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The Call

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400 FRANK STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

CHRYSTIE 2000 BUREAU.

No. 299.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1910.

Price, Two Cents.

# TAILORS LURED HERE AND ENSLAVED

## Lithuanian Held in Klee Tailoring Co.'s Shop Appeals for Aid.

### DEMAND HABEAS CORPUS

#### United Garment Workers Take Up Fight for Liberation of Men Held in Peonage.

## TAILORS IN PEONAGE IN MANHATTAN

Dear Friend: I want to notify you that I am in great distress. I was advertised in Baltimore papers that many tailors were wanted in New York. We answered the "ad" and side of us came to New York. After our arrival we found out that there was a strike on, but we could not get out of the place. We want some help. We are union men and we do not want to scab. We request you to aid us to help us in getting out of this place. Help us, friend. Request all unions that they should aid us in regaining our liberty as we do not wish to be scab. We are all Lithuanians. For all the workers. (Signed) JONAS BICKAUCKAS.

Dear Friend Anton Krivicki: I, Jonas Bickauckas, am in slavery, being unwillingly locked in and kept in this place, Klee Tailoring Company, 19 East 4th street, New York city. (Signed) JONAS BICKAUCKAS.

Peonage exists right here in the heart of New York city, if the charge of Jonas Bickauckas, a Lithuanian tailor, whose appeals for assistance appear at the head of this story, is true. Lured here from Baltimore with eight fellow-workers by clever ads. in the Baltimore papers, Bickauckas, writing to Anton Krivicki, of 116 20th 4th street, Brooklyn, charges that he is held against his will in the shop of the Klee Tailoring Company, at 19 East 4th street, Manhattan. Eight other Lithuanian tailors, who accompanied, are also confined in the same shop, Bickauckas states in his appeal to his friend for help.

Attorney Jacob Panken will make application in the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain the release of Bickauckas and his fellow-workers.

If the charge of the eight workers are proved true Attorney Panken will once begin proceedings to try to send the members of the Klee Tailoring Company to state's prison.

Organizer Joseph Augustus, of the Lithuanian Tailors' Union, to whom the appeal from Bickauckas was given, has taken up the case and will lead it to the end.

Augustus visited the headquarters of the United Garment Workers shortly after he received Bickauckas' appeal, and held the case before the international officers of the union, who promised to back the fight.

Union Takes Up Fight. A special meeting of the Lithuanian Tailors' Union was held last night, at which it was decided, after Bickauckas' appeal had been heard and discussed, to appeal to all the garment workers' unions to contribute financially so that the fight to free these men from peonage may be carried to a successful conclusion.

It was the general opinion of the members of the union that the case should not be dropped until those responsible for enslavement of Bickauckas and his eight fellow-workers are driven from the limit of the law.

Members of the Klee Tailoring Company struck on October 12 for recognition of the union, shorter hours and higher wages. The entire shop numbered 150 men and women, and the shop was completely paralyzed by the strike.

There has been no break in the ranks of the strikers. The concern found it impossible to get competent help in this city, and began advertising outside of the city for help.

How many other workers are confined in the shop of the Klee Tailoring Company it is impossible to state.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## CANDIDATE SAYS ITS A POLITICAL PLOT

Paul Borchard, the Republican and Independence League candidate for Assembly from the 13th Assembly district, who is charged by Inspector Hugh Masterson, of the Health Department with selling cocaine, was held yesterday in \$1,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Krotel in the West Side Police Court. At the time of his arrest and in court yesterday, Borchard insisted that the stuff he sold was not cocaine. "A woman asked for cocaine," he testified, "but I refused to sell her any. Then she said, 'Well, give me any old powder,' and I sold her another powder. It was stovaine."

## TWO FOUND GUILTY OF WHITE SLAVERY

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 25.—The first convictions under the new White Slave law of June 25, 1910, were secured in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh this evening when Frank Williams, a young man about town, and Anna Hull, former keeper of a disorderly house, were found guilty after a few minutes deliberation by the jury. Judge James S. Young at once sentenced them each to two and a half years in prison, Williams to serve his time in Leavenworth and the Hull woman at Riverside penitentiary. The case attracted a great deal of attention because of its being the first under the law. Williams was proven to have made a habit of frequenting picnic grounds in the Ohio river valley during the summer season and ingratiating himself into the good graces of rustic girls from the rural districts, finally luring them to the White Way of Pittsburgh with his tales of gay city life. The Hull woman received the girls brought by Williams and secreted them in hagnios of the town, selling them to owners of the dives. A lot of money seemed back of the defendants in this trial, much of it having come from New York, where friends of Williams and his trade were anxious that there be an adverse decision in this the first move against the traffic in white slaves. Della Brook and Pearl Cunningham, two young girls who had been stolen from a picnic at Rock Springs, W. Va., July 4, gave damaging testimony.

## WORKING WOMEN'S TOLL TO TUBERCULOSIS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Interesting occupational mortality statistics with reference to women are contained in the Census Bureau's latest bulletin on mortality statistics for 1909. They relate only to death returns from the Census Bureau's death registration area, which represents about 3 per cent of the estimated total population of the United States. It is noteworthy that out of the total number of deaths reported for women in all the specified occupations and at all the separate age periods, the largest percentage, 40.5, is from tuberculosis of the lungs among women in the mechanical and manufacturing pursuits at the age period of 25 to 34 years. Next highest is the percentage, 40.3, from the same disease, among dress-makers from 25 to 34 years old.

## WESTERN RAILROADS REDUCE RATES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—After a fight of two years western railroads today filed a schedule of reduced rates on freight originating east of Pittsburgh, for Mississippi and Missouri river cities, to take effect tomorrow and remain effective until Nov. 10—just fifteen days. The two-year period for some of the rates had expired before the decision. It was announced last week that all had expired, but it was discovered that on most of them the fifteen-day period remains, and during that time the shippers will have the benefit of the order.

## PREFERRED DEATH

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 25.—Rather than return to the reformatory at Laurel, Va., John Owen Walker, who escaped from that institution one week ago, ended his life by drinking carbolic acid. Walker was fifteen years old.

## WORKERS MAY BUY AUTO CO.'S STOCK

### Another "Co-operative" Plan Sprung by Employers in Which Certain Conditions Are Laid Down.

Another "profit-sharing" plan for employes has been brought out, this time by an automobile company. Will the auto workers now be handed the same kind of a lemon that the steel corporation workers got under a similar plan? That remains to be seen. After the announcement that the United States Motor company had adopted a co-operative plan whereby its 12,000 employes were to have an opportunity to become stockholders, President Benjamin Briscoe received requests to make the details of the plan public. The company has issued the following notice concerning President Briscoe's plan:

"The United States Motor company will offer to sell to its employes on an installment plan 7 per cent, cumulative preferred stock, and the price that the employe will pay for it will be governed by the market price as established by a designated reliable stock brokerage firm on August 1, 1911.

"The employes making the application shall have the privilege on August 1, 1911, of accepting the price and continuing his payments for the purchase of the stock or withdrawing all the money he may have paid in, plus 4 per cent. interest per annum. The company will then turn over this stock to the trustees, who will hold it until it is fully paid for, after which it will be issued to the employe to do with as he likes.

## "Incentive" Furnished.

"As an incentive, however, for him to hold it, the company will place with the trustees a common stock equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of preferred shares subscribed for by the employes. The dividends that are declared on this common stock are to be divided among the employes subscribing for the company's preferred shares in the proportion of their subscriptions, which amount, together with the dividend on the preferred stock will be applied toward the purchase of the preferred stock until it is fully paid. As long as the employe remains with the company and holds his shares, he shall be entitled to his proportion of the distribution from this fund.

"No employe withdrawing or dismissed from the service of the company in the year preceding the date of establishment of this fund shall be entitled to a bonus for that year, but all such forfeits shall not revert to the company, but shall be paid into a fund to be known as 'Employes Honor Fund.' In order that no employe shall make the mistake of subscribing to more shares than he can conveniently pay for, the company feel their duty to restrict the amount of subscription based upon the compensation to the employe.

An employe Receiving Per annum.	May subscribe For.	At a par value of.
\$500 or less	2	\$200
\$500 to \$1,200	3	300
\$1,200 to \$1,600	4	400
\$1,600 to \$2,000	5	500
\$2,000 to \$2,500	6	600
\$2,500 to \$5,000	10	1,000
\$5,000 and upwards	20	2,000

"Terms of payment to be: The entire subscription must be paid in two years. The employe subscribing may not pay less than one-eighth of the amount of their subscription in any three months.

## The "Honor Fund."

"The company will create a fund to be known as the 'Employes Honor Fund,' from which a distribution of cash among the employes who make a satisfactory showing for the year will be made, the distribution to be based upon increased sales and reduction of selling expenses in the sales department and increased production in the works and for efficiency, industry and general interest in the company's welfare as applied to all departments."

## STREBEL AND OTHERS IN BRONX TONIGHT

A big Bronx ratification mass meeting will be held tonight in Jackson's Casino, corner of Westchester and Forest avenues. It is expected that the meeting will be even more of a success than the first one and will make the Bronxites sit up and take notice. 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 Buhr, and Gerald Fitzgibbon. The Carl Sahn Club will entertain the proceedings with Socialist songs and the Socialist band will dispense music. Admission free.

## BIG RALLY ON THE EAST SIDE TONIGHT

A grand ratification meeting and rally will be held tonight under the auspices of the 9th Congressional district campaign committee, at New Pythagoras Hall, 177 East Broadway. The meeting will be addressed by Alexander Irvine, Meyer London, William Karlin, S. Weinstein, N. Altshoff, and Leonora O'Reilly.

## SOCIALISTS DRIVE LEPINE FROM CHAMBER

### Briand's Justification of General Strike and Violence Hurlled in His Teeth.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Shouting, "Down with Lepine! Put him out! Put him out!" the Socialist members of the chamber of deputies, and sympathizers in the gallery, caused the suspension of the opening session when it reassembled at Premier Briand's request today. The demonstration against the prefect of police of Paris was due to his recent activity in crushing the efforts of the striking railroad workers.

When he was discovered, as the opening decree was being read, a storm broke loose. Desk lids were slammed. Shouts and cries rose in a medley until President Brisson put on his hat as a sign that the sitting was at an end.

Fifteen minutes later when the chamber reassembled Lepine was no longer in sight, and interpellation regarding the railway strike began.

The attack on the ministry for its stand in the railway strike was led by M. Colly, Socialist, who was formerly a railway worker. He quoted from speeches by Minister of Public Works Millerand, Minister of Labor Viviani and Minister of Justice Barthou to show that these members of the cabinet formerly recognized the railway workers' right to strike. Cheers greeted his quotation of a 10-year-old speech of Premier Briand advocating a general strike and violence.

Eight other deputies were ready with questions, but Briand did not wait for them. He took the tribune and made a speech in reply to M. Colly. Briand spoke for half an hour and spent an hour waiting for the din from the extreme left to subside. Briand opened his speech by saying he would put aside the personal attack on himself.

The government found itself facing not a professional strike, Briand declared, but an anarchical movement, the object of which was civil war by organized sabotage under the same organizers who had operated in the postal strike. The government possesses written proofs, he said, establishing a conspiracy, but it is unable to produce them at present, as they are in the hands of the judicial authorities.

From a defense of his actions Briand turned to an attack upon the Socialists, whose taunts he felt bitterly, he himself, being a renegade from their ranks. Facing the Socialists, he asked them where was liberty, was it with the syndicalists, who, he charged, refuse men freedom to work, and who, he further declared, hunted down and ill treated men to earn a living?

"That," he declared, "is tyranny. Its supporters are liberty's greatest enemies. Nor can I recognize any political liberty in the spectacle you are presenting."

Socialists continually taunted and jeered Briand.

