

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

The Call

The Weather.

Partly cloudy; moderate temperature.

600 FRANK STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2303 BEEKMAN.

Vol. 8—No. 306.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910.

Price, Two Cents

MAILERS' STRIKE A TOUCHSTONE

Causes State Federation of Labor to Show Its Hand Against Scab Paper.

LEADER PROVES INGRATITUDE

Discontent Manifest in Many Industries, Including Teamsters and Engineers.

(Special to The Call.)

PITTSBURG, Nov. 1.—The newspaper mailers' strike took a sensational turn today, when the convention of the State Federation of Labor...

Six Buffalo mailers, who were employed on the Gazette-Times, packed their clothes and left Pittsburgh today.

"Allegheny John" will probably quit under pressure tomorrow for the union men, Joe McPherson, chief engineer of the Leader, who carried a union card, and who scabbed in the printing room, went insane on Monday morning.

The Leader proved ingratitude to union labor and scab lackeys by its conduct.

Butchers Go On Strike.

Last night at 12 o'clock, 1,200 butchers and butchers' teamsters, employed in various packing houses in Allegheny county, including Armour's, Swift's, Zoller's, Pittsburg Provision Company, Duquesne Packing Company, John Syler Packing Company, Union Packing Company, Lowenstein Bros., Denholm Packing Company, Dunlevy Packing Company, Cudahy Company, Nelson Morris Company, Lee & Company, Lowrie Packing Company, Freed & Heineken, Northside Packing Company, Henry Lohray Packing Company, Saltsberger, Schwarzschild Company, J. H. Hammond Company, and Peter Bros., of McKeesport, either struck or were locked out.

These men have joined the Industrial Workers of the World, and the bosses having learned this, decided to crush the organization before it becomes strong enough to enforce any demands upon them.

Plan to Tie Up Plants.

Every indication is that 600 additional teamsters and engineers will leave their posts tonight, showing a solid front to packing houses. There is growing discontent throughout many industries in the city, the mailers and packers' strike being but part of the manifestation.

TAMPA COPS CLUB CIGAR STRIKERS

(Special to The Call.)

TAMPA, Fla., Nov. 1.—Crowd of packing cigar makers charged by police early today, the cops using Winchester rifles as clubs on the heads of men, after a scab had been slightly injured by a revolver shot in the street.

Thirty scabs on way from Pittsburgh. Manufacturers say they are getting many scabs. Union leaders say they are winning victory. Strike has been on for several weeks.

GIRLS FLEE FIRE IN NIGHT CLOTHES

LANCASTER, Mass., Nov. 1.—Fire destroyed Fashion Hall, one of the headquarters of the State Industrial Union of Girls. Twenty-nine young women who were sleeping on the premises were rescued in their night clothes.

INJURED BRAKEMAN SHOWS GREAT NERVE

YONKERS, N. Y., Nov. 1.—James Lilles, twenty-three, of 1241 Brook avenue, the Bronx, a brakeman in the employ of the New York Central railroad, gave a remarkable exhibition of nerve today when he directed the work of those who were endeavoring to extricate him from under a freight car which had passed over his left leg.

Lilles was uncoupling a freight car near Babcock place when his foot caught in a switch, and before he could release it the car had passed over his leg, almost severing it.

ROOSEVELT CONFABS WITH BOSS ALDRIDGE

ALBION, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Theodore Roosevelt held a lengthy conference with George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Rochester, in his special train en route to this city today.

CONDEMN VICE IN CITY OF WASHINGTON

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Admitting that Chicago is the most morally corrupt city in the United States, but declaring that at Washington, right between the White House and the capitol, is the most flagrant example of open segregation of vice in the nation, the American Purify Federation, in session here, expects to start a general "clean-up" movement, beginning in the national capitol.

DEBATE ON SOCKS NEARLY CAUSES RIOT

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 1.—The presence of six pairs of cotton socks at a political debate between Congressman W. W. Cocks and Martin Littleton in this city last night, came so nearly causing a riot that the judges were unable to decide who won.

COLLISION KILLS ENGINEER OF TRAIN

OSINNING, N. Y., Nov. 1.—A collision today between a locomotive and a freight train, on the New York Central at Drawbuckey, resulted in the death of James Decker, of Albany, engineer of the freight train.

INSANE, KILLS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF

LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 1.—Rising from his bed, apparently having gone insane during a nightmare, J. D. Wallace, a prosperous merchant, early today killed his wife and ten-year-old son, fatally wounded another son and then, after threatening to murder his six other children, committed suicide.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR SHOOT HIS GUEST

ELKINS, W. Va., Nov. 1.—George E. Dickerson, proprietor of the Gateway Hotel, at Gassaway, shot and instantly killed Hiram Buckner, superintendent of a stove factory, and who was a guest at the hotel, early today.

NEW "LABOR PARTY" HOLDS A MEETING

Turns Out to Be a Democratic Affair That Fails to Hold Its Audience at Cooper Union.

Presided over by the official of a "labor union", the members of which are somewhat scarcer even than hen's teeth, and which is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor, a meeting of "The Federated Labor Party" was held last night in Cooper Union—only it wasn't held.

Considerable oratory was turned loose, mostly to the effect that John A. Bensei ought to be elected and that organized labor ought to vote for the Democrats this time, because, if for no other reason, the Democrats couldn't be any worse in office than the Republicans. However, in all the matter of words, some sentences stood out which are worth quoting, such as:

"Independent voters ought not to be led astray by misguided leaders of labor."

"It is a time for the consideration of principles, not of personalities."

"At the present time, organized labor has a great many friends."

"Labor ought to get together politically and voice its own demands."

"There is nothing to fear in the present election, whichever party wins. When the day comes that the workingman will lay down his tools, then and only then will we be in danger."

"There are men who do not serve the working class but merely seek to lead them astray."

Some amusing information was brought out by various speakers. For instance, it was shown that Theodore Roosevelt, who is now putting up such a roar about "the rights of the wage-earner, in having his new African scab book, bound in two notorious Candidate Stimson bear no label in towns where organized labor is weak but carry a conspicuous union label in towns where organized labor is strong.

The following were named as vice presidents of the F. L. party: Patrick H. McCormick, former president New York Typographical Union; James P. Holland, ex-president New York Central Federated Union; Andrew Egan, business agent Elevator Constructors Union; Philip Kelly, business agent Theatrical Protective Union; Benjamin Aech, ex-president New York Cigar Packers Union; S. Michaels, vice president New York Cigar Packers Union; John Cunningham, ex-president Theatrical Protective Union; Harry O. Cole, ex-president International Bricklayers Union; P. F. Harney, ex-secretary New York Carpenters Union; Vincent J. Costello, ex-president New York Typographical Union; J. C. O'Brien, president Leather and Harness Workers Union; James P. Archibald, president New York District Council, Brotherhood of Painters; James L. Barry, business agent Actors Protective Union; Ernest Boehm, corresponding secretary Central Federated Union; William J. Hogan, district delegate Machinists Union; John F. Connor, treasurer New York Stereotypers Union; Samuel Debes, ex-vice president C. F. U.; John J. Hyland, ex-chairman executive committee New York Typographical Union.

Robert E. Bruero, delegate to New York Central Federated Union; F. J. Mooney, vice president New York State Allied Printing Trades Union; Maurice Stinson, delegate to N. Y. C. F. U.; James H. Hatch, president of the Building Trades Council; Alexander Block, president Central Federated Union; Max McConville, business agent United Pottery and Safety Engineers; Thomas C. Curtis, international president of the Rockmen and Excavators; John Kennedy, in-

HOPPER A FOE OF UNION LABOR

Independence League Candidate's Firm Caused Strike on Rapid Transit Line.

Since it seems so fashionable just now to expose the anti-labor records of political candidates, Roosevelt and Hearst being both engaged in screaming out such charges at the top of their voices, it is just as well for organized labor to remember that Hearst's own man, John J. Hopper, nominee for governor on the Independence League ticket, first sprang into notice in this city as an enemy of organized labor and a disrupter of unions.

At least two unions have good cause to remember Mr. Hopper, who has made considerable money as a contractor.

They are the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, No. 154, the House Shoppers and Movers, and the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers.

If their memories are over an inch long, they can recall the time when they went to Hopper and his firm and asked for the union scale of wages and union hours. They can recall how Hopper and his firm refused to strike against Hopper and his firm to enforce their demands. They can recall how Hopper and his firm fought them for six weeks. They can recall how Hopper and his firm held out against their fair demands until they were forced to ask their brother workers to come out. They can recall how Hopper and his firm granted their demands only when forced to by John B. McDonald.

Other union men who have cause to remember Hopper are the Architectural Iron Workers, the Plumbers and Gasfitters, the Sheet Metal Workers, the Pavers, the Rammers, the Blue Stone Cutters, the Flaggers, the Bridge and Curb Sitters, the Marble Cutters, the Polishers and Helpers, the Coppermiths, the Safety Engineers, the Steamfitters and Helpers, the Granite Cutters, the Painters, the Tile Layers and Helpers, the Double Drum Hoisters, the Machinists, the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers, the Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers, and the Forgers and Blacksmiths, because once upon a time it looked as if they were all going to be called out before Mr. Hopper would consent to be fair to his men.

The entire membership of the Central Federated Union has reason to remember Mr. Hopper, because it was Hopper's firm that caused the Rapid Transit strike of 1901.

At that time John J. Hopper was a member of the subway contracting firm of Farrell, Hopper & Co. They had the contract for the construction of the subway from Broadway and 103rd street, under Central Park to 110th street and Lenox avenue.

HOPPER A FOE OF UNION LABOR

Independence League Candidate's Firm Caused Strike on Rapid Transit Line.

Since it seems so fashionable just now to expose the anti-labor records of political candidates, Roosevelt and Hearst being both engaged in screaming out such charges at the top of their voices, it is just as well for organized labor to remember that Hearst's own man, John J. Hopper, nominee for governor on the Independence League ticket, first sprang into notice in this city as an enemy of organized labor and a disrupter of unions.

At least two unions have good cause to remember Mr. Hopper, who has made considerable money as a contractor.

They are the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, No. 154, the House Shoppers and Movers, and the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers.

If their memories are over an inch long, they can recall the time when they went to Hopper and his firm and asked for the union scale of wages and union hours. They can recall how Hopper and his firm refused to strike against Hopper and his firm to enforce their demands. They can recall how Hopper and his firm fought them for six weeks. They can recall how Hopper and his firm held out against their fair demands until they were forced to ask their brother workers to come out. They can recall how Hopper and his firm granted their demands only when forced to by John B. McDonald.

Other union men who have cause to remember Hopper are the Architectural Iron Workers, the Plumbers and Gasfitters, the Sheet Metal Workers, the Pavers, the Rammers, the Blue Stone Cutters, the Flaggers, the Bridge and Curb Sitters, the Marble Cutters, the Polishers and Helpers, the Coppermiths, the Safety Engineers, the Steamfitters and Helpers, the Granite Cutters, the Painters, the Tile Layers and Helpers, the Double Drum Hoisters, the Machinists, the Pipe Caulkers and Tappers, the Tar, Felt and Waterproof Workers, and the Forgers and Blacksmiths, because once upon a time it looked as if they were all going to be called out before Mr. Hopper would consent to be fair to his men.

The entire membership of the Central Federated Union has reason to remember Mr. Hopper, because it was Hopper's firm that caused the Rapid Transit strike of 1901.

At that time John J. Hopper was a member of the subway contracting firm of Farrell, Hopper & Co. They had the contract for the construction of the subway from Broadway and 103rd street, under Central Park to 110th street and Lenox avenue.

Farrell, Hopper & Co. obtained their subcontract from the general contractor, John B. McDonald. Other firms who got subcontracts were the Degnon-McLean Contracting Company; Holdcomb, Cabot & Daly; Ira A. Shaler; Naughton & Co.; William Bradley; John Shiloh; John C. Reed; McCabe Brothers; Rufus C. Hunt; Terry & Touch Contracting Company; E. P. Roberts; Seaman Asphalt Paving Company, and United Building Material Company.

Work on the subway, starting in February, 1901, had been in progress only a short time when trouble developed with Hopper's firm. Complaints were incessant that Hopper's firm refused to accord even so fair conditions to their men as the other contractors had readily granted.

