

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

The Call

The Weather.

CLEARING AND COLDER.

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STIMSON "EASY TOOL" OF TEDDY

J. W. Stimson, Uncle of Republican Candidate, Dissects Him.

ALSO HITS ROOSEVELT HARD

Scorns Taft, Too, in Statement to the Call on Both "Old Parties"

Possibilities.

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Perhaps no stronger character analysis of H. L. Stimson, "Our Harry," Republican candidate for governor of New York, could be penned than that of his uncle, Professor John Ward Stimson, of Redding Center, Conn., which is published below.

This keen analysis was first made by Professor Stimson in a personal letter to the editor of The Call, who wrote and asked for permission to publish it.

"You are quite welcome to state publicly my convictions in the matter of party possibilities," Professor Stimson replied, and his letter follows in full:

Editor The New York Call:

"As the uncle of H. L. Stimson, Republican candidate for governor of New York, I think I owe it to the heroic struggle of the oppressed and suffering toilers of my country (whom the Socialist ideal is liberating in all lands) to state, from long intimate observation of his youth; that while his natural temperament was amiable and studious (so that he stood well in studies and showed marked progress in professional law), yet his very disposition to please made him an easy tool, in Yale and since, of some of the worst sophists and tools of capitalistic exploitation, such as Rev. W. Sumner, of Yale; Billie Root, of Boss Tweed connections, and the smooth ruses of Roosevelt, for personal advertisement and selfish advancement.

"As a man of sixty years' educational and public work, which I have devoted with all I had to assisting and uplifting honest labor and the patriotic producing classes against their historic foes, the corrupt and corrupting agents and reactionaries of both 'old parties,' I am clearly convinced no hope exists on earth except in the broad, humane, just and honestly progressive program of the International Socialist party, which in all lands under God's heaven is uniting to eliminate SOCIAL CRUELTY AND CRIME—obliterate man's inhumanity to his brother man by putting the foundations upon such well ordered and unavoidable bases of true and entire self-government, self-support and self-respect that the present infamous exploitation, corruption and national shame will be rendered impossible by the very conditions themselves of mutual association and mutual service.

"I grant the truth of the great German leader Liebknecht's opinions on the world-wide call to the whole human race to accept the essential economic and social Brotherhood versus the bestiality, brutality and corruption of personal business government and bloody war. No sane man, patriot, much less a sincerely religious or far-sighted soul, can longer accept for himself, for humanity, for posterity the hideous hypocrisy, cant, force and failure justly laid at the door of both 'old parties!'

"The Taft's of Taft and the cheap lies of Roosevelt (with all they stand for of chicanery, bluster, self-conceit and political heisting) are alike contemptible and nationally degrading; and we are falling behind all the first class nations—in consequence—due to social intelligence and business ability!

"Liebknecht's biting satire on Roosevelt's shallow and uninformed (against Socialists)—while actually trying to catch votes by stealthily (the powder) is as just and trenchant as Roosevelt is fat and fatigued. I regret to say that my nephew (who well meaning and easily led) has little better informed on these 'socially world' principles that are now reforming human society for good, to a higher universal destiny.

Sincerely yours,

PROF. JOHN WARD STIMSON."

Professor John Ward Stimson is a graduate of Yale, class of 1872; graduate Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and a distinguished artist and author. He was for a time art teacher at Princeton University, and later director for four years of the art schools of the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

He has held many other positions as teacher and lecturer on art. His principal works are: "The Law of the Three Primaries," "Principles of Education" and "The Gate Beautiful." The last named being one of the best books produced by an American thinker.

TAMMANY COLONIZES EAST SIDE DISTRICT

200 Floaters Discovered in One Day by Socialist Canvassers in London's Campaign.

Two hundred voters who could not be found at the addresses from which they have registered, and at least two-thirds of whom are, presumably, floaters and repeaters sent from Tammany Hall to defeat Meyer London, winner of the harvest which the canvassers of the 9th congressional campaign committee of the Socialist party gathered Sunday.

The names of the floaters are in many cases queer combinations which are neither Jewish nor American, and which shows plainly that the floaters attempted to assume Jewish names, but failed to spell them properly, and to give their names a plausible sound.

And not only the names, but many of the addresses given, betray these election crooks. Thus a number of floaters registered from streets where the houses have been removed for almost two years because of the building of the Manhattan Bridge.

"It is crude work these election crooks have been putting up," said George Gelder, manager of the 9th congressional campaign committee. "Allowing for cases where people have moved after they have registered out of ignorance, allowing for those who may yet be traced upon a second investigation by our canvassers, making very wide allowances, there still remains not the slightest doubts that two-thirds of the two hundred voters who could not be traced are Tammany Hall floaters and repeaters. We shall look after them very carefully. We are arranging to have several lawyers take the matter in hand immediately and these floaters will be run down now, before election and not after election, as has nearly always happened.

"Our men are at work and we will appeal to new men to help us." Both Campaign Manager Gelder and Meyer London issued appeals during the day, for assistance from all Socialists in the 9th Congressional district. All those who have an hour or two to spare morning, evening or any time during the day, are called upon to help in the addressing and distribution of literature.

Citizens' Jam Meetings. The citizens' meetings which are being held nightly in Clinton and other halls show new faces every evening. And hundreds of citizens are turning away, because of the want of space in the halls. The 'Clock Makers' League which was organized last week to help elect the Socialist candidate for Congress in the 9th district is distributing thousands of Meyer London buttons among clock makers.

Tonight all secretaries of unions, secretaries of the various branches of the Workmen's Circle, and election district captains will hold a meeting at 165 East Broadway, where various new campaign plans will be deliberated and decided upon. The question of the best method of driving out and prosecuting the Tammany floaters and repeaters will be taken up, and committees taking charge of the situation will be appointed.

Silence for Goldfogie. A remarkable feature in the campaign is the fact that the East Side newspapers, who are for Tammany and its candidates, find little to say in defense of Goldfogie. The fact that Goldfogie was one of those Democratic congressmen who rushed to the assistance of the corruptest of Republican congressmen at the time they were fighting Speaker Cannon and seeking to depose him, and voted for Cannon, not even the staunchest, or rather best paid, friends of Tammany can defend. They adopt the much safer course of saying very little about Goldfogie, not to speak of praising his record, in which there is nothing to praise and a great deal to criticize. For Goldfogie's record in Congress proves that he does nothing there that would benefit the people and is always ready to line up with the elements seeking privilege.

London's Statement. Meyer London issued the following statement last night:

"The Socialist campaign in the 9th Congressional district is thoroughgoing. It is the king of a campaign which is bound to bring results. The work is carried on quietly but effectively. We are making every effort to reach the voter. Citizens' meetings are being held nightly and are a success. The trade unions have come in closer touch with the Socialist movement than they have ever been before. The campaign is being carried into the shops. Likewise the campaign is being carried among the professional classes and among business men, who are thoroughly disgusted with the old political machines. These men have been voting various reform tickets. They voted for Jerome, they voted for Hearst, they voted for Gaynor. Now the feeling is general among them that the time has come to break away from the old political machines.

"Under these circumstances I appeal to every Comrade who can assist us as a speaker, canvasser or in any other capacity, to lend us his aid immediately, and communicate with George Gelder, the campaign manager, at 161 Clinton street."

OLD PALS!



Labor—"Where Do I Come In?"

HEINZE MUST SERVE TEN DAYS IN JAIL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Supreme Court today denied the petition for a writ of certiorari made by Arthur P. Heinze for a review of the judgment of the Federal Court at New York in imposing a fine of \$250 for violating the statute against interfering with witnesses before federal courts, which was that he be remanded to the custody of the United States marshal for a term of ten days imprisonment and pay a fine of \$250 or stand committed until the fine should be paid, or he should be otherwise discharged according to law.

The charge against Heinze was that he induced Tracy S. Buckingham, who had been summoned to testify before the grand jury, then investigating the case of F. Augustus Heinze, brother of the petitioner, subsequently indicted for defrauding the Mercantile National Bank, to evade the service of summons, and paid him \$100.

His petition was based on the claim that as the law under which the fine was imposed referred to witnesses before courts the fine was not legal, because Buckingham was a witness before the grand jury, which was not a court.

PLAYS WITH MATCHES, IS BURNED TO DEATH

Irene De Lucco, three years old, who lived with her grandmother at 121 Mott street, was playing in the kitchen with her smaller sister, Cecelia, yesterday morning, when she got hold of a box of matches and struck one. In a second she was ablaze and screaming with terror. The two children were alone in the flat, but the child's cries were heard by Luccano Banitione, who lives on the floor above. He scrambled down the fire escape, jumped through the window and with a handy pail of water drownd the flames.

Irene was so badly burned that she was dead when the ambulance arrived from St. Vincent's Hospital.

JEALOUS FARMER SHOT GIRL AND HIMSELF

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 24.—Martin Robinson, a farmer, is in a critical condition today as the result of an attempt to commit suicide after he had shot and killed Grace Eiler and attempted to kill Willard Southard, whose attentions to the girl aroused Robinson's jealousy. The affair occurred at Montmorenci late last night.

After shooting the girl Robinson fired at Southard without hitting him, then walked to the home of his brother, in West Lafayette, and shot himself in the breast. He was arrested.

PENNSYLVANIA COSSACKS VERY HARD UP FOR RECRUITS

(Special to The Call.) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 24.—A state training school for mining company guards, thugs and gun men, that is what the annual report of Captain John C. Groome, reveals the Pennsylvania state constabulary to be. In his report, made public today, Captain Groome, who is commander of the valiant state cossacks, recommends that the number of troopers be increased. A thorough believer in servility of labor to capital, Captain Groome recommends also that a law be passed making it a criminal offense for a member of the cossacks to leave the force before his time expires. The good captain would send all who dare to leave before their time is up to prison.

The cossack service is being crippled by men leaving to take jobs directly from the coal companies at bigger salaries, the captain states. The coal companies and corporations are anxious to get men who have been trained in the ranks of the labor-crushing cossacks. During the year 73 out of 220 members of

LARKIN RECEIVES BIG OVATION ON RELEASE

United Workers Compe Capitalist Government to Free Editor of Socialist Paper.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—Jim Larkin, associate editor and business manager of the Harp, the official organ of the Socialist party of Ireland, was released from Mountjoy jail on October 1, after serving three months and fourteen days of a twelve months' sentence.

Comrade O'Brien Hishon, of the Socialist party of Ireland, who had been acting as secretary of the Larkin release committee in Ireland, accompanied by some hundreds of friends and sympathizers, met Larkin on his release and escorted him to his home. The same evening, some 7,000 people, accompanied by four bands and carrying lighted torches, paraded the town and finished up by demonstrating outside the head office of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union and insisted upon a speech.

Break Down Wage System.