## TROLLEY HITS AUTO, DOCTOR IS KILLED

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 25.—While coming by automobile from Meriden to Hartford this noon, Dr. A. J. Tanner, a leading physician of Meriden, was almost instantly killed when the auto in which he was a passenger was struck by a trolley car on the Middletown-Berlin branch. H. A. Hunter, the driver of the auto, jumped and escaped with minor injuries.

The accident occurred on the Berlin turnpike, near the American Brick Company's Yards, at the crossing which has been the scene of four fatalities in a year. At the time of the collision the auto was practically stopped. Dr. Tanner sustained a fractured skull, and died within five minutes.

Hunter was more frightened than injured. He was taken to his home in Meriden. The automobile in which Dr. Tanner was a passenger was wrecked beyond repair.

## WORKER LOSES HIS REMAINING LEG

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—George Hanford, 2903 Oakdale street, who lost a leg in the service of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company five years ago, was so severely injured while cleaning a car at the Second street and Lehigh avenue barn last night that at the Episcopal hospital they say his other leg will have to be amputated. Hanford was pinned between two cars.

## RUSSIA TO ALLOW JEWS IN 12 TOWNS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Russian council of ministers has unanimously decided to permit as an exception to the May laws of 1882 the Jews free domicile in twelve villages from which they have hitherto been excluded. This information was contained in a dispatch received at the State Department today from the American consular general at Moscow.

## WOMAN ROBBED HIM

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Julius Pauly, a salesman, of New York, was robbed of \$6,000 in notes by a woman who entered his room at a downtown hotel last evening and simulated illness.

## QUEENS EMPLOYEES ASSESSED \$10 EACH

### All Workers Had to "Give Up" Under Gresser, Bernel and Cassidy Alike, Money "Melted Away."

At yesterday's session of the hearings by Special Commissioner Samuel H. Ordway in Long Island City as to charges of incompetency and neglect on the part of Borough President Gresser of Queens, E. Platt Stratton, an engineer, testified to repeated efforts to get an appropriation for cleaning out the deposits of sewerage in Flushing Bay which he alleged was producing fevers through College Point. He said that on carrying the matter to the board of estimate in Manhattan an official of the city government said to him:

"Why in the Heaven don't you send some one over here that we can tie to?" The money we send to Queens melts away. Why don't you send some one whose word is worth something?" Stratton also told how the sewer wall which protected the causeway that runs between Flushing and College Point from the high tides was allowed to go to ruin, and how the coping stones were carried away in broad daylight. When asked why he didn't stop the men who were hauling away the stones, Stratton said he was under the impression that the city maintained a police force, and the boro a force of inspectors to guard against the theft of public property.

Harold Taft, an assistant engineer in the Department of Sewers, whose salary is \$2,700 a year, testified to contributing \$50 to the campaign fund.

Henry L. Schroeder, a foreman in the highway department, testified that Frank Burke, general foreman in his district, directed him to collect from the assistant foremen and from the workers with horses and carts \$10 each. He said he had been in the employ of the city eleven years and that during that period the campaign assessment had remained about the same.

Chase Mellen, of counsel for Gresser, said to the witness:

"Now, I want you to tell us frankly how you came to make these contributions, whether under Cassidy, Bernel, or Gresser. Tell us all about it. How the amount of the contribution was fixed and who it was directed the contributions?"

The witness replied that he had been in the employ of the city for more than ten years and had always contributed as a matter of course.

## DIPLOMAT FURLS PORTUGAL'S COLORS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Viscount De Alte, minister of Manuel, erstwhile king of Portugal, today solved one of his many diplomatic problems in the most undiplomatic way. The first requisite of a legation or an embassy is a flag pole on which the national colors may be displayed as occasional demand—the king's birthday, or somebody else's king's birthday, or a day of special festivity.

Obviously De Alte could not display the flag of his monarch because he no longer has a monarch. Yet if he did not display the flag he would outrage diplomatic decency and put himself in the unenviable class.

The viscount was sorely tried. Then with a flash of genius he took down the flag pole. Now, if anyone takes exception to the fact that he is not following the rule of diplomatic courtesy by displaying his colors he can bow suavely and reply that he would be only too happy to do so if he had a flag pole to display them on.

## DIX MEETS RUSSELL; SPEECH FALLS FLAT

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—John A. Dix made his first public appearance in this city tonight since his nomination for governor on the Democratic ticket. Convention Hall was filled, many women being scattered through the crowd. The fact that Dix read his address from a printed copy, quite in a monotone, may have been a strong reason for so little enthusiasm being shown.

Dix came here today from his home, and left after the meeting for the University Club here, to meet Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for governor, who addressed a meeting also.

Other speakers at the meeting were Thomas Carmody, candidate for attorney general; Former Senator Charles A. Towne, and Edward H. Shepard.

## FAVOR PUNISHING BUYERS OF WOMEN

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The International White Slave Congress opened here today. Prince Charles of Bourbon and his wife, the Infanta Isabel, and other exalted women attended.

Senor Valvarino, minister of justice, delivered a speech. The congress discussed the question of making the buyers of women as well as their sellers punishable.

Fourteen nations, including the United States, are represented at the congress.

# STRIKE OF MAILERS IN PITTSBURG GROWS

## SOCIALISTS JAILED FOR HISSING KAISER

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25.—Thirty-five Socialists were arrested this afternoon by soldiers for jeering and hissing at Kaiser Wilhelm and the Empress of Germany as they drove through the streets in a carriage. Elaborate police and military measures were taken today in connection with the visit of Emperor William and other members of the family to King Albert. The streets were lined with 10,000 troops.

Today's press calls attention to the fact that the emperor never returned the visit of the late King Leopold II., which was made to Berlin in 1904, and expressed the opinion that the present call, which will be followed in the spring by a visit from President Fallieres of France, marks a new era for Belgium.

The Socialists met today and adopted resolutions of sympathy for Germans oppressed by militarism.

## ROOSEVELT IS BEATEN BY A BRIDE-TO-BE

The story is going around in Brownsville that republican district leaders have offered a young bride-to-be of that section as high as \$150 to postpone her wedding or have it in some other place than she intended.

The reason is that the young woman has committed lese-majeste. She is charged with having no respect for the sacredness of a political meeting to be addressed by no less awful a person than Theodore Roosevelt.

Roosevelt had a date on Oct. 29 to tell the people of Brownsville how badly the G. O. P. needs their votes at the coming election. Reuben L. Haskell, leader of the district, thought, of course, he could get the big Metropolitan Saenger hall.

Haskell was too sure. He was told by the proprietor of the Metropolitan Saenger that the hall on the night of Oct. 29 was engaged, that Miss Anna Fried and Abraham Zaks are to be married in the hall that night.

Haskell hurried to the home of Miss Fried and suggested that she postpone her wedding or hasten it.

Miss Fried would have none of this. She told Haskell so in a few words. The result is that Roosevelt will have to speak in a hall over a brewery. The Republican politicians of the district are almost tearful over it.

## BIG WORKERS' REVOLT HITS NEW REPUBLIC

LISBON, October 25.—Eight thousand freight and express wagon drivers went on strike today.

Soldiers and firemen are being utilized in the transportation of the necessities of life.

This outbreak of labor trouble is considered especially unfortunate by the Republicans at this time when an effort is being made to harmonize all classes in support of the provisional government of the new republic.

## GRADE CROSSING HEARINGS ORDERED

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The up-State Public Service Commission has ordered hearings on seven grade crossing applications in various parts of the State. It is the desire of the commission to order the elimination of every possible crossing that can be done within the \$350,000 appropriation made by the Legislature.

After disposing of the applications on which hearings have been ordered, there still remains thirty-six applications on which it is estimated that the State's proportion will be upward of half a million dollars. No action can be taken on these applications until a further appropriation has been made. Among the crossings upon which the commission proposes to take action are eight on the Long Island Railroad.

## BERLIN POLICE SORRY, BUT CAN'T HELP IT

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The North German Gazette prints Prussia's reply to the American and British embassies in reference to the recent police attack on newspaper men in the Meibitz quarter during the strike there. The gist of the reply is that Prussia is very sorry, but the affair was due to an unavoidable mistake and the police were not blame-worthy. It reiterates that statements previously made, which all the correspondents emphatically deny.

### The Call's Story Sold on Street Wins Recruits for the Strikers.

## PRISONERS STARVE IN JAIL

### Socialist Picket Released Yesterday Tells of the Filthy Prison Conditions.

Harry Keeler, Socialist, imprisoned for picketing Gazette-Times office for striking newspaper matters, declares conditions in Allegheny county jail are disgraceful and inhuman. Prisoners are literally starved. One prisoner so weak he does not leave his bed. No meals permitted from outside. One towel for every thirty prisoners.

Citizens to protest, Pittsburgh papers mum as class.

(Special to The Call.)

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—Interest in the strike of the Newspaper Mailers' Union grows as the public learns more and more of the details of the fight of the men against the local newspaper trust through the columns of the Call, thousands of copies of which are being held on the streets. Ranks of the strikers are being augmented steadily by men quitting the mailing rooms to join their struggling fellow-workers. Sympathy of other men in the newspaper offices is being shown by tips and advice which they are giving to the strikers.

Not a single man has deserted the ranks of the strikers since the fight began last Friday. Perfect solidarity and the utmost confidence prevail among the men.

Mailing rooms of all the local papers are badly crippled despite efforts to get scabs from Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities.

Comment on Silence of "Leader."

Despite the fact that a newspaper published in the interest of the workers, the New York Call, is telling the story of the fight daily, the local papers are not printing a line about the strike. Considerable comment has been provoked among workers here by the silence of the Leader, which featured the strike of the workers at McKees Rocks last year, and only recently devoted much space to the struggle of the miners in Westmoreland county. Of course, thinking workers recognize the fact that in dealing with those strikes the Leader was after working class support. Featuring those strikes was nothing but a circulation stunt.

Harry Keeler, a Socialist, who was arrested with Organizer Mergack, of the Socialist party, at half past two Sunday morning, while picketing the office of the Gazette-Times, and sentenced to serve two days in jail, was released from the county jail this morning.

Disgraceful Conditions in Jail. Keeler reports the existence of a disgraceful condition of inhumanity in the county jail. The public, of course, knows absolutely nothing of the disgraceful conditions prevailing in the county jail.

All city prisoners are placed in cells in couples without any bedding. In each cell a piece of canvas and a board make up the bed of the prisoners. They are used again and again by different prisoners. Economy, not hygiene, is the watchword of the administration of the pen.

Prisoners are literally starved in the county jail. The bill of fare is given a quarter of a small loaf of bread and a cup of coffee at 7 o'clock in the morning. The same quantity of bread and some water is given to the prisoners until 7 o'clock the next morning. On Wednesday and Sunday a bowl of soup is added to the bill of fare.

Prisoner Too Weak to Get Up. One prisoner serving a twenty-day sentence has become so weak that he does not leave his board bed even during the two hours a day that prisoners are permitted to exercise outside of their cells.

Prisoners are not permitted to receive meals from the outside.

One towel is allowed for every ten prisoners.

The condition in the Allegheny County jail beggars description. As a result of the experience of Keeler a big protest is to be organized against the citizens here.

In all their virtuous howls against the legal papers, against which they may say a bowl of soup is added to the bill of fare.

Prisoners are not permitted to receive meals from the outside.

One towel is allowed for every ten prisoners.



Frans & Miller THE FURNITURE CENTER. Morris Chairs. EVERY HOME SHOULD HAVE ONE—AND A GOOD ONE.

MANY BELIEVED DEAD IN ITALIAN STORM. 100 May Be Dead Around Gulf of Salerno—Cyclone, Tidal Wave and Landslides.

HAVANA'S CHIEF OF POLICE REINSTATED

HAVANA, Oct. 25.—Senior Riva was reinstated as chief of police of Havana today following a somewhat stormy session between President Gomez and John J. Jackson, the United States Minister to Cuba.

HOCKING ROAD BLAMED FOR WRECK

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, Oct. 25.—The deaths of the three people in the wreck at Harper last week and the injuries sustained by nearly fifty others are placed at the door of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company in a verdict rendered this afternoon by Coroner J. C. Rauch.