Matters became so bad that representatives of the union intervened with Farrell, Hopper & Co., and asked for better treatment, demanding that their men be paid at least the same

Work on the subway, starting in February, 1901, had been in progress only a short time when trouble developed with Hopper's firm. Complaints were incessant that Hopper's firm refused to accord even so fair conditions to their men as the other contractors had readily granted.

Matters became so bad that representatives of the union intervened with Farrell, Hopper & Co., and asked for better treatment, demanding that their men be paid at least the same

Work on the subway, starting in February, 1901, had been in progress only a short time when trouble developed with Hopper's firm. Complaints were incessant that Hopper's firm refused to accord even so fair conditions to their men as the other contractors had readily granted.

Matters became so bad that representatives of the union intervened with Farrell, Hopper & Co., and asked for better treatment, demanding that their men be paid at least the same

Work on the subway, starting in February, 1901, had been in progress only a short time when trouble developed with Hopper's firm. Complaints were incessant that Hopper's firm refused to accord even so fair conditions to their men as the other contractors had readily granted.

Matters became so bad that representatives of the union intervened with Farrell, Hopper & Co., and asked for better treatment, demanding that their men be paid at least the same

Work on the subway, starting in February, 1901, had been in progress only a short time when trouble developed with Hopper's firm. Complaints were incessant that Hopper's firm refused to accord even so fair conditions to their men as the other contractors had readily granted.

Matters became so bad that representatives of the union intervened with Farrell, Hopper & Co., and asked for better treatment, demanding that their men be paid at least the same

Work on the subway, starting in February, 1901, had been in progress only a short time when trouble developed with Hopper's firm. Complaints were incessant that Hopper's firm refused to accord even so fair conditions to their men as the other contractors had readily granted.

Matters became so bad that representatives of the union intervened with Farrell, Hopper & Co., and asked for better treatment, demanding that their men be paid at least the same

Work on the subway, starting in February, 1901, had been in progress only a short time when trouble developed with Hopper's firm. Complaints were incessant that Hopper's firm refused to accord even so fair conditions to their men as the other contractors had readily granted.

Matters became so bad that representatives of the union intervened with Farrell, Hopper & Co., and asked for better treatment, demanding that their men be paid at least the same

Work on the subway, starting in February, 1901, had been in progress only a short time when trouble developed with Hopper's firm. Complaints were incessant that Hopper's firm refused to accord even so fair conditions to their men as the other contractors had readily granted.

Matters became so bad that representatives of the union intervened with Farrell, Hopper & Co., and asked for better treatment, demanding that their men be paid at least the same

CHICAGO POLICE RIDE INTO CROWD

Sympathizers of Striking Garment Workers Are Knocked Right and Left by Brutal Cops.

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Mounted cops in the business section of the city rode into a crowd of sympathizers with the striking garment workers this afternoon, knocking down many persons and injuring more than a dozen, among them two young girls and two small children. None of the victims were very seriously hurt.

The rush of the police was made on Adams street near Fifth avenue. Panic reigned among the women and girls when the mounted police dashed down upon them.

It is said that one of the victims of the police was a woman of social prominence, but she hurried away and her identity could not be learned. The trouble was caused by groups of strikers parading without having asked for police permits, which angered the cops.

More than 30,000 workers are engaged in the struggle. A move is now under way looking toward a settlement of the struggle.

Women prominent in settlement and social betterment work, donned the garb of working girls today and joined in the efforts to induce all garment workers to join the strike.

Picketing According to Rule.

A new phase in the strike today was the inauguration of a systematic picketing squad, "according to rule," for the women and girls. The Women's Trade Union League compiled a set of "rules for girl pickets," and before the striking girls or the women of social position who came out in full force today were allowed on the picket lines they had to attend the "pickets' school."

The rules were written out so as to keep the pickets within the letter of the law, and to give the police no pretext for arresting them. At least 15,000 of the 40,000 persons now on strike are women, and they promise to be the strongest factor in winning public sympathy for the strikers.

The rules, which will be translated into the many languages of the strikers, are as follows: Don't walk in groups of more than two or three. Don't stand in front of the shop; walk up and down the block. Don't stop the person you wish to speak to; walk alongside of him. Don't get excited and shout when you are talking. Don't put your hand on the person you are speaking to. Don't touch his sleeve or button. This may be construed as a "technical assault."

Don't call any one a "scab," or use abusive language of any kind. Plead, persuade, appeal, but do not threaten. If a policeman arrests you, and you are sure that you have committed no offense, take down his number and give it to your union officer.

RUSSELL IS FIRST IN A STRAW VOTE

A poll was taken of the members of the composing room of the Brooklyn Standard Union on October 29, and it resulted as follows:

For Russell..... 14 For Dix..... 12 For Stimson..... 7 For Hopper..... 6

On the basis of the composing room vote, assuming the total vote is the same this year as in 1908, it was computed, "just for fun," that the state would go as follows:

Total vote in 1908..... 1,629,508 Indicated vote for Russell..... 528,528 Indicated vote for Dix..... 504,144 Indicated vote for Stimson..... 294,829 Indicated vote for Hopper..... 232,072 Indicated plurality for Russell..... 84,714

The Columbia University students tried their hands at straw balloting yesterday. The poll showed 420 for Stimson, 250 for Dix, 64 for Hopper and 35 for Charles Edward Russell. The Prohibitionists were out of the canvass, the tellers deciding that they wouldn't have time to count Prohibits. Last year Chanler had less than half what Dix polled yesterday, and Hopper led - few more than Stimson got.

FOUND DEAD MAN LYING IN WOODS

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 1.—Lying in a thickly wooded stretch, with face upward and arms folded, the body of an unknown man was discovered by two hunters a short distance from the Wynton A. Colliery, just outside the county line at Durys, this morning. Besides the corpse lay a small paper package partly filled with paraffin wax. There is a mark over one eye but not of sufficient importance to warrant a theory of foul play.

TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY KILLED BY AUTO

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Walter Hubbard, aged ten, was instantly killed here today by an automobile, driven by George R. Shurtz, of Canandaigua, N. Y. He was struck while running across the street, and was found when struck by his head against a fence.

EXPRESS STRIKE GROWS; MAY CRIPPLE WHOLE CITY

If Mayor Gaynor Does Not Take Care Off Express Wagons All Drivers May Strike.

LONGSHOREMEN SUPPORTING FIGHT

Struggle of Workers Has Demoralized Business Merchants' Association Statement Declares.

Men Wanted—Unemployed Socialists willing to distribute The Call among striking express wagon drivers and helpers, please call at 400 Pearl street this morning.

BULLETIN.

The 40,000 longshoremen in Greater New York and Hoboken, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, sent a committee to the Teamsters' joint council last night and pledged their support in the present strike of expressmen.

The longshoremen said that they will notify every steamship company this morning that if they handle any goods delivered by strikebreakers employed by the express companies every longshoreman will immediately quit work, and every steamship line will be tied up. The offer of the longshoremen was received with cheers by the delegates of the council.

At the meeting last night, the council empowered William H. Ashton, organizer, and Val Hoffman, vice president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, to call a general strike of 45,000 teamsters in New York at a moment's notice, should the situation require it.

New York is on the eve of the greatest labor war in the history of the city.

At the meeting of the Teamsters' Joint Council, a body representing 45,000 teamsters, who are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, William H. Ashton, organizer, and Val Hoffman, vice president of that organization, were empowered to call a general strike of teamsters in New York the moment they find the calling of a general strike necessary, in order to insure victory to the express strikers.

Simultaneously with this decision came the announcement that the International Longshoremen's Association, which has a membership of 40,000, or thereabouts, in Greater New York and Hoboken, will strike to the aid of the express strikers.

The action of the Teamsters' Joint Council empowering two of its representatives to order a general strike at a moment's notice was taken to force Mayor Gaynor to take the police off the express companies' wagons.

Early yesterday morning a committee of five representing the striking expressmen, called on the Mayor and protested to him that the police were doing the work of strikebreakers for the express companies by actually driving the teams and the wagons, and that the police were merely protecting the teams and the wagons. The committee suggested that the Mayor should order the police officers who were seen driving the wagons, and with names of witnesses.

The committee which visited the Mayor consisted of William H. Ashton, organizer; Val Hoffman; Jerome Council, of the Federal Drivers' Local; Joseph Murphy, representing the chauffeurs, and George Prussell, from the local of the Street Cleaning Department.

Gaynor's Friends to Men.

When the committee entered from the Mayor's office, they were met by Mayor Gaynor, they said, and that they were told that they would have to wait until the afternoon to see the Mayor. The committee then left the Mayor's office.

The Mayor's attitude of indifference toward the express strikers was the cause of the strike, it is declared by the express companies.

Up to a late hour last night the attitude of the express companies was certainly far from conciliatory. The afternoon conference between the express companies and the Mayor, which was held in the Mayor's office, was a complete failure to reach understanding. The spokesman of the companies was that the Mayor of Jersey City, a representative of Mayor Gaynor, and the other members of the express companies was to be taken place and ways and means of settling the expressmen's strike viewed. The conference, however, called off by the express companies.

The earlier meeting between Mayor Gaynor, Mayor Witten and heads of the express companies resulted in a complete failure to reach understanding. The spokesman of the companies was that the Mayor of Jersey City, a representative of Mayor Gaynor, and the other members of the express companies was to be taken place and ways and means of settling the expressmen's strike viewed. The conference, however, called off by the express companies.

Up to a late hour last night the attitude of the express companies was certainly far from conciliatory. The afternoon conference between the express companies and the Mayor, which was held in the Mayor's office, was a complete failure to reach understanding. The spokesman of the companies was that the Mayor of Jersey City, a representative of Mayor Gaynor, and the other members of the express companies was to be taken place and ways and means of settling the expressmen's strike viewed. The conference, however, called off by the express companies.

Up to a late hour last night the attitude of the express companies was certainly far from conciliatory. The afternoon conference between the express companies and the Mayor, which was held in the Mayor's office, was a complete failure to reach understanding. The spokesman of the companies was that the Mayor of Jersey City, a representative of Mayor Gaynor, and the other members of the express companies was to be taken place and ways and means of settling the expressmen's strike viewed. The conference, however, called off by the express companies.

Up to a late hour last night the attitude of the express companies was certainly far from conciliatory. The afternoon conference between the express companies and the Mayor, which was held in the Mayor's office, was a complete failure to reach understanding. The spokesman of the companies was that the Mayor of Jersey City, a representative of Mayor Gaynor, and the other members of the express companies was to be taken place and ways and means of settling the expressmen's strike viewed. The conference, however, called off by the express companies.

Up to a late hour last night the attitude of the express companies was certainly far from conciliatory. The afternoon conference between the express companies and the Mayor, which was held in the Mayor's office, was a complete failure to reach understanding. The spokesman of the companies was that the Mayor of Jersey City, a representative of Mayor Gaynor, and the other members of the express companies was to be taken place and ways and means of settling the expressmen's strike viewed. The conference, however, called off by the express companies.

lawful interference with 4th-street commotion. As you already understand, the company needs to use the streets between its stables and its railroad stations, particularly in the early morning and the evening hours. Your regulation that no wagons shall be moved through the streets before 8 a.m. or after 5 p.m., is particularly injurious, it is unnecessary, unreasonable and unlawful.

These rules constitute an admission by your city authorities that they cannot protect its streets from more violence, and imposes the duty of calling upon the Governor for aid.

Along with this letter, slandering the police department of Jersey City, comes the following statement from Mr. Vandiver, who is president of the express companies which pats the Police Department of New York on the back for the "valiant" services it rendered the express companies by acting as a strikebreaking body.

"The New York police have done everything that could possibly be done to give protection to business, and suppress rioting. There has been no attempt at violence or rioting which has not been well handled by the New York police, and much of the business of the express companies has been kept moving in New York City and is steadily increasing. The greater part of the difficulty is in Jersey City, where large express terminals and stables are. The failure of the Jersey City and New Jersey authorities to properly protect the express wagons moving through the greater part of Jersey City is the cause of most of the present trouble."

"To these split charges and attacks upon the police department by the express companies' lawyer, Job H. Lippincott, president of the Jersey City police board, said last night: Jersey City's Reply.

