

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather. FAIR TODAY AND COOLER.

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. Devoted to the Interests of the Working People. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1911. Price, Two Cents.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT WON BY JOKE TRIAL IN PHILADELPHIA

Police and Magistrate Back Clean Down After Farcical Arrests.

14 MEN NABBED

Radical Speakers, Arrested on Plaza, Make Authorities Look Foolish.

After a series of incidents which made the Philadelphia Police Department and a magistrate the laughing stock of the entire city...

The fourteen men were arbitrarily arrested on the north plaza of the Philadelphia City Hall Sunday night in accordance with an order from the Director of Public Safety, Henry Clay...

When they were arraigned before him yesterday morning Magistrate Scott lost his head and was so badly confused when he saw that the speakers had it on him...

Laughable, but Outrageous. It was generally agreed in Philadelphia that no more outrageous or arrogant procedure had ever been attempted in "free" America...

Among those arrested were: Fred Whiteside, 40 years old, 4622 Baltimore avenue; William Penniman, 32 years old, 1602 Cambridge street...

Eight meetings were in progress around Philadelphia's city hall at 10 o'clock Sunday night, when a small army of police...

The police then began to haul the speakers off their platforms. At once the throng began to swell, but there was no disorder.

Another trick also failed. Two detectives in plain clothes were seized after a grand rush by a squad of police. Loudly they cried for all lovers of liberty to come to their aid...

(Continued on Page 3.)

GIRL RESCUES SICK WOMAN FROM FIRE

Mrs. Mary Sheehan, crippled by rheumatism, was rescued by a girl from a blaze which the sick woman had innocently caused in her bedroom...

Mrs. Sheehan limped across her room, and as she passed her bed stepped on a match. A spark flew from the head into the bed coverings...

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS FLAY WAR SCARE

Resolution Protests Against Colonial Pirates and Capitalist Provocation.

JENA, Sept. 11.—At today's meeting of the Congress of Social Democrats a resolution was submitted protesting against any attempt to provoke man-murdering war among civilized nations...

This congress expects that the German workers will use every means at their command to prevent war and demands that the Reichstag will be convened immediately...

In the course of the debate on the resolution, Harry Quelch, delegate from Great Britain, declared that his own country was simply a pirate power bent upon conquest for the benefit of the plutocratic classes.

GARY OFFICIALS TO BE THROWN OUT

GARY, Ind., Sept. 11.—Attorneys Hedges and Ridgely have been employed to bring out suits against Mayor Knotts, the city engineer, and the five members of the City Council...

Word comes from Louisville, which Dean represented as his home, that no such man is known there, and this confirms the belief that he is a detective and was in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation...

THINK CROOKED MARINE OFFICER A SUICIDE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Officers of the Navy Department are satisfied that Capt. James A. Matthews of the United States Marine Corps, former commandant of the naval prison at Mare Island, Cal., committed suicide several weeks ago...

The police then began to haul the speakers off their platforms. At once the throng began to swell, but there was no disorder.

(Continued on Page 3.)

ENEMIES OF FREE PRESS GET A JOLT

Plute Lawyers Outraged by Sudden Demand of Socialist Attorneys.

By JACK BRITT GEARTY.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Sept. 11.—A bombshell was fired into the camp of the Free Press prosecution at the opening of the case at 4 o'clock this afternoon...

Marron closed his argument by making a motion that Judge Porter instruct District Attorney Dickey to prepare to try the seditious libel case.

With hardly a moment's hesitation, Judge Porter refused to grant the motion to give the seditious libel case precedence.

At the time of the accident, which caused the death of one passenger and injured to over sixty Superintendant Woodward, of the Shore Line division, said that their train's derailment was caused by a spike being withdrawn from a rail.

ARREST MADE IN R. R. WRECKING CASE

New York, New Haven and Hartford Officials Spring Sensation in New Britain.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 11.—Railroad detectives of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad sprang a sensation late this afternoon when they caused the arrest of a man in New Britain...

Chief of Police Gilmore is the prosecutor in both the seditious libel and contempt cases, and McHard showed clearly that under the law of Pennsylvania Gilmore is in no sense an aggrieved party...