GARMENT EMPLOYERS CRY FOR MORE POLICE

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—As the great strike of garment workers here continues to spread, employing tailors and garment manufacturers here are becoming frightened and are frantically calling for further details of police, which are being furnished them.

SAYS MISS VOLINSKY'S CHARGES ARE UNTRUE

Major Kaufman Mandell, the woolen importer who as a director of the Montefiore home was accused by Miss Anna Volinsky, a collector for the home, of improper conduct toward her, who led eventually to Miss Volinsky's arrest for threatening Jacob H. Schiff, president of the board, was a witness yesterday before Charles W. Dayton, Jr., who was appointed referee in the proceedings brought by Charities Commissioner Drummond to have Miss Volinsky committed to the Manhattan state hospital on the ground that she is a paranoiac.

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

SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE? WE WILL SEND. Drafts in Amounts from \$5 Upward TODAY at approximately the following rates:

TWO IMPORTANT LECTURES "EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION" "BYRON: THE POETRY OF REBELLION"

At the Rand School, 112 E. 19th St. By Benjamin C. Gruenberg and Dr. Henry Neumann. Tonight, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 8:15 P. M.

WESTERN TRAINMEN TO GET WAGE INCREASE

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 25.—The conference scheduled to be held in Chicago Nov. 1 between the managers of the Western and Southwestern roads and the trainmen has been called off by the railway officials, who announce they will give their answer Nov. 25.

SEARCH FOR CAPTAIN ALONE ON HIS SHIP

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 25.—The Revenue Cutter Windom has steamed out of this port on a peculiar mission to save life with instructions to rescue the man if found, even if necessary to use force.

TWO MINERS SAVED FROM BURNING MINE

WEBB CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—Rescued more dead than alive today from the burning Hyde Park Company's lead mine at Dunweg, Mo., William Smith and Frank Ragedale, miners, owe their lives to the heroism of fellow employees who worked three hours before effecting an entrance into the mine.

FIFTY BILLIONS IN FARMS. Investment Much Greater, but Acreage Has Declined Since 1900.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—A census bulletin soon to be issued is expected to add to the discussion of the causes for the present high cost of living. This bulletin will give in part the returns of the agricultural census made this year under the direction of the federal authorities.

RUSSIAN DIES ENTERING PORT.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—Nochin Kablau, a Russian second-class passenger on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II, died suddenly last night as the steamship was being moored at her pier in Hoboken.

DIX GAYNOR'S MAN? Edward M. Shepard speaking last night at the Carnegie Hall at a meeting organized by the Democratic League.

JOHNSTONE BEATS DREXEL'S RECORD

One of Wright's Pupils Reaches Altitude of 7,303 Feet at International Aviation Meet. Ralph Johnstone, yesterday afternoon, at the international aviation tournament at Belmont Park, climbed until a snowstorm at an altitude of 7,303 feet, compelled him to coast back to earth.

TAMPA BOSS BLAMES CLOSED SHOP IDEA

In Interview, Declares Cigar Manufacturers Will Never Accede to Such a Demand. A man registered at the Imperial Hotel yesterday from Tampa, Fla., and said to be a leading cigar manufacturer of that union-hating city, gave an interview to a reporter for one of the capitalist newspapers on the strike of the cigar makers there.

EXPRESS CO. MAKES THREATS AGAINST MEN

Sallies by the police against small groups of drivers and helpers who are on strike against the United States Express Company in Hoboken was the cause of trouble in Hoboken and Jersey City yesterday.

POLISHERS LEAVE WILLIAMSBURG CO.

Because the Williamsburg Gas and Electric Fixture Company, of Hope street, Brooklyn, was making work for the Mitche Vance Chandler Company, the polishers employed by this company yesterday walked out on strike.

NINE TAILORS LURED HERE AND ENSLAVED

until after a thorough investigation has been made of the shop. Demand General Investigation. Two thousand out of 12,000 custom tailors, who walked out on strike at the same time the employees of the Klee Tailoring Company struck, are still out on strike.

BROKER PAID BIG RATE OF INTEREST

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Enormous rates of interest were charged on money he used in stock transactions, according to testimony adduced today at the trial of A. D. F. Adams, a stock broker charged with the larceny of collateral valued at about \$10,000, left by Clarence E. Gale, George N. Robinson and John F. Burt, in Adams' former stock dealing office.

NEW S. AFRICAN LINE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Vice Consul General George L. Foster, of Canal Town, has reported to this government that an arrangement has been concluded between the German Australian Steamship Company and Elder, Dempster & Co. for a direct steamship service from South African ports to New York and Boston.

GOLD SPIKE IS STOLEN

It Was Used in First Rail of New Road. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 25.—A gold spike driven yesterday morning by Samuel C. Jaffe of Berwick, when the first rail of the new Berwick and Nesquehoning railroad was laid, was stolen during the night.

STEEL CORPORATION "EARNS" \$37,365,187

The directors of the United States Steel Corporation met yesterday to declare the usual dividends and to issue the quarterly statement for the corporation and its subsidiary companies. The earnings for July were \$12,132,188, for August \$12,132,755, and for September \$12,100,244, making the total earnings for the quarter, after deduction of all expenses incident to operations, etc., \$37,365,187.

POLICEMEN BLIND TO HELPLESS MAN

James Tierney, aged sixty-five years, stricken with apoplexy, partially paralyzed, utterly helpless, and half unconscious, lay all Monday night on the floor of one of the big Fulton street, Brooklyn, shops, and in plain sight of passersby, without even a policeman going to his aid.

COLOADO COLLEGE STUDENTS STRIKE

BOULDER, Col., Oct. 25.—Because 17 students were suspended by the faculty of the State University here for hazing, the entire student body of more than 500 last night went on a strike. Today the class rooms are deserted, and guards are posted at all the entrances to the campus to prevent faint-hearted students from entering.

KORNYT PAIR CONVICTED

Charles E. Ellis and Erwin B. Graves, who have been on trial before Judge Hand and a jury in the United States Circuit Court for nearly three weeks on the charge of using the mails to defraud by selling the Korny Manufacturing Company stock, were found guilty yesterday.

UNION LABEL

Broad based this label is made. Made in the U.S.A. Buy the Label when buying bread.



# COL. R. H. HAIRE AND PARTNER ACCUSED

## One of the Oldest Criminal Lawyers in City Arrested on Charge of Subornation of Perjury.

Colonel Robert J. Haire, one of the oldest criminal lawyers in New York, was arrested late yesterday afternoon on the charge of subornation of perjury and held in \$5,000 bail by Judge McGuire sitting as a magistrate in Part I of General Sessions.

Detectives were looking also for Harold W. Trippett, Colonel Haire's law partner. The warrants for the arrest of the two lawyers were obtained from Judge Rosalsky upon the affidavit of John Rodgers, an alleged pickpocket, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial upon the charge of grand larceny in the second degree. Rodgers is charged with stealing a purse valued at 25 cents and \$4.25 in money on September 4.

In the affidavit made by Rodgers before Assistant District Attorney Ellson in charge of the complaint bureau, the deponent says that he retained Haire and Trippett on September 8, and was told that there would be no fee for the defense because of past favors done by Rodgers for Trippett.

"A few days later Haire called to see me at the Tombs and said to me that my case easily could be beat," says Rodgers.

"He said that he could have my case brought before any judge he wanted, and that he could have either three judges who were favorable to him—Rosalsky, O'Sullivan, or Foster—and that for the consideration of \$100, either of the three would at the worst give me a suspended sentence, and that for \$100 more he could get two witnesses, or three, if necessary, to testify to any evidence to clear me.

say They Paid Haire.

"Then I said to him: 'If the judges would surely give me a suspended sentence for \$100, why is it necessary to pay another hundred?' He said that \$100 was a small matter when a man's liberty was at stake, and he would be absolutely and positively sure if both things were arranged; that they had to have an air of respectability about the case, and required these witnesses to do it. He

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FOR  
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**SANTAL MIDY**  
CAPSULES  
RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

also said he would have to have a fee of \$50 for himself for expenses." Rodgers adds that he told of this to his brother, Charles Bass, and that later he was informed by Bass that he had paid Haire \$200 demanded as well as \$35 on account of the \$50 fee.

Rodgers wrote of the matter to Judge Rosalsky and the case was laid before the District Attorney, James A. Roache, a process server in the District Attorney's office and Alfred Offenberger were sent to see Rodgers and then they went to Haire, according to their affidavits.

Before going to Haire, however, they had been to see Charles D. Bass, Rodgers' brother, who is a dentist in Wilmington, N. C. According to an affidavit made by Bass he had seen Trippett and had been told to get two men to be drilled as witnesses. The request for the two men did not come from Trippett, but from a man of the name of Ray to whom they had been sent.

"This Is Being Done Every Day."

Telling of the visit to Haire & Trippett's office Roache says: "Trippett took me and Offenberger to a separate room. Trippett then said to Offenberger, in my presence: 'This is being done every day, and there is nothing to worry about. We will give you the proper drilling in telling you just what is to be said on the stand. He said, for instance: 'I had a burglary case up in Mount Vernon, where I had some witnesses run in, and the man was acquitted. Don't worry, we will stick to you all right.' Then I spoke up and said, 'What judge is this coming before?' He said Rosalsky, but we expect to have it changed to another judge, who will object to all the District Attorney's cross-examination, and everything will be all right."

Roache sets forth that on Oct. 24 he called at Haire's office at 360 Broadway and found Bass there with Offenberger. He and Offenberger then signed a paper and were told to go to the Tombs to see Rodgers. Roache declares that they were told that after they had seen Rodgers they were to come back and that Trippett and Haire would give them a thorough drilling in regard to the facts and the statement. Roache is corroborated by an affidavit made by Offenberger.

## T. R. WON'T APOLOGIZE TO CANDIDATE DIX

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The controversy between Theodore Roosevelt and John Dix, Democratic nominee for governor, was carried forward another step today by Colonel Roosevelt in a speech made here.

The colonel related to Mr. Dix's denial made at Albany yesterday that he had been connected with the so-called Wall Paper Trust.

Dix said that the Standard Wall Paper Company, with which he was connected, was not affiliated with the combination, and that the Standard Company mentioned in the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the combination an illegal concern which went out of existence in 1903, which had nothing to do with the concern with the same name, subsequently formed, of which Mr. Dix is at present a stockholder. Dix demanded that Colonel Roosevelt apologize to him for what he said was a misrepresentation of the facts.

Colonel Roosevelt's speech here today made it clear that he had no intention of making an apology. He said: "There was only one Standard Wall Paper Company in existence at the time the decree of the Supreme Court was handed down," said he. "The Standard Wall Paper Company was mentioned in that decree. I know nothing of what internal arrangements were made. In any event, Mr. Dix's partner, Julius Jackson, was president of the trust at the time the decision of the Supreme Court was handed down."

## MAKING FAME FOR IDLE RICH PERSONS

National Biographical Society Does Land Office Business.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Names of many worshippers at the shrine of Society, of retired multi-millionaires, jobless statesmen and others of the great class of unknown rich who sigh for distinction, it was learned today, are listed among the subscribers of the National Biographical Society, the manager of which, A. P. T. Elder, is under arrest at Newark on a charge of swindling.

The methods of the society, which have been brought to light through Elder's arrest, show an amazing revelation of the willingness of certain rich folk to pay for a morsel of fame.

The publication is known as "The National Memorial of One Thousand Representative Citizens of the United States." For a subscription of \$250 the subscriber gets a beautiful morocco volume containing pictures and biographies of the presidents, and a biography of the subscriber. The latter biography, however, is inserted in only one volume for which the \$250 is paid. Some persons have subscribed for four.

Manager Elder, according to the secretary, turned in over \$50,000 worth of business in a year, showing how it pays. Judge Doan, formerly a Representative from Ohio, today denied that he was president of the society. He said he resigned on September 30.