"The Board of Police Commissioners issued a reasonable set of rules governing the strike situation. Those rules need no defense and the board will not deviate from such rules until the situation changes. There has never been a time during this strike that the police have not been able to move the United States Express wagons. Yet I am informed that Mr. Platt of the United States Express objects to the enforcement of these rules. The United States Express will be forced to be guided by the regulations of this department. We do not propose to jeopardize either the good order in Jersey City for this company or any other company. The police have the strike here well in hand, and we propose to enforce reasonable rules that will insure good order. As a police officer I should think Mr. Platt or any other right thinking man would wish to aid, rather than hamper, the efforts of this department to keep order and be willing to conform to reasonable regulations."

Magistrate Assails Strikers. Magistrate Breen, of the Yorkville Police Court, which is holding its sessions in the West Side Court building after taking things over with Magistrate Herrman, of the latter court, yesterday, said that they had decided to show no leniency to men brought before them charged with violence in connection with the strike. "We have a strike here, and we want the strikers and their sympathizers to take notice, that hereafter all those arraigned in these courts on charges of violent violence shall be fined as heretofore, but shall be committed to the workhouse."

Earlier in the day J. Cleary, in charge of the headquarters of the striking express drivers, and helpers

at 781 Eighth street issued the following statement:

OUR THREE POPULAR ACCOUNTS MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT OF MONEY SAVERS AND NON-SPECULATIVE INVESTORS. We loan exclusively on the security of Monthly Payment First Mortgages of Improved Realty. EAGLE SAVINGS AND LOAN CO. 186 REMSEN ST. BROOKLYN. 5% INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

The health department of Jersey City took a hand in the strike yesterday when it condemned and ordered destroyed eight carloads of perishable express matter in the Adams Express Company depot in Jersey City. It was learned yesterday that the company is sidetracking cars containing perishable matter before they reach New York. It was said that twenty carloads filled with perishable goods were spoiling in the yards at Binghamton.

The Health Department of New York has likewise been put on the trail of the express companies, and their depots in the Greater City will be closely scrutinized by health officers, and decomposed meat, fish, vegetables and other perishable goods and provisions will be ordered destroyed.

The express companies, in spite of the fact that police were still at their beck and nod all day yesterday moved practically no goods. The strikebreakers were used merely to exercise the horses, and keep them from getting sick through idleness. The express companies covered up their wagons with thin wire screens to protect the drivers. With these precautions and with police scattered all along the route, the companies managed to send a number of trucks up and down the certain sections of Broadway to keep the horses from getting sick, and, perhaps, try to make believe that it was making deliveries in spite of the strike.

The extent to which the strike has been affecting business throughout the city is seen in the following "letter of inquiry," which the executive committee of the Merchants' Association of New York hastily dispatched yesterday afternoon to the heads of the express companies. The letter speaks of business being completely paralyzed by existing conditions, and expresses hope for a "speedy solution of the existing difficulties."

The following agreement was adopted by the unions and will be submitted to the express companies as soon as they will be willing to receive a committee from the strikers: At a meeting of Committees of the various express companies, namely: United States, Adams, National, Wells Fargo, Long Island, Westcott's, Manhattan and N. Y. & Boston Dispatch.

The following scale of wages and conditions of employment was agreed upon to be presented for consideration to the representatives of the express companies: Article I—Route drivers to receive \$30 per month, transfer men and schedule men, \$70 per month; single wagon drivers, \$65 per month; first helpers, \$65 per month; all other helpers, \$50 per month; chauffeurs to receive \$50 per month.

rahan & Straus, Wanamaker's, Altman's, and many other department stores in New York and Brooklyn will be called out this morning. Orders were also given to the chauffeurs to hold themselves in readiness and there is a likelihood that Broadway and Fifth avenue might miss the familiar honk honk of the taxi beginning some time today.

The health department of Jersey City took a hand in the strike yesterday when it condemned and ordered destroyed eight carloads of perishable express matter in the Adams Express Company depot in Jersey City. It was learned yesterday that the company is sidetracking cars containing perishable matter before they reach New York. It was said that twenty carloads filled with perishable goods were spoiling in the yards at Binghamton.

The extent to which the strike has been affecting business throughout the city is seen in the following "letter of inquiry," which the executive committee of the Merchants' Association of New York hastily dispatched yesterday afternoon to the heads of the express companies. The letter speaks of business being completely paralyzed by existing conditions, and expresses hope for a "speedy solution of the existing difficulties."

The following agreement was adopted by the unions and will be submitted to the express companies as soon as they will be willing to receive a committee from the strikers: At a meeting of Committees of the various express companies, namely: United States, Adams, National, Wells Fargo, Long Island, Westcott's, Manhattan and N. Y. & Boston Dispatch.

The following scale of wages and conditions of employment was agreed upon to be presented for consideration to the representatives of the express companies: Article I—Route drivers to receive \$30 per month, transfer men and schedule men, \$70 per month; single wagon drivers, \$65 per month; first helpers, \$65 per month; all other helpers, \$50 per month; chauffeurs to receive \$50 per month.

The following scale of wages and conditions of employment was agreed upon to be presented for consideration to the representatives of the express companies: Article I—Route drivers to receive \$30 per month, transfer men and schedule men, \$70 per month; single wagon drivers, \$65 per month; first helpers, \$65 per month; all other helpers, \$50 per month; chauffeurs to receive \$50 per month.

The following scale of wages and conditions of employment was agreed upon to be presented for consideration to the representatives of the express companies: Article I—Route drivers to receive \$30 per month, transfer men and schedule men, \$70 per month; single wagon drivers, \$65 per month; first helpers, \$65 per month; all other helpers, \$50 per month; chauffeurs to receive \$50 per month.

Fraas & Miller THE FURNITURE CENTER. Broadway, Linden and Quincy Streets, BROOKLYN. Morris Chairs Every Home Should Have One and a Good One.

DESIGNS are to be found here in almost every variety, from Mission to the rich art styles with hand-carvings. Upholstered in Velour \$7.50 to \$25.00. Limitation Leather \$8.50 to \$26.00. Genuine Leather \$17.50 to \$40.00. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

TAILORS ASSESS AID FOR STRIKERS Big Meeting at Grand Central Palace Votes to Assist Custom Tailors in Fight.

The fight of the custom tailors, who are out on a strike for living wages and decent working conditions, was taken up by the Journeymen Tailors Union, Local 390, at a mass meeting, held at the Grand Central Palace, 433 street and Lexington avenues, last night, when it was unanimously voted to levy an assessment of 25 cents per week on all the members of the organization until the fight of the custom tailors is won.

DO YOU WANT TO SEE LONDON ELECTED? If Meyer London is defeated in the 9th Congressional district in this election, it will be largely because of Tammany repeaters and floaters. It is absolutely essential that there be a full vote and a fair count. To get these it is necessary that there be watchers, who will stand guard for the election.

NO TROUBLE IN CUBAN ELECTION HAVANA, Nov. 1.—The election today passed off without disturbances being reported from any place. The Conservatives have apparently won in the provinces of Santiago and Matanzas but Pinar del Rio is still doubtful. The Liberals carried Havana province, but the Conservatives claim the city. The returns are coming in slowly.

MEXICAN TRIES TO DIE WITH WIFE Found Dead in Room—His Bride of a Few Weeks in Serious Condition. Raul Terres, a Mexican, twenty-nine years old, tried to die yesterday with his wife Elsie, to whom he had been married only a few weeks. He was dead when their rooms on the second floor of 201 West 83d street were entered. His wife was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, a prisoner. She was weak from the loss of blood, where her husband had opened a vein in her arm, and was nearly unconscious from the effects of the gas which he had turned on and which had caused his death.

Luis is employed at 25 Broad street and always went downstairs with his friend in the morning. Yesterday morning Raul told him that he had a little cold and did not think he would go to work. At 11:30 Luis received a letter from his friend. He smiled as he tore it open, thinking that for some jest, it was such a short time since he had seen Raul.

TO DETERMINE MRS. MARTIN'S SANITY The proceedings to determine as to the sanity of Mrs. Caroline B. Martin, who is under arrest in Newark for the murder of her daughter, Cecy W. M. Snead, in East Orange, last November, will begin in the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Newark today. Judge Ten Eyck will hear the case without a jury.

ALDERMEN WANT TO PASS ON SHOWS Alderman Folks offered at the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday a resolution that a committee of nine, not to be made up entirely of Aldermen and to be appointed by the Mayor, be formed to pass on shows in general in this city. The Tammany members wouldn't listen to the suggestion. Led by Alderman Dowling, the Tammany leader, they declared that the Aldermen were just as well qualified as any outsider to determine whether a play or a moving picture show was good or bad, and they sent Mr. Folks' resolution to the committee on laws and legislation, where it will stay.

WELSH MINERS MAY STRIKE CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 1.—A strike of 200,000 men, which will tie up the coal-mining industry of Wales, is threatened as a result of the renewal of the dispute over the employment of non-union men. Seven thousand employees of the Nixon colliery have given notice that they will walk out. Another colliery employing 3,000 miners is already idle.

SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE? WE WILL SEND. Drafts in Amounts from \$5 upward TODAY at approximately the following rates: Great Britain and Ireland at 19 1/2% per cent. Italy at 25% per cent. Germany at 25% per cent. Other Countries Proportionately. Our fees are very small.

First Grand Annual Entertainment and Ball GIVEN BY THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE Friday Eve'g, November 11, 1910 AT THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE Lexington Avenue and 43d St., New York City. PROGRAM National Dances—Madame Webster Powell, Lillian Lambert, Maurice Kitke, and well known artists from the Actors' Union. MUSIC BY UNION ORCHESTRA. Tickets, 25 Cents. Hat Check, 25 Cents.

RAILROADS SOAK SHIPPERS AGAIN WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Western trunk line railroads today filed notice with the interstate commerce commission that on December 1 they will discontinue the reduced rates which were put in effect October 26, as the result of a decision of the United States Supreme Court, after a fight of two years. The commission's order, standing for a period of two years, expires November 10, all but fifteen days of the time having been consumed in litigation.

NEW "LABOR PARTY" HOLDS A MEETING (Continued from Page 1.) tical president Brotherhood of Builders; James J. Gerraty, Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers; J. J. Brady, sergeants at arms Central Federation Union; Frank Farrell, business agent of the Asphalt Workers; V. Vespa, business agent of the Excavators and Rockmen's Union; Joseph A. Healy, ex-president C. F. U.; J. O'Donnell, business agent Steam Shoemakers Union; A. Schmid, secretary United States International Union of America; T. Murphy, Laborers' Union; John Commerton, president of Carpenters; Anthony Saglimbino, business agent Excavators; John Sneyd, business agent of the Blue Stone Cutters; John Walsh, president of the Wool Workers' Union; John Deane, secretary Pluggers and Curb Setters; Edw. Broderick, business agent of the Pipe Caulkers; J. J. Rodgers, business agent of United and Portable Engineers; Michael Salvatore, Excavators' Union; John Creighton, president of Amalgamated Blue Stone Cutters, state of New York; James Cushman, business agent of Pipe Caulkers; Edw. J. Edw. J. Hannah, secretary-treasurer general secretary Blue Stone Cutters; Pavers, Rammers' Int'l Union; Frank Imhof, president of the Sheep Butchers' Union; J. J. Tammany, business agent of the Tammany benchmen pure and simple, some of them because John A. Bense, seeing that he would have no duty in enforcing the labor laws of the state, and others for various reasons. Not all of them have ready access to exactly savory in the history of organized labor's struggles.

16TH A. D. TO GIVE OUT LEAFLETS THURSDAY The 16th assembly district Socialist party organization will have a general distribution of literature tomorrow night at all "L" stations. Volunteers are needed for the work, and all who will be requested to call this evening between 7 and 9 o'clock at 1032 First avenue. Those who can get off at 5 o'clock tomorrow will be paid for their loss of time by the district.

Gatling Gun Combination For a DOLLAR we will mail you enough Socialist ammunition to rout a whole regiment of capitalist politicians. It includes: 600 Center Shot Leaflets, assorted 4 pages each. 100 Socialist Stickers, six kinds. 50 Socialist Books, 32 pages each, all different. 50 Socialist Post Cards, with pictures of the Machine Gun the cartridges have ready for you, and portraits of Debs, Warren and others. 10 late numbers of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, which will sell like hot cakes at 10¢ each, so that you can give away a lot of literature without any cost to yourself. Extra copies of the REVIEW 6 cents each in lots of five, fifteen; 5 cents each in lots of ten or more. Use the blank below.

SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE? WE WILL SEND. Drafts in Amounts from \$5 upward TODAY at approximately the following rates: Great Britain and Ireland at 19 1/2% per cent. Italy at 25% per cent. Germany at 25% per cent. Other Countries Proportionately. Our fees are very small.

Borax Iodine & Bismuth ACTS LIKE MAGIC FOR Weary Feet

STRIKE SPREADS RAPIDLY The list of strikers increased throughout the day to 10,000. Among the firms whose drivers struck yesterday are the following: R. H. Macy department store. The Westcott Express. The White Express. The Merchant's Express. The Roth Express Company. The Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper, Ab-

REAL ESTATE MAN HELD FOR FORGERY Alfred W. Sprot, forty years old, was arrested yesterday at his home, 88 Remington avenue, Jamaica, on a warrant from St. Louis, Mo., charging him with forgery. He was held for extradition and sent to the Raymond street jail. He had been for two years in the real estate business in Brooklyn.

THE NORTHERN BANK Broadway, corner Astor Place. 595 Tremont Av. 126th St., East, nr. Willis Av. 7th Av. & 125th St. 2312 White Plains Av. 215 West 125th St. 5th Av. & 57th St. 8th Av. & 51st St. 1707 Amsterdam Av. (near 166th St.) 64th & 125th St.

AN INVASION STALKS ENGLAND

Breaks Loose Again With Cry for Naval Increase to Save the Empire.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN.

(Special Correspondence.) LONDON, Oct. 21.—"Yes-No-Yes." The gentlemen in Fleet street, among ladies desperately in love, are exceedingly busy, in trying to whether the famous constitutional conference is breaking down or holding to a "compromise." "Constitutional" is a word which has been in the press one day from the pen of our own special correspondent. "Leaders still conferring," "outlook"—this is what we are hearing from the Tory press on the day following the parts exchanged. The Liberal papers, however, that the conference is going splendidly, but Tory organs are full of gloom and pessimism. Both sides, of course, are lying and only giving vent to their own desires. The reader, however, who, in the absence of better news, until some case like Crippen's, or the trial of some airship from France away from the press columns of so-called political topics.

However, the time when parliament meets after its summer vacation drawing near, and political topics will be provided at all costs. Where we be in England if the old political bluff between the bourgeois parties were not to be put up in certain seasons of the year? But the usual subjects of controversy are barred by the conference, and the tariff reform vs. trade business is just now a little quiet. This is, however, one eternal question, ever fresh and never stale, that appeals to the inborn patriotism of the Britisher, the question of national supremacy, the question of national safety against an attack by Germany. Ah, this is a grand, inexhaustible, and inspiring topic! Not the Corsican usurper, the Kaiser, his world-dreams, the liberty of the smaller nationalities, our ancient right of asylum—what a world of interest is contained in these two topics: naval supremacy. Since the nation was first rendered acute, Germany has only succeeded, by leading herself in "shining armor" on the side of her Austrian ally, in preventing a war in the Near East to the benefit of Russia and indirectly of England. England, on the other hand, has given Morocco to France, and Persia to Russia, and has herself obtained new territory in Africa and declared that her occupation of Egypt was going to be indefinite. She also permitted her Japanese ally to grab Korea, and has violated the right of asylum by expelling Savarkar from French territory and inducing France to receive hospitality to the Egyptian conspirator. Nevertheless, the Kaiser is the enemy of small nationalities and of all political progress, and a big navy is necessary, both for the safety of the British Isles and for the preservation of the "balance of power." Probably for the same reason England is still squinting at the action of the Portuguese people in freeing itself from one of the most corrupt regimes of modern times, and while King Manuel is in the King's yacht, still refuses to recognize the new Republican government. We may yet live to see Germany giving official recognition to the Portuguese republic in advance of England, that ancient ally of Portugal, and thereby gaining the special favor of the new regime as it has succeeded in winning that of the Young Turks.

Blatchford Loose Again. However, the question of British supremacy stands above all these petty matters, and so Mr. Balfour has given the lead in a renewed discussion of the naval position of England. I say, Balfour? I beg the reader's pardon. It was Robert Blatchford who has initiated the renewed discussion. Mr. Balfour had a few days ago made a long public speech on political affairs, and had not said a

C. H. DRAKE 225-227 8TH AVE., N.Y.

Between 21st and 22d Streets This Week's Specials MEN'S FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR, one garment, 38c, three..... \$1.00 MEN'S NATURAL UNDERWEAR, one garment... \$0.75 WOMEN'S "UNION SUITS," heavy fleeced..... \$0.59 MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SWEATERS..... \$1.00 MEN'S OUTFIT FLANNEL WORKING SHIRTS... \$0.49 WOMEN'S DRESS SKIRTS, good quality serge, new models..... \$1.89 WOMEN'S BLACK TAFFETA SILK WAISTS, real value, \$2.95; our price..... \$1.98 WOMEN'S MESSALINE SATIN WAISTS, worth \$2.58, now..... \$2.25 The full line of "SWEET-ORR'S" UNION OVERALLS a specialty. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

word about the navy. This has greatly irritated Mr. Blatchford, who thereupon in the Clarion put to him the following question: "Less than a year ago Mr. Balfour was much concerned about the navy. Was that election platform only? When Mr. Balfour made his great speech he never mentioned the navy. What Mr. Balfour has forgotten. Why? What is the matter with Mr. Balfour? Has he been bought by the Daily News? Thus wrote our good old Socialist-Imperialist, and immediately Mr. Balfour made a new speech, declaring that "never has our margin over other powers sunk so low." In the spring of 1910, he predicted, England will have twenty-five Dreadnoughts against Germany's twenty-one. Is that sufficient for our safety? A stray torpedo from the enemy's boat, a single error of an admiral, and all the superiority is gone. No one, he declared, can regard the situation without serious misgivings and alarm, this comparative equality, this possible inferiority must be cured completely, immediately, and at all hazards."

Wonderful, Mr. Balfour! But two years ago he predicted that England's navy would be beaten in 1911. Last year he assured the nation that its navy would be beaten by the German in 1912. Now the critical moment has been placed in the spring of 1913. Would it be believed that these estimates have all along been "frigid and calculated" (to use his own expression, lie)? In the spring of 1911 England, according to the estimates of two years ago, was to have fourteen Dreadnoughts against Germany's nine. In the spring of 1912 she will now have twenty Dreadnoughts against Germany's thirteen, and in the spring of 1913 she will possess twenty-five Dreadnoughts against Germany's seventeen. The margin of "safety" has thus grown in the course of time from five to eight (due to the surrender of the Liberal government on the question of armaments in 1909 and 1910), and still Mr. Balfour and Mr. Blatchford are insatiable. But it is a mistake to reckon only the Dreadnoughts. England possesses, in addition, a pre-Dreadnought fleet of forty-nine capital ships, of which at least one-half is vastly superior, not only to the fleet of the German pre-Dreadnoughts, but to the whole of the German pre-Dreadnought fleet of thirty-eight ships, but also a number of her Dreadnoughts, which are all well-established facts based on official admiralty figures. But the Jingoos are not satisfied. They want a loan of £100,000,000 to build thirty or forty new Dreadnoughts, and be able to crush the naval strength of all the world combined.

German Myth Up Again. This is really what it amounts to. Only simpletons can imagine that the Jingo demand for a bloated navy is promoted by purely defensive purposes against Germany. Germany, as a matter of fact, has no more desire or intention to invade the British islands than she has of invading the moon. She is building her navy for a very obvious purpose. As the commercial and industrial rival of England she is afraid that one fine day she will be able to decide to destroy her overseas commerce, and against this she will fight—not, indeed, by escorting each merchant ship, as some of our friends in Germany suppose, but by engaging the British navy in the North Sea. On the other hand, England contemplates not merely the destruction of the German mercantile marine, but the landing of troops, in conjunction with France and, if possible, Russia, on the very shores of Germany, and requires for that purpose a large army raised by conscription, and a big navy to effect a landing. All talk of defense, of safeguarding the British islands, of protecting

BETHLEHEM STRIKE A. F. OF L. CRISIS

Settlement of Steel Workers' Struggle a Revelation of Duplicity and Heartlessness by Organizers.

By ROBERT J. WHEELER. (Special Correspondence.)

ALLENTOWN, Pa., Oct. 21.—My previous article has attracted a great deal of attention in labor circles. This is what I expected. I can assure the readers that before I finish the series I will have told a story that is without a parallel, for duplicity, heartlessness and treason to fellow men, in the history of union labor. The Bethlehem strike was the most momentous labor battle since the Chicago railroad strike. As a result of the defeat suffered by labor in the Bethlehem strike, the A. F. of L. will be compelled to improve its organization, or the rank and file of the labor army will cast it aside.

My purpose in writing these articles is, first: To illustrate the fatal weakness of the present form of organization, with its loose confederation of crafts and its powerless executive council; second, to clear the name and official reputation of Jake Tazelaar, who is unjustly charged with playing dirty politics, and place the blame where it justly belongs, at the door of Vice President Keppeler, of the Machinists' Union.

Keppeler Wants Probe? So Brother Keppeler wants an investigation, does he? Well, I will make it so interesting for him before I am through that he will wish he had never heard of the Bethlehem strike. And if President Gompers and President O'Connell do not order a searching inquiry into Keppeler's conduct at Bethlehem, it will be conclusive evidence that they approve of his tactics. This matter is too important to be overlooked.

But first, let me present Keppeler in the role he played during the early days of the strike. When he came to Bethlehem, it was necessary for him to introduce himself in order to win the confidence of the men. His speech made a very favorable impression. The South Bethlehem Globe of February 21, said: "Mr. Keppeler told of his fifteen years' work among the metal trades in the interests of trade unions. While it is necessary that men in one department be organized, they must consider the other men as well," said the speaker. "It is necessary to get together in order to air views and to meet employers in joint agreements."

The reader will note the fact that Keppeler does not mention his favorite "go it alone" policy here. Again, "It is your duty to get as many men as you can from the works, so as to force an agreement and end the strike." Here Brother Keppeler makes plain that he believes success to lie in the union of all.

The Morning Call of Allentown, March 1, said: "Organizer Keppeler is doing everything in his power to get every craft represented on the general executive committee." Here Keppeler is working in perfect harmony with Tazelaar.

The South Bethlehem Globe, March 5, quotes J. J. Keppeler in a speech as saying: "The strike will not be ended until you all go back. Make up your minds there shall be no discrimination." This is good union doctrine. If he had stuck to this to the end there might have been a different story.

Advocated General Picketing. March 9, South Bethlehem Globe: "J. J. Keppeler spoke at length on the situation in general. He advocated the picketing of the boarding houses, school houses, churches, etc. He said this was the greatest strike in his memory, because of the few men who were organized, and the large number who were unorganized." It is one strike that will go down in history as being run without finances and without any request for aid until yesterday. Aid will be coming to South Bethlehem from now on, and for some time." He said that if the men were willing to stay out that more than \$2,000 per day will be sent for distribution among them.

Certainly no one could find fault with this line of talk; nor this promise of financial support. But alas, his fair words were false; as false as his promise of financial help was futile. During all the twelve weeks of the strike, only \$8,000 came to Bethlehem. So the men, led on by fair words and false promises, stayed out. They were deceived, betrayed and the strike wrecked by the double dealing Keppeler & Lehner. In the next article I shall show up the plotting of Keppeler and Lehner. It will be a revelation to the members of the Machinists' Union. I do hope Keppeler will hurry the investigation. I would like to see the case tried at the St. Louis convention.

Weekly Furniture Specials

You can save money on your furniture purchases if you watch our advertisements. Each week we offer new furniture specials at greatly reduced prices, but the reductions hold good for specified time only. Today's special offers expire Nov. 12.

\$20.75 Oak China Closets \$12.98 Elegant China Closets, made of genuine quartered oak, highly finished, mirror top, with or without claw legs. Regular price \$20.75. Special for this 12.98 sale only.

Mission Furniture We have an elegant line of MISSION FURNITURE in genuine quartered oak, and fumed oak. The variety is very large and the prices as low as they never were before. \$18.50 Round Extension Dining Table, \$10.98 Beautiful round extension Dining Tables made of genuine oak, highly finished, claw feet, round or square pedestals. Regular \$18.50 values. Special for this sale 10.98 only.