Tiny hands, some of which scarce had lost the dimpled plumpness of babyhood, started work on the greatest battleship and most terrible destroyer of modern times in the Brooklyn Navy Yard...

CHILDREN'S HANDS BEGIN BIG MURDER BOX

Gardner, the moving spirit of the prosecution, replied at length to McHard. Gardner's speech was like the frenzied harangue of a spellbinder.

It is the battleship New York, the new "dreadnought" of the American navy. It is to be bigger than any other battleship ever built.

(Continued on Page 3.)

PLAN COMPROMISE IN SEWER FIGHT

Big Row Over New Jersey Proposition to Dispose of Refuse May Be Settled Amicably.

Counsel for the State of New Jersey and the representatives of the Attorney General of New York met in conference in the City Hall to arrange a compromise for ending the legal fight between the two States...

New Jersey offers to build a purification plant providing New York will join in a similar system in the general co-operative plan to protect the waters of the Hudson River, East River, and the harbor and bay from their present pollution...

It was estimated that New Jersey would have to expend over \$6,000,000 before the mammoth sewer system would be ready for operation...

SAYS STANDARD OIL AIDED REVOLUTION

Dr. Gomez to Make Sensational Charges Regarding Mexican Uprising.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11.—Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez is expected to explode a big political bomb when he makes public certain papers in connection with the revolution.

While the Minister of Public Instruction has not given an intimation as to the character of these papers, it is asserted by those who profess to have inside information that the document in possession of Dr. Vasquez Gomez will show that the finances which were necessary to the life of the revolution were supplied by the Standard Oil interests in the United States...

AEROPHONE INVENTOR IN SUCCESSFUL TRIAL

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Matthews, the inventor of the aeroplane, talked through the air today from Beachley to New Passage on the opposite side of the River Severn, a distance of five and a half miles.

GOMPERS INDORSES SOCIALIST TICKET IN LOS ANGELES

President of A. F. of L. Advocates Election of Job Harriman.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11.—Addressing an audience of 5,000 persons packed into the Shrine Auditorium yesterday, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, came out squarely for political activity by organized labor...

WORKERS UNITED

Crushing Defeat of Labor-Hating Otis Crowd Seems to Be Assured.

The workers stand as a unit as they have never stood before. They have expressed their determination for political action by nominating men upon whom all have united.

MAINE GOES "WET" BY SMALL MAJORITY

After Trial Lasting More Than 50 Years Prohibition Is Turned Down.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—At a late hour tonight there was a majority of 1,500 votes in favor of the proposition to abolish the amendment in the State Constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor.

These towns will not affect the result to any appreciable degree. Governor Plaisted, who is on his way to attend the Governor's conference at Spring Lake, N. J., could not be reached tonight...

JUAREZ SOLDIERS

Attacked by Insurrectos.

MERIDA, Yucatan, Mexico, Sept. 11.—Partisans of Jose Pino Suarez, candidate for Vice President, traveling here on a special train to participate in a manifestation for Francisco I. Madero, were attacked yesterday by a mob of the followers of Morena Canton.

SOCIALIST MAYOR HAS ARMED SCAB JAILED

Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 11.—A startling contrast in the difference in the way capitalist and Socialist administrations are given here when William J. Fifey was arrested by plain clothes patrolmen and lodged in jail on a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons.

Fifey was one of a number of gun men who are acting as scabs in lumber yards of Oakland. It is a notorious fact that Oakland police drive around in buggies guarded by the scab drivers and lumber shovers.

TROLLEY AND AUTO CRASH; THREE HURT

Three persons were injured yesterday afternoon—two seriously—as the result of a collision between a Third Avenue trolley and an auto truck.

Two men on the truck, Tony del Negro, 43 years old, of 468 Carroll street, had his right arm broken, and Michael Cardinali, 24 years old, of 217 1st street, had his left leg fractured.

P. S. C. TO START TODAY ON TRANSFER HEARINGS

Chairman William R. Wilcox, of the Public Service Commission, announced yesterday that the board would at once begin work on a question which has been in abeyance for nearly two months—forcing the surface railroad companies to issue free transfers.

CHOLERA RIOTS IN ITALY RENEWED

ROME, Sept. 11.—The riots and disturbances at several centers where cholera is prevailing were renewed today.

SUAKIM. Sept. 11.