## 40 CENTS A POUND RETAIL FOR BACON

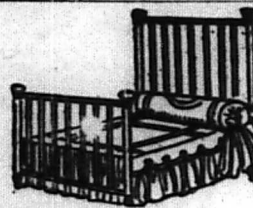
CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—"Too much prosperity" is one of the reasons, and the principal one, given here today by packers, as an explanation why bacon, for the first time in its history, is quoted at retail for 40 cents a pound.

"The people want the very best and they are willing to pay for it," is the way the packers put it. There is, they say, a shortage of fancy hogs, but point out that other cuts of pork are cheap and that both beef and mutton are plentiful and low.

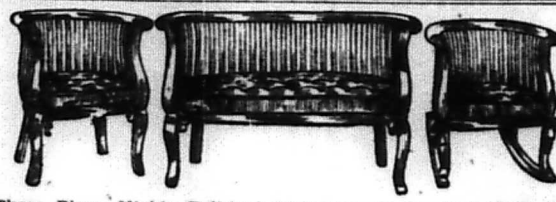
"There has for a long time been a scarcity of the finest hogs," declared a representative of Swift & Co. "The only reason for the advance, however, is that so many will eat only the very best and their heavy demand has caused the rise in fancy stock."

## Furniture Suggestions

Each week we offer some new specials at greatly reduced prices. These specials are for one week only. Today we are featuring Brass Beds and Parlor Furniture.



**Brass Bed** Heavy 2-inch post, large heavy brass fillet; regular price \$16.75; post-10.98  
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## PITTSBURG MILLS TO MAKE PANAMA GATES

PITTSBURG, Oct. 25.—The manufacture of 60,000 tons of structural steel for the lock gates of the Panama canal at a cost of \$5,500,000 will be started in one of the Pittsburgh mills tomorrow. The first shipment will be made in about three weeks. It is expected that the erection of the gates will be started about Jan. 1, and 200 experts will be sent to the isthmus for the work. It will require nearly three years to complete the job.

There will be forty-six sets of gates of the structural steel. Each lock will have two of these gates, one leaf of which will weigh 600 tons, and will be sixty-five feet wide and seventy-seven feet high. There will be twenty sets of these gates at Gatun, twelve at Pedro Miguel, and the remaining fourteen at Miraflores. One-half of one of the biggest plants here has been given over to the fabrication of the steel work for the canal.

## GAYNOR PRAISES PRESIDENT TAFT

Mayor Gaynor was at his desk in the City Hall bright and early yesterday. He returned from his trip to Washington Monday night. The Mayor said he enjoyed his trip greatly and it had benefited him physically.

When asked what he thought of the Washington and whether it was better or more orderly than New York, the Mayor said:

"Dear me, dear me. Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askelon; but I fear that Washington, from what I saw there in a three-mile walk after dark Sunday evening, is no better than New York. But there is no one over there who tries to befoul the city and scandalize its name constantly."

Asked how he was impressed by President Taft, he Mayor said:

"He is a broadminded, progressive and prudent man. It is fortunate for the American people to have such a man for President."

## THINK THEY SAW MISSING BALLOON

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 25.—Four American hunters of Fort Wayne, Ind., who arrived here today from a shooting expedition near Lake Temiskaming, express the belief that a balloon they saw last Wednesday was the missing American II. When the hunters saw the balloon they were thirty-five miles north of Kipewa. The balloon passed over their heads Wednesday morning, and from what they are able to learn they think it could not have been either that which landed west of Lake Temiskaming or north of La Tuque.

The country in which it must have landed is very rough and uninhabited and it is feared the balloonists have lost their lives. They were not well supplied with provisions and game is very scarce in that country.

## NEW SUBWAY ENGINEER

The Public Service Commission yesterday appointed Alfred Craven engineer in charge of subway construction to succeed George S. Rice, who recently resigned. Mr. Craven was the deputy engineer under Mr. Rice. His salary rises from \$7,500 to \$10,000 a year.

## BERG DIDN'T HOLD BOY AS SHIELD, THEY SAY

The inquest into the death of twelve-year-old Charley Fisher, who was shot and killed during a gang fight at Madison avenue and 103d street, Manhattan, on October 11, was begun yesterday afternoon by Coroner Feinberg and a jury.

The bullet that killed the Fisher boy was discharged from a pistol in the hand of one Harry Greenwald, who fled for several blocks with a mob at his heels, and then committed suicide beneath the stoop of a house on Fifth avenue.

Adolph, alias "Pickles" Berg, who at the time was alleged to have shielded himself from the bullet that Greenwald meant for him, by seizing little Charley Fisher and holding him in front of him, is under indictment for homicide, and was a prisoner before the coroner today.

Joseph Strauss, of 96 East 114th street, Manhattan, who is said to have originated the story that Berg did use the lad to protect him from the bullet, swore today that he has not made any such statement, and added that he was not close enough to the shooting to see what was going on. He said he did not see any boy at all.

Detective Hyman, of the Harlem bureau, and Police-sergeant Servance, of the East 104th street station, both swore that Strauss told them, after the shooting, that he had seen Berg hold the boy before him. Policeman Meally, also of the East 104th street station, swore that Strauss told him that Berg not only used the boy as a shield, but shouted to Greenwald: "You wouldn't shoot a kid, would you?"

Strauss denied that he had made any such statements to either Hyman or the policemen.

The coroner, after reminding Meally that the testimony showed that the boy was shot on the right side of the head, asked him if he thought it would have been possible for him to receive such a wound if he had been placed in the position described.

Meally said that, in his opinion, such a wound could not have been received if the boy had been held by Berg, as it is charged he was held.

## OLDFIELD BEATS JOHNSON

In Joke Auto Races Colored Pugilist Puffs Cigar.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Evidently New Yorkers didn't care much about seeing Barney Oldfield and Jack Johnson, the colored pugilist, race in automobiles around this track this afternoon for they came slowly and in small numbers. The race was scheduled to start at 2:30, but the first heat was delayed.

Oldfield was certainly the white man's hope in the first heat and won by half a mile without ever being touched. Johnson did not race the heat out. He smoked a big cigar throughout. Time, 4m. 44s.

Between heats Oldfield drove an exhibition mile in his famous Blitzen Benz in 44.2-5 seconds, breaking the Brighton Beach record of 49.2-5 seconds.

Oldfield won the second and deciding heat. Barney had the rail and got a comfortable lead in the first mile. Time, 5:14.4-5. Many persons actually seemed to think the race was genuine.

## THOUSANDS OF THROATS WILL SHOUT THEMSELVES HOARSE AT TONIGHT'S MONSTER RATIFICATION MEETING Socialist Party, Bronx Boro

Jackson's Casino, cor. Westchester and Forest aves. (one block from Jackson ave. subway station).

Speakers: GUSTAVE A. STREBEL, candidate for Lieutenant Governor; JOSHUA WANKHOPE, Bronx candidate for Congress; J. PHELPS STOKES, ROSE PASTOR STOKES, LOUIS A. BAUM, Bronx Organizer; VICTOR BUHR, GERALD FITZGIBBON.

Music by Socialist Band. Socialist songs by Carl Sahn Club.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK. FREE ADMISSION TO ALL.

Men of brain, As well as muscle, A vote for Russell, And vote for Russell. —Slogan of the 1910 campaign.

## CITY CHARGED HIGH PRICES FOR HORSES

Then Extraordinary Deterioration Set in—Reasons for the Firing of Dr. Leighton.

Persons ignorant of its affiliation with Tammany Hall politicians have occasionally wondered why the firm of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll furnishes all the horses that the city requires. Whenever a department requires a team, for some mysterious reason, it is always bought through this one firm.

The reason is made additionally hard to see by the dismissal from the finance department of Dr. John A. Leighton, official veterinarian. Commissioner of Accounts, Foadick, explained yesterday.

In his report, Commissioner Foadick declares that in May of this year, the board of water supply purchased 100 horses.

The price to be paid was \$225 a horse, with the right to reject any or all of the horses at the end of a month.

The horses were bought for the Aqueduct from Fiss, Doerr & Carroll. When the horses were selected Douglas L. McKay, chief of the board of water supply; Police Sergeant Fred E. Walker, Patrolman John F. Roosa and Dr. John A. Leighton were present on behalf of the city. At the end of the probationary period none of the horses were returned. Dr. Leighton certified the bill.

Commissioner Foadick employed an expert veterinarian, Dr. George C. Brotherton of No. 264 West 126th street to examine the horses and determine their condition. The expert valued one horse as low as \$8.50, and the average at \$215.

Chief McKay, Sergeant Walker and Patrolman Roosa insisted that the present condition of the horses was due to the hard usage which they had received and the unskillful riding of the men.

Foadick's report declares that several of the horses were above the age specified.

Considerable influence was exerted, it is said, to keep Leighton in his job.

## HOBBLE SKIRTED, COULDN'T KICK

A hobble skirt which, as it's said, measured just fourteen inches at the ankle line, was brought into the New Jersey avenue police court in Brooklyn yesterday by Miss Frances Stultz, 20 years, who was complaining against a next-door neighbor, Bertha Lang, 19 years old.

Mrs. Lang is the wife of John Lang, who once, before he married the defendant in the case, was quite attentive to the complainant, it was brought out. The two young women met on the afternoon of Sunday, October 16, and had a stormy time. Miss Stultz alleged that Mrs. Lang struck her, pulled her hair and called her a "hussy" and "cat."

Mrs. Lang denied this today. In report she told the magistrate that Miss Stultz kicked her.

"Why, how could I?" demanded Miss Stultz. "I have here in court evidence very dress that I wore on that day, and if I could kick any one with that on, I'd like to have you show me how."

The magistrate did not offer to show Miss Stultz how one could operate one's limbs when incased in a 14-inch hobble skirt, but dodged the question by dismissing the complainant against Mrs. Lang and sending both girls home. Mrs. Lang lives at 19 Sackman street and Miss Stultz at 89A.

## CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. MAKES HUGE EARNINGS

The report of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1910, issued yesterday shows gross earnings of \$13,258,465, an increase of \$857,792, or 6.86 per cent, over those of the preceding year. Notwithstanding the loss of coal tonnage due to the strike in the fields through which the Chicago and Alton runs, these earnings are the largest in the history of the company.

Total operating expenses were \$8,640,207, as compared with \$7,406,598 a year ago. Net earnings were \$3,640,207, as compared with \$7,406,598 last year. The company's net income was \$1,071,988, as against \$1,375,196. After taking from the balance the amount of the common stock dividend there is a deficit of \$153,286, compared with a deficit of \$288,620 a year ago. The profit and loss surplus for the year is given as \$256,522, as compared with \$440,009 last year.

President Shonts in his remarks to stockholders discusses the difficulty of paying increased wages and generally increased costs of materials and at the same time furnishing the public with proper service without raising railroad rates. What Shonts calls "restrictive and supervisory legislation enacted by federal and state governments and the action taken thereunder by administrative boards and commissions" is given as a great and constantly increasing factor in the reductions of net earnings.

## ABANDONS STREET FRANCHISES

Frederick W. Whitridge, receiver of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was authorized yesterday by Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, to consent to the entry of a decree in the State Supreme Court abandoning the franchise of the Forty-second street Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company for use of certain parts of the original route. The court also authorizes Mr. Whitridge to abandon the right of the road to lay rails on Amsterdam avenue and Manhattan street.

## "BOCCACCIO" SUNG AT IRVING PLACE

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

"Boccaccio," Franz von Suppe's comic opera of thirty years ago, was given a successful revival at the Irving Place theater last night before an audience well sprinkled with habitués of the vernacular theaters of Broadway. The captivating, sparkling lyrics of the Viennese master of opera bouffe and the pretty comedy of Zell and Genée were interpreted by performers who distinguished themselves more by their solo than by their ensemble work. It required no straining of the imagination, however, to see the production perfected in detail and improved in musical quality and thus entered upon a long and prosperous run for the benefit of both German and American opera lovers.