Larkin, in responding, thanked them on behalf of his wife and children for their efforts on his behalf and pointed out that instead of congratulating him they should congratulate themselves. His release would be a lesson to them, showing them the enormous power they possessed when united, and he hoped in the future, that inasmuch as they were now enabled by the force of public opinion to compel the most unscrupulous government of modern times to open wide the gates of the capitalist bastille, they would keep together, and by using their trained intelligence and numerical strength, break down the cursed system of wage slavery which not only brutalized them, but degraded their wives and children. He thanked them again for their attendance there that night and hoped to see them on the following day. The united bands then played the "Marseillaise" and dispersed with great cheering for Larkin.

Ten Thousand Hear Speakers.

On Sunday, at 1:30, in Bessford place, an immense meeting, estimated by the capitalist press at some 10,000 persons, and seven or eight bands, headed by the band of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, were addressed from four platforms by prominent members of the United Irish League, Sinn Fein party, and by the Comrades of the Socialist party of Ireland.

Alderman Farrell and Councilor Sherlock, representing the Nationalist party, and the Countess De Markievicz, of the Sinn Fein party, explained that they were there to say that though not agreeing with the principles and methods promulgated by Jim Larkin, they believed in his sterling integrity and undoubted honesty. Though a packed jury of the capitalist class had found him guilty, and a partisan judge had given him a vindictive sentence of twelve months, the representatives of the capitalist government in Ireland had been compelled to release him after confining him for three months and fourteen days.

Prescuted With Address of Confidence.

John Simmons, secretary of the Dublin Trades Council, at this juncture presented to Jim Larkin, on behalf of the Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, an illuminated address costing some £20, in which address they expressed not only their confidence in Larkin, but also their determination now and in the future to march forward under his leadership, by the principles of industrial organization (not sectional organization), and by the methods Larkin had proved successful, not only in Belfast, but in all the ports of Ireland. In the organization of all men engaged in the transportation of commodities, while others were theorizing he (Larkin) had proved his worth. It was the fate of pioneers to suffer, and they, knowing him, were proud to be considered Comrades and pioneers with him, the man who had taught the workers how to win strikes, and who had taught the capitalist the strength and power of organized labor. Larkin was the best hated man among the capitalist class. Let him be assured he was the best loved and respected man by the workers of Ireland.

Comrade O'Brien Hishon, on behalf of workers in Cork and Dublin, presented Larkin with a purse of gold. Our Comrade Carpenter, of the Socialist party, and Comrade Patridge, of Amalgamated Engineers, also testified to the confidence reposed in Larkin, and promised their unflinching support to him in the future.

Larkin, in reply, thanked his comrades of the union, who so handsomely looked after his wife and children during his incarceration. He promised them he would cherish the address, and in the days to come that address would be the best answer to his enemies. Regarding the purse of gold, he desired his Comrade Hishon to keep the money for propaganda purposes, but more especially as the nucleus of a fund to keep our Comrade Connolly at home in Ireland.

Great Reception in Liverpool.

Comrade Jim Larkin, on his arrival in Lime street station, Liverpool, on Thursday night, October 6, was met by a large number of his comrades.

(Continued on Page 1.)

PITTSBURG MAILERS SELL THE CALL

FIVE ARE INJURED AS TEAM RUNS AWAY

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Five people were hurt, two of them seriously, today at Pleasantville, when a team of horses driven by James Ward ran away on Hammonds hill, leading from Briar Cliff to Pleasantville. The team became frightened at some object and bolted, ditching the carriage and tossing all the passengers out. Help was summoned from Pleasantville and the occupants of the carriage were taken to the County Hospital at Eastview. Kate Sweeney, Lizzie Smith and Mary Knowlton, were severely cut. They occupied the rear seat of the carriage and say that as it turned over they were dragged on the roadbed for some distance.

Ward and Esther Graham occupied the front seat and were less fortunate than their companions. Although losing control of the horses, Ward stuck to his post and told Miss Graham not to jump. When the carriage turned over Miss Graham and Ward were thrown out and fell together in the ditch. Miss Graham had her right arm broken and was injured internally. Ward received several deep gashes on his head. Both were picked up unconscious. It is believed they will recover.

STRIKE HEARINGS BEGIN IN TAMPA

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 24.—A hearing was held this afternoon in the case of De La Campa and other cigar makers, arrested on a charge of being accessories before the fact in the murder of J. F. Easterling.

The cases are the result of the strike which has been on for twelve weeks. After Easterling, who was an official of one of the cigar companies, was killed, two men, not connected with the unions, were arrested. Later they were taken from the jail and lynched.

A citizens' committee, with Mayor McKay, recently has been trying to restore peace and force the men to go back to work. The unions allege that their halls have been arbitrarily closed and that they have been otherwise misled.

Note—Detailed story of the hearing by a staff correspondent will appear in tomorrow's issue of The Call.—Ed.

MURDERER GETS A LIFE SENTENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24.—William Trent, of Chicago, was sentenced today to life imprisonment in the state prison for the murder of ex-Alderman William F. Meagher, who was shot and killed in cold blood in his grocery store in Pawtucket on the evening of February 21, 1910. Trent first robbed the till and then shot Meagher who was offering no resistance.

The sentence was pronounced by Judge Charles F. Stearns, of the Superior Court. Trent showed no evidence of emotion during the proceedings.

Daniel A. Collon, who defended Trent when he was tried for the crime for which he is now sentenced, was present, but offered no objections. He authorized the statement, however, that he will file a petition in the Supreme Court for a new trial in the near future, as he has the right to do under the statute within a year from the time of conviction.

TO BOOST JERSEY MILK TO 12 CENTS

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 24.—One of the large dairies here, which is an important contributor to the milk supply of Montclair and vicinity, announces that, beginning with November 1, the cost of milk to its customers will be increased from 10 cents to 12 cents a quart. The increased cost of production is given as the reason. The dairy owners disclaim any alliance with other milk producers in the matter, but it is believed that other dairymen in this section will also advance the price upon the approach of winter.

As a result of the higher prices the wholesalers are paying the farmers for milk the price of cattle has mounted. At public sales throughout the county as high as \$95 each has been paid for young cows of good breed. Prices that used to prevail for only the best cattle can now be obtained for milkers of uncertain age and breed.

EMBEZZLED \$5,000; SENT TO SING SING

Leon E. Masher, thirty years old, who embezzled \$5,000 from the Morse Iron Works while employed as bookkeeper and sent to Norway about two years ago, and who was recently arrested there and brought back to Brooklyn, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Fawcett in the County Court to not more than eight years and not less than four years in Sing Sing. He served five terms for larceny in Norway before coming to this country about six years ago.

Sale of New York Labor Paper Creates Sensation on "Smoky City" Streets.

PUBLICITY SHOCKS THE BOSSES

Workers Line Up Solidly Behind Newspaper and Overworked Slaves.

(Special to The Call.)

PITTSBURG, Oct. 24.—Because of the perfect silence of the local newspapers about the strike of the boys employed in the mailing rooms of the biggest papers in this city, a sensation was created in the business section of the city at noon today when boys appeared upon the streets shouting:

"All about the strike of the Newspaper Malters' Union in all the big newspapers about the strike of the New York Call telling the strikers' story!"

Newspaper men stood dumfounded as the boys sold the papers like hot cakes. The amusement of several of the officials of the local papers was ludicrous as they heard the biggest labor story hawked about on the streets by boys selling a New York labor paper. The owners and managers of the local papers were worrying about the strike until the Call appeared on the scene to tell the story of their brutal treatment of the men employed in their mailing rooms.

The sale of The Call on the streets has done a great deal to help against the workers of this city to the cause of loyalty supporting the malters in their fight against the Newspaper Publishers' Association, the local newspaper trust, which, regardless of politics, is determined to crush the militant organization so that the old and intolerable conditions, which are very profitable, may be retained.

As fast as the story of the conditions under which the malters toiled is spread through the factories and shops the sentiment of the workers lines up for the strikers. It is because the newspaper owners and managers know this that they fear the effect of the sale of The Call on the street.

The Gazette-Times has been hardest hit by the strike of the malters, who began on Friday, after several futile attempts had been made to get a conference with the managers and owners of the local papers. Sixty thousand Sunday papers out of 95,000 failed to reach their destination on time, and were returned.

The other papers—Chronicle Telegraph, Dispatch, Post, Sun, Press and Leader—are also being hit hard by the strike, and it is but a question of time, their circulation will receive a jolt among the workers.

One of the most conspicuous figures in this strike is a man named A. Kramer, who has posed for years as a friend of labor. He has a brother who is a member of the Wagonmakers' Union, yet he is using his drivers to tie up bundles and to carry them for the various papers, thereby snatching a job among the workers.

Kramer has his horses shod in a scab blacksmith shop and now demonstrates his hostility to union labor by helping the newspaper trust in its efforts to crush the malters' union.

Everywhere in the business section of the city this afternoon a possibility of violence being done by the Call's story of the strike, which was the first line that appeared in print about the struggle of the malters. Comments on the foreground. The Call was heard on every street.

Last year The Call made a sensational appearance on the street telling the story of the notorious Calley, which all the local papers suppressed, and many of the readers of the paper today recalled that incident with a smile.

On that occasion newsboys selling The Call were dragged into the office of the Press and other offices and brutally beaten, and the police used the work of persecution along with this city this afternoon a possibility of violence being done by any one.

The striking malters have been assured that The Call will tell the story day after day as long as the fight lasts, and they are going to let circulation here. They know the bosses fear publicity more than anything else.

DIED AFTER BEING SHOT BY CHINAMEN

Albert Bogert, seventy years old, 117 Elmyr street, Williamsburg, who had been in the hospital for some time, died early on Sunday morning. He was a Chinaman, in the last few years of his life he had been in Sing Sing. He served five terms for larceny in Norway before coming to this country about six years ago.

CLERK IN POLICE COURT IS ACCUSED

James McCabe, 37 Years in the Service, Charged With Attempting to Export Money From Prisoners.

Charges were brought yesterday against James McCabe, court clerk of the Yorkville police court, and the oldest in the service. He was suspended from duty, pending a trial next Monday. It is charged that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming a clerk and prejudicial to the proper discipline and conduct of the city magistrates' courts in that he attempted to induce one of the court attendants to make a bargain with him to extort money from the prisoners. The charges were drawn up by Chief Clerk Philip Bloch on the statement of William McCarthy, the court attendant whom it is alleged McCabe tried to corrupt.

McCarthy, who was formerly on the police force, and acted as messenger for Commissioner McAvo, was known to Chief Magistrate McAvo, who is first deputy commissioner under McAvo.

McCarthy Becomes Suspicious.

He came to the office of the chief magistrate some time ago and said that he thought one of the court clerks was crooked. The matter was investigated, and McCarthy was called before the chief magistrate and Chief Clerk Bloch to make his statement.