Cholera has broken out at Medina among the pilgrims to the Mosque of the Prophet where Mohammed died.

BARCELONA, Sept. 11.—Cholera is spreading daily. There are more than forty fatal cases daily.

what our brothers and comrades all over America are doing. We know there are millions who are with us in the struggle; we know the vast army of workers all over the land are marching, speaking and listening to inspiring speeches today. Tell the boys at the park our hearts are with them.

The speakers at the park were Job Harrison and Raymond Robins, of Chicago. Robins, who made a profound impression on his hearers, is now making a series of speeches favoring the election of Harrison, candidate for Mayor, and all the other candidates on the workers' ticket.

Henry's Statement Cuts No Ice. The news that Francis J. Heney has joined the ranks of the labor baiters and raised his voice to loudly re-echo the statement of his former associate, W. I. Burns, that the McNamara's are guilty, has created little surprise in Los Angeles.

Henry's statement, made at the dinner of the City Club of St. Louis caused no great stir here. Los Angeles people are familiar with the fiasco made by Heney and Burns in the much heralded graft cases in San Francisco when, after expending millions of dollars of the people's money, they succeeded in convicting one lone man. All the other men were allowed to slip through the meshes of the law because Burns gave immunity to every one who would confess.

Wholesale confessions liberated a score. The immunity promised there is the same type Burns has promised to Otis McManigal in this case.

Clarence Darrow was reluctant about replying to Heney, but finally made the following statement: "The defendants believe that this case should be tried in the courts and not in the newspapers. We believe that no one has any right to try to prejudice public opinion against the defendants who are soon to be placed on trial for their lives."

The statement of Mr. Heney is based entirely on the statement of Burns to him. This Mr. Heney knows as a lawyer and a man is not competent evidence in court and is wholly unnecessary, for Mr. Burns has frequently given his opinion to newspapers and magazines and private individuals.

"We cannot undertake to pay attention to casual statements made by those who know nothing about the case. We trust that this statement is not one more piece of evidence to show a systematic design to prejudice this case in the minds of the public."

Attorneys for Defense Indignant. It is known that the attorneys for the defense are indignant about the outburst of Heney. One of the attorneys said: "This shows the concerted action on the part of the prosecution. Burns writes a wild and unsubstantiated story in a magazine. It was bolstered up by half truths, fake pictures and irresponsible evidence. This mass of stuff was given to the public. Then Theodore Roosevelt, who cannot keep out of these affairs, comes out and puts his stamp of approval on the Burns outfit. They wait until the affair begins to die out and Heney comes through with a statement that he believes 'Burns caught the right men and they are guilty.'"

"All this comes after the statements of the District Attorney that the men are to be given a fair trial. Everything is done that can be done to prejudice the public against these defendants. Everywhere we turn we find a concerted effort to influence the public mind and make the matter of securing a fair jury harder for us. I am not going to stand for much more of this sort of thing."

This attorney is not one of the old time fighters in labor's cause and he is learning a great lesson in the way cases are framed against workers.

Kidnaping Contention Supported. The decision of Judge Remaker of the Circuit Court of Indianapolis that police courts had no jurisdiction in extradition cases will probably make no change in the status of the McNamara case. It will, however, have considerable effect in the cases of Detective William J. Burns and James Hoesick, who are under \$10,000 bail each charged with kidnaping John J. McNamara.

The attorneys for the defense received the news with some satisfaction, though they disavow any interest in seeing Hoesick punished. Clarence Darrow said: "Judge Remaker's decision supports our contention that the so-called extradition of John J. McNamara was really a criminal kidnaping of a man."

"This decision will not, I fear, have any bearing on the status of the McNamara cases, as Judge Bordwell has already overruled all our demurrers against the kidnaping of the prisoners. He decided that it did not matter by what means McNamara was landed here, and that as long as he was here it was his business to take cognizance of the kidnaping."

Judge Bordwell Rebuffs Otis. H. G. Otis met with a cold rebuff at the hands of Judge Walter Bordwell, who will try the McNamara cases. Otis sent one of his trusted henchmen to protest against a local Socialist newspaper which has been saying the scullie tyrant rather mercilessly during the past few weeks. After listening silently to the whining labor baiter Bordwell said: "I received a letter from a Times man recently. On the end of the envelope I saw a picture of the Times building in flames. Beneath the picture was a legend to the effect that the Times had been maliciously dynamited and would be rebuilt."