Foremost among the pleasing features of the representation was the fact that there were no "stars" to divert the attention of the auditors from the genuine beauty of music and story. True, the several important roles were allotted to thoroughly competent principals, but no celebrity of the footlights capered about the stage as the main attraction of the evening. The chorus was not content to sing; it acted, and acted with esprit and abandon. And the several solo artists fitted into their proper places in the stage-pictures, assuming no more nor less of conspicuousness than was assigned them by composer and librettist.

That first essential of good opera presentation, adequate orchestral support, was surely provided in last night's performance by the results achieved under the baton of Carl von Western, who conducted the elegant score with more than ordinary skill and understanding. I found myself admiring an actual musical climax in the parting of Boccaccio and Fiammetta at the church door in the first act.

Of the principals Asta Erichsen, in the titular role, was acceptable, vocally and histrionically. Emma Malkowska, impersonating Fiammetta, proved herself an artist of commanding ability; her work musically was marred by a constant sharpening of her upper tones, a fault decidedly to be regretted in a singer of such admirable repose and charming stage presence. Selma Weber was happy in the role of Isabella and sang with refreshing beauty of tone. The part of the Balermino prince, Pietro, was well rendered by Rudolf Warden, and the barrel-maker, Lotterhagen, was made a study of rare finesse by Otto Marie, whose diction and intonation in the second act "coopers' chorus" were capital. In the comedy songs of Lambertuccio, Patronella, Beatrice and Scalin, Adolf Kuhn, Georgine Neudorff, Emmy Dorfer and Gustav Olmar accomplished good work.

The minor cast and chorus were, for the most part, in good form, but the big ensembles were at times ill balanced; this, however, frequent repetition of the opera undoubtedly will correct. Be it said that the chorale, "Undie, Dodi, Tredie" (Eleven, Twelve, Thirteen), the letter trio—the arietta, "Im the Father of a Prince," and the duet, "The Language of Love"—the latter sung in Italian by Mmes. Erichsen and Malkowska—have seldom been more effectively sung on the New York stage.

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

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Do you catch that on your wireless receiver or is it tuned too high to cause your system to respond? Make a test and see what you are set to. When your eye takes in that figure of TEN THOUSAND what is the effect on your wireless station? Do you think in response that if a committee gets together and secures one-tenth of that amount in six months they should consider their work as efficient? If you say that TUNE UP. If you set the figure at 5,000 for six months TUNE UP HIGHER. Your apparatus may be a little out of order. If you would like some help in fixing it so that TEN THOUSAND will sound clearly and quite reasonable to you, say so. Get fixed as soon as you can and repeat the message back

## Ten Thousand More Subscribers for The Call

and give your signature and address. Consider yourself as cordially invited to shake loose from your doubts and join those who believe and are going forward.

Now, to you who find the call clear and reasonable and have been tuned to it for some time so that you may say "I have thought for some time TEN THOUSAND MORE SUBSCRIBERS ought to be secured for The Call," if you feel like that try your speed at getting your signature and address to the committee.

Do you say to yourself that although you consider the figure mentioned as reasonable yet you do not see your way clear to help just now owing to lack of time, etc. Well, that thought may occur to some, but it will likely be based to some extent on a more or less vague idea of what will be done and how it will be done. Do you not think that the work of securing TEN THOUSAND MORE SUBSCRIBERS can be so systematized and divided that it may be easier than anything of the kind you ever saw done? Have you not learned something about organized effort and effective work and the division of labor in the last few years? In the Weekly Bulletin of Oct. 1st sent out from national headquarters it is stated that Comrade Maurer writes regarding Reading, Pa.: "Our system is now so complete that we can cover the entire city in about one hour." He is writing of distributing papers. Does that sound so hard that YOU think you cannot take a hand in this work? Send your reply to Circulation Committee, Care New York Call, 409 Pearl st., New York City.

Be sure to state your estimate of the time which will be required to reach the ten thousand. Try to be accurate in this.

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## HIGHER RATES FROM NEW PENN. STATION

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced the commutation rates and the one way fares from the Pennsylvania station in New York to suburban places as far as New Brunswick on the main line, which will go into effect on November 27.

The single fare to Harrison will be 26 cents. From 23d street or Cortlandt street the fare now is 18 cents. The fares to Newark, to either station, will be 27 cents; Waverly, 35 cents; Elizabeth, three stations, 40 cents; Linden, 48 cents; Rahway, 54 cents; Menlo Park, 67 cents; Metuchen, 73 cents; and New Brunswick, 86 cents. The Newark fare is 10 cents more than from either ferry, and the increase of 10 cents extends as far as Colonial. Beyond that station the increase is 7 cents.

The commutation rate for fifty trip family or firm tickets from the station will be \$5 more than the present rate from the ferries. To Newark the rate will be \$11 instead of \$6; to Rahway, \$21; to Metuchen, \$27; and to New Brunswick, \$33. The rate for the sixty trip monthly tickets will be \$6 more than the rate from the ferries. To Newark the rate will be \$12 as against \$6 from the ferries. To Linden it will be \$14, to Perth Amboy, \$16.50, to Menlo Park, \$18.50, and to New Brunswick, \$19.

## O. W. WUERTZ PIANOS

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SEARCHERS OUT FOR HAWLEY AND POST

Ottawa Base of a Number of Expeditions in Quest of Missing Balloon America II.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 25.—This city is today the base of a number of expeditions that have set out in search of the missing balloon America II and Pilot Alan R. Hawley and his aide, Augustus Post. It is now 8 days since the America II left St. Louis in the international race, and 5 days since it probably reached some inaccessible part of Ontario.

It is considered significant that not one definite clue as to the probable whereabouts of the balloon has been received. The belief is growing hourly that the missing air craft either dropped into Lake Huron or is now lost in some Canadian wilderness, from which not even the aeronauts themselves can escape.

Edmond Stratton, representing the Aero Club of America, is in charge of the main relief expedition and has issued a Dominion-wide call for assistance. The Federal and provincial governments of Canada are co-operating with him to the extent of their powers.

Use Process of Elimination. Stratton plans to gather all the data possible regarding all balloons that have been sighted since the race began, and run down every such bit of information. By this means a process of elimination will be established, and it is hoped within the next 24 hours to determine with some degree of satisfaction several probable courses that the America II may have taken.

As soon as these are decided upon, expeditions will set out to search each locality. Lewis Spindler, of the Aero Club of St. Louis, arrived here today, and is holding himself in readiness to head a searching party the moment a given territory is allotted to him.

The Hudson Bay Company and the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company are lending all possible aid to the search. The telegraph company has scattered messages wherever its wires reach, but has received no encouraging replies.

The magnitude of the task ahead of the searchers is fully appreciated, but instead of daunting them, it has served only to hearten them to heroic services.

Sale of Factory Samples Furniture from Maker to User. This Extra Heavy 3-in. Post BRASS BED \$10 SPECIAL THIS WEEK. Value \$27.50. \$40 PARLOR SUIT \$20 This Week Only.

CHESSLER SAMPLE FURNITURE CO. 173 and 175 East 60th St., nr. 8d Ave.

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

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

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

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx. DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST 61 Second Ave.

DR. A. CARR DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 133 E. 54th St. Tel. 3967-Lemox.

DR. P. D. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist 343 Broome Ave. Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

THE DAY AND NIGHT DENTIST Dr. Maxwell H. Lanes 35 Second Ave., Cor. 5th St.

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

DR. A. RITT DENTIST 1821 Pitkin Ave., corner Hopkinton, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST. 382 GREEN ST., 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 9 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT.

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

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 Deltz, 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 14th street and Amsterdam avenue. T. Byard Collins and J. C. Frost.

Branch 6—Northeast corner of 79th street and First avenue. William Dierich 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 Buhr, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon and Louis A. Baum.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27. Branch 1—Madison avenue, between 23d and 24th streets. Warren Atkinson and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Branch 2—Northeast corner of Lewis and Houston streets. Engel, Joseph Loughery, Abe Chesa.

Southeast corner of 8-amuel and Madison streets. Abe Wolf, Sol Metz.

Southwest corner of Essex and Broome streets. George Dobseavage, Nathan Stupnick, William Karlin.

Truck—Southeast corner of Pike and Henry streets. 9 to 10:20, Harris, Max Myself, William Karlin, William Babitz, Sol Cutler.

Truck—Southeast corner of Forsyth and Grand street. 10:30 to 11:30, Max Myself, Harris, William Karlin.

Northeast corner of 5th street and Avenue C. John Flanagan and Emil Meyer.

Polish Meeting—Southeast corner of 7th street and Avenue B. A. Olaszewski and F. Tytkof.

Branch 4—Mass meeting. Band stand in Abington Square. John Flanagan, candidate for Congress; Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon, George R. Fitzpatrick and Gustave A. Strebel, candidate for lieutenant governor.

Branch 5—125th street and St. Nicholas avenue. Andrew De Milt and A. L. Wolfson.

Branch 7—Registered voters' meeting. Workmen's Circle building, 143-145 East 103d street. J. C. Frost and Sol Feldman, candidates for Congress.

Branch 9—Northeast corner of 16th street and Clinton avenue. Victor Buhr and I. Phillips.

NOON MEETINGS. All Starting at 12 m. TODAY. Branch 5.—Northeast corner of

125th street and Seventh avenue. J. C. Frost.

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

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27. BROOKLYN. TONIGHT.

19th A. D.—Fourth avenue and Pacific street. Wm. J. F. Hannemann and Wm. Mackenzie.

21st A. D.—Graham avenue and Siegel street. N. Asbel, D. Wolf and M. Goldblatt.

22d A. D.—Branch 4—Wyona street and Blake avenue. I. Israel, P. Klumper and M. Mannis.

23d A. D.—Branch 2—Pitkin avenue and Osborn street. W. R. Cassile.

23 inches, is printed on heavy, coated paper, and bears the emblem and a splendid picture of Comrade Russell, the Socialist party's standard bearer in this campaign.

They are for sale at one cent each and should be displayed in windows, stores, union meeting places, etc.

Minutes of City Executive Committee, October 24, 1910.

Comrade Orland elected chairman. Present: Cassidy, O'Brit, King, Mally and Dutton. Minutes read and approved.

Thirty-seven applications for membership were received and accepted. A communication was received from Branch 2 regarding membership card of Comrade Kell being marked paid instead of having due stamps.

Organizer was instructed to inform Branch 2 that the committee considers the Branch liable for dues to this Comrade, the obligation having been placed upon them by the Sixth Assembly District in the reorganization, and that stamps must be placed on the membership card.

A communication was received from Organizer Lindgren, of Kings, stating that he had been instructed to call together the organizers of Locals New York, Queens, Richmond and Kings, with the object of taking up the question of the surrender of the city to the traction interests.

Motion passed to instruct organizer of Kings that this committee considers it too late to make this an issue in the present campaign.

Credentials were received and accepted from Branch 3, designating George Hamilton and Bert Kirkman as delegates to the Central Committee in place of Charles H. Eliscu and Louis Braun.

The financial secretary made his usual report, which was accepted. The arrangements made by the organizer for a mass meeting at Harlem River Casino on Monday, November 7, were concurred in.

A committee from Branch 8 was given the floor, and requested permission to revert to old form of organization, as the present method was not bringing satisfactory results.

As it had been decided by the Central Committee to postpone this matter until after election, no action was taken.

Motion was passed to request the editor of The Call to keep the full State ticket standing in every issue until after election, and also that organizers should send notices to The Call of all meetings of the Central Committee.

On motion meeting adjourned. E. J. DUTTON, Rec. Sec. Rand School Notes.