PISER & CO., INC. 28 YEARS IN BUSINESS. The Oldest Reliable Furniture and Carpet House in the Bronx. 150th Street and Third Avenue BRONX

HOPPER A FOE OF UNION LABOR

(Continued from Page 1.) scale and hours as those that the other contractors granted. Hopper's firm refused to grant. Finally, the rock drillers and tool sharpeners, and the house shapers, employed by Farrell, Hopper & Co., struck to force the firm to give them fair treatment. The strike was called in April, 1901. Hopper and his crowd defied the unions, and resorted to every trick and device to break them up. Other Unions Forced to Strike. Seeing that the very existence of their unions were in danger on account of the underhand work of Farrell, Hopper & Co., the rock drillers, house shapers and pipe caulkers were forced to call on the other unions for help, and Farrell, Hopper & Co. were soon tied up.

The strike lasted for six weeks, during which time Hopper's firm obstinately held out. Finally, John B. McDonald, becoming alarmed at the stoppage of work and fearing loss of time and profits, opened negotiations with the Central Federated Union. He also gathered the various sub-contractors into the Rapid Transit Contractor's Association.

An agreement was drawn up which should apply to all contractors and all unions engaged on the subway. It was signed on June 4, 1901, McDonald forcing Farrell, Hopper & Co. to append the firm's signature. It called for strictly union labor wherever possible, the enforcement of the eight-hour day according to the state law, and arbitration of grievances by a joint committee of the contractors and delegates of the C. F. U.

The agreement was signed for the contractors by George McNulty, Frederick Holbrook, and E. J. Farrell, of Farrell, Hopper & Co. For the Central Federated Union, William J. O'Brien, Edward Friday, and John J. Pallas, president of the State Federation of Labor. McDonald made McNulty, Holbrook and Hopper stay on the joint committee. The labor men who served on the committee at various times were Pallas, O'Brien, Friday, Matthew McConville, John A. Kilgus, James P. Holland, and James P. Archibald. Incidentally this was a shrewd move on McDonald's part, for in the Subway laborer's strike of 1903, the unions found themselves tightly sewed up by this agreement, and as a result the strike was smashed.

A big part of the vote that in this election will come from the ranks of organized labor. In voting for Hopper, union men will vote to smash the very principles on which their unions are founded. WANTS GAS PRICE SET. Queens County Company Requests P. S. Commission to Tax Rates. For the first time in the history of the Public Service Commission a gas company has asked the board to fix the rates it shall charge. The application was made by the Queensboro Gas and Electric Company. A short time ago the company's customers petitioned the commission to bring about a reduction of the prices of \$1.30 a thousand feet for gas and 15 cents a kilowatt hour for electric current, charged by the company. The commission directed the company to answer the complaint and had begun the holding of hearings on the matter, but instead of seeking to make out a case in justification of its charges the company withdrew from the controversy yesterday and placed itself in the hands of the commission. The company bound itself to put into effect for one year any rate which the commission may decide as reasonable.

CRIPPEN'S APPEAL TO BE HEARD NOV. 5

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Attorneys representing Dr. H. H. Crippen today requested the original appeal court to postpone for one week the hearing of Crippen's motion for a new trial. Justice Darling, who, with Justices Pickford and Coleridge, will hear the appeal, granted the motion and set the hearing on the appeal originally set for next Thursday for November 5. Crippen's attorneys asked for the postponement of the hearing on the appeal so that they might have more time in which to complete the preparation of their arguments. The hearing on the appeal will not last more than two days, and if the motion for a new trial is immediately denied Crippen will probably mount the gallows on November 8, the date originally fixed for his execution.

DR. COOK WRITES TO WALTER WELLMAN

A letter of congratulation upon his attempted flight across the Atlantic ocean in a dirigible balloon was received yesterday by Walter Wellman from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the discredited polar explorer. The letter was sent to a London newspaper man, with instructions to forward it to Wellman. "Kindly send him my heartiest congratulations," the letter says, "for his wonderful initial success. If he crosses the Atlantic he will have gained an object of greater use to mankind than the conquest of the pole."

PROBING WATER FAMINE. State Water Supply Commission Inspecting Westchester County.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—In the hope of developing some plan to provide against a recurrence of the water famine in Westchester county, the state water supply commission announced today that a thorough investigation of the subject is under way. The famine affects a population of 250,000 people, and already the commission has completed a preliminary inspection of the territory. Unless heavy rains occur within the next thirty days the water famine will assume alarming proportions and cause an immense draft on New York city's supply. The recent rainfalls have afforded little or no relief, the ground being so dry that the water was absorbed before reaching the streams and reservoirs.

DEATH CAUSED BY GAS HEATER. Julius Namm, twenty-one years old, son of George Namm, a linoleum dealer, at 673 Broadway, Williamsburg, was found dead yesterday in his bedroom. He was asphyxiated by illuminating gas that leaked from a heater.

TRUSSMAKER HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

1409 3d Ave. Bet. 54th & 55th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Tel. 2825 79th St. PRINTERS. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS 25 Avenue C. PRINTERS. SAMPSON'S MILLER CO. 217 EAST 12TH ST. GEO. J. SPEYER, Printer

TRAIN ACCIDENTS ARE INCREASING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Accident bulletin 36, just issued by the interstate commission, shows that the number of persons killed in train accidents during the months of April, May and June, 1910, was 137 killed and 2,641 injured, being an increase of 38 in the number killed and 825 in the number injured. Accidents of other kinds bring the total number of casualties up to 20,650, or 706 killed and 19,884 injured, being an increase of 178 in the number killed and 4,577 in the number injured.

The bulletin, which completes the publication of accident records under the law of March 3, 1901, for nine years, shows the number of casualties for the year to be 3,804 in the number killed and 82,374 in the number injured. For the same period of a year ago there were 2,701 in the number killed and 63,920 in the number injured, which shows an increase of 1,103 in the number killed, and 18,454 in the number injured.

There were 5,801 collisions during the year ending June 30, 1910, causing the death of 423 persons and injuring 7,705 persons, with a damage to the property of the railroad companies of \$4,629,270, being an increase of 1,450 in the number of collisions with an increase of 91 in the number of persons killed and an increase of 2,370 in the number of persons injured. There were 5,910 derailments during the year ending June 30, 1910, an increase of 79 in the number killed and 676 in the number injured.

PURSUING MEXICAN ABDUCTORS OF GIRL

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 1.—A party of armed men in its pursuit of two Mexicans who kidnaped Grace Rolph, an American girl, sixteen years old, from a ranch near Chilcoy, Tamulapua, last Wednesday. Miss Rolph is a daughter of Dr. E. M. Rolph, of Pender, Neb. She and her father were on a visit at the ranch.

A few details of the kidnaping are given in a telegram received at the American embassy from Consul Miller, of Tampico. The consul says that Segundo Selero and Leandro Mendoso robbed a safe and kidnaped the girl four or five days ago. Dr. Rolph, accompanied by friends, started at once in pursuit. The kidnapers have been reinforced and are headed for the Huasteca country, state of Vera Cruz. Consul Miller was asked that rurales be sent to aid the pursuing party. The band of kidnapers are all well armed.

REFUSES ANOTHER COUNT TO ABERDEEN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Director Durand of the census said today that Aberdeen, Wash., would be refused a second count. Many requests are arriving at the director's office for recounts from dissatisfied cities. It is the opinion of the director that these cities overestimated their population, and when the correct announcements were published they were disappointed and dissatisfied.

DECIDE THAT CAKE IS MERCHANDISE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Cake is merchandise, according to an opinion given by the interstate commerce commission, today, in a decision in favor of a Boston firm against the Adams Express Company. The commission also rules that the express company should not charge a "bread rate" on a shipment half bread and half cake.

LEGAL NOTICE

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Silverdell Company is hereby called to be held at the Company's Office, No. 31 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the 10th day of November, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon. The objects of the meeting are to determine the question of the election of a new set of Directors from 3 to 5, and amendment of the charter provisions in respect to the Company's Capital, and reducing the authorized Capital from 2,500 to 500 shares, and the elimination of all preferred shares of Capital Stock.

NOTICE OF SALE

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. SAMUEL HALPERIN, Plaintiff, against ROBERT HALL, Defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and returned in the above-entitled action and bearing date of 10th day of October, 1910, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at 10th, Eastchester, Westchester County, New York, on the 11th day of November, 1910, at 12 o'clock noon, that certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon described as follows: ALL of that certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue; and extending easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-fourth Street to the southerly side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence southerly and at right angles to Twenty-fifth Street a distance of one hundred and fifty feet to the southerly side of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the

AD OF WIRELESS CO. SENT TO THE TOMBS

Ordered to Surrender Letter-Press Book and is Ordered to Jail for Contempt.—Not Disturbed.

Christopher C. Wilson, president of the United Wireless Telegraph Company, was sent to the Tombs yesterday by Judge Lacombe, of the United States District Court, for contempt of court in refusing to surrender to the company a letter-press book which the board of directors had been subpoenaed to produce.

Wilson was told that he must stay in jail until the book was forthcoming. To his cell the prisoner carried the volume which had caused his commitment. It was wrapped in brown paper under his arm.

The United States marshal told a deputy warden at the Tombs that the prison officers would have no right to take the book from their charge without his consent.

Wilson was led to the federal tier in his cell near that of Arthur P. Heine, who is serving a term of ten days for contempt of court. According to Wilson, his lawyer, John B. Blanchfield, will begin habeas corpus proceedings immediately.

Wilson is under indictment for conspiracy to defraud and for improper use of the mails in connection with the sale of the stock of the United Wireless Company. If the contentions of the federal authorities are true, the president and other indicted officers made millions of dollars in promoting the company.

The United States grand jury handed in its presentment demanding the letter-press copybook last week. The book contains certain correspondence stated by Wilson in May and June, 1909. A subpoena duces tecum was directed to Wilson and these directors: Floyd Marshall, Charles G. Galbreath, L. C. Wallace, E. P. Davis, W. H. Sergeant, and F. L. J. Hanson.

This morning the president and directors were all present, and after the grand jury had filed in the clerk asked for the book. It was refused. Judge Lacombe replied that the court had not time to wait for the attorney. One by one the six directors stepped forward, and a demand was made upon each for the books.

They explained that the letter-press copybook named in the presentment was in the possession of Wilson, and that they were unable to produce it. The judge at once adjudged Wilson in contempt, and ordered him to remain in the Tombs until he should produce the book. Throughout the argument Wilson had held the letter copy record under his arm. Judge Lacombe notified the directors that he would adjourn the proceedings against them for two weeks, in which period they had better find a way to get the book. Wilson did not seem disturbed by his incarceration.

ROYAL FURNITURE CO. Home Furnished \$75.00. Liberal Credit Terms. \$1.00 Weekly Opens an Account. Make Your Own Terms. 2188-2190 3rd Ave. Election Night Jubilee. Monster Mass Meeting Reunion and Concert November 8th, 8 o'clock. NEW STAR CASINO 107th Street and Lexington Avenue. Huge Entertainment and Ball. TICKETS, 25 CENTS. Under the Auspices of the New York Call Conference.

Socialist News of the Day

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

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT.

Branch 2, Platform—Southeast corner 4th street and Avenue B. Samuel Weisenberg, Sol. Metz.

Platform—Southeast corner Clinton and East Broadway. Max Myself and Nathan Stupnick.

Platform—Southeast corner Forsyth and Hester streets. Max Dietz, J. Ringer, Samuel Epstein.

Truck—Northwest corner Ludlow and Delancey streets. 8:30 to 9:30. Sol. Cutler, Miss M. Tedaner.

Truck—Southwest corner Eldridge and Livingston streets. 9:40 to 10:40. M. Gold, Havidon, Geo. Dohsevego, Wm. Karlin.

Branch 4—Northwest corner of 54th street and Eighth avenue. Thomas O'Shaughnessy and Emil Meyer.

Branch 5—Northeast corner of 154th street and Amsterdam avenue. August Claessens.

Branch 6—Northeast corner of 79th street and First avenue. John Flanagan and Victor Buhr.

Branch 8—Southeast corner of 138th street and Willis avenue. Arthur Latner, chairman; J. C. Frost.