He said that some time between September 1 and 5—the exact date he could not remember—while he was court attendant at the Jefferson Market Police Court, McCabe had approached him and said that he (McCabe) was an old policeman and should understand how the game was worked. Then McCabe suggested, McCarthy says, that when the prisoners were brought into the pen in the morning that McCarthy, who had charge of the pen, should call them to the rail and ascertain how much money each of them had. The court attendant should offer to get a lawyer and the fees would be divided between McCabe and McCarthy.

Later, he says, McCabe on several occasions asked him, "What the hell is the matter? Haven't any of the people brought in there got any money?"

McCabe put him off.

To these questions McCarthy says he answered, "They're a lot of bums in there. They haven't clothes enough to cover their backs."

After McCarthy had signed his statement, Chief Clerk Bloch went to the Yorkville Court, to which McCabe had been transferred, served the charges on him and notified him that he was suspended from duty. The clerk said nothing. He will be tried next Monday before Chief Magistrate McAvo and the first division of city magistrates.

TAILORS ARE WINNING ALL ALONG THE LINE

Seventy more merchant tailors, employing about 600 men, yesterday signed agreements with the striking custom tailors and the workers will return to work. Both the manufacturers and contractors' associations are now smashed, and it is expected that within the course of the next few days all the employers will have agreements signed with the union. It was discovered yesterday that Clemens & Co., 39th street and Broadway, have taken in a number of coats and that they intend to shelter the scabs in their shop. It was also said that Marks Arnheim, and E. Stern & Co., have also taken in beds. Jacob Panken, attorney for the strikers, yesterday filed complaints with the Health Department about the violation by the employers of the sanitary law. Panken also communicated with the Police Department and asked for police to protect pickets around Broadway and East 4th street, where a gang of thugs are terrorizing the pickets. The union intends to take action against the thugs and have them removed from all the shops where they are stationed.

It was said that scab agencies have been engaged by several big firms and it is expected that the thugs will take up the strikebreaking work by today. The garment workers yesterday received a telegram from President Thomas A. Rickert, stating that the tailors employed by the Royal Tailoring Company, the International Tailoring Company, and the J. U. Tailoring Company have walked out on strike and that it is expected other shops will follow. The news was received with great enthusiasm by the local strikers, as both the Royal and the International have branches in this city, where all the men are out on strike.

SHE DIVORCES HER MARINE HUSBAND

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Mrs. Mildred B. Tracy, the prettiest factory girl in Portsmouth, N. H., when Captain James Kennard Tracy, United States Marine Corps, married her in 1902, today got a divorce on the ground of desertion.

Captain Tracy did not contest the suit. His counsel announced in court that "Mr. Tracy is going to forego any opportunity to vindicate himself for the sake of the service." Tracy has agreed to pay his wife \$500 alimony and \$200 counsel fees.

Mrs. Tracy testified that she was married in Portsmouth, July 21, 1902, her husband being a second lieutenant in the marine corps at the time, and stationed at the navy yard in Portsmouth. They were married without the knowledge or consent of his parents, his father at that time being in the United States navy and commandant at the Charlestown navy yard.

Her husband was transferred to Norfolk, Va., and later went on a cruise on the United States steamship Alabama, she meanwhile living with her parents in Portsmouth. Her parents, she said, had heard of the marriage and her husband wrote to her to come to Boston to meet his mother, which she did. His mother, she said, treated her courteously but kept her at a distance.

She saw her husband in Chelsea the following day, when he told her, she said, that he did not care to be tied to any one woman, and wanted her as a friend, but not as a wife. After that they lived with his people for a week. His parents, she said, were civil to her, but "distant," and she again went to her sister's home in Chelsea.

Her husband was finally sent to the Island of Guam and she did not hear from him again for three and a half years, when she read in the papers that he had returned. During that time she had been on the stage as a singer.

He was stationed at the Charlestown navy yard from June to September in 1906. She saw him several times, and had asked him to live with her, but he had refused and said that he did not wish to be tied to any woman.

She has not, she testified, seen him since. She had, she declared, received letters from his mother suggesting that she seek a divorce.

NECKWEAR MEN HAVE BOSSES ON THE RUN

The first break in the ranks of the Brownsville bosses who have withheld from settling with the neckwear makers was yesterday made by the union, when eight contractors signed agreements and about 100 men and women will today return to work. It is expected that the other Brownsville employers will follow and sign the peace agreement with the union. Eighty workers employed by the Stag Brand Neckwear Company, 32 Union Square, yesterday walked out on strike. Heretofore all attempts to get these workers out on strike or to join the union met with no success, but since the strike of the neckwear makers unrest has been created among them and they walked out and joined the union.

They called at the strike headquarters, where a shop meeting was held and demands to be presented to the company were made out. The workers are determined to fight until the company grants their demands. When the pickets arrived near the shop of W. O. Horn & Brother, 642 Broadway, they were set upon by thugs and badly beaten. When the strikers appealed to the cops for assistance, one of them clubbed Sam Wiesel, a striker, on the hand and ordered him to leave the place or he would be arrested. The strikers will complain to police headquarters and an attempt will be made to have the bums removed.

FOREST FIRES CAUSED TREMENDOUS LOSSES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A rough estimate of the fire loss on the national forests in Montana and northern Idaho, upon which the forest officers of the United States Department of Agriculture have been engaged since the fires were put out, puts the total amount of timber killed or destroyed in this one district at over 6,000,000,000 board feet, while the area burned over is more than 1,250,000 acres.

The Department of Agriculture will push vigorously to dispose of the fire-killed timber. As with all other national forest timber, it will be sold on the stump, to millmen, who will lumber the land, paying a set price per 1,000 board feet for the timber and conforming to whatever regulations are stipulated in the interest of the forest. Pending the disposal of this fire-killed timber, future sales of green timber from the national forests, which were badly burned last summer, will probably be greatly restricted if not entirely suspended.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 63d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

CHICAGO GARMENT STRIKE SPREADING

Over 16,000 Are Now Out—May Be 25,000 Today—Outlook for Victory Good.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The strike of the garment workers in this city involves today over 16,000 people. The number of strikers, it is expected, will leap to 25,000 people by tomorrow.

The latest to join the ranks of the strikers are the employees of the Kuhn, Nathan & Fischer's tailor shops on North Avenue and those of the International Tailoring Company, Market street and Jackson boulevard.

With the walkout of over 500 employees of Kuhn, Nathan & Fischer and the strike of a greater number at the International, the list of strikebound shops has increased to seven. The firms now affected are: Hart, Schaffner & Marx, with forty-eight shops; Kuppenbeimer & Co., Hirsch, Wickwire & Co., Royal Tailors, Ed. E. Strauss, Kuhn, Nathan & Fischer and the International Tailoring Company.

When the strike started three weeks ago with the walkout of sixteen girls none thought it could grow to such proportions.

Every Shop Will Be Unionized.

At the beginning of the strike the garment workers rebelled against the conditions at Hart, Schaffner & Marx. They wanted these improved, but since the strike has taken on its present proportions, it now seems that every garment worker in Chicago will be organized and every shop unionized.

All of organized labor, city and state, has extended a helping hand to the strikers. Every radical and progressive organization of working men and women has notified the strikers of its good will and assured assistance. Every union in the country is looking for a thorough organization of the garment workers and resolutions protesting against the assaulting of the strikers in their fight assure public sympathy.

The outlook for a victorious fight is the best at the present time, and according to the officials, will grow better as the ranks of the strikers increase. Money is coming in from various parts of the city, state and country, urging the strikers to stick. President Noren declared that temporary working cards will be issued next week to every striker belonging to the organization and that those will be used as a pass to the meetings.

MACHINISTS GO OUT; POLISHERS TO AID

The strike in the Ansonia Clock Company continued spreading yesterday when all the machinists employed by this firm walked out in sympathy with the polishers who have been out since last Monday. The machinists also demand a nine-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3.25. Heretofore the machinists had no fixed wage scale and the bosses paid as little as they wanted. It was said yesterday that the Ansonia company took cuts into the shop and that it intends to shelter two few scabs in its shop.

The pickets yesterday succeeded in persuading six men who were accompanied by specials and on their way to the Ansonia Clock Company, to go back to Manhattan. The men left the specials and said they were not aware of the fact that they were being taken to a shop where the men were out on strike. It was also said at the strike headquarters that the few scabs the Ansonia people secured are not polishers at all, but that they are professional scabs and that many of them scabbled in the recent cloak makers' strike. All indications are that that the other employees of the company will also walk out, as there is great dissatisfaction and unrest in the shop since the polishers struck.

3 CARD MONTE SHARPS AT AIR RACES JAILED

MINEOLA, Oct. 24.—Having been sentenced for running a three-card monte game at Belmont Park yesterday, two men were taken today to the county jail here to serve a term of sixty days. They say they are Oliver Vane, of Paterson, N. J., and Charles Pothenstein, of Manhattan. They pleaded guilty and besides being jailed were fined \$30 each.

BRAKEMAN FELLE BETWEEN TWO CARS

Edward Smith, a brakeman, thirty-eight years old, of 82 Prospect street, was knocked down between two freight cars by a coupling Sunday at the Arbutle plant, foot of Bridge street, and sustained lacerations of the scalp and a compound fracture of the right arm. He is being cared for at the Cumberland Street Hospital.

MOTHER MUST GO TO SCHOOL

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 24.—Judge Joseph B. Bray, of the Orange Police Court, ruled today that Mrs. Angel Virgilio, who could not show that she was more than sixteen years old, and who has not finished the grammar course prescribed by the school law, must give an excuse for being out of school or be arrested for contempt of court. She was in court with her baby in her arms.

ALIENS CROOKS' "EASY" VICTIMS

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The immigrant coming to Chicago receives no protection from Uncle Sam. If at some time the immigrant has offended some petty magistrate in his native land and some ill-wisher informs the United States Bureau of Immigration, then the immigrant complained about is in great danger of being deported, as "undesirable" and very likely to pollute the great commonwealth of Rockefeller and Morgan. But as to protecting the immigrant from fraud and violence, Uncle Sam does nothing. Oh, yes, the immigrant may go to law!

That glorious right is his. Imagine an English-speaking person knowing no other language save English, and being poor to boot, going before an Austrian, Bulgarian or Russian court and seeking redress, immediately after arrival in such nation.

Sounds like a joke! But that's what the immigrant coming to Chicago is allowed to do. He may, unacquainted with the smallest item of legal procedure, enter a court and prosecute an experienced "sharper."

The League for the Protection of Immigrants has found that immigrants are pounced on by greedy cabmen and draymen as soon as the train arrives in the station. They are hustled away. Why do they go? That's simple. They arrive in port and at once are taken charge of by officials. They are examined and ordered about till they jump to obey every time they hear an order.

