japanese emigrated to Chile last year, and in January a direct service was inaugurated between the two countries with the Kyū Maru, a vessel of 17,000 tons. The Japanese government subsidizes a steamship service with Argentina via the Cape of Good Hope.

Brazil is also vitally interested in receiving a large share of the Japanese immigration, as with the help of Japanese agriculturists the enormous areas of swamp lands in the basin of the Amazon will be transformed into productive rice fields.

The establishment of such cordial relations between Japan and Latin America cannot be without interest to the United States, and this in a twofold way. First of all, the Japanese will find in South America and Mexico all the merchandises which they are now buying from this country, and at equality of prices they will give the preference to nations which receive them with the courtesy made so much of in the Far East. This means also the coming together of two races, one of which has a pardonable grudge against the United States, and the other has seen its friendly advances ignored or discouraged. The eagerness with which all Latin Americans have supported the president-elect of Argentina in his efforts to foster more cordial relations between the countries to the south of us and the Latin group of European nations, is well worthy of notice.

Secretary Knox's careless utterances, exaggerated and distorted willfully by the European press, are still ranking in the hearts of Latin Americans. The absurd letters contributed with regrettable frequency to the daily papers and advocating the conquest of Mexico, Central and South America by the Anglo Saxons, are reprinted in the papers of those countries and exploited as a warning against Yankee aggression. The last stroke of the poor diplomacy of the present administration, the indifferent reception granted to the president of Chile, which caused the presidents of Brazil and Argentina to cancel their proposed visits to this country, is bearing fruit, which will some day taste very bitter to American exporters.

It must be remembered that nine-tenths of the immigrants landing in South American ports are Latins, and that for linguistic reasons Spaniards are everywhere, except in Brazil, the intellectual leaders. This gives the press as a whole a tone generally hostile to the United States.

Should the awakening of China under the leadership of Japan be as sudden as that of Japan herself, the United States would find themselves, as the result of their overbearing attitude to Latin America and of their anti-Asiatic policy, in a very unpleasant position commercially and politically.

THE BADEN BUDGET VOTE AT THE MAGDEBERG CONGRESS.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

III. The Vienna Arbeiterzeitung editorially sums up the impression of the interesting debate of the Magdeberg congress on the Baden budget vote. What the organ of the Austrian Comrades says may be taken as the judgment of a sympathetic observer not influenced by the heat of factional strife. The main parts of the article are therefore here reproduced for the readers of The Call.

The Nuremberg congress laid upon the Social Democratic members of the various diets the duty to vote against the budget. But in spite of that our party in the Baden diet voted for the budget. Thereby it acted contrary to the resolution of the Nuremberg congress and violated the obligation of discipline. They did this on the ground that the position to be taken by the deputies to the diet should be determined by the Baden party organization, and not by the general party congress. The majority of the party congress emphatically disapproved of this breach of party discipline.

For the limit of local autonomy is to be found in the expressed will of the whole party. "The law of the empire breaks local law"—that must also hold in the party. Many Comrades who considered the Nuremberg resolution as inexpedient voted, nevertheless, for the resolution disapproving the action of the Baden Comrades. Any one dissatisfied with a party decision may strive to have it changed, but while the law adopted by the party is still in force each Comrade must obey it. Respect for the decision

of the majority is the basis of all democratic organizations; without it the party cannot exist.

The majority of the party would have been content with the resolution disapproving the breach of discipline. But an injudicious phrase of the spokesman of the Baden Comrades moved them to go farther. Comrade Frank uttered some words that left room for doubt as to whether the Baden Comrades would submit to the decision of the majority. The majority replied with a resolution threatening those who would disobey with expulsion from the party. . . .

But behind the question of party discipline stands another problem of far greater complexity. The decisive question is not whether our deputies are to vote for or against the budget. The question of voting the budget has assumed such great importance in Germany only for the reason that the vote for the budget has become the visible symbol of the block policy, thereby also becoming the password for the two great tendencies confronting each other within the whole international. The block policy, the tendency to form a block with bourgeois parties—yesterday in Bavaria with the Center, today in Baden with the Liberals—to co-operate with parties in aid of each other at re-ballots, in support of each other in parliament, in forming jointly a government majority, and consequently together with them voting the budget to the government, thus supported—that is what revisionism aims at.

Confronting it stands the radical element, declining any permanent cooperation with bourgeois parties, opposing the workmen's party to all bourgeois tendencies. Revisionism believes that it can lead the working class to victory by gradual advance, step by step. In order to win one partial success after the other it is ready to enter into agreements with bourgeois parties and bourgeois governments. Radicalism holds that the workmen's party of necessity must come into ever increasing antagonism to all bourgeois parties; that the working class cannot advance to victory step by step; that the class contrasts will rather become accentuated to such an extent that the proletariat can only conquer political power through a great decisive struggle against the whole bourgeois world. Those antagonisms find their expression in the fight about voting the budget. The conflict within the German Social Democracy will, of course, occupy many more party congresses. The economic and political structure of Southern Germany differs from that of the North. The contrasts are based on the different conditions of the struggle. They will not disappear so long as the objective conditions of the class struggle differ in the empire and the single states, in North and South. But the German Social Democracy will overcome all the difficulties resulting from its very greatness and growing even as it itself grows. And the Magdeberg congress bears irrefutable witness to the fact that the party can and will eventually overcome all these difficulties.