Bordwell turned and re-entered his chambers, leaving the "jinnal's" faithful sycophant nonplussed.

Bordwell has heretofore been friendly to the Times, but he apparently has lost patience with the way Otis has been working to prejudice the public against the McNamara brothers.

BAKERS' CONVENTION ON IN KANSAS CITY

Union Delegates Will Devise Means to Wage War on Bread Trust.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—Plans for a nation-wide fight against the bread trust will come up for discussion at the meeting of the Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, which met in its fourteenth triennial session here in the new Labor Temple.

The local unions will be represented by about eighty-five delegates, and may go so far as to finance and open independent co-operative bakeries in the centers of opposition in an effort to force the master bakers to recognize them even at the expense of a bitter fight.

There are four principal cities where members of the union are barred by the founder of the trust, according to Otto F. Fisher, of Chicago, international secretary of the union. These are New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Boston. The bakers are already ready to enter the field in those cities and to carry through the fight for the union label, according to several of the delegates present.

There are just now three gigantic combinations of bread manufacturers the bakery workers have to deal with. They are the General Baking Company, capitalized at \$25,000,000; the Shulte Bread Company, capitalized at \$5,000,000, and the Ward Bread Company, which claims a capitalization of \$5,000,000.

Against the latter concern the bakery workers have concentrated their efforts for the present. This is the concern which is backed by the Steel Trust, and it is operating plants in New York City, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Boston and Providence.

An extensive advertising campaign is being carried on by this trust concern, by means of which it is seeking to extend the market for its scab trust-made Tip-Top bread.

The bakery workers are trying to counteract this campaign by starting a campaign of advertising all Tip-Top bread which does not bear the union label of the bakers as unfair to organized labor.

The convention of the bakery workers will have to secure ways and means for raising sufficient funds in order to be able to conduct this campaign, which is being carried on throughout the country at an enormous expense.

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25,000 MILL WORKERS BACK TO THEIR TOIL

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—Nearly 25,000 operatives in the New England textile industry resumed work today after idleness due to a policy of curtailment.

Within eight days \$5,000 will have been called to their machines. Although the mill situation in this district has improved, the outlook is not as bright as manufacturers hoped for early in the summer, and curtailment will continue for a time at a number of cotton and woolen centers.

Fall River reports, continued curtailment. Last week 325,000 pieces of print cloth were kept off the market. This count is over half the normal production of that city.

Manufacturers there continue to govern their operations by amounts of cotton they have on hand and it is expected that short time schedules will be continued for some time.

That the movement to organize the newspaper writers into a union and bring them under the authority of the International Typographical Union, which is being carried on by Newspaper Writers' Union No. 4, is bringing good results was evidenced yesterday when twenty-five new members were added to the membership roster of the union. Seventeen of these applied for membership at the meeting two weeks ago, while eight filled out their applications last night.

The meeting last night was very well attended and the members displayed great interest in the work of the organization. Committees were appointed to carry on an agitation among the newspaper writers to try to bring them into the union. The report of the Scranton Newspaper Writers' Union about the work accomplished by their organization, which was printed in the Call on July 26, has been reprinted in leaflet form to be used for agitation purposes.

The committees which are to carry on the agitation among the English, Jewish and German newspaper men will also issue literature addressed to reporters and editors explaining the necessities of organizing and giving an account of the good results of the Scranton union. The Allied Printing Trades has promised to assist the newspaper writers in reaching the men employed on all metropolitan dailies and weeklies, and it is expected that before long all the newspaper men will be members of the union.

Everything is at a standstill just now. Mr. Kline and other officials said that they hoped another conference on the question of recognition of the Federation might be held with Vice President Kruttschnitt, of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads. Mr. Kruttschnitt has already made it plain that the decision of the companies he represents to give no recognition of the Federation will not be changed.

Telegrams from local unions affiliated with the Federation of Shop Employees of the Illinois Central continued today to pour in on President J. F. McCreary as president of the board. These telegrams represent every local of the nine crafts in the Federation and are unanimous in condemnation of the stand taken by the international officers of the machinists in refusing to aid them.