They come to Chicago and leave any railroad station for the street.

"Chicago" is the about that comes from cab and drayman. To the immigrant's mind these men who call are new officials who are to be obeyed. The immigrants nod. That's enough. Forward rush the cabmen and draymen. They take the immigrants by the neck as if to protect and shield them. The rest is merely a matter of getting rid of the immigrant somewhere and overcharging him.

The Recourse.

The recourse? The courts are open. The unsuspecting immigrant has scarcely looked at the face of the cab or drayman. He has paid without question. He cannot identify the man who defrauded him. A man who can't be identified can't be prosecuted.

And the police? A man is not a criminal till charged with crime, even in the liberal police code of law. "Let the aggrieved man bring a charge, we'll pluck the man wanted," say the police. The complaining witness cannot point out the man who committed the fraud. That lets the police out.

What about the United States bureau of immigration with its trained men? Dr. Perry Prentiss, head of the branch of the bureau of immigration in Chicago, answered that question. He said:

"Under the present policy of the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, the bureau of immigration is given no supervision over immigrants on their arrival in the cities of the United States. On the borders of Canada and Mexico, as at the Atlantic and Pacific ports, this bureau has authority. I should like to do something here, but I can't till I get orders from Washington."

"Your bureau can act when an immigrant is to be deported for some offense, but not to protect him from fraud" was asked.

"Read the law on that," was the reply.

"Then the protection of the immigrants is then up to the local authorities," was asked.

"I won't say that," was the reply, "and don't put things in my mouth that I did not say."

The law is, however, clear that "undesirable" immigrants may be deported under proceedings under the direction of the bureau of immigration.

TEA.

Old Knick Father Knickerbocker is a great epicure; and when he selects this tea for his very own, he surely knows why.

RUSSELL PILLORIES BOTH OLD PARTIES

Socialist Speakers Hold Autopsy on Platforms and Ascertain Intercreeping Facts.

(Special to The Call.)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Republican and Democratic parties, with Hearst's political frappe, the Independence League, were pilloried last night before an audience of between 4,500 and 5,000 people, which packed Convention Hall, by Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for governor, and Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for associate judge of the Court of Appeals. The platform of each of these parties was searched with a microscope by both speakers in an effort to find a clause which would bear on the vital issues of the day, on the problems confronting organized labor, the toilers, the common people. And after a long and searching examination it was found that each of these problems was clumsily avoided.

Sunday night's meeting was an epoch making event in the history of Rochester. Only about 25 per cent of the audience were Socialists. The rest were men who voted the Republican and Democratic tickets for years. They came to hear what the dean of American magazine writers and the historian of American Socialism had to say on the issues in the present campaign, and when at midnight the spellbound audience left the hall they carried away with them a knowledge of American affairs, a knowledge of the problems and dangers which confront the American people, which left them with the conviction that "something is rotten," not in Denmark, but in the United States.

Russell Stirs Crowd.

Russell was at his best. He spoke with a conviction and enthusiasm which sent a thrill through his audience. He carried his audience over the length and breadth of the country, showing how everywhere privilege was enthroned and the common people kept in a state which is frequently worse than actual slavery. Slaves at least were sure of their jobs, were sure of their next day's breakfast. The worker of today, the free American toiler, is sure of neither.

Hillquit took up a few of the most poignant problems, the most vital needs of the working people of the United States and then searched the Republican and Democratic platforms for an answer to these problems. A workmen's compensation act, old age insurance, child labor, a shorter work day, the steady and aggressive fight on trade unions by the courts of the land—these, Hillquit declared, were the most vital problems confronting the working people of the United States.

Hillquit's Question.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen," Hillquit cried out after an analysis of the platforms of the old parties, "what hope of relief do these parties hold out to the workers on these momentous questions?"

"Summarize all that the platforms of the Republican, Democratic and Independence League parties contain and you get an answer like this: 'The Republican party—nothing. 'The Democratic party—nothing. 'The Independence League—nothing."

"Then turn to the Socialist party platform and see what it has to say on the most vital questions which affect the welfare of the American people and you find that the Socialist party makes, among others, the following demands:

"Prohibition of the use of the state militia, police force and court injunctions in labor disputes. "Prohibition of the employment of children under the age of sixteen years. Free feeding of school children."

"Demand for an eight-hour day, and its gradual shortening in keeping with the increased productiveness of modern machinery. "A workman's compensation act which shall provide for compensation to all workers injured in the course of their employment, such compensation to be equal to the full economic loss caused by the injury. "State insurance of all workers against sickness, invalidity and old age. Public industries for the unemployed."

Hillquit began his speech by telling his audience that the coming election will seal the political and industrial fate of our state at least for the immediate future. Voting, therefore, is not only a privilege but a responsibility.

Hillquit's Analysis. Hillquit's speech follows in part: "The men who will be elected to office on the 8th of November will be a tremendous power for good or for evil in this state. They may contribute vastly to the general well-being of the people or they may largely increase their misery. The intelligent voter does not cast his vote thought-

lessly. He does not vote for a party because his friends vote for it, nor does he vote for a candidate merely because he thinks him to be a good man. He asks what they stand for, what measures they propose, what their records are and what influences or interests are behind them. He considers the platforms first, the parties next, and the candidates last.

What Old Parties Offer. "Have you examined the platforms of all the political parties presenting themselves this year before the voters of this state? Have you compared them? Have you determined which of them responds more fully to your needs? Let us take up only a few points, the most vital points of the platforms of our political parties and see what they offer us.

"One of the greatest concerns to the working people is a system of just and prompt compensation for injuries received while at work. Thousands of workers are annually killed on our railroads and in our mills, mines and factories. Thousands are injured, maimed and crippled. It is a dreadful toll exacted from the workers with vital regularity—an inevitable incident of modern industry.

"These workers are injured or killed in the service of the community, but our state recognizes no obligation to them or to their widows or orphans. The only remedy of the unfortunate victims is a lawsuit, and in such lawsuits the cards are all stacked against them.

"What do the old parties offer the working people on that most vital point? Republican Compensation Boast.

"The Republican party declares: 'We are proud to record that New York has been the first American state to provide by law for the compulsory compensation of employees sustaining personal injury while following extra hazardous occupations, and also to compensate voluntarily employees and employes in all other occupations.' That is all. No promise of improvement. Just pride in the record of a legislative monopoly.

"The Democratic party is generous. Its platform asserts: 'We favor the enactment of laws establishing the right of laboring men in case of injury to indemnity out of the fruits of their own labor,' which means that the Democratic party will permit the workers to insure their own life and limb with their own money.

"The Independence League, which is the 'friend of the working people,' has not a word to say on the subject of compensation for injuries."

Russell Speaks of Concentration.

Russell dwelt upon the concentration of industries. As he walked along the streets of Rochester he told his audience he saw signs over drug stores, dry goods stores and cigar stores which told the tell-tale story that many of the stores were not Rochester stores, but were owned by "interests," financial interests who are concentrating industries everywhere.

Russell then went on piling instances upon instances, all of which tended to show how the business of the country is slipping out of the hands of the small business men and is being concentrated in the hands of big interests, of the Standard Oil, the Morgan and five or half a dozen more financial groups. The workman is not the only one, he said, who has ceased to exist as an independent man. The small business man follows him. Monopolies, trusts spring up everywhere, and with the rise of the trusts and monopolies there comes an appalling rise in poverty, an appalling increase in suicidal insanity. The strain, the worry of making a living, is telling upon the race, he said.

But the remedy for these conditions, he said, is not the remedy of the various old parties, the "curbing" of the trusts, the abolishing of the trusts. These remedies, he said, do not strike at the root and impracticable. The trust is necessary, inevitable. Centralization of industry is inevitable. The trust is a monster when owned and operated by a few men in the interests of a few and to the detriment of the many. The trusts will cease to be a monster and will become a benefit, a blessing when they will be owned and operated by the people and for the people.

When Russell finished speaking there was a stampede for the platform. Hundreds of men who were not Socialists came to thank him for his splendid analysis of society. Never, they said, have they heard such a convincing and eloquent indictment of the evils of the present system.

Russell, Mr. Russell and Hillquit arrived in Rochester Sunday morning. In the early part of the afternoon they visited the Socialist Sunday schools, which were packed to their utmost capacity with children from all nationalities. Russell, Mrs. Russell and Hillquit made brief addresses there.

Later Russell delivered a lecture before the Socialist Club of Rochester.

NOT IN THE FAMILY.

Michael McCarthy was suing the Swift Packing Co. in a Kansas City court. A negro witness was called. "Did you work at the plant?" he was asked. "Yassir."

"Do you know the foreman and the other officers?" "Yassir."

"What are your relations with them?" "Now, look yere," said the witness, "I am black and they's white. They ant no relations of mine."—Queenslander.

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Keep Up Patronizing Call Advertisers. This is not a plea for the advertiser, but for your paper. It is a plea intended to benefit the Call. You want a bigger Call, you want to improve its quality, and you want to desire a larger circulation. To accomplish all this requires money. A part of the funds required to make your paper what you want it to be can be secured by more profitable advertisements. The way to get more ads is to get after them. But that's not all. The man who goes out to get the business must be in the position to present some good arguments, and he must be able to prove what he says if he is to succeed in getting business for your paper. We have the men to do the work. Though securing advertisements is not the easiest work in the world, they are willing to try their best even if they are not meeting with the success they should wish to. We wish our readers would do all they can to help us get more ads for the Call. How can it be done? There is very simple: Patronize our advertisers, and tell them each time that you saw the ad in the Call; or, better still, use a Call Purchaser's Card. Buying of our advertisers now will show them that our readers stand by their paper, and using a Purchaser's Card will furnish this office with material that prove black on white the accuracy of our solicitors are making when trying to interest prospective advertisers.

FRACTURES HIS SKULL TRYING TO GET ON CAN. David Silverstein, fifty-five years old, of 21 Washington avenue, in attempting to board a Reid avenue car yesterday at Webster and Gravesend avenues, was thrown to the street. He sustained a fracture of the skull and was removed to the Coney Island Hospital.

HAS LOWEST DEATH RATE. EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 24.—According to the government report based on the last census and the death records of 1909, East Orange has the lowest mortality of any municipality in the country. The rate per thousand is 9.5. The next lowest is that of Akron, Ohio, 9.7.

Comrades of Newark, Are You Registered? Remember! Tuesday, October 25, is the last day for registration. Do not fail in this duty. Nothing encourages our movement more than a growing vote. Fraternally yours, O. W. FLAVELL.

UNION LABEL. The above is a true facsimile of the Boot & Shoe Workers' Label. It is the only label for that the product is made by Union labor, therefore, always look for the Label.

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

NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES. Do Not Buy ANY SHOE. No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP. All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for the absence of the Union Stamp. BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION. 246 SHINKER STREET, N.Y.C. John F. Tobin, President. Chas. L. Balne, Sec'y.

SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE? WE WILL SELL. Drafts in Amounts from \$5 Upward TODAY at approximately the following rates: Great Britain and Ireland at 24.86% lb. sterling. Other Countries Proportionately. Our fees are very small. THE NORTHERN BANK. Broadway corner 214 West 125th St., Astor Place, 12th Av. & 5th St., 508 Tremont Av., 128th St., nr. Willis Av., 7th Av. & 128th St., 2314 White Plains Av., 11th Av. & 5th St., 12th Av. & 2nd St., 1707 Amsterdam Av., (near 148th St.), 85 Av. & 163d St.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE HELPS CARPENTERS

Resolution on Strike at Macy's and Sends Copy to Firm—Organizer's Good Report.

J. Dutton, recording secretary of the central committee, sends the following minutes of the committee's meeting held on October 22:

John Block was elected chairman and Herman Ellers vice chairman. Minutes were read and approved.

F. Featherston, general organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, was given a report, and presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas since the 19th day of August, 1910, about twenty carpenters of R. H. Macy & Co.'s department have been on strike for the prevailing rate of wages and hours;

Whereas the above firm absolutely refuses to meet representatives of the organization of carpenters engaged in a strike against starvation wages and hours;

Whereas the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. is at present employing strike-breakers under such conditions as are a menace to the union conditions prevailing in other department stores of the city of New York; be it

Resolved, That the undersigned organization pledge itself to give the organization of carpenters all the necessary support in their fight for a good cause; and furthermore, be it

Resolved, To notify all organizations affiliated with this central body of the trouble pending between R. H. Macy & Co. and the carpenters organization.

A credential was received for Abraham M. Markoff, of Branch 7, in place of Alexander Schlessinger. It took the usual course.

A communication was received from Louis Braun, stating his reasons for resigning as delegate from Branch 3, and a motion was passed to turn the matter over to the organization committee, and that at least two members of said committee attend the next four meetings of Branch 3 and report back to this committee.

The organizer reported that splendid work is being done in the campaign and that a leaflet on candidates and issues of the present campaign would be ready by about Thursday of this week. He also reported that the last mass meeting of the campaign would be held under the auspices of the local at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, 127th street and Second avenue, on Monday evening, November 7, with Russell, Hillquit, Kirkpatrick and Bohn as speakers.

In reply to an invitation, and upon recommendation of the executive committee, Comrades Cassidy and Halpern were elected as delegates to the A. C. C. banquet.

A motion not to concur with the decision of the executive committee to pay no bills except incidentals of standing committees, unless authorized, was lost. A motion that standing committees be allowed an expenditure of not exceeding \$10 without the consent of the executive committee was carried. The resolution of the executive committee to receive election returns as usual at Labor Temple was concurred in.

Comrade Light reported for the committee.

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, 2303 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars. Each Made by Comrades. 5c each. \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores.

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DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

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Notice on public affairs regarding the establishment of municipal milk depots. Comrade Block reported for the women's committee, and recommended that delegates report to their branches and endeavor to get women as watchers on election day, and also that the committee had expended \$10 for leaflets and request that this committee appropriate a like amount, which requests were complied with.

Comrades Gruenberg, Romm and Sumner declined to become members of the educational committee, and Bartholomew were nominated. Comrade Mendelson was elected a member of the above committee.

Comrade Heidemann reported for the organization committee. Comrade Roberts was removed from this committee for non-attendance, and Comrade Sessler elected to fill the vacancy. Comrade Ellers reported for the naturalization committee.

The delegate from Branch 1 reported that in the neighborhood of 1255 would be turned over to the local as a result of the Carnegie Hall meeting. Branch 1 was also given permission to hold a meeting at Cooper Union on Saturday, November 3, provided arrangements could be made with Branch 2, which has been assigned Comrade Russell for that night.

A motion that roll call take place hereafter at 9 instead of 10 took. A motion that meetings begin promptly at 8:15 was carried.

On motion meeting adjourned.

MISSING WILL SENT BACK IN ENVELOPE

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 24.—The missing will of Millionaire Foster, that has caused no end of legal controversy in this city, mysteriously came to light today. An envelope addressed to the People's Bank, this city, and postmarked New York, was received, and on opening it the officials of the bank were dumfounded on finding the stolen document.

The testator, Charles D. Foster, died about a year ago, and when Attorney John McGahan opened his safe he found the will missing. A codicil had been overlooked in the safe.

Immediately a legal controversy was opened, and recently in an argument of the matter in court there were more than twenty-five lawyers pleading the case, involving three former district attorneys, two judges and an ex-representative.

The deceased Foster left a wife and one daughter, Mrs. Florence Jenkins, the latter a prominent Philadelphia woman.

LABOR UNION NOTES

The Brotherhood of Machinists has taken their members out of the Blanche and Broadway factory in Long Island City, where the Housewives' and Bridgemen's Union are on strike for pay at the rate of time and one-half for overtime.

The machinists and tool makers were the only employees of the firm who were receiving the overtime rate, but the brotherhood members did not hesitate to strike in order to assist their fellow workers.

There is to be a mass meeting held under the auspices of Elizabeth Lodge No. 19, Brotherhood of Machinists, at Dahmen Hall, 401 East Jersey street, Elizabethport, N. J., this evening. Speeches will be delivered in English, German and Russian.

There are over 10,000 machinists employed in the factories in Elizabethport. Organizers have been quite successful recently in awakening a large number of them to the need of organization.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The first general meeting and dinner of the Collectivist Society for the season 1910-1911 will be held this evening at Kall's restaurant, 10 Park place, in the Venetian Garden, second floor.

The subject for discussion will be: "The Political Outlook." Among the speakers will be: For the Democrats, Colonel Alexander S. Bacon; for the Socialists, Morris Hillquit; for the Progressive Republicans, George W. Alger. It is expected that a representative of the Conservative Republicans will also speak.

Eugene Wood will preside.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DRS. L. & I. HERMANN SURGEON DENTISTS, New Utrecht Ave., Cor. 49th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn. Phone 316-J. Bay Ridge.

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

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—Northeast corner of 5th street and Avenue C.

Platform—Southwest corner of Eldridge and Rivington streets. Samuel J. Ringer, Max Dettz, William Karlin.

Platform—Southeast corner of Broome and Orchard streets. Louis Engel, Abe Wolf, William Karlin.

Truck—Southeast corner of Forsyth and Canal streets. 9 to 10:30, Sol Metz, William Karlin.

Truck—Rutgers Square. 10:30 to 11:30, George Dobsevage, Max Myself.

Branch 3 (Polish meeting)—Southeast corner of 7th street and Avenue A. A. Olaszewski and H. Boguszewski.

Southeast corner of 7th street and Second avenue. Victor Buh and J. C. Frost.

Branch 5—Southeast corner of 95th street and Amsterdam avenue. Charles F. Merkel and Emil Meyer.

125th street and St. Nicholas avenue. Andrew De Milt and A. L. Wolfson.

Branch 7—Northwest corner of 166th street and Third avenue. Bert Kirkman and I. Phillips.

Northwest corner of 113th street and Third avenue. Andrew Demitt and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Branch 8—Southeast corner of Longwood and Prospect avenues. Phillip Eastein, chairman; H. D. Smith and John J. Flanagan.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of 4th street and Avenue D. Nathan Stupnickier, Miss Tedaner.

Platform—Southwest corner of Market and Madison streets. P. Loughery, William Karlin, Harris.

Platform—Southeast corner of Jefferson and Monroe streets. Samuel Epstein, Max Myself, Gold.

Truck—Southeast corner of Henry and Montgomery streets. Max Dettz, Weisenberg.

Truck—Southeast corner of Rutgers and Madison streets. Harris, Harris, Max Myself.

Branch 4—Northwest corner of 15th street and Eighth avenue. Bert Kirkman and Thomas O'Shaughnessy.

Branch 5—Northeast corner of 143th street and Amsterdam avenue. T. Byard Collins and J. C. Frost.

Branch 6—Northeast corner of 73rd street and First avenue. William Diehrich and Emil Meyer.

Branch 8—Ratification meeting in Jackson's Casino, Bronx. Gustave A. Strebel, candidate for lieutenant governor; Joshua Wanhope, Rose Pastor Stokes, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Victor Buh, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon and Louis A. Baum.

NOON MEETINGS. All Starting at 12 m. TODAY.

Branch 1—Bandstand in Battery Park. William Karlin and Henry T. Jones.

Branch 4—Southeast corner of 37th street and Eleventh avenue. Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Branch 8—Northwest corner of 149th street and Third avenue. Marion Laing and J. C. Frost.

Branch 8—Southeast corner of Longwood and Prospect avenues. Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

BROOKLYN. TONIGHT.

4th A. D.—South 5th and Havemeyer streets. J. Chant Lipos and B. C. Hammond.

21st A. D.—Manhattan avenue and Stagg street. W. W. Passage and J. A. Behringer.

21st A. D.—Graham avenue and Varet street. N. Asbel, Stupniker and D. Oshinsky.

22d A. D.—Branch 4—Sutter and Alabama avenues. Charles L. Furman.

23d A. D.—Branch 2—Stone avenue and Pacific street. H. Montalbo and Sam Ferro.

Columbia avenue and 23 d street. Joseph Shapiro and L. J. Santamarie. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Lehigh avenue and 5th street. Frank Piel and Ed Moore.

German town and Indiana streets. R. Nicholson and M. Wait.

Front and Diamond streets. I. Satin and Charles Sehl.

East Columbia street and Girard avenue. Philip Hemmester and Horace Reis.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Lancaster avenue and 42d street. J. J. Miller and Ed Moore.

German town and Manhattan streets. Charles Taylor and L. J. Santamarie.

German town street and Lehigh avenue. Joseph Domes and Charles Sehl.

Columbia avenue and 4th street. Wm. Nagel and Simon Knebel.

Frankford and Cambria streets. R. Nicholson and John P. Clark.

Front and Dauphin streets. James McDermott and C. W. Irvin.

HALL MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Clinton Hall.

Tonight—Meyer London, B. Vladdeck, Jacob Panken, B. Weinstein, and Leonora O'Reilly.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Meeting of Branch 4.

Branch 4 will hold its monthly meeting tonight at Turn Hall, 305 West 54th street, at 8:30 o'clock.

The organizer has made arrangements for two big ratification meetings, one to be held at Abington Square Park, on Thursday evening, October 27, with Gustave Strebel, candidate for lieutenant governor; Professor George R. Kirkpatrick, and Gerald Fitzgibbon, as the principal speakers, and another at Bloomingdale Turn Hall, 54th street and Eighth avenue, on Sunday afternoon, November 6, with Charles Edward Russell, candidate for governor; Mrs. Bertha Frazer, candidate for secretary of state; John J. Flanagan, candidate for Congress, and others as speakers.