Branch 9—Fremman and Simpson streets. Bert Kirkman and I. Phillips.

22d A. D. Branch—Truck meetings. Avenue A and 84th street; First avenue and 84th street; Second avenue and 84th street. William Diedrich and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Italian Branch—Truck meetings. Bleeker and McDougall streets, and Thompson and McDougall streets. Arnone, C. Clasco, C. Cumunale and H. Grassi.

Branch 5—Southeast corner of 96th street and Amsterdam avenue. Fred Paulitsch.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Branch 1—Madison avenue, between 27d and 24th streets. Henry Layburn and Emil Meyer.

Branch 2—Southwest corner of Catherine and Madison streets. Bert Kirkman and J. C. Frost.

Platform—Southeast corner of Montgomery and Madison streets. Max Myself, William Batitz and Max Deltz.

Platform—Southeast corner of Jefferson and Madison streets. Max Myself and J. Ringer.

Truck—Southeast corner of Suffolk and Broome streets. Abe Wolf, William Karlin and George Dohsevego.

Truck—Southwest corner of Essex and Ludlow streets. Sol Cutler, Flanzer and Havedon.

Eighth street and Avenue C—Nathan Stupnick.

Branch 4—Southwest corner of 35th street and Broadway. Victor Buhr and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Branch 9—Northeast corner of 169th street and Clinton avenue. W. R. Cassile and John Flanagan.

Polish Branch—Southeast corner of 7th street and Avenue B. A. Olszewski, H. Bogorzewski and J. Neufeld.

22d A. D. Branch—Truck meetings. First avenue and 59th street, Sopeck avenue and 86th street, First avenue and 86th street. William Diedrich and August Claessens.

Italian Branch—Truck meetings. 115th street and First avenue, 112th street and First avenue. F. Arnone, C. Clasco, C. Cumunale and H. Grassi.

NOON MEETINGS.

All Starting at 12 m.

TODAY.

Branch 3—Southwest corner of Third avenue and 13th street. J. W. Roberts and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Bronx Boro—Northwest corner of 149th street and Third avenue. Marion H. Laing, Arthur Latner and Louis A. Baum.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Branch 1—Madison avenue, between 23d and 24th streets. August Claessens and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

Bronx Boro—Northwest corner of 149th street and Third avenue. Marion W. Laing, Arthur Latner and Louis A. Baum.

BROOKLYN. TONIGHT.

21st A. D.—Graham avenue and Boerum street. M. Goldblatt, M. Gold and M. Feingold.

21st A. D.—Manhattan avenue and Seigel street. N. Asbel and H. Rosenblum.

21st A. D.—Manhattan avenue and Broadway. B. Rabbiner and W. R. Cassile.

22d A. D., Branch 4—Sutter and Pennsylvania avenues. I. Israel, M. Mannis and William J. F. Hanneman.

23d A. D., Branch 3—Pitkin avenue and Chester street. William McKenzie and B. Wolf.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

22d A. D., Branch 4, Truck—Alabama and Sutter avenues; Pennsylvania and Sutter avenues; Blake and Sheffield avenues; Blake and Wyona avenues. I. Israel, M. Mannis, Phi Klappen and Charles L. Furman.

23d A. D., Branch 3—Saratoga avenue and Prospect place. William Mackenzie and J. A. Behringer.

NOON MEETINGS. TODAY.

Ryerson street, between Park and Flushing avenues. B. J. Riley.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Court and Joralemon streets. Gustave A. Strebel, Socialist party candidate for lieutenant governor, and B. J. Riley.

RICHMOND.

Gustave A. Strebel, of Syracuse, Socialist candidate for lieutenant governor of New York, will speak at Port Richmond Square, Port Richmond, this evening. Elizabeth Ferry cars pass and Port Richmond station at Staten Island Rapid Transit is near to place of meeting. Be sure to attend the meeting and bring as many non-Socialists with you as possible.

HALL MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT.

Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway—Alexander Jonas, Meyer London, Jacob Panken, William Karlin, B. Viadock, Max Kazormitsky and B. Gottlieb.

Clinton Hall—Ludwig Lorc, William Karlin, Meyer London, George Dohsevego and I. Sackin.

Jefferson Hall—Meyer London, Morris Hillquill, Jacob Panken, J. Goldstone and A. Cahon.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

Clinton Hall—Meyer London, William Karlin, B. Wolf, L. Rosenzweig and B. Gottlieb.

REVERE, MASS.

A grand public rally under the auspices of the Revere Socialist Club will be held in the Revere Town Hall, on Thursday evening, November 3. The following will speak: Daniel A. White, of Brockton, candidate for governor; Patrick Mahoney, of Boston, candidate for lieutenant governor; Harriet D'Orray, of Lynn, candidate for secretary of state, and Sylvester J. McBride, of Watertown, candidate for treasurer. Chairman of the evening, Barry Boyle.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Meeting of Women's Committee.

A meeting of the women's committee of Local New York will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp at 233 East 84th street. All members are urged to attend.

Bronx Agitation Committee.

A meeting of the Bronx agitation committee will be held this evening at 3309 Third avenue. Some important work pertaining to the present campaign necessitates the presence of every delegate.

Big Bronx Meeting.

The third big Bronx indoor meeting will be held on Friday evening, November 4, at Ebling's Casino, 156th street and St. Ann's avenue.

A number of comrades are working to make this affair not only successful but the greatest thing ever held in the Bronx. They realize that the Bronx is fertile soil for Socialist propaganda and no means will be spared to make the most of the situation, and roll up a big Socialist vote on election day.

The following will be the speakers: Bertha Fraser, Joshua Wanhope, W. R. Cassile, Rose Pastor Stokes, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Warren Atkinson will preside.

Music by the Socialist band. Free admission to all. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

Watchers' What of the Ninth?

It would be the height of folly to enter the field of prophecy and predict with certainty the election of Comrade Meyer London to Congress in the 9th Congressional district.

Reviewing the situation at the present moment, we must conclude that we have a splendid chance; in fact, a better chance than at any time in the history of the Ninth. The opposing forces are straggling behind in the fight. They have no chance at all, and Tammany Hall is relying on the plug uglies and repeaters to carry the district. Shall we allow them to where we fear the greatest danger. Unless we can man the polls with strong and intelligent comrades, who will watch for Socialism, the result will be a failure.

He or she, who will watch in the Ninth, will please report to Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street.

G. S. GELDER, Campaign Manager.

Harlem Forum.

The Harlem Forum held its semi-annual election of officers Monday evening, at which Robert Vogel was chosen president, M. Kobonoff vice president, and Miss Edwards secretary. John Wilkins was re-elected to the office of financial secretary, and Comrades Albertson, Steinhuis, Kolarick and Mabel Marsh comprise the executive board. An auditing committee of three, Comrades Karl Heidemann, Steinhuis and Brandman was

also appointed, and the house committee remains the same.

The work of the Harlem Forum is now progressing with great success, and it is co-operating in the most efficient manner with Branch 5 of the party. Its lectures have been uniformly well attended, and it has in preparation, for November 20, a series of five lectures on Ibsen and the relation of his thought and dramas to social philosophy and Socialism, by Adolph Beney, that would attract attention in any part of the world. It is now thought doubtful by the officers of the Forum whether their rooms will hold the audiences for these lectures, in which case efforts will be made to secure additional space.

This organization has now been in existence about one year, and has had and maintained a larger membership, better lectures, larger audiences and rendered more assistance to the Socialist movement than was ever before accomplished by a similar body in New York, and with the assistance of all Socialist sympathizers in Harlem its activities can be very greatly increased. Its entertainment committee has now in preparation a musical and social to be held Saturday evening, November 12, and it is hoped that all the friends of the Harlem Forum will accept its invitation to attend.

Minutes City Executive Committee, October 31, 1910.

Meeting called to order with all members present. King elected chairman. Minutes read and approved.

Fifty-one applications for membership were received and accepted.

A motion was carried to call the city convention for November 19, delegates to be based on the purchase of dues stamps for the first three months of the second half year.

At the request of the Italian branch it was decided to purchase 1,000 copies of an Italian paper published in Buffalo for distribution.

Organizer reported that 350,000 leaflets had gone out of the office, and that with the additional 100,000 now ready, would make a total for the campaign of 1,000,000.

Comrade Orlandi reported that he had engaged a room in the Labor Temple for election night, with the Socialist Band and Singing Society to furnish the entertainment.

Financial Secretary Obrist made his usual report.

On motion meeting adjourned.

E. J. DUTTON, Recording Secretary.

Hand School Notes.

"The Record in the Rocks" will be the subject of Mr. B. C. Gruenberg's lecture this evening in his work on organic evolution at the Hand School of Social Science. This will deal with the evidences of evolution drawn from the fossil remains of now extinct species of plants and animals which inhabited the earth for millions of years before man appeared. This course is proving highly interesting.

The class was very small at the beginning of the term, but is growing every week.

By an oversight on the secretary's part, it was announced last Wednesday that Dr. Henry Neumann's lecture would be on "Byron: The Poetry of Rebellion." In fact, last week's lecture dealt with Wordsworth, and the Byron lecture will be given this evening.

The fee for either course for the rest of this term (eight lectures remaining in organic evolution, and nine in English literature) will be \$1.25 for party members, and \$2 for others; single admission, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN.

6th A. D., Branch 2—At New Teutonia Hall, Harrison avenue, Bartlett and Gerry streets.

10th A. D.—At 411 Adelphi street.

13th A. D.—At 137 Montrose avenue.

19th A. D., Branch 1—At 949 Willoughby avenue.

20th A. D., Branch 2—At the Marretta Mansion, Gates and Bushwick avenues.

23d A. D., Branch 2—Campaign committee meets at 1311 Pitkin avenue. Members please attend.

Your He'p Needed Tomorrow.

Gustave A. Strebel, the Socialist party's candidate for lieutenant governor will speak tomorrow noon, at Court and Joralemon streets. A large crowd is expected to be at this meeting, and a half a dozen comrades out of work are asked to be present and help the distribution of literature.

No person should be allowed to go away without being supplied with some.

Everyone Turn Out Next Sunday.

Members of Local Kings County should bear in mind that next Sunday, November 6 is the last Sunday before election, and that they should make no engagements for that day as the assistance of everyone is needed for the last general distribution of literature of this campaign. This is work that can be done by all, as no special skill is required. Everyone, man or woman, should consider it his or her duty to distribute at least four or five hundred pieces of literature. About 50,000 of the last order of 125,000 leaflets are still at the party office, and organizers or district committees who so far have failed to get their supply for next Sunday morning are requested to call for same at once, in order that if found necessary more can be secured.

Young People, Attention!

A Young Socialist's organization has just been organized in the 14th A. D., Brooklyn. All young people who wish to join this organization or wish any information about it, are requested to communicate with the Organizer, Charles Dansky, 48-58 Debevoise street.

RIDGEWOOD.

All members of Branch Ridgewood are requested to attend in full force, the business meeting to be held this evening at the club house, 457 Greene street, Evergreen, L. I. since matters of great importance requires their presence.

Local Queens Needs Watchers.

Next Sunday afternoon from 2 o'clock Comrade Halmecier will be

at Schoenemann's Cafe, corner Himrod street and Fairview avenue, Ridgewood, to fill out watcher's certificates and attend to all other business pertaining to election. Every Comrade and sympathizer is urged to give his services to the cause on election day. Women sympathizers are cordially requested to participate.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Patrick Quinlan, who is doing organization work for the Westchester county committee, will speak as follows this week: Today, at Pleasantville, Thursday, at Tuckahoe; Friday, at Mamaroneck, and Saturday at Ossining.

All Socialists and sympathizers living in any of these towns are requested to co-operate in every way possible with Comrade Quinlan in his work.

BRANCH 6, ORANGE.

The regular meeting of Branch 6, Orange, will be held this evening at the Temple of Honor Hall, Park street, Orange.

NEW YORK STATE SPEAKERS.

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

Charles Edward Russell.

November 2, Schenectady, in front of General Electric Company's shop, 4:30, indoor meeting, 8 o'clock; 3, Johnstown, Grand Opera House; 5, Sag Harbor, The Athenaeum; 5, 6, and 7, places of meeting to be announced.

Gustave A. Strebel.

November 2, Port Richmond Square, Staten Island; 3, Brooklyn; 4, Spring Valley, Opera House; 5 and 6, Syracuse; 7, New York.