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Are YOU going to try to get that machine? You ought to. Your chances are good—the contest has only commenced, and a little effort will place you in a position where you may win that splendid visible typewriter.

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IF YOU GET US ENOUGH OF THEM WE'LL PRESENT YOU WITH THAT FINE MACHINE.

You should have no difficulties as this is the reading season. This is the time of the year when people subscribe for their winter's reading.

When you consider what sort of a paper the Daily and Sunday Call is and that we have greatly reduced the prices of our subscriptions you will readily see what an easy matter you will have to win that machine.

GET BUSY! Don't let the days pass you by. With a little work each day you will find yourself on New Year's Day the proud possessor of that machine.

More readers means a larger circulation; more circulation means greater advertising; more advertising means a better, a bigger and a more prosperous Call.

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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.

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Kindly enter the following name on your list. I intend to join in the subscription CONTEST for that \$100 TYPEWRITER.

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Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

AUTUMN.

(From the French.)

By W. R. Van Trenck.

See, how the night looks down with many eyes,
Last flowers drooping sadly on the sea;
Last cloudlets fleeing over distant skies,
Last fragrance left a-floating in the air,
Faint sounds of winds that seem to mourn and weep,
O'er the still grave of Summer, sweet and fair,
Soft as the dream which halloweth our sleep.

A QUID PRO QUO.

By B. W. H.

We are informed by the editorial writer of the Evening Journal that a Virginia gentleman of aristocratic lineage and a grudge has named a pig Dolgorouki, after the princely follower of a relative by marriage. The gentleman exhibited this Dolgorouki pig at the county fair to insult the prince.

The writer waxes indignant, because of the insult to the pig. He is down on princes—we manage things differently in America. But Virginia pigs, he says, are useful. How useful, he makes the pig himself say:

"I am a pig, but thank heaven, I am no prince."
"An American pig is a useful, sensible creature, doing its duty, filling a useful place in civilization."
"An American pig is a producer, a valuable asset; he gives his entire carcass, hams, bacon, shoulders and head, in return for a living."
Does he mean the American working man?

DISTANT BROTHERS.

"Are you related to Barney O'Brien?" Thomas O'Brien was once asked.
"Very distantly," replied Thomas.
"I was my mother's first child—Barney was th' sixteenth."—London Idler.

NOT A RIVAL.

Mistress—I can't understand it. Jane. My husband hasn't kissed me once this week.
Jane—Same 'ere, mum; but I'm sure it ain't none of our fault.—Sidney (N. S. W.) Bulletin.

Two tight fans were discussing the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

"It's the old story; they never come back."

"Except Enoch Arden," replied the other, "and he had to go away again."—Everybody's.

"The only thing I find to say against you is that your washing bill is far too extravagant. Last week you had six blouses in the wash. Why, Jane, my own daughter never sends more than two!"
"Ah, that may be, mum," replied Jane, "but I 'ave to! Your daughter's sweetheart is a bank clerk, while my young man is a chimney sweep. It makes a difference, mum."—The Star

UNREGENERATE. "It was to satisfy your extravagant tastes," cried the desperate man, "that I committed the forgery. The crime is upon your head."

The woman started and gazed at him wonderingly. "Is my crime on straight?" she asked.—Success Magazine.

RESOUNDING. Mark Twain, in an after-dinner speech in Bermuda once talked of gratitude. He didn't care much, he said, for gratitude of the noisy, boisterous kind. "Why," he exclaimed, "when some men discharge an obligation you can hear the report for miles around."—St. Louis Mirror.

THE REPORTER'S ENVOY. When earth's last paper is printed, and the forms and the metal are cold,
When the newest scandal is ancient, and the latest extra is sold,
We shall loaf—and, Lord, how we need it!—with nothing at all to do
Till the boss of the perfect paper shall call us to work anew.

And then we shall work as we'd like to, each on his own machine;
And the truth shall be in our copy and nothing shall intervene;
We shall write real stories about them—beggar and millionaire—
For an editor keen and fearless, a paper that's on the square.

We shall work in a rush and a hurry, for that is the goodly game,
But we shall not dig in the gutter for stories of filth and shame;
And the copy-readers above us shall leave our "features" alone,
And the stories that fill the columns we shall recognize as our own.

We shall have no fool assignments, no cruel missions of pain,
To torture the broken-hearted, to blacken the sinner's stain;
We shall scoop and be scooped abundantly, we shall love the hurry and noise,
We shall fight with the business office and fuss with the copy boys;

But each of us shall be human, and each of us shall be free,
To write the thing as he sees it, for the Paper That Ought to Be.—BERTON BRALEY in Puck.

The fabled Samson, shorn of his locks, the secret of his power, was the sport and prey of the pygmies that tormented him. The modern working class, shorn of their tools, the secret of their power, are at the mercy of a small class who exploit them of what they produce, and then hold them in contempt because of their slavery.—Eugene V. Debs.

"Do you know, uncle," said my five-year-old niece, "Mamma only ordered one baby, but when the doctor came brought two, and they were so weak and so pretty that mamma didn't know which one to choose, so she kept both."—The Star.