Comrades, it's now up to you to make these meetings a success, so get around tonight, and hear of the scheme the agitation committee has planned for reaching every voter on the West Side. If all the members do their share, it is but very little work for each one. Our membership at present is eighty-one against forty-seven at the amalgamation last June, a gain of almost 100 per cent through the efforts of a few hustlers.

MAX S. HITZ, Organizer.

Meeting of Branch 9.

The postponed meeting of last week will be held this evening. As there is a great deal of work to be done, every member is urged to be present and assist in every way possible.

Branch Ratification Meeting.

The first Bronx ratification meeting of the present campaign was a genuine eye-opener, and preparations are now being made to fire the second shot, which will naturally result in an additional number of eyes sighting truth for the first time.

Jackson's Casino, corner of Westchester and Forest avenues (get off at Jackson avenue subway station), is a large place and willing hearts and helping hands have already undertaken the task of filling the hall on the evening of Wednesday, October 26, as never before in its history. It goes without saying that many unacquainted with Socialism folk will be present, and strenuous efforts will be put forth to get them into closer touch with the movement. Nothing that the mind of the Bronx organizer can conceive of will be left undone to make this occasion a memorable as well as inspiring one. The speakers will be: Gustave A. Strebel, candidate for lieutenant governor; Joshua Wanhope, Bronx candidate for Congress; Rose Pastor Stokes, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Louis A. Baum, Victor Buh, and Gerald Fitzgibbon.

The Carl Sahn Club will enliven the proceedings with Socialist songs and the Socialist band will dispense music. Admission free.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES.

Tonight at the Rand School of Social Science, 113 East 19th street, George R. Kirkpatrick will give the fourth of his series of twelve lectures in "Introduction to Socialism." The special subject will be "Social Mechanics: Institutions as Means of Social Achievement and Also as Class Weapons." The lecture will begin at 8:15 sharp. Registration for the course (nine lectures remaining), for party members, \$1.50; for others, \$2.50; single admission, 25 cents.

Tomorrow Benjamin C. Gruenberg will lecture on "Organic Evolution" and Dr. Harry Neuman on "English Literature."

LOCAL NORTFIELD, ATTENTION:

A special business meeting of Local Northfield will be held this evening at Standard Hall, Port Richmond. Take Elizabethport ferry car to Granite avenue.

A full attendance is desired, as there is important business to be transacted.

RIDGEWOOD. TONIGHT.

Fairview avenue and Linden street. John V. Sorck, Lieburg, Morstadt and Krueger.

in connection with the campaign that is now upon us.

All campaign lists and money collected on same must be turned in at this meeting. Make a special effort to collect as much as possible, so that the campaign shall leave us with no debts.

HERMAN F. FEUERSTEIN, Organizer, 651 Henderson avenue, West New Brighton, N. Y.

BROOKLYN. 11th A. D., Branch 17.

The 11th A. D., Branch 17, meets tonight at 493 Lexington avenue.

Organizers' Notice: Organizers or Comrades in charge of the various assembly districts are requested to call at the organizer's office, 949 Willoughby avenue, for the city records containing the names of registered voters for the coming election.

E. LINDGREN, Organizer.

MINUTES OF LOCAL KINGS CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Local Kings County central committee met October 22 with Comrade Hopkins in the chair. Two new delegates were seated from 8th A. D., Branch 2. Communications were received from G. Saunders, 1866 Pacific street, Brooklyn, enclosing a copy of song composed by him, with the suggestion that it be used for propaganda purposes. The communication was ordered filed. From Butchers' Union No. 211 an invitation was received to their vaudeville and ball on November 27 at the Labor Lyceum. The invitation was accepted.

The recommendation of the executive committee to instruct the delegates to the state committee to have the state committee instruct the national committee to demand an investigation into the Barnes and Morgan squabble was concurred in.

Comrade Atkinson, president of the Workmen's Publishing Association, was granted the floor. He briefly reviewed the condition of the Call, which he considered a very good one under the circumstances. However, a few pressing loans have to be made and at the last meeting of the board committees were elected to devise ways and means to meet them. He recommended that the central committee arrange a fair in the Labor Lyceum some time in April. On motion the central committee accepted the plan of running a fair for the benefit of the Call.

The 6th Assembly district refused to distribute their allotment of leaflets, claiming that same were unfit. A motion to request them to do so was lost. The executive committee was instructed to bring in recommendations in regard to the passing upon and ordering of literature.

The organizer was instructed to turn over to Local Queens the list circulated by them and money turned over to him by a Comrade formerly of the 15th A. D., Branch 2, but now of Local Queens. On motion Comrade Weiss was allowed \$1 for work performed during noonday meetings. The lecture committee reported Hart's Hall will be open October 30, with Comrade Gustave Strebel as speaker.

The state committee reported bright prospects upstate. One million pieces of literature have been distributed. On motion the floor was granted Comrade Fruchter, who urged the committee to take up the transit problem for agitation purposes. The organizer was instructed to communicate with the organizers of New York, Bronx and Queens and with Comrade Russell for the purpose of forming a conference to take up the transit problem.

The following resolution was also adopted: That Local Kings central committee request the editor of the Call to give publicity to the transit problem, giving the people of this city some information on the intended subway steel.

Thirty-four applications and four transfers were received and admitted. The financial report was as follows: Income, \$597.98; expenses, \$323.66; on hand, \$184.32. The treasurer reported \$7.15 on hand.

GEORGE H. LEWIS, Recording Secretary.

NEW JERSEY, ATTENTION:

Attention, Socialists of New Jersey, Don't fail to register today, Tuesday, October 25. This is the last day for registration, and if you don't register you can't vote in the coming election.

NEWARK, N. J.

Comrades of Newark, are you registered? Remember, Tuesday, October 25, is the last day for registration. Don't fail in this duty. Nothing encourages the movement more than a growing vote.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

The following are the nominations made by the Socialist party of Westchester county: For justice of the Supreme Court, 8th Judicial district, Alexander Irvine, of Putnam county; for representative in Congress, Alfred I. Dixon, of New Rochelle; for state senator, William A. Hallenbeck, of Portchester; for county clerk, Hayden Carruth, of Tarrytown; for register or deeds, Louis Uffner, of New Rochelle; for superintendent of the poor, Percy R. Irvine, of Portchester; for coroner, Joseph Sokol, of Elmsford; for district attorney, Leon A. Malkiel, of Yonkers; for members of assembly, 1st district, Emil Keppel, of Yonkers; 2d district, John Haggerty, of Mt. Vernon; 3d district, Oliver E. Carruth, of Tarrytown; 4th district, John Peterson, of Portchester.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The second lecture of Local Hartford's People's University course of popular lectures on Social Science will be given this evening at the Socialist Party Hall, 235 Asylum street, by Edward Poritt, lecturer at Harvard and other universities. Mr. Poritt's courses is on "Forty-two Years of Labor Politics in England. From 1865 to 1910," and the following is a synopsis of the lecture he will deliver tonight: 1855-1896. The era of the wider parliamentary suffrage and the cul-

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an Insertion in The Call, the most cheaply read daily paper.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE Long Island.

Biedenkapp Bros. Real Estate Brokers and Builders. 14 Washington St., Jamaica 2, L. I. Have now for sale or to let very neat 3 and 6 room cottages. Is willing to meet workmen's financial conditions.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

MADISON AVE. 1864, near 108th-8 large, light rooms, bath; improvements: \$23. Inquire Janitor.

33d AVE. 2136, near 115th St.—Six large, light rooms, \$15; concessions. Janitor.

107th ST., 228 E.—4 extra large, light rooms; every improvement; quiet home; rent \$12.

121st ST., 228 E.—4 large, light rooms; hot water supply; \$20. Janitor.

107th ST., 228 E.—4 and 5 all light rooms, with all modern improvements, rent \$14 to \$16.

107th ST., 179 E.—5 rooms and bath, hot water; corner house; \$20.

121st ST., 149 E.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; single flat; \$22. Janitor.

127th ST., 220 E.—4 all light rooms; bath; low rent; time allowed; quiet house.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

LENOX AVE., 342 (near 126th St. subway)—3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; rent \$12.

40TH ST., 321 W.—Large, light, cheerful, comfortable 3-4 room apartments; \$12-\$15.

107th ST., 179 E.—7 light rooms; open plan; hot water; \$20.

107th ST., 179 E.—4 rooms, boilers, ranges; near Central Park; rent \$11.50-\$15.50.

114TH ST., 506 W.—Six large rooms, bath, steam, hot water; near Monmouth Park; \$22.

101st ST., 515 W.—3 and 4 rooms; all improvements; new; unusual chance. Janitor.

101st ST., 515 W.—Five sunny, all outside rooms; all improvements; \$24-\$26.

117th ST., 507 W.—Beautiful apartments; 4 outside rooms; improvements; sacrificed; \$12 to \$16.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

CANTONVILLE AVE., 750—4-5 large rooms; all improvements; rent, \$18 to \$23.

LONGWOOD AVE., 1001—Four large, light rooms; near Prospect Park; rent \$12.

150TH ST., 533 E.—Near Mt. Ararat Ave.—Five large, light, newly decorated rooms; bath; few minutes to city and subway.

182D ST., 506 E.—Near L. station—Six rooms, bath; improvements; \$21; two weeks free.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET Manhattan.

FIFTH AVE., 1420—3 or 3 rooms for small family; 1st floor; reasonable. Inquire dentist.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET Manhattan.

42D ST., 320-322A W.—Rooms, \$1.50, \$2.50; large, \$3.50, \$4; parlor, reasonable.

50TH ST., 220 E.—Nicely furnished front rooms, suitable for 2 or homekeeping.

101ST ST., 67 W.—Light room and bath; private family; 1 flat; \$2.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET Bronx.

171ST ST., 401 E. (Bronx)—Light room, ground floor; in a family of 7; Sunday until 11. Hard.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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

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

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

A convention of various negro associations, recently held at Chickasha, Okla., has endorsed the platform of the Socialist party and has advised all the colored people of Oklahoma to vote the Socialist ticket.

This action of the negroes of Oklahoma is destined to be recognized as of epoch-making importance in the history of the American negroes as well as in the history of American Socialism.

By this action the negroes of Oklahoma are blazing a pathway to true freedom for their entire race in this country. By this action the negroes of Oklahoma have proclaimed to the world their loss of confidence in the Republican party, and their determination to break away from the traditions of the past and to look forward with confidence toward a future in which they themselves shall be the masters of their own destinies.

Oklahoma have freed themselves of the shackles that bound them to the days of their slavery and of their pseudo-emancipation at the hands of their "friends," the capitalists of the North, and have joined the international army of the enlightened workers of the world in order to achieve perfect freedom through their own exertions.