Frank Bohu.

November 2, Horkimer; 3, Little Falls; 4, Goversville; 5, 6 and 7, Johnstown.

Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser.

November 2 and 3, Brooklyn; 4, New York; 5, Queens county; 6, Stapleton, indoor meetings, 2:30 p.m.; 7, Brooklyn.

Patrick H. Donohue.

November 2, Poughkeepsie; 3, Ticonderoga; 4, Plattsburgh; 5, Ogdensburg; 6, Watertown; 7, Gouverneur.

DR. LIEBKNECHT'S TOUR.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht's tour in America, together with dates and places where he will speak is as follows:

November 2, Indianapolis, Ind.; 3, Cincinnati, Ohio; 4, St. Louis, Mo.; 5, Davenport, Iowa; 6, Chicago, Ill. (afternoon); 6, Milwaukee, Wis. (evening); 7, St. Paul, Minn.

NATIONAL NOTES.

State secretaries will kindly wire important news of the election returns at the earliest possible moment. The national office will remain open throughout the night of election day, November 8.

Organizers of large cities and county secretaries should also wire any important information. Return telegrams with latest news will be sent from the national office to those from whom messages are received.

The national executive committee is now voting upon appropriations as follows: \$100 for the legislative district of Scott's county, Mo.; \$50 each for the 4th, 13th, 39th, 47th and 49th Legislative districts of Illinois, and \$50 to the relief fund of the Tampa Cigar Makers' Union, and \$50 for agitation purposes to each of the three Socialist party locals in Tampa and vicinity. An affirmative vote on the above propositions has already been received from a majority of the committee.

The special cheap edition of Robert Hunter's book entitled, "Socialists at Work," for which advance orders were solicited August 12, has been successfully launched. The books were shipped to the respective subscribers from New York on October 24. The orders on file exceeded the number of copies of the first edition, and it was necessary to order a second edition of 1,000 copies, which will be ready for shipment in about a week. Copies of the second edition can be had at the same rate as applied to the first edition, namely, 25 cents a copy in lots of ten.

Between October 11 and 25, 1,210,000 congressional leaflets, entitled "On to Washington," were printed in lots of 50,000 for the respective congressional districts and shipped as directed by the candidates or committees filing the orders. The names of the respective candidates and district numbers were printed on the leaflets.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently refused to advance the hearing of the primary law contest case of Minnesota, so there will be no decision prior to election. The case remains on the court calendar, but the original purpose of the suit has been defeated inasmuch as the relief asked for and effecting candidates in the present election has been denied.

In the minutes of the national executive committee meeting, as printed and circulated in leaflet form last week, the following was omitted: "Motion—That the next meeting of this committee be held in Chicago on Saturday, December 10, 1910. Carried." It will appear in its proper place in the minutes as printed in the October issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin.

The National constitutions in the German and Finnish languages are ready for shipment, price \$5.00 per thousand, or at that rate for any quantity.

In the campaign now drawing to a close a gratifying feature has been the development of a host of on-the-job boys. A new pace has been set by the active participation in the campaign by a largely increased number of the party membership, whereas in previous campaigns the burden has been left upon the shoulders of a few. In the present campaign in many localities the entire membership has turned out to contribute their respective share of work for the success of the movement. Personal contact with the voters and the systematic

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY.

BRANCH NO. 3, Arbeiter Ring, of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Teutonia Hall, 23-25 Bartlett street, cor. Harrison ave. Officers: John J. Baker, 33 Madison st.; Aaron Kowchak, 62 McKillop st.; Fin. Sec., J. Pinkelstein, 105 Varet st.; Hospitaler, B. Nam; Machine, 303 Gates ave.; Rec. Sec., J. Cohen.

"THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE" (Arbeiter Ring), General Office, 30-31 Delancey st., N. Y. City, Tel. 5238 Orchard.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, BRANCH 4, 433 Broadway, 42nd St. Saturdays in the month at 433 Broadway ave. Secretary, F. Lermer, 433 E. Wender av.; Hospitaler, L. Kowensky, 435 E. 175th st.; Dr. H. Cohen, 300 E. 173d st.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

1ST AVE. 247-340, near 20th St.—5-room apartments, hot water, all improvements; \$24.

3D AVE. 176-170, near 20th St.—2 light rooms, hot water, gas, refrigerator; \$23.

5TH AVE. 2163, near 125th St.—Five large, light rooms, bath and dining room; \$10.

4TH, 338 E.—4 extra large, light rooms; also bathroom; \$12.

22D AVE. 27, near 11th St.—Floor to let; private house; 3 rooms; bath; \$18.

81ST, 231-233 E.—6 large, light rooms, hot water supply; \$21; bath, Janitor.

120TH, 211 E.—Five large, light rooms, gas, hot water, refrigerator; \$12.

125TH, 161 E.—4 rooms, bath, all modern improvements; rent \$17-18.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE. 1742—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, one block subway; \$23.

"LENOX AVE. 314-45 rooms, \$18-20; half minute from subway, steam heat.

WASHINGTON AVE. 1242, near 109th St.—4 rooms, hot water, steam heat, \$11 up.

OLIVE ST. 321, near 151st St.—Three rooms, apartments of 3; \$10-11.

40TH, 333 W.—3 large rooms, newly decorated, excellent house, low rent; month free.

108TH, 161 W.—5 light rooms, hot water and bath; \$12.

108TH, 143 W.—4 large rooms, bath, hot water, reasonable; \$17; near L. subway.

140TH, 303 W., near 8th Ave.—Four rooms, bath, hot water; \$14.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

BRAYTON AVE. 915-7 and 8 rooms, cheap; two-family house.

BROOK AVE. 314, near 111st St.—5 light rooms, through; rent; near 111st St. and bath; \$12 up; bath, gas, refrigerator; \$12.

102 AVE. 1812, near 172d St.—Three, four rooms; steam; \$12, \$10.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workers' Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3363-3364 Beckman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Sunday	Week-Day	Yearly
For One Year	\$2.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
For Six Months	1.00	3.00	3.00
For Three Months	.50	1.50	1.50
For One Month	.15	.45	.45

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day, additional to cover postage. Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 3. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2. NO. 306.

THE EXPRESS STRIKE.

The experiences of the striking employes of the express companies—drivers, helpers, and clerks—with the companies themselves as well as with the government of this city are sufficiently hard and disagreeable. But hard as they are, disagreeable as they are, there is nothing novel or startling about these experiences. On the contrary, they are just the kind of experiences the workers are bound to meet with so long as capitalism endures and so long as the government of this city is in the hands of the tools of the capitalist class, Democratic and Republican.

The principal demands of the workers are for small increases in wages, so as to raise the monthly pay of the men to from \$50 for all helpers to \$80 for chauffeurs and route wagon drivers, an eleven-hour day, and recognition of the union. These extremely modest demands are refused by the companies, which for years past have been practicing the most shameless extortion on a national scale and have been paying enormous dividends on absurdly swollen capitalizations. The trick of continually augmenting the paper capitalization in order to disguise the huge profits and enormous dividends has been reduced by the express companies to an exact science. But notwithstanding their plethora of prosperity, these companies have effectually excluded their employes from all participation therein. And now that these employes, goaded on by the ever rising prices of all the necessaries of life, have risen in rebellion and demand a modest increase in their pay and a recognition of the union through which alone they are able to obtain and maintain that increase, the companies have called in the assistance of the professional strikebreakers, their own private police, and the entire police force of the city.

The strikebreakers are given a rate of pay far greater than the strikers demand. The strikebreakers are given \$4 a day, besides food and lodging. The strikebreakers, moreover, are a complete failure. "The strikebreakers," said editorially the arch-capitalistic Times on Monday, "the strikebreakers have made a brave enough showing and have caused some dangerous rioting in the streets, but, thus far, they have accomplished next to nothing for the public convenience." And the situation has by no means improved since Monday, except when the police themselves undertook to enact the role of strikebreakers. Some more people, mostly innocent bystanders or strikers, have been more or less seriously injured. But as to moving freight, that is not what strikebreakers are for. Strikebreakers are here for making trouble.

Nevertheless the strikebreakers are willingly paid far more than the workers in their modesty dare to demand. Private police also cost a deal of money. The cost to the city for putting itself in a state of siege at the behest of the notorious extortioners, is also considerable. The companies spend their money like water—the "water" of their swollen stock issues. The city spends its money like water—the filthy water, the liquid mud, that the poor inhabitants of the city have been compelled to drink for months past. But the money is spent in a noble cause. It is spent for the browbeating of Labor. It is spent so that Labor may know its place. It is spent so that the unrestricted right of Capital to exploit Labor be maintained unimpaired. Thousands in wasteful expenditure, by the companies and by the city, but not a dollar to Labor out of its own hard-won earnings!

These experiences of the employes of the express companies are, as we have said, not new or startling. They are due to the very nature of capitalistic society. So long as the means of production and distribution are owned by the capitalists, just so long will the workers be refused every improvement in their condition, just so long will the workers have to fight for even their most modest demands, just so long will they be compelled to pit themselves and their poverty against the combined wealth and power of Capital and its government. But that the government should prove itself so absolutely and flagrantly subservient to Capital in every emergency, that the workers should find themselves defenselessly exposed to the policeman's club and the policeman's bullet and the policeman's strikebreaking—for this the workers have themselves to blame. For it is they, the workers themselves, who have voluntarily surrendered the government of this city to their oppressors. It is they, the workers themselves, who have put the club and the revolver in the hands of the police, and have given the command to the police to use the club and the revolver against themselves, the striking workers, and have ordered the police to render strikebreaking service to the express companies. For this the workers have themselves to blame. And so long as they continue to vote into power their oppressors and the tools of their oppressors—the capitalists and their hiring politicians—just so long will these conditions continue to disgrace our city.

Every strike, every industrial uprising of Labor, is a revolt, conscious or unconscious, against the rule of Capital. Every protest of Labor against the use of the police and military power of the city, state, and nation in the interests of the capitalists is only an impotent attempt to reverse the results of the preceding election, in which Labor voted to place this police and military and judicial power in the hands of its oppressors.

Now another election is due, in the state and in the nation. The oppressors are again appealing for the suffrages of the oppressed. Capital has again put its two political armies in motion, Republican and Democratic, so that whichever army loses Capital will still be on top.

Let Labor, therefore, show once more its true mettle. Let it show at the coming election whether it is still bound in intellectual, moral, and political servitude to its industrial masters, or whether it has freed itself from its age-long intellectual thralldom and is resolved upon taking a bold and defiant stand for immediate economic improvement and ultimate human emancipation by gathering en masse under the banner of world-redeeming Socialism and voting for the candidates of the Socialist party.

ANARCHY, OLIGARCHY, SOCIALISM

By ROBERT HUNTER.

If you read Carlyle you will find that again and again he speaks of America as the great anarchy. It is a liberty gone mad. It is the liberty which says to the stronger "Do as you please," to the weaker, "You shall be slave."

"It is 'anarchy plus the street constable,'" Carlyle says. What Carlyle defined half a century ago, Americans begin now to understand. Rockefeller and other great trust magnates have tried to overcome anarchy in industry by monopoly. Lawfully and unlawfully they have fought to create these gigantic aggregations of capital.

Mr. Bryan wants to break up monopoly and re-establish the old industrial anarchy. Instead of one billionnaire he wants a thousand millionnaires, each one robbing the people, each one corrupting legislatures, and all of them trying to bankrupt each other. He believes it would be a great achievement to distribute Mr. Rockefeller's billion among a thousand exploiters of labor.

Of course, Mr. Bryan's party does not agree with him. Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sullivan and other leading Democrats are monopolists themselves, and they do not intend to destroy monopoly. Nor does Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft want to destroy the trusts. The only way to destroy the bad trusts, they are satisfied to have an oligarchy own this country providing that oligarchy is honest and high minded.

Mr. Bryan thinks, if we could re-establish the old stage coach and the old competition our economic problems would be solved. Mr. Roosevelt thinks the railroads are all right as they are, but they ought not to be in the hands of men who lie and steal and oppose Mr. Roosevelt.

Now, what advantage will either Mr. Roosevelt's policy or Mr. Bryan's policy be to the masses of the people? Were the people better off in the days of the stage coach, of small mills, of competing oil merchants, of horse cars, and of home workshops, than they are now?