The news that the international body had sanctioned the calling of a general strike spread like wildfire and many unorganized shops called upon the union and asked to be organized. The union is now carrying on an organization campaign and many unorganized workers are enrolling in the union. No date for the calling of the strike has been set as yet, but preparations are being made now.

The strike against Rosenwasser is still on, the girls being more determined now than before the injunction writ was secured. There was no trouble yesterday around the shop.

NO TAYLOR SYSTEM FOR NAVY---WINTHROP (By United Press.) WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop declared emphatically today that the department had no thought of introducing the Taylor scientific management system in the government navy yards. He said that the movement recently started by President Johnson of the International Association of Machinists was founded on a misapprehension.

"The Taylor system will not be adopted in our yards under the present administration," Winthrop asserted. "If any new order goes into effect it will be some modification of that plan which we are trying out."

Today President Johnson called a meeting of representatives of machinists in navy yards, to be held at Rock Island, Ill., on September 19, to protest against any changes in the administration of yards.

FIREMAN SHOT BY ENGINEER IS DEAD YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 11.—George Proffert, a colored fireman employed on the Catskill Aqueduct who was shot Saturday night by Edward Desmond, a stationary engineer, with whom he worked, died today in St. John's Riverside Hospital.

Desmond, who admits the shooting, but claims he fired in self-defense, is held without bail. He served in the Boer War and during his service in South Africa killed two negroes who had kidnapped a Boer captain's wife. He was executed by court-martial.

J. B. Schierenbeck, STOCKS AND BONDS, 10 Broome St., Brooklyn. H. Delventhal, GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET, Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortelyou Road, Telephone 53 Flatbush.

MACHINISTS BLOCK RAILROAD STRIKE

Plan to Force System Federation in West Delayed Indefinitely.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The curtain was rung down today on the threatened strikes, both on the Illinois Central and the Harriman railroads. After months of maneuvering and conferences the labor leaders were forced to issue a retreat order and announce that their plan for obtaining recognition of a federation system on the roads mentioned, will be pushed to a finality at a later date.

The backbone of strike agitation on the Illinois Central was broken when the machinists refused to participate in a walkout in order to enforce recognition of a federation of mechanical crafts. The federation leaders demanded that a final answer be given them today by the officials of the International Association of Machinists regarding their attitude, and the reply was an emphatic "no."

Communication over the long distance telephone from Chicago with officers of the machinists' organization now assembled at Davenport, Iowa, was necessary in order to obtain the ultimatum from the machinists. After this had been sent it was announced that plans for calling out the shop workers on the Illinois Central had been abandoned. A letter will be forwarded to all members of the mechanical crafts on the Illinois Central system tomorrow informing them of the decision of their leaders and urging that special attention be given henceforth to strengthening the federation.

Were Short on Money. Lack of funds to carry on a strike also was an important factor in the situation. It was pointed out by union chieftains who opposed a walkout, that it would be folly to call a strike without sufficient money on hand to pay strike benefits. A prolonged conference was held during the day in the offices of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers in the Union Building, between federation leaders and officers of the international unions. It was there that the announcement that no strike would be called was made.

After a mass meeting of shop employees at Los Angeles tonight the various union officials who have been in conference there left for various cities. J. W. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, declared before leaving: "Everything is at a standstill just now."

Mr. Kline and other officials said that they hoped another conference on the question of recognition of the Federation might be held with Vice President Kruttschnitt, of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific roads. Mr. Kruttschnitt has already made it plain that the decision of the companies he represents to give no recognition of the Federation will not be changed.

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DEUTSCH BROS.

58-60 Avenue A, Corner 4th Street Two Five-Story Buildings Into One

Our undertaking, which consisted in the rebuilding of our downtown store, is completed now. The two large corner buildings, corner Fourth Street and Avenue A, are now combined into one giant building. The East Side now has a furniture store which cannot be beaten, either in size or in the rich assortment of all kinds of furniture. We can say with pride that with the opening of our newly rebuilt downtown store we open for the public

A MODERN, COMPLETE HOUSEFURNISHING STORE

which is in a position to provide everything needed in the house of workingmen, as well as in the houses of the rich business men.