Benjamin C. Gruenberg will give the fourth of his series of lectures on Organic Evolution this evening, at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 East 19th street. The special subject will be "Evidences of Evolution Drawn from the Development of Organisms." Mr. Gruenberg is one of the best known teachers of biology in New York, and this course offers an excellent opportunity for working people who are unable to attend high school and college to get a good understanding of the grand principles of Organic Evolution and its relations to Social Evolution. The classroom should be full when this lecturer begins, which will be at 8:15 sharp. Registration for the course (nine lectures remaining in this term), to party members, \$1.50; to others, \$2.50; single admission, 25 cents.

In the other classroom, at the same time, Dr. Henry Newmann will give the fourth lecture in his course on The Social Spirit in English Poetry. Tonight's subject is "Byron: The Poetry of Rebellion." Fees the same as above.

HALL MEETINGS. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Clinton Hall. Tonight—Meyer London, M. Zametkin, Jacob Panken, William Karlin and Max Myself.

New Pythagoras Hall, 177 E. W'way. Tonight—Alexander Irvine, Leonora O'Reilly, Meyer London, N. Aleinikoff and Jacob Panken.

165 East Broadway. Tonight—B. Valdeck, S. Raakin, Meyer London, B. Weinstein and William Karlin.

PHILADELPHIA. Thursday, Oct. 27, 8 p. m.—Carson's Hall, 4629 Frankford avenue, James W. Hughes, candidate for Congress, Second District. Admission free.

BUSINESS MEETINGS. MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 5. All comrades meet at headquarters, 360 West 125th street.

Bronx Ratification Meetings. A big Bronx ratification meeting will be held this evening at Jackson's Casino, corner of Westchester and Forest avenues (get off at Jackson avenue Subway station). The Bronx Comrades have been making strenuous efforts to make this meeting a success, and a large crowd is expected to be present.

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 Buhr and Gerald Fitzgibbon.

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

Campaign Picnics Ready. Comrades and sympathizers of Manhattan and Bronx will take notice that 5,000 campaign placards are at the organizer's office. This placard is 19x

THE MARSEILLAISE The only original true arrangement made for the piano; beautiful, harmonious, as yet easy to play; 10c in stamps and we will mail you a copy.

JOS. P. KATZ Music Store 131 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

hold mass meetings at Kohn's International Hall, corner of Forest and 12th streets, Winfield.

A mass meeting will be held at the above mentioned hall on Saturday evening, October 29.

SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES. The following are the candidates of the Socialist party in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx:

For Justice of the Supreme Court, First Judicial district, Jacob Panken. For Judge of the City Court, Samuel W. Elges.

For Congress: 8th Congressional district, Isidor Deitelbaum. 9th Congressional district, Meyer London. 10th Congressional district, John Muller. 11th Congressional district, Richard Meade. 12th Congressional district, Joseph Wilson. 13th Congressional district, Arthur D. Chapman. 14th Congressional district, William F. Ehret. 15th Congressional district, John J. Flanagan. 16th Congressional district, George Miner. 17th Congressional district, George Oberdorfer. 18th Congressional district, Joshua Wanhope.

For State Senate. 11th Senatorial district, Bernard Weinstein. 12th Senatorial district, Charles H. Eliscu. 13th Senatorial district, George Brown. 14th Senatorial district, Louis A. Egerter. 15th Senatorial district, Max L. Hitz. 16th Senatorial district, Ernest Ramm. 17th Senatorial district, Robert W. Bruere. 18th Senatorial district, Louis Chastkin. 19th Senatorial district, Edward A. Ury. 20th Senatorial district, Ellis Riger. 21st Senatorial district, Gustave Dressler. 22d Senatorial district, Charles Gall.

For Assembly. 1st Assembly district, Carl Classen. 2d Assembly district, Max Myself. 3d Assembly district, Paul Arne. 4th Assembly district, Abraham Caspe. 5th Assembly district, Harry Newman. 6th Assembly district, Algernon Lee. 7th Assembly district, Charles G. Teche. 8th Assembly district, William Karlin. 9th Assembly district, Ferdinand Neuluss. 10th Assembly district, Berthold Korn. 11th Assembly district, George Kliner. 12th Assembly district, Edward Meyer. 13th Assembly district, George Dempsey. 14th Assembly district, Louis M. Markert. 15th Assembly district, Leonard D. Abbott. 16th Assembly district, Carl J. F. Westphal. 17th Assembly district, A. D. L. Montagne. 18th Assembly district, John A. Wall. 19th Assembly district, S. Eiler. 20th Assembly district, Henry Engel. 21st Assembly district, Miles M. Bartholomew. 22d Assembly district, Edward F. Cassidy. 23d Assembly district, Ambrose D. Albertson. 24th Assembly district, Herman Levy. 25th Assembly district, T. Byard Collins. 26th Assembly district, Samuel Benaim. 27th Assembly district, John Sloan. 28th Assembly district, Charles Cohn. 29th Assembly district, Louis Lichtscheln. 30th Assembly district, Ludwig Schmidt. 31st Assembly district, John Wilkins. 32d Assembly district, Joseph Wright. 33d Assembly district, Karl Eichler. 34th Assembly district, Wesley R. Cassile. 35th Assembly district, Warren Atkinson.

GARFIELD, N. J. Frank Hulschmitt will speak tonight at 162 Palisade avenue. Every body is welcome. Admission will be free.

NEW YORK STATE SPEAKERS. The following is the list of dates for the speakers sent out by the state committee: Charles Edward Russell. October 26, Jamestown, City Hall. 26, Salamanca, The Rink, 7:20 p.m. Gustave A. Strebel. October 26, 27 and 28, New York. Frank Bohn. October 26 and 27, Cortland. Patrick H. Donohue. October 26, Amsterdam; 27, Mechanicville.

DR. LIEBKNECHT'S TOUR. Dr. Karl Liebknecht's tour in America, together with dates and places where he will speak, is as follows: October 26, Syracuse, N. Y.; 27, Erie, Pa.; 28, Pittsburg, Pa.; 29, Canton, Ohio; 30, Cleveland, Ohio; 31, Toledo, Ohio; November 1, Detroit, Mich.; 2, Indianapolis, Ind.; 3, Cincinnati, Ohio; 4, St. Louis, Mo.; 5, Davenport, Iowa; 6, Chicago, Ill. (evening); 7, Milwaukee, Wis. (evening); 8, Paul, Minn.

TORONTO, CANADA. W. R. Shier, secretary of Toronto Local No. 1 writes as follows: "Toronto Local No. 1 keeps itself

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. MADISON AVE., 1884, near 106th—4 large, light rooms, bath; improvements; \$21. Inquire in office.

30th AVE., 2196, near 118th st.—Six large, light rooms; improvements; \$21. Inquire in office.

49th ST., 228 E.—4 extra large, light rooms; every improvement; quiet house; rent, \$12.

51st ST., 232 E.—6 large, light rooms; hot water supply; \$20. Inquire.

56th ST., 238 E.—Five and 5 1/2 light rooms, with all modern improvements; rent \$14 to \$15.

105th ST., 170 E.—3 rooms and bath, hot water; contract house; \$20.

121st ST., 140 E.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; single flat; \$23. Inquire.

125th ST., 220 E.—4 all light rooms; bath; low rent; time allowed; quiet house.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. LENOX AVE., 242 (near 125th st.)—3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; \$22.

90th ST., 234 W.—Large, light, comfortable 3 1/2 room apartment; \$12-\$15.

105th ST., 100 W.—7 light rooms; open plan; hot water; \$25.

100th ST., 61 W.—3 1/2 rooms, boiler, range; near Central Park; rent \$11-\$12.50.

111th ST., 300 W.—5 1/2 large rooms; bath; hot water supply; near Morningside Park; \$23.

135d ST., 337 W.—3 and 4 rooms; all improvements; new; unusual chance. Inquire in office.

151st ST., 315 W.—Five small, all outside rooms; all improvements; \$24-\$25. Inquire in office.

154th ST., 300 W.—Beautiful apartment, 4 outside rooms; improvements; sacrificed; \$12 to \$16.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. CALDWELL AVE., 730—4 1/2 large rooms; all improvements; rent, \$18 to \$20.

LONGWOOD AVE., 101—Four large, light rooms; near Prospect sub station; rent \$12.

150th ST., 674 E.—4 1/2 light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; \$17-\$20.

150th ST., 533 E.—near St. Anna ave.—Five large, light, well decorated rooms; bath; few minutes to L and W.

163d ST., 508 E.—near L station—Six rooms, bath; improvements; \$21. Two weeks free.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. 42d ST., 320-322A, W.—Rooms, \$1.50, \$2.50; large, \$3.50, \$4; parlor, reasonable.

67th ST., 43 E.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for 2 or housekeeping.

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

SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY. Branch No. 1, Arthur King, of Brooklyn meets every Friday evening in Social Science Hall, 28-30 Herkimer street, Cor. Harrison Ave. Cor. Madison, John Baidy, 60 West 112th St. Aaron Roschke, 60 McKim St., Fl. Sec. J. Finkelshteyn, 108 West 41st St. Joseph E. Kamin, 108 Gates Ave., rec. sec. J. Chesa.

"The Workmen's Circle" (Arthur King, General Office 20-21 Delancey St., N. Y. City, 1000 Orchard.) WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 21, meets 2d, 4th and 5th Saturdays in the month at 415 W. 42nd Ave., near 7th St., City, N. Y. Sec. J. F. Wendover, 476 E. 17th St., Kew-Forest, 435 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. W. W. 500 E. 174th St.

AUSTRIAN WORKMEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY meets every Friday evening at 44 East Houston st. HELP WANTED—FEMALE. WANTED—A respectable old lady to do light housework in exchange for home with small family; a Socialist preferred. Address G. care of The Call.

HELP WANTED—MALE. WANTED—Cabinet maker, Pledge Studio, 338 W. 20th St.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE. BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT. Comrade, 30 years of age, understands double and single entry bookkeeping thoroughly; references: most extensive; knowledge of typewriting; accurate at figures; start at \$10. A. Hegdall, 798 9th ave., city.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of every 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, 409 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 284. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 11st St. Free employment bureau, Union 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every 4th Monday, 8 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY, New York County, Headquarters, 225 East 84th St., Manhattan, Union House, 9 Ave. to 10 Ave., Tel. 428 Lemox, Cor. Madison, Edward F. Cassidy.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, meets every Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 8 p.m., Local 27, 4 Ave., Local Temple, 245 E. 84th St. Come!

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS UNION of Brooklyn, meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 245-247, Williamsburg avenue, Brooklyn.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 127, meets the 2d and 4th Thursday, at 8 p.m., 100 West 112th St., City, N. Y. Co-operative League. Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Rutgers and Livingston streets. H. I. Cohn, Organizer.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 500, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 245-247, Williamsburg avenue, Brooklyn.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. Local 281, meets every Monday, 8 p.m., at the Labor Temple, 245-247, Williamsburg avenue, Brooklyn. Financial secretary, 432 Broome st., Brooklyn.

BAKERS' UNION. Local 23, meets every second, 4th and 6th Saturdays at 8 p.m. at 150 E. 125th St., City, N. Y. Sec. J. F. Wendover, 476 E. 17th St., Kew-Forest, 435 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. W. W. 500 E. 174th St.

PAPER COBBLERS' MAKERS' UNION. Local No. 98, E. W. 1st. Union meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 150 E. 125th St., City, N. Y. Sec. J. F. Wendover, 476 E. 17th St., Kew-Forest, 435 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. W. W. 500 E. 174th St.

UNITED ASPHALT WORKERS UNION of New York and vicinity, Local No. 4, 40 O. W. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday, 8 p.m., at 100 West 112th St., City, N. Y. Sec. J. F. Wendover, 476 E. 17th St., Kew-Forest, 435 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. W. W. 500 E. 174th St.