We know the people were poorer if anything. We know their life was more miserable and their servitude greater than now.

The people, then, have no interest in going back to competitive anarchy. But the Republicans say the trusts are all right; we must help them all we can. Let them make their millions and their billions, but they must make them honestly.

Now what does that mean? It means that the country is to be owned by a few, and that the people are to be slaves. It means that out of the collective toil of this nation a few are to make billions while the people toil and suffer. It means that political freedom is to pass from us, and that we are to be helplessly dependent upon the whims and caprices of a few ruling families.

For the one or the other of these propositions the people vote. The millions who must labor without hope under a competitive anarchy just as they must labor without hope under a monopolistic oligarchy, choose which of these slaveries they prefer. Millions shout themselves hoarse, march with lighted torches, fight their comrades, and go into wild hysterics to support Mr. Bryan and his slavery of competitive anarchy.

Other millions shout themselves hoarse, march with lighted torches, fight their comrades, and go into wild hysterics to support Mr. Taft and his slavery of monopolistic oligarchy.

The Socialists alone go intelligently. They alone say we wish neither the rule of the few nor the rule of the masses. We intend that all shall rule. We have no desire to replace one slavery by another slavery. We fight all slaveries. We believe in the trusts, but not in trusts in the hands of oligarchs. We believe in capital, but not capital in the hands of competing anarchists.

We want the capital and the trusts we want the means of life, the instruments of production, the natural resources, to be owned by the people. Mr. Bryan wants to go back to "anarchy plus the constable." Mr. Taft wants to put industry in the hands of good oligarchs. The Socialists want to go forward to industrial order, peace and plenty—in other words, to industrial Democracy, where the people shall own the trusts, and rule.

A Perplexed Republican.

By EDMUND DEFREYNE.

When in doubt stay at home or bolt.

I know I've got to cast my vote As Teddy bids me to, But I am awfully at sea 'Bout what I ought to do To get votes for the G. O. P. By passin' round the hat; For who the wheel is Stimson, And where in wheel's he at?

I never heard of this great man, This hobby-horse so dark; I don't know what's his hobby, Nor how he made his mark. But Theodore the Silent knows, So let it go at that— Still, who the wheel is Stimson, And where in wheel's he at?

I do not want to be profane, But, really, what the wheel Was tridin' Ted a-thinkin' of To put up such a sell? I love my party, right or wrong, Because she just "stands pat"— Yet, who the wheel is Stimson, And where in wheel's he at?

I feel like quatin' Betsy Prigg—"There ain't no such" a man As simple Simon Stimson, sir— Just find him if you can. Of course, we all must vote to please The Grand Old Plutocrat— But who the wheel is Stimson, And where in wheel's he at?

Notes from the November Magazines.

The Ladies' Home Journal has been investigating what women have accomplished in the states where they vote, and the results of the investigation are published in the November number. The article would hardly be worth taking up at all were it not that the Journal is read by many thousands of middle class women. Its circulation and success are proven by the fact that it has lately begun printing mid-monthly issues, 1,250,000 copies of the October mid-monthly number having been sold in advance. The Journal is against woman suffrage as a matter of policy. Indeed, its policy throughout is along the line of an intense and stolid conservatism where any intellectual issues are concerned.

The investigator was Richard Barry. The article is based upon the claims made by suffragists (not Socialists, mind) as to what the votes of women, did they have them, would accomplish here in the East. 1. Higher wages and better hours for working women. 2. Decided decrease in divorce and better marriage laws. 3. A positive regulation of the social evil. The states investigated were Colorado, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. Where women have had the ballot for from fourteen to forty-one years, certainly long enough to show some definite results were conditions otherwise ripe to produce them. Mr. Barry's conclusions in brief are that the votes of the women have altogether failed to make industrial conditions for women and children better than, or even as good as, they are in most of the great industrial states where the women have not got the ballot. Child labor laws are meager or altogether lacking, and low wages and long hours are the doom of the working women residents. Wyoming and Utah prohibit the employment of children in mines, but, on the whole, the question of child labor seems scarcely to have been discussed. There is spathy indifference, too, as to women's work and wages.

Mr. Barry, however, does not suggest what is doubtless the fact, that much of this indifference is because none of the states he investigated is a center of industries in which women and children are employed in large numbers. In New York, Massachusetts, Illinois and some other states the problem is thrust upon common observation to such an extent that the legislatures have passed restrictive laws, though women did not have the ballot. The question has been too serious and to pressing to admit of more delay. The states where women do vote have not yet got the problem to deal with to anything like the same extent. When they do have it they will probably be quicker to meet it than we are in the East. About marriage and divorce and the regulation of the social evil in these states Mr. Barry has a good deal to say. Socialists regard these questions as insoluble in present day society, whether women can vote or not.

As to the general result of the ballot for women Mr. Barry finds them truly deplorable from his point of view. The women often do foolish things, and are swayed like men by questions of political expediency. Moreover, some of them take bribes just like the men. He quotes a political manager in Denver: "Woman suffrage in this state is a joke when it is not a shame. High-minded men ignore the woman voter; the low class men are, well, the low side the better."

All thoughtful Socialists know well that the results of the ballot in the hands of the women are negligible factors as yet. Working women have not yet begun to vote along class lines. Even the men who have voted so much longer, are doing little enough of that.

Such articles as this by Mr. Barry are more likely to help the cause of woman suffrage in the long run than to hinder it. They will rouse discussion and set their readers to thinking, and probably enough to quarreling with its conclusions. Such at least has often been the fate of many similarly aggressive articles.

Letters to the Editor.

CAPITALISTIC CENTRALIZATION.
Editor of The Call:
Dear Sir: I am informed by my friends of Marxist school "a is Kautsky," that the centralization of private capital is to the best interests of the wage slaves. Allow me to question, is this opinion to be understood, that the "organization" of private capital, building of that terrible fortress, whose power is very nearly that of the corrupt Caesars against the consuls and whole republic, should be in the interest of our fight for conquering the political power and building again the might of justice instead of greed?
ALEX. NIELSON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1910.

[Capitalistic centralization is inevitable, whether we benefit or suffer thereby. It is a necessary stage in the evolution towards socialism. It is the result of the law of the market.]

NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of New York.
- For Secretary of State—BERTHA M. FRASER, of Brooklyn.
- For Attorney General—HENRY L. SLOBODIN, of New York.
- For State Treasurer—SYLVESTER BUTLER, of Schenectady.
- For State Controller—O. A. CURTISS, of Buffalo.
- For State Engineer—WILLIAM 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 E. Killingbeck, of Orange.

CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

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 Riverdale.
- For Attorney General—Frank Keenan, of Peacedale.
- For General Treasurer—Peter Marcus, of Providence.

are inherent in it—can the process of capitalistic centralization be spoken of as to the best interests of the workers.—Ed. The Call.]

PITTSBURG MAILERS AND CONTRACTS.

Editor of The Call:

I have read with interest the reports of the Pittsburgh mailers' strike. I have been waiting for some mention of the attitude of the printers' unions, stereotypers, etc.—are working on the Pittsburgh newspapers. And I am waiting still.

This morning, however, I notice in the mailers' strike report an exposure of a "union" engineer and a "union" painter, both scabbing against their "fellow unionists." Your Pittsburgh correspondent deplores their lack of union principles. So do I. But some ideas inevitably suggest themselves.

If, as the correspondent has been informing us, the mailers are organized, they belong to the mailers' branch of the International Typographical Union, and a very edifying exhibition of union fraternity and solidarity is given—printers' members of the I. T. U. stand "faithfully" by the employer, while he is trying to beat into submission mailer members of the very same union, the I. T. U. The pressmen's and stereotypers' unions also remain "loyal."

I know, of course, that the unions whose members are now at work on the struck newspapers, are "prevented" from striking by their contracts. But contract or no contract, scabbery is scabbery, and the sooner the contract system is abolished or made harmless by permitting sympathetic strikes (which would probably make contracts unacceptable to the employers), the better for the unions. At present the contracts are a means of using one craft against another craft, to the injury of both.

A. BODANSKY.
New York, Oct. 31, 1910.

Potpourri.

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FRAGMENT.
By W. R. Van Tranch.
Good fortune kissed me yester e'en
As I passed a certain door—
I am no more, as I have been,
A sorry bachelor. . .

THE ARTFUL SPORTSMAN.

A gentleman who had the reputation of being a bad shot invited some of his friends to dine with him. Before dinner he showed them a target painted on the barn door with a bullet in the bull's-eye. He said he had shot this at a distance of 500 yards. During the dinner one of the guests asked him how he managed to fire such an excellent shot.

"Well," said he, "I shot the bullet at the door at a distance of 500 yards and then I painted the target around it."—Lippincott's.

WHICH IS IT?

"Father."
"Well, what is it?"
"It says here, 'A man is known by the company he keeps.' Is that so, father?"
"Yes, yes, yes."
"Well, father, if a good man keeps company with a bad man, is the good man bad because he keeps company with the bad man, and is the bad man good because he keeps company with the good man?"—Puck.

A TANK AT RADCLIFFE.

To the list of famous waterfalls should be added that entitled to Minerva, dean of Radcliffe College, who was made to say in an annual report that the new swimming tank at Radcliffe had a capacity of 20,000 gallons. Christian Register.

Now that the Portuguese navy has performed its duties in the bombardment of the mine it will no longer be necessary to bombard the mine. It is a necessary stage in the evolution towards socialism. It is the result of the law of the market.

PUBLIC MEN.

Public men and public places are analogous in theory. A public place is a place where any one may go without let or hindrance, where one may go without a special invitation and stay away from without apology. Public men are properly of the same type. It should be permissible, whenever we meet a public man, to go to him without introduction or ceremony, slap him vigorously on the back and call him by his first name.

But, in spite of our best efforts, popular democracy, most of our public men still remain dignified and forbidding. Some surround themselves with office boys and secretaries while others go so far as to surround themselves with private detectives and military body guards.

It does not follow from this that public men cannot be used, but merely that they cannot be used indiscriminately by the public.—Life.

A SUMMARY.

What is Life?
Love and strife,
Peace and war by turn in patches,
Kiss and blow,
Weal and woe—
Hatches, Matches and Dispatches.

Here on earth,
Bang and Birth
Day by day the door unlashes;
On the big
Fall a tear—
Hatches, Matches and Dispatches.

Gladsome cry,
Sob and sigh,
Joy and grief in briefest snatches,
Birth and breath,
Love and Death—
Hatches, Matches and Dispatches.
—F. Born, in Sydney Bulletin.

BROTHER-IN-LAW.

In an English town a gentleman and a countryman approached each other in the traveling zoo from opposite directions. This cage contained a very fierce-looking kangaroo. The countryman gazed at the wild animal for a few minutes with mouth and eyes both open, and then, turning to the gentleman, he asked, "What kind animal is that?"

"Oh," replied the gentleman, "is a native of Australia."
The countryman covered his eyes with his hands as he exclaimed in horror, "Well, well, my sister tried one of them!"—Judge.

MATTER OF INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Suburbs—John, did you get the intelligence office today to find about the maid-of-all-work?
Suburbs—Yes, my dear.
Mrs. Suburbs—Couldn't you find one?
Suburbs—Oh, yes; I found a one—but they were all too intelligent to come out to this place.—Chicago News.

EXPERIENCE.

He—"The great thing in learning a cycle is not to lose your head."
She—"Oh, I don't mind my head, losing my seat that hurts."—New York Times, London.

A countryman who visited the National Gallery stopped in front of a portrait which showed a man sitting in a high-backed chair. There was a small white card on the picture, which read, "A portrait of Edward Smith himself."
The farmer read the card, and chuckled to himself. "Regularly these city fellows are. Anybody looks at that picture 'nd knows it's by himself. There ain't no other paintin' with him."—The Daily.

Irishman (to some one who had just done): "There, if I don't see his door?" "There, if I don't see it's some way to give me a job if I do. He's the landlord's agent."—Punch.

A Chicago inventor is getting rich fast with his "waterproof" pencil. He has sold a large quantity of that sort.—Chicago News.

Now that the Portuguese navy has performed its duties in the bombardment of the mine it will no longer be necessary to bombard the mine. It is a necessary stage in the evolution towards socialism. It is the result of the law of the market.