Souvenirs in Celebration of Our Opening Sale.

Quartered Oak Rocker

Very fine work, strong frame, heavy supports, high back with wide top. Regular price, \$3.50; souvenir price, 98c



Only one rocker to a customer. No telephone or C. O. D. orders for this rocker.

There is no need of saying anything in regard to our prices and business methods. Our successful business career for the past years, which has gained for us not only a number of satisfied customers, but friends who are convinced that in all our deals we remain true to our principles of good tradesmanship, speaks for itself.

If you have failed to see our downtown store since we have rebuilt it and made out of it the largest furniture house on

Souvenirs in Celebration of Our Opening Sale.

Mahogany Rocker

exactly as in this cut. High wide back, strong built, fine work. Regular price, \$3.50; souvenir price, 98c



Only one rocker to a customer. No telephone or C. O. D. orders for this rocker.

the East Side, it will pay you to step in and examine our **OPENING SALE. THIS SALE POSITIVELY BEATS EVERYTHING THAT WAS EVER OFFERED IN THE LINE OF FURNITURE.**

DRESSMAKERS WIN AFTER LONG FIGHT

Bosses Grant All Demands of 500 Strike After a Four Weeks' Struggle.

After a struggle which lasted for four weeks, the strike of the 500 ladies' tailors and dressmakers of Brownville was settled yesterday with a complete victory for the workers. The bosses agreed to recognize the union, to reduce the working hours from fifty-four to fifty, as demanded by the strikers. The strikers also got an increase in wages of 10 per cent.

The bosses were organized into an association which conducted the fight against the union. During the period of the strike many employees deserted the association and granted the demands of the strikers. The association did its utmost to keep all the members lined up against the union, but the determination of the strikers forced the employees to leave the association one by one.

In addition to having their demands granted, the workers succeeded in smashing the bosses' organization. The workers are all members of Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, No. 72, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which helped carry the fight on to victory.

LADIES' TAILORS HOLD MASS MEETING TONIGHT Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union, Local 38, will hold a big mass meeting tonight at 8 o'clock sharp in Carnegie Hall, 57th street and Seventh avenue. The meeting will be addressed in Yiddish, English, Italian and Bohemian. Among the speakers will be John A. Dyce, general secretary of the union, and A. Rosenberg, president.

Admission ticket can be secured from the headquarters of the union, 43 East 113rd street, also from the following places: 113 Delancey street; Joint Board Office, 234 East 109th street; Joint Board Office, 90 Manhattan street; Brooklyn; Joint Board Office, 502 East 174th street, Bronx. Tickets free.

AERIAL MAIL CARRIER GETS LEGS BROKEN LONDON, Sept. 11.—Hubert, one of the aviators of the Aerial Postal Service inaugurated by the British postoffice last Saturday, met with a bad accident today, and only the mail bags which the postman was carrying from Hendon to Windsor Castle saved him from almost certain death.

Hubert had just got away from Hendon to Windsor Castle when the machinery of his aeroplane went wrong, and the machine crashed to the earth, burying the aviator under a mass of debris.

PHILA. UNIONS PLAN M'NAMARA PROTEST PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Central Labor Union will hold a meeting at Labor Lyceum 6th and Brown streets, on October 10 or 11, to demonstrate in favor of the McNamara brothers, who will be placed on trial on October 10 in Los Angeles, Cal., on the charge of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times. At the next regular meeting of the Central Labor Union it will be decided whether the members shall also parade on October 10.

The matter of parade was referred to the local unions yesterday, the secretaries being asked to notify the central body of the action taken. The meeting was held yesterday in the Parkway Building. President James Cronin presided.

BOSTON WORKING GIRLS STARVING TO DEATH

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—After careful investigation of conditions in Boston, Miss Louise Marion Bosworth, Wellesley '07, a settlement worker and author, makes the assertion that the small wages earned by thousands of Boston working girls are actually insufficient to buy their food.

Under the direction of the Women's Industrial and Educational League and with the assistance of Professor Spencer Baldwin, of Boston University, Miss Bosworth found that one shop girl spends only \$3.16 weekly for food. That is about 45 cents a day, or 15 cents for each meal. Another girl spent \$2.84 a week, or about 13 cents for each meal.