WOOD CARVERS AND MODIFIERS' ASSOCIATION. Meets every 2nd, 4th and 6th Saturdays at 8 p.m. at Labor Temple, 245-247, Williamsburg avenue, Brooklyn.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF NYC, 163 W. 42nd St., meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m., at 415 W. 42nd Ave., near 7th St., City, N. Y. Sec. J. F. Wendover, 476 E. 17th St., Kew-Forest, 435 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. W. W. 500 E. 174th St.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERLY LOVE AND MASONRY OF AMERICA, Local No. 163, meets every Monday evening at 8:15 E. 4th street.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER COBBLERS, Local Union 123, meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 150 E. 125th St., City, N. Y. Sec. J. F. Wendover, 476 E. 17th St., Kew-Forest, 435 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. W. W. 500 E. 174th St.

Local 17, meets every second and fourth Friday every month, at 200 Second Avenue, 2nd floor, in Manhattan, City, N. Y. Sec. J. F. Wendover, 476 E. 17th St., Kew-Forest, 435 E. 174th St.; Dr. H. W. W. 500 E. 174th St.

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BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER COBBLERS, Local Union 123, meets every Friday evening at 8 p.m. at 150 E.



# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.  
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VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26. NO. 299.

## A PLAGUE ON BOTH YOUR HOUSES!

Mr. Roosevelt charges Mr. Dix with having been a director in a company that formed part of a trust. And Mr. Dix vehemently denies the allegation.

Mr. Roosevelt charges Mr. Dix with forcing his workmen to work for him long hours for low wages. Whereupon Mr. Dix causes his workmen to sign a statement to the effect that he is a model employer, in fact a paragon of capitalistic generosity.

Honest and sensible men, and particularly workmen, will attach as little importance to the charges as to the denials.

The man who was the intimate political friend of the late Edward M. Harriman, and the protector as well as the protege of the Steel Trust, should be the very last man to tax other people with their trust connections.

And the man who virtually pronounced the death sentence upon the leaders of the Western Miners' Federation has no right to tax any employer with paying low wages for long hours of labor. When he pronounced Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to be "undesirable citizens" he knowingly and willfully played into the hands of all the labor skinning mining corporations of the West.

But if Mr. Roosevelt's charges against Mr. Dix are unseemly and positively dishonest, Mr. Dix's denials are equally unseemly and hardly less dishonest.

As a capitalist it is Mr. Dix's business, his special economic function, to make money. "Honestly," of course. He must avoid getting into collision with the law. It is the special function of men like Mr. Root and Mr. Stimson—with whom Mr. Roosevelt, of course, has never had any political or social intercourse—to keep men like Mr. Dix from getting into collision with the law. But within the bounds of the law it is Mr. Dix's business and duty to make all the money he can. If he can make more money by joining a trust, it is his business and his sacred capitalistic duty to join a trust. But if the trust is pronounced illegal by the courts and its dissolution is ordered, that is not the fault of Mr. Dix and his trust partners. That is the fault of the legal advisers of the trust—men like Mr. Root and Mr. Stimson—who bungled their part of the work either in the organization of the trust or in their defense of it before the courts.

If Mr. Dix did join a trust, he did nothing particularly blameworthy when judged by the ethical standards of the class to which he and Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root and Mr. Stimson belong. And if he did not join a trust, there was no particular merit in his abstention. Whatever he did or did not do, he merely pursued his interests as a capitalist.

For the same reasons it is Mr. Dix's function as an employer of labor to obtain labor at the lowest possible cost. If he pays low wages for long hours of labor he does exactly what every employer of labor is striving to do. And if he pays fairly decent wages for a comparatively short working day he does what no employer of labor desires to do and what no employer of labor does, unless he is compelled to do so by the superior organization of his men or the exceptional conditions of the labor market.

The statement purporting to have been issued by Mr. Dix's employes signifies nothing. Such statements have been issued before, for example, by the employes of the Homestake Mine, when Mr. Hearst was running for office. Now the employes of the Homestake Mine are locked out, in fact, have been locked out for several months past, for exercising their legal right of belonging to a labor organization. Mr. Dix's men, it is reported, have no organization. If this is so, their statement signifies even less than nothing. The statement is couched in the most general terms. It tells nothing about the actual earnings of the men and their actual hours of work. And unless we know at least these things, we know nothing as to the condition of the men working in Mr. Dix's factories.

But in any case, whether Mr. Dix did or did not belong to a trust, and whether Mr. Dix is or is not an oppressor of labor, is there any issue between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dix as to the only question that matters? Do not Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dix stand for the maintenance of the same capitalistic social order which breeds trusts on the one hand, and long hours and low pay on the other hand? Does Mr. Roosevelt want to abolish the trusts together with the conditions that inevitably produce the trusts—the capitalistic ownership of industry? Or does Mr. Dix want to abolish low wages and excessively long hours of labor together with the primary condition for these, namely, wage-labor?

It is perfectly natural for Mr. Roosevelt to charge Mr. Dix with the crimes of the capitalist system, for Mr. Roosevelt wants to deprive Mr. Dix of working class votes. And it is perfectly natural for Mr. Dix to deny Mr. Roosevelt's charges, for Mr. Dix just now wants these working class votes very badly. But is it natural, we ask, that intelligent working men should cast their votes either for Mr. Roosevelt's party or Mr. Dix's party?

As upholders of the capitalist system, it is just the thing for Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dix to make their controversy one of a personal nature. But intelligent workmen know that the conditions under which they suffer—high prices, low wages, and excessive labor—are not due to the evil nature of any particular man or set of men. These conditions are the results of the private ownership and control of industry, are, in fact, of its very essence. With intelligent workmen this is not a personal question, but a social question. And by voting for the Socialist party they will register a protest not only against Mr. Dix and Mr. Roosevelt, not only against the Democratic and Republican parties, but also against this entire capitalist system of exploitation and oppression, trusts and monopolies, boundless wealth and boundless poverty, and the war of all against all. By voting for the Socialist party, they will be saying, in effect, to both Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Dix: "A plague on both your houses! We, the workers, the creators of the nation's wealth, are organizing and voting—and if necessary will fight, too—for the overthrow of the entire inhuman system of which both of you are such worthy representatives!"

We have been requested to call attention to the fact that Socialist candidates for public office have to sign a resignation blank before the election. This resignation is placed in the hands of the Socialist party officials, and if any candidate who is elected violates any of the party pledges his resignation is handed in and his withdrawal from office demanded. We comply with the request. But we confess that we do not attach very great importance to this procedure. If any man should prove a traitor in office, he may, very likely, also have the hardihood to ignore this resignation, which is not legally binding on him. After all, fidelity to Socialist principle cannot be safeguarded by means of formulas, legal or extra-legal. Every movement has had its traitors. But a healthy movement annihilates them and grows stronger thereby. The decisive thing is the fidelity to principle and incorruptibility of the rank and file of the Socialist party.

## DISSENSION AND HARMONY

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

Two opposing currents are plainly to be seen in this field of politics today. One makes for growing dissension. The other moves toward closer harmony.

The Republican and Democratic parties are torn to pieces. Not even the fact that victory stares them in the face, if they should manifest the disposition to grasp their great opportunity, can bring the factions together.

For that matter there never was a united Democracy, unless it was under Tilden or Cleveland, since the Civil War. And it may be that the Democratic party today, thoroughly bankrupt, does not care to become a party nationally.

Tammany Hall, for instance, can hardly hope to control the President of the United States. Tammany Hall is incapable of statesmanship, and what Mark Hanna was able to do with his figure head, McKinley, Murphy would hardly attempt to do with one of his henchmen.

Resides that, Tammany Hall is built upon the theory of taking care of its own "pickings" and not trenching upon preserves controlled by the money powers to other political buccanniers.

Tammany Hall is a political benevolent feudalism. And it has been too wise to ever trespass upon the good will of the high chiefs of finance from whom all blessings flow.

It has therefore always suited Tammany to swap support. It has never hesitated to knife the national Democracy in exchange for state favors. Tammany is not a political party, in any sense of that term. It is a business enterprise with the spoils of office for its asset.

It can hardly be said that since Van Buren's day Tammany really tried to control the Presidency. And its experiences with Van Buren was not calculated to encourage it in that direction.

The Republican party, largely through its almost unbroken federal dominance, has come nearer to being a national party. Whatever else may be said about it, it has (for the very best of reasons) kept pretty well to its adopted policy to

the end. There was every ground to suppose that it would become more solidified—even more homogeneous—with time, and be the center of opposition against the Socialist movement.

But with the passing of Mark Hanna's fine hand and the accidental entrance of such a bungling self-seeker as Roosevelt, the Republican party today is almost as badly shot to pieces as the Democracy.

As a consequence the element of the Republican party in the ascendancy in some Eastern state is quite likely to be fighting the policies that the element of the party to the fore in the Western states is fostering.

It may readily be imagined what will happen when the next national convention of the Republican party takes place. Almost certain is it that neither the Republican nor Democratic party will, in 1912, present a united front.

The real party of opposition, the Socialist party, is undergoing the other tendency. Here we see policies and programs becoming more and more uniform throughout the union. The few remaining extremists of either kind are rapidly being assimilated as they knuckle down to practical work, or chase their ideological will-o'-the-wisps out into the morass of inaction.

It is altogether likely that the Socialist party will, in 1912, reach its maturity. Particularly so if the party breaks into Congress and elects representatives to several more state legislatures.

That the Socialist party has had its growing pains it would be futile to deny. Its course may be marked by the wrecks of the enterprises launched by those who tried to divert it to their personal or factional whims. How much more of such experience it is likely to undergo cannot be foreseen.

But it is fair to presume that its severest tests lie behind. As it grows in strength and achievement, the possibility of the individual to work mischief becomes minimized. And greater becomes its confidence in itself and its historic mission.

## IT SEEMS ODD—

By W. E. P. FRENCH.

It seems odd that a working man, unless he happens to be an only child and twin brother to a fool, should vote either to be sat upon by a Republican Elephant, or (greedy Old Paedhyerm) or kicked in the pants by a Democratic Donkass.

It seems odd that labor should waste its votes on either of the two capitalistic political parties, both of which friends of his bosses have filled the dinner pail of the toiler with the bread of false friendship, the pie crust of broken promises, the soup of watered stock and the wind pudding of property for plutocrats and politicians only. It seems odd that the Fool Killer doesn't get busy.

It seems odd that the American people should keep in power the Party of Privilege, Protection and Plutocracy, whose motto is "To him that hath shall be given, from him that hath not shall be taken away even that that he hath," and it seems still odder that when the voters of the United States get tired of King Elephant they can't find anything better to put in his place than King Jackass. What's the matter with a Social Democracy? That is a real government of, for and by the people.

It seems odd that when a laborer's ballot would let him or his children ride on the Socialist horse, he should cast that ballot for a trust-owned Elephant that tramples him or a laughing Jackass whose head is insane and whose heels are unsafe. Where is Jones, and his ax?

It seems odd (but, no, it doesn't) that the Democratic party should choose for one of its emblems the stupid and stubborn ass and for the other the cock that crowed thrice when Peter denied Christ.

It seems odd that fifteen or sixteen million wage earners, each with a vote in his wise hand, should be represented by capitalists and the paid attorneys of monopoly, instead of by the men of his own class with the interests of

that class at heart. Why not find out what labor has done for itself, in the way of representation and direct benefits, in New Zealand, Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, France, England, Italy and pretty much every other civilized country except America?

It seems odd that labor leaders and unionists don't see, can't see, or won't see that united political action with the one party that has been and is a consistent friend of unions and unionism would beat the strike as a straight-flush beats two-of-a-kind. "How shall the blind lead the blind? Shall they not both fall into the ditch?"

It seems odd that the only difference between the Republican and Democratic parties is that the former stands for protection for the privileged, and the latter for privilege for the protected. They offer the "common people" a choice of deaths—elephantiasis or donkeyitis.

It seems odd that when the average man is in a polling booth, "alone with God and a lead pencil," he appears to be "troubled with a fool," and cannot, or will not, see that the Socialist party is the only one that ever offered anything but pie-crust promises and glittering generalities to the average man.