For the problem of the negro in America is essentially a part of the great labor problem. The negro is despised and robbed of his rights for the reason that, taken as a whole, he belongs to the most exploited section of the working class. The negro has to bear not only the burden of wage labor, but also the burden that he has inherited from the days of slavery. His present is weighted down by his past. And the action of the negroes of Oklahoma is an emphatic expression of their resolve to help themselves in the present by joining the ranks of those who in working for the present never forget the future.

This action of the negroes of Oklahoma cannot be regarded as due to momentary impulse. On the contrary, all the circumstances point to its having been taken after mature and full consideration. The demand of the convention that the representation of Oklahoma in the House of Representatives shall be reduced if the grandfather amendment is declared constitutional by the courts shows that the Oklahoma negroes are well aware of their rights and are determined to punish those who have deprived them of these rights.

The same determination is manifested by their demand that disfranchised negroes shall be relieved of the poll tax obligation, although this demand might very well have been made more sweeping. Disfranchised negroes, robbed of their rights under the Constitution, have every right to refuse the payment of all taxes, local, state, or national, according to the good old English and American principle that there should be no taxation without representation.

But that this action was well considered is proved above all by the adoption of a resolution favoring universal woman suffrage. This shows that the Oklahoma negroes have placed themselves definitely in the front ranks of those who are fighting for universal human equality, without regard to sex or color. A class of citizens occupying this advanced position merely takes the last step when it joins the Socialist movement.

But the action of the Oklahoma negroes is also of the greatest significance to the Socialist movement of this country. It is a principle universally acknowledged by Socialists that although Socialism is primarily the movement of the working class for the overthrow of capitalist rule, it nevertheless must rush to the assistance of every oppressed class or race or nationality. The working class cannot achieve its ultimate grand aim of freeing itself from exploitation unless it frees all other elements of the community from exploitation. It cannot put an end to its own oppression unless it puts an end to all forms of oppression.

It is by always acting upon this principle that the Socialist party of Germany, for example, has become the most powerful party in the empire. It is by acting upon this principle that the Socialist party of Oklahoma has gained the adherence of the negroes of that state. And it is only by always acting upon this principle in every state of the Union that the Socialist party of America will become the powerful political factor which it ought to be in view of the stupendous industrial development of this country.

Our party must stand everywhere on the side of the weak and oppressed, even if this course should bring upon us temporary reverses. Ultimate victory can be achieved in no other way.

A MEETING FOR WORKINGMEN.

Comrade Cassidy, Organizer of Local New York, informs us that arrangements are being made for a mass meeting on the night before election at the Harlem River Casino, on 127th street and Second avenue.

The place is well chosen. It is in the heart of an immense working class territory—Harlem and the Bronx. Our candidate for governor, Charles Edward Russell, will be one of the speakers. Our revered veteran, Lucien Sanial, will act as chairman. He knows how to communicate the fire of his dauntless spirit to his hearers. Other old fighters in the cause of universal emancipation will be there. The meeting should be made a rousing success.

Above all, our Comrades should make every effort to fill the large hall with working men—and women, too—who are not yet Socialists. In the present temper of the public mind the task should not be a difficult one. Induce your shopmates and your fellow unionists to come and listen to the gospel of emancipation from wage slavery!

The Harlem River Casino was recently packed to the doors by German workingmen who came to greet our Comrade Karl Liebknecht. That was a truly inspiring meeting. The note of proletarian Socialism rang out clear, confident, and defiant. Every phrase, every word was expressive of the joy of battle in a great cause. A meeting of English-speaking workingmen in the same hall can be made no less encouraging, no less inspiring.

But above all, induce your non-Socialist friends to come along!

The work of driving Tammany scoundrels out of the 9th Congressional district should not be left to "committees of one." This work can be efficiently performed only by the Socialist party organization of the city and state.

BARBAROUS AMERICA—THE DOCTRINE OF ASSUMED RISK.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

We have spoken of the Doctrine of Contributory Negligence and the Doctrine of Fellow Servant.

It would seem that the law should be completely satisfied, no matter how malignant, by having the aid of two such handmaids.

But not at all. The law has still another card up its sleeve.

When the Doctrine of Contributory Negligence fails to do the victim of an injury out of justice, the law hands out the Doctrine of Fellow Servant.

And if neither of these doctrines does the trick, the law pulls out of its sleeve the Doctrine of Assumed Risk.

And this doctrine of Assumed Risk is a stunner, who has been expressed in all her naked beauty by William A. Hard.

"About ten years ago," says Hard, "the Boston and Maine railroad was sued by an employe named Victor Leazott."

"Victor Leazott had been injured in an accident due entirely to a defective brake rod. Victor Leazott was not at all to blame. The whole blame lay on the brake rod.

"The company had not inspected that brake rod. It had not performed the obvious duties necessary in order to prevent the accident. Its negligence in that respect was admitted.

"But the brake rod was affixed to a car which did not belong to the Boston and Maine. It belonged to another company. It was a 'foreign' car. And the Boston and Maine was in the habit of never inspecting the brake rods on 'foreign' cars. Its negligence was clear, but it was habitual. Leazott had overlooked that point.

"When Leazott's case got to the law term of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, his error was made clear. The Supreme Court of New Hampshire held that he had no claim against the Boston and Maine.

"An employe," said the court, "assumes the risk arising from all the ordinary dangers of his employment and this includes the risk arising from the negligent performance of the employer's duties, if the employe knows of this danger."

"In other words, if the employe is habitually careless and if this fact is known to the employe, the burden of the accident resulting from that carelessness must be borne by the employe. This is the Doctrine of Assumed Risk.

"What remedy is open to the employe? It is one of the ideals of the law that there is no wrong without a remedy. 'Nulla in juri sine remedio.'"

And what, in a case like Victor Leazott's is the remedy of the employe? It is this: He can insist upon a change in the accustomed method of conducting the business in which he is employed.

"This remedy was clearly outlined in a recent decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine. A man named Gillin, a brakeman, had been injured because the space between a certain rail and a certain guard rail on the railway on which he worked had not been properly 'blocked' or

filled up. There was a cavity left between the two rails, and because of this cavity Gillin had been injured.

"The negligence of the railway was admitted. The cavity between the rail and the guard rail was dangerous. It was a pit of death for the feet of all employes. The point was not disputed.

"But," said the court, "if a brakeman, under such circumstances, continues to work without requiring the frogs and guard rails to be filled or blocked, he must be held to have waived the right and to have assumed the risk of injury from stepping into them."

"Gillin was at liberty to go out and President of the railway and told him to block and fill those frogs and guard rails. He ought to have required it. He ought to have insisted on it.

"And if the president consigned him to the world to come and meanwhile struck his name from the payroll, what matter?"

"Gillin was at liberty to go out and start a bank or float a trust. If he continued to be a brakeman, he assumed all the risks arising from his employer's known and habitual carelessness. And if he was injured he had no claim to compensation."

"Now that happened in New Hampshire, but the same law applies elsewhere, in Illinois, for instance.

"On the 18th of February, 1910," says William Hard, "John Zolnowski, in company with a fellow workman named Behrens, was relieving a big open-hearth furnace in the plant of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago.

"The vast interior of the furnace was dark, and the men were guided to their gloomy task by the indistinct flare of a torch.

"Suddenly, without warning, without conscious fault on the part of the company, a column of inflammable gas, released by some hand never yet discovered and for some purpose never yet understood, was shot into the steep-sided cavity in which the men were wielding their crowbars and hammers.

"Escape was impossible. The column of gas rushed at the torch and exploded into flame. In an instant a long, thick finger of fire was playing on the bodies of the men. Behrens was at once burned to death. Zolnowski, more—or less—fortunate, was hideously disfigured and permanently disabled.

"What does the law say to Zolnowski? It says to him that he is an admirable example of the Doctrine of Assumed Risk. It says to him that he was not in any way to blame for the accident, still, neither was his employer in any way to blame for it. It says to him that the accident was unforeseen, practically unpreventable practically inevitable.

"And it says to him that therefore he must bear the whole burden of it. He assumed the risk of such accidents when, because he needed food and clothing, he took a job in the steel industry in South Chicago. He has nothing coming to him."

Well? Well, that's the law!

THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The Berlin Vorwarts offers some pertinent comments on the aims and objects of the leaders of the Portuguese revolution as expressed in their official program.

"1. All existing treaties and obligations are recognized. Particular stress is laid upon the alliance with England.

"2. Decentralization. Great powers are to be given for the autonomy of provinces and cities.

"3. Economy. The wasteful expenditures under the two last kings are to be materially lessened, the existing nepotism and corruption to be abolished.

"4. Colonies. The Republicans admit the existence of great misrule, almost bordering on slavery, in the African colonies. A special commission is to be sent there in order to reorganize the administration. The first reformatory step will be the treatment of the aborigines as human beings.

"5. Separation of church and state. The religious orders are to be abolished. 'Free trade.'

This is altogether a liberal bourgeois program. The political leaning upon England is plainly in the interest of the republic. The inauguration of self-government is needed in order to rouse the forces dormant among the people. Economy in administration of the state and the fight against nepotism are obviously unavoidable tasks. The conditions in Portugal's African colonies are downright awful. Thoroughgoing reforms are imperative for humanity's sake. The separation of church and state is plainly one of the first necessities growing out of the revolution. Free trade is in the interest of that element of the bourgeoisie possessing at present the greatest economic influence, namely, the merchant class.

But on the other hand, we see in that program not a trace of social understanding. The most pressing needs of the working people are passed over in silence.

Portugal is a country with but little industrial development. Economic life centers in its agriculture. But as a result of the existing agrarian order agriculture languishes. The largest part of the soil is in the hands of the nobility and the monkish orders. Hence the peasants are mostly tenants on half share. They till the soil and are obliged to hand over a part of its product to the soil's owners. They succumb under the burden of taxation and the onerous terms of their tenancy. The monks and the nobles fatten on the sweat of the peasants while the latter live in abject misery. Hence progress in modern agricultural production is well nigh impossible. It is for this reason that agrarian reform is the first condition for any social and economic improvement. Yet the new government seems to have nothing to say as to that question so vital to the Portuguese people.

Nor do we find in the program a single word about the labor problem. The Portuguese proletariat has not as yet the recognized right of coalition and organization, the first conditions of its advancement.

There exist beginnings of an industrial development, and the conflicts be-

tween capital and labor are multiplying. Therefore one of the proletariat's first demands must be the essential right of organization. Protective labor legislation also becomes a pressing question in Portugal.

But the laboring people must also press its interests on the political field; it must demand universal, equal and secret suffrage, since the existing electoral laws safeguard the interests of the bourgeoisie, but not those of the laboring masses. On that question also the program has not one word to say.