Miss Bosworth delved into the lodging houses. Here she says she saw working girls huddled in tiny rooms, often without heat or water. She found girls eating little or nothing, many of them going without meals to save money to buy clothes for cold weather.

KEYSTONE MINERS OUT FOR UNION BUTTON

(By Laffan News Bureau.) TAMAUQUA, Pa., Sept. 11.—Because 15 of the 1,000 men employed at the No. 10 colliery of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in the Panther Creek Valley refused to wear union buttons on their caps while at work, the men went on strike today.

At the water level of the No. 8 operation, some of the men refused to wear union buttons on their caps and this morning 250 of the miners and laborers employed there refused to continue at work until the men agreed to wear the union button.

The two strikes are looked upon as being without a precedent in the history of the anthracite region. Heretofore, the union men have endeavored to convert the non-union men by argument, but they have never before openly refused to work with them.

CHAIN MAKERS WIN ANOTHER SHOP The striking chain and bracelet makers scored another point in their fight for an eight-hour day and higher wages yesterday when Meyer Saberswitz, 46 East Broadway, granted all demands made by the strikers. This settlement marks another break in the master jewelers' association and the strikers declared yesterday that before long the entire association will be wiped off the map.

The strikers will keep up the fight until all their demands are granted. It was stated that the bosses are doing their utmost to persuade strikers to return to work, but that they have thus far met with little success. Strike benefits were paid out yesterday to the needy ones.

TWIN CITY UNIONS SCORN POLITICIANS MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 11.—Labor showed its disapproval of Representative Nye of Minneapolis today, by refusing to hear him at the postponed May Day celebration of Twin City unions. Vials of wrath likewise were emptied upon the head of Mayor Davis of Marshall, Minn., who also attempted to speak.

TEA. TEA. Sold in Sealed Packages Only.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

CHINESE TROOPS SHOOT 20 "RIOTERS"

Peking Government Will Protect Foreigners in Disturbed Provinces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Chinese Government today ordered a big force of troops to the province of Schuenchen to protect foreigners in that section from violence at the hands of natives, according to dispatches received at the State Department today.

The report stated that Tuan Fanz, director of imperial railways, and 1,500 soldiers were now en route to the troubled section. All wires between Chengtu, the capital of the province, and Chungking have been cut. Great apprehension prevails at Peking as to what may have transpired. It is feared that many American missionaries who did not flee at the first outbreak may have been killed.

Reports to the Navy Department today say that the five American gunboats ordered to the assistance of foreigners are now en route up the flooded river Yangtze. The American Embassy at Peking was advised by messenger that the Viceroy at Chengtu had arrested the ringleaders in the mob. Frenzied by these arrests, a group of natives attacked the Viceroy.

The soldiers on guard fired into the rioters, killing some twenty of them. The mob returned and in a subsequent assault upon the Viceroy's residence slew a number of the troops.

Reports to the State Department indicate that the American women and children have already left Chengtu under escort, and it is thought that others have also departed.

To investigate the situation, which is threatening to Americans, United States Consul Fontaine left Hankow Saturday night for Chungking.

THREE MORE VICTIMS OF TOADSTOOLS

Rose Mangini, a cook, living at 55 Bess street, is the latest victim of toadstool poisoning. While having his supper last night Mangini said that he felt sick, and while asking the people at the table to take him over to the bed he was suddenly stricken dumb.

Policeman Thomas C. Carkody of the Oak street station called for an ambulance to have a physician attend Mangini. Dr. Wesson of the Hudson Street Hospital diagnosed the case as toadstool poisoning, and removed Mangini to the hospital. Dr. Wesson stated that Mangini was in a very serious condition.

Mangini is 46 years old and is living with his daughter, Lena, 18 years old. He also has a little boy who is out in the country. His wife died several years ago.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 11.—From eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms, Michael J. Thorn, a carpenter and builder, 43 years old of 45 Kosuth street, died at his home tonight. His 15-year-old daughter, Dorothy, is seriously ill at her home from the same cause.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 11.—Attilio Pelroni, 11 years old, died today of toadstool poisoning. This is the sixth death in Paterson within a week from eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms. Pelroni's father and mother are ill.