It seems odd that anybody but a plutocrat, a politician or a parasite would vote for the party of high tariff, high finance and high cost of living, or for the party of bray, balking, outcombe and Bryanism, when the right cast his ballot for "The Republic of Man, Woman and Child" and the true Democracy of a square deal and a white man's chance for each and all, which (it may seem odd to some, but it is true) is Socialism in a nutshell. It donkeys had votes, perhaps they could cast them for their riders. This is a sweetly solemn thought.

It seems odd that the principal enemies of Socialism should all spell their names with a P—here are some of them: Plutocracy, Privilege, Protection, Priestcraft, Presecraft, and the Pettifogger, the Pedagogue and the Papacy. It looks as though the body politic had P—resis.

## What Is the "New Nationalism?"

By LOUIS DUCHEZ.

What is the "New Nationalism?" Everywhere, among Socialists and anti-Socialists, this question is being asked. The phrase hardly left the lips of the "strenuous one" than it flew across the country like wild fire. It has even found its way into the European press, both capitalist and Socialist.

But much as it has been discussed there seems to be very little understanding as to what it really means. The conservative capitalist press is violently hostile to it. It says it means the coming of a "Dictator" in this country.

On the other hand, the Socialist press, for the most part, has expressed about the same thing. It seems that the "thinking element" on each side are afraid of it. "Popular sentiment" seems to be about the only thing that takes to it.

The writer believes that there is no other subject regarding which there is greater confusion. This, he believes, is due, principally, to the fact that the subject is looked at in the abstract, as a complete program, rather than as a tendency.

We disagree with those who say that the New Nationalism is simply a catchy phrase. We also disagree with those who think it means the coming of a "one-man rule" in this country.

On the other hand, we believe that it is indicative of the ripest tendency of capitalist development in this country. It is tremendously significant.

We are not concerned about the name. Nor do we care for the author of the name. It is the thing itself, the tendency which it represents, with which we are concerned.

And here it is. The New Nationalism simply means the beginning of a conscious, systematized movement toward the extension of governmental powers to the industrial life of the nation. As the editor of The Call said some time ago, "The government is more and more becoming the dominant economic factor in the community and in the nation."

That's what the New Nationalism means. Completed, it will be nothing more, nor less, than state capitalism—some would call it state Socialism. Whether Roosevelt will lead the movement or not is a secondary consideration. It will be led by some one. Though at present Roosevelt appears to be the leader in this movement, if he fails to keep in the middle of the current, some one else will.

While I believe that state capitalism would, indeed, be, as Herbert Spencer termed it, "the coming slavery," I still believe that it is inevitable in America. The ground is rapidly being prepared for it.

The ripest fruit of capitalist development is the centralization of the money power in the hands of a little group. And we have this here in America to an extent that is reached nowhere else in the world.

So the big capitalists do not need to fear state capitalism. In fact, they will soon see the urgent need of encouraging it.

With the control of the money power of the country in the hands of a half dozen or more, the nation's government and the various cities may then take over the industries. Well and good! This little group will have the money, so they will buy up any bonds that are issued.

So in a more scientific, more up-to-date way, wage slavery and exploitation will still exist.

The state will become the master. This mysterious thing called the "state"—which is a sort of boom companion to that other mysterious thing called "the public"—will become sacred. "Woe unto those, who, then, war against it. The man on horseback" will come "over the hill" after that.

Indeed, the editor of The Call struck a true note when he said: "State Capitalism—there is our future enemy." And, then, returning to the question of tactics, what are we going to do about it?

## Letters to the Editor

A BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Editor of The Call:

Reading your paper daily, I know it to take a deep interest in the labor struggles. Of all the reports printed there daily about every large and small strike occurring in every part of the country, I haven't yet encountered anything about the strike now going on at the Ansonia Clock Company, in Brooklyn. Therefore I ask you to kindly print this.

Conditions prevailing at the works of the Ansonia Clock Company are most inhuman. The company employs mostly young boys and girls, many of whom, I know, have not reached the age of sixteen, paying them the miserable sum of \$4 to \$5 a week.

The bosses also have a very wise method of putting through these crying wrongs. They let the work be done mainly by the inside contractors, or, rather, by the boys and girls working for them. The contractors in their turn make their "hands" the "bosses" of their jobs, by letting them do piece-work. They pay them the lowest prices possible, so that one out of a hundred men will get the high mark of \$7 to \$8 a week. Of course, there are a few exceptions, but the great majority of these workers toil along with hardly enough to keep body and soul together and poor prospects for the future.

In all my long experience as a press hand I have not known or heard of any workers of any place, large or small, to be so disciplined and to work such long hours (from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.), under such unbearable conditions.

In the middle of last week a part of the workers, known as the buffers, struck for better conditions. The company got a few scabs somewhere, and, of course, some cops to "protect" the latter. It then provided them with food and beds to sleep on its premises so that they may not be approached by the strikers and talked to.

In response to these developments the machinists struck last Saturday, and judging by the sympathy shown the strikers by the other workers, the strike threatens to spread over the entire factory, which is the largest of its kind in this vicinity.

Therefore I call upon all the workers who are involved or interested, to follow the example of their co-workers and join hands in this struggle, for it is everybody's.

AN EMPLOYEE.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1910.

## TAMPA LAW.

Editor of The Call:

Now that so many eyes are turning toward Tampa, Florida, as the seat of a labor war, it may not be amiss to recall some of the atrocities committed there in the name of the law against striking cigar makers ten years ago.

At that time, as in this instance, the strikers soon found themselves in a contest, not with their employers alone, but with the entire capitalist class of Tampa, aided and abetted by the authorities. The latter tried to force the men back to work by using against them the vagrancy law. The men were cut off from their leaders, next from their funds, and finally, from food supplies. In spite of this isolation and oppression, the men held out for four months, supported by benefits from other cities, and might have won the fight for better conditions had they then had the assistance afforded them by the International Cigar Makers' Union.

When the conflict began, the treasury of the strikers' union reported a cash bank balance of some \$35,000. The manufacturers, realizing that this fund was a good weapon in the hands of the strikers, sought to deprive them of its legitimate use and were permitted to do so by the most damnable legal trick ever sanctioned by curs in office. Charging indebtedness against the Cigar Makers' Union, they were allowed to attach money belonging to the very men they were fighting who owed them no money whatsoever. Think of it! What excellent war tactics! Take a lein on the enemy's bank account! Naturally, when the treasurer of the union wanted to withdraw the fund for distribution among the strikers, he found his hands tied by this illegal and unjust attachment. Significant enough is the fact that no sooner was the strike called off than the attachment was which the capitalists of Tampa sided the manufacturers in beating the backs of their slaves was to deny them food. The men got so low in funds that they had to obtain food on credit. Their friends established economical kitchens and cooked it for them. But the citizens' committee were exasperated at the fact that any outsiders should help the strikers and decided to teach the meddlers a lesson. They sent delegates and policemen in the name of the law and order to put an end to the economical kitchens. After these were done away with the men were obliged to secure in rations on the street what raw food they could and cook it without fire as best they could, or eat it raw. This dealing out of rations the authorities also attempted to stop by the same militant methods.

However, they found one man equal to the occasion. Though a foreigner, he knew the laws of this country, and when the policeman wanted him not to deal out any more fresh meat on the street, he defied them to do it and assured the hungry strikers and their wives that he would deliver meat as usual on the same spot the next day. The policemen with their law-breakers showed up the following morning, determined to carry out the orders from higher up to shut the strikers completely off from food supplies, but they found themselves baffled in their attempt to play havoc with the sustenance of starving men, for there stood the butcher's wagon surrounded by a body of armed woodsmen ready to repulse with bloodshed, if necessary, any attack on the property of the butcher. The authorities thought it wise not to meddle any more with this "meddler!"

But perhaps the most flagrant outrage committed in the name of the law was the abduction of the strike leaders—an act which at the time incensed the reading public all over the United States against the authorities in Tampa. Let us one night the police raided by the puppet of the manufacturers, raided the homes of the leaders and kidnaped each and every member of the strikers' advisory board. Under the cover of darkness these men were loaded on a vessel, tried to for-

## NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

## PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

## NEW JERSEY SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange.

## CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

## MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

## NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

## RHODE ISLAND SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Edward W. Theinert, of Albion.
- For Lieutenant Governor—Samuel H. Fassell, of Johnston.
- For Secretary of State—Israel Precourt, of Riverside.
- For Attorney General—Frank Keenan, of Peacedale.
- For General Treasurer—Peter Marcus, of Providence.

cigu shores and dumped near a jungle. And but for the timely appearance of a good Indian, who pointed out to them the right road to a town of Honduras (on whose coast they were) they might have been devoured by ferocious wild beasts not so dastard as those that ruled Tampa.

Let me add in conclusion that the poor strikers in Tampa deserve the sympathy and help of all good men if the present authorities are anything like as mean as the ones that reigned there ten years ago. And according to all accounts they are.

M. H. WOOLMAN.  
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1910.

## 9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Editor of The Call:

A friend of mine, who is a near relative of Representative Goldfogle, of the 9th Congressional district, has spoken quite freely about the present campaign. It seems that Goldfogle is Tammany's only hope on the East Side. My friend states that his kinsman would willingly withdraw from politics, only that Tammany will not allow him. Further, Goldfogle expected to be beaten last time by the Socialist party; he was surprised when he won out. It seems that Goldfogle is after a judgeship; has been after it for a long time, but his relative tells me that Tammany Hall is afraid of losing the district to the Socialists if the representative became judge. That's the straight goods as I have it, so it appears to me that if the Comrades only "step a little lively" this time, Meyer London should go to Congress. This will not be brought about, however, while our street speakers continually abuse Hearst, Roosevelt and Murphy. They are not the issues. The question from the man on the street is: How are ye goin' to do it, how abolish poverty? If our conscious politics, show how jobs are connected with votes, it would be far better than abusing politicians.

JOHN J. LONG.  
New York City, Oct. 23, 1910.

## JOHN MACY'S NOBLE POEM.

Editor of The Call:

So seldom is it that such a poem as "Prosperity," published in today's issue of The Call, appears in the Socialist press that I cannot refrain from writing you about it.

Try as they may, the efforts of aspiring Comrades to express themselves poetically are not always happy, however sincere and ambitious they may be. They are too prone to the conventional, to reveal their enslavement to stereotyped forms and phrases, long outworn by constant repetition instead of revealing themselves, making the form subordinate to the idea and letting the thought shape the method of expression. It would almost seem as if our Comrades feared to be unconventional, to be different, when freedom of thought demands elasticity of form and variety of phrase. As a result, aspiration is cramped and confined, and inspiration withers and withers in its incipency. It is better to be crude and true than refined and artificial, for after all, it is the inner thought and the propelling idea that count.

But John Macy's poem is beautiful in every way. One cannot imagine the thought conveyed in any other form. This poem is a great achievement. Nothing like it has appeared for many years. It is not only beautiful in form and phrase; it is a tremendous challenge to society and the individual, a terrific indictment of existing wrongs and rapine. It has all the soul-searching and heart-shaking power of "The Man With the Hoe," to use a familiar example. Read again and again, it becomes more and more terrible in its fascination, more and more profoundly moving in its appeal to the individual as well as the social conscience. It has the multiplied power of a rebuke and a revelation. Not one of us can escape from its haunting tragedy and its very beauty makes it the more poignant and profound.

Those who say that poetry is dead lie. This poem proves it, for this is true poetry, in essence, inspiration and execution. It proves also that modern poetic conditions await the illumination and exaltation of the poet—us.

SHADES IT CLOSE.  
Farmer Giles (who has just come back)—I don't think this money's worth. The Cashier—Would you mind waiting it again, sir; I think you'll be correct.  
Farmer Giles (having done so)—I don't think this money's worth. The Cashier—Would you mind waiting it again, sir; I think you'll be correct.  
FARMER GILES.  
"How is your wife this fall?"  
"Just like a pig."

FASHIONABLE.  
"How is your wife this fall?"  
"Just like a pig."