All this shows that the Republicans who have smashed the old regime by means of a military uprising care not the least thought to the safeguarding of the interests of the working masses.

It follows inevitably that Portugal's proletarians must see to it that the fruits of the revolution are not exclusively harvested by the bourgeoisie. The working class should not and will not permit the revolution to mean only the supplanting of a clerical and aristocratic combination by the bourgeois clique. There are in Portugal already the beginnings of a Socialist movement. The moment is favorable for bringing the interests of the proletariat effectively to the front. The soil is prepared. Let the work on it proceed.

QUIPS

By P. RUSSELL.

A reformer is the pig on the outside of the circle which is monopolizing the trough. He's mad because the others put their feet in it.

The man who invented the matrix method of stereotyping, without which the modern newspaper could scarcely be produced, has just died in poverty. It is not necessary to worry about what the reward of the inventor will be under Socialism. It is sufficient to know what happens to him under capitalism.

Among the fall season's comic classics will be the publication of the speech of T. Roosevelt—the man who called Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone undesirable citizens; the man who declared the average city mechanic, is not in the same class with the western cowboy; the man who made the government printing office an open shop; the man who, as governor, sent the state militia to crush the Croton Dam workers—denouncing Candidate Dix as an enemy of labor!

The problem of what we shall do to introduce some decency into the lives of the rich is becoming a serious one. Within the last week divorce cases have been chronicled in which the wife of a wealthy manufacturer told how he stuck pins into her arms till she screamed with pain. A husband with a wife of the very highest social standing told how she habitually hurled vile and profane language at him. Another wife told how her husband enjoyed himself giving his children champagne till they were helplessly drunk, and the case of a rich young man who beat young girls with whips is well known. Perhaps we ought to get out an injunction against our upper classes.

Letters to the Editor

THE CARNEGIE HALL MEETING.

Editor of The Call:

Anent the Carnegie Hall meeting, may I suggest to P. Schaffer, that the high prices of which he complains were paid chiefly by non-Socialists who were quite willing to give 50 cents for a chance to attend, and then to put money in the collection box besides; and that they then provided funds for the hiring of other halls and the printing of literature for free distribution. If the holding of this meeting had precluded the holding of other meetings with free admission, there would be good ground for complaint. But just the opposite was the case. If Branch I had devoted all its energies to this work, and neglected other work, there would be ground for complaint. But such was not the case. While arranging this meeting for the double purpose of making propaganda and swelling the campaign fund, the members of the Branch have also worked hard holding six meetings in their own district, and many of them addressing meetings and doing committee work in other districts besides.

ALGERNON LEE.

New York, Oct. 21, 1910.

II.

Editor of The Call:

I notice a complaining letter in this morning's issue about the Russell meeting in Carnegie Hall last Saturday evening. The writer didn't like it because the prices charged were so high that most of the Comrades went up into the balconies and galleries. He didn't think that sort of a meeting got to the working class, and so on, and so forth, the regular plaint of those who seem to have a kind of snobbery all of their own, who think that "working class people" is a term to be applied only to those who get \$15 a week and less.

The Comrade might just as well complain about the meeting which Comrade Russell addressed earlier in the evening. It was away up in Yonkers beyond the reach of most of the proletariat in New York. But it was meant for the people in Yonkers. New Yorkers were welcome there, of course, if they chose to come, but it was meant for the people in Yonkers. No occasion to get huffy about that. Also the meeting in Carnegie Hall was meant, I should say, for the better-paid proletariat, those who are salaried people, who are working class people inasmuch as all they have to get by selling their services. It was as much a special mission to them as a mission to which the speeches were all in Finnish would be a mission for the Finns. They were willing to pay higher prices, higher prices had to be asked, because the cost of the hall was high. So there you are. Has anybody that wanted to hear Russell in New York city been unable to do so on account of the high prices charged for admission to his meetings?

Behave yourself. Be reasonable, or at any rate be as reasonable as you can. And listen: The vote of a man that gets \$10,000 a year is just as good as the vote of a man that gets \$10 a week. And when he discovers that he is a Socialist he makes as many converts. And it is a whole lot easier to make a man working for a salary of \$10,000 a year discover that he is a Socialist, than it is to do the same thing for a man getting \$10 a week. See it quicker. Does more for the cause, as a rule. And the ten-dollar-a-week man listens to him a good deal more readily than to another ten-dollar-a-week man. The less wages a man gets the more of a snob he is, the more pernickety he is about clothes. As a rule.

Good Lord! Isn't there enough to do without knocking all the time?

EUGENE WOOD.

Northport, L. I., Oct. 21, 1910.

III.

Editor of The Call:

In the interests of Justice I must confess that at least one of the two kicks registered in the column of "Letters to the Editor" of The Call of this date, was entirely undeserved, namely, Kick No. 2.

Although I am entirely in accord with the spirit and content of Comrade Schaffer's letter yet I remember that in one of the recent editorials of "The Call" the writer expressed the hope that more large hall meetings should be held in the workingmen's districts, so the blame was misplaced.

Certain Comrades have a special taste for aristocratic displays; other Comrades are eager to win the approval of the class which is and cannot be otherwise than hostile to the mission of the proletariat as represented by the Socialist party.

For mercy's sake let us try to preserve the simplicity which has always characterized our party. Ours is a proletarian movement. Of course we do not mean that we should regard those who are well-to-do if their earnestness leads them into the Socialist fold, but those of them who are really earnest will succeed in getting rid of their inborn distrust of the real workers. Comrade Hunter did it; Comrade Stokes did it; why should not others?

If some Comrades have a weakness for the upper four hundred, let them act on their own hook. Ours is not an aristocratic party.

As one of the oldest Comrades, I am competent to say that certain displays of extravagance in the methods of the campaign of 1908 have certainly estranged tens of thousands of Comrades, whom displays of luxury have repelled from the movement; thousands of German and Polish workingmen were repelled on account of our foolish imitation of capitalist displays, such as banquets given in luxurious quarters, accompanied by full dress suits and diamond studs, which provoked such sneers from capitalist sheets that really work more injury to our cause than would the accusation of being utterly unwashed.

The only display that should be permissible in our ranks, which would draw as a magnet, is the display of such genuine jewels as our late lamented Comrade Benjamin Hanford; give us more of them!

N. HENDIN.

New York, October 21, 1910.

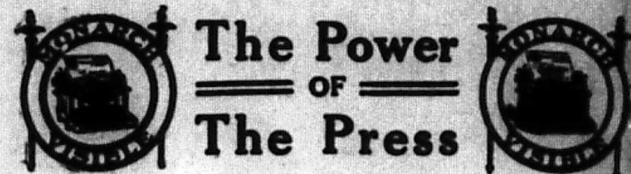
BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE WIFE OF COLONEL HUGHES, by Hubert Wales. New York, the Stuyvesant Press. \$1.50.

SOCIAL JUSTICE: A MESSAGE TO SUFFERING HUMANITY, by Percy Vivian Jones. New York, Cochrane Publishing Company. \$1.50.

Mrs. Robinson—I could have married Brown or Jones if I'd wanted to, and lots of other men I refused got rich, while you are still as poor as a church mouse.

Robinson—Of course, I've been supporting you all these years—they haven't—Boston Transcript.



No one will deny the tremendous power the press of this country wields. It practically holds the minds of the people in its clutch and has almost full sway in everything it touches.

This press of the Capitalist Class is the greatest enemy of the Working Class and the Socialist Movement. These papers poison the minds of the workers against the interests of the class they belong to. The workers are made to be their own enemies.

The Socialists are lied about. This makes it hard for them to reach the workers, for they are prejudiced beforehand and are not ready to receive the message of Socialism with open minds.

In order to counteract the evil effect of the Capitalist newspapers it is absolutely necessary for the workers of the land to build up their own press. Newspapers must be built up that will voice the side of labor. You workers can't expect this from the Capitalists. You must do it yourselves.

The Call is recognized as a paper of the workers. The laboring people support it. You workers should see to it that The Call becomes as great or, better still, a greater power than the Capitalist sheets. The best way to do that is to build up The Call's circulation.

Get us new readers. Get us many of them, and then you will be sure that labor will not be misrepresented in the things it does.

Bear in mind that we are holding a great contest for a \$100 Monarch Typewriter. Get into it today. Get us subscriptions and you may come out the winner.

Let us hear from you as soon as possible. The Call needs you and you need The Call.

	Sunday Issue Only	Weekday Issue Only	Sunday and Weekday Issues
For One Year	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.50
For Six Months	1.00	1.50	2.50
For Three Months	.50	1.00	1.50
For One Month	.20	.40	.50

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.

CONTEST DEPARTMENT.

New York Call, 409 Pearl Street, New York City.

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

Name

Address

Town

Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

IMPRESSION.

By W. R. Van Treack.

The grasses glisten where the showers fell. The wind in gusts is passing through the leaves. Of oak and elm, and rustling as he goes, He sweeps the raindrops from the weathered eaves. That, low-browed, make the aged farmhouse look Like some old woman, leaning on her crook.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST OPIUM.

In consequence of reports sent in by the inspectors, an edict has been issued by the Chinese government commanding the censorate to investigate the charges against the viceroys and governors of several provinces. These charges are to the effect that while suppressing the traffic in and the cultivation of opium, they have been guilty of carelessness in allowing the smoking of the drug. Those to whom these charges can be brought home are to be severely punished.—London Labor Leader.

CURT FOR PESSIMISM.

Mark Twain hated a gloomy man. Once, at a banquet, a gloomy man sat opposite him. This man would not smile at the most amusing jokes.

"What's the matter with you?" cried Mark Twain. "These stories are all good. Why don't you laugh?"

"Ah, sir," said the gloomy man, "how can I laugh when I remember that every time I breathe a soul passes into the great beyond?"

"Good gracious," said the humorist, "did you ever try clothes?"—St. Louis Mirror.

THE DELICATE WAY.

"Is that you, Frank?" asked the Tipping, in a nervous voice, as he heard someone moving about in the darkness.

"It is," replied Mr. Tipping. "You gave me a shock. I thought first there was a man in the house."—Queensland.

THE RULING PASSION.

Banker (to new tutor)—Always be kind that in my children I am intruding to you my most precious possession: give them your best. And what is the lowest price?—Magazine.

After discovering that Mr. Ross was the person with whom he had shaken hands, a Pennsylvania man nearly died of heart disease. The cause of mortality was the professional's peculiar reply.—Washington Herald.

"Didn't it almost break your heart to have to divorce your husband?" "Oh, no. We had agreed upon the alimony beforehand."—Chicago Herald.

Dr. Cook has told a reporter of the New York World that he is in London. Apparently the reporter believes him.—Boston Journal.

Mrs. Chatterton—"I wonder what man was created before women?" Chatterton—"No, the woman was created first to take care of the man."—Chicago News.