DECISION RESERVED AS TO NEW GUN LAW

Justice Gavegan, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday heard argument of counsel and reserved decision in the first suit before that court to test the validity and constitutionality of the Sullivan dangerous weapon law.

For the purpose of getting the question involved directly before the court, Ivan Prince, the Seventh avenue pawnbroker, who was held in \$500 bail by Magistrate Freschi for possession in his workshop window five revolvers, and who was released on \$500 bail, surrendered earlier in the day at the Tombs prison and his bail was released. His counsel, Michael J. Sweeney, at once secured a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Gavegan. Assistant District Attorney Robert S. Johnstone opposed the release of Prince on the writ. He said that the facts in the case were agreed upon, were not disputed, and it was the desire of all concerned to have the validity of the statute passed upon. Johnstone said that the law was clearly within the State and Federal Constitution, and that the sole question for the court to determine was one of construction of the act. Johnstone asserted that a weapon such as mentioned in the law was sufficient to justify a conviction. He said that while the term "possession" was used that that meant possession or ownership of any kind.

Michael J. Sweeney, counsel for the pawnbroker, contended that the Sullivan law violated the State constitution in that it was ex post facto and void. He asserted that it was in this view void in that it imposed a penalty upon a citizen for the mere possession of articles which were lawfully obtained and still owned.

Justice Gavegan paroled Prince in the custody of counsel pending his decision.

Giuseppe Costabile, the so-called King of the Black Hand, appeared by counsel yesterday before Judge Foster in Part I of General Sessions to plead to the indictment made against him last week under the Sullivan Dangerous Weapon Law.

John Cardone represented the "Fox" in court and entered a demurrer to the indictment, thus admitting the facts set forth in the complaint and confining the case to an issue of law. As a matter of pleading, the demurrer attacks the soundness of the Sullivan law, and the result of the case will probably show whether or not the new piece of legislation will hold water.

Judge Foster ruled that the prisoner be held without bail. The argument on the demurrer will come up before Judge Foster tomorrow.

Emilio Tiganaro, a watchman, of 213 1st street, Brooklyn, was discharged by Magistrate Butts, in Morrisania Court, yesterday. He had discharged a revolver in the street, and was charged with a felony under the Sullivan law governing the carrying of dangerous weapons.

The alleged offense was committed on Friday night in the Southern boulevard, near 132d street, the Bronx. Tiganaro is employed by a contractor and has had trouble with a band of toughs in the neighborhood.

Theresa de Milica, a young woman of 27 Sullivan street, who works in a rag shop at 24 Watt street, hurried up to a policeman yesterday afternoon and told him that an old man named Vincenzo Bagarozzo, of 154 Thompson street, had threatened her. Vincenzo was arrested outside the Watt street rag shop in which he also works as a picker. In his trouser leg was found a pointed steel rod.

In the Jefferson Market Court a little later Vincenzo vigorously protested his innocence to Magistrate McQuade, and explained that the steel bar was an implement of his trade. Theresa didn't appear, but he was held without bail.

You are at home when dealing with

FORMER SALOON MAN BADLY INJURED BY WORK OF GANG OF ROWDIES.

Charles Klein, of 425 East 12th street, was badly injured yesterday by a bomb that exploded on the first floor. All the tenants fled to the street.

About midnight, Peter Sterne, who rooms with Klein, thought he heard some one near his window and notified Klein, but the latter paid little attention to it. Four hours later Klein was awakened by a noise in the hall just outside his door.

He arose and opened the door, only to be hurled backward by the explosion of the bomb.

Patrolman Spier and several detectives rushed to the scene and quickly restored order. Klein was carried unconscious to the street, where Dr. Norris, of Bellevue Hospital, revived him. He was then taken to the hospital. His face was badly burned.

In the hallway the police found two tomato cans, inside the smaller one of which was kerosene-soaked paper and considerable gunpowder. The powder in the larger can had been exploded and the smaller can had been thrown up against Klein's body. A fuse had been attached to the larger can.

Klein told the police that he had owned a saloon at Pearl and Fletcher streets, and that he was compelled to sell it about four weeks ago because of a gang of rowdies bothering him. He said that he believed that this gang might have had something to do with the bomb.

William Igel, who lives at 320 East 121st street, was arrested last night when he returned home from work. He was taken to Klein's bedside and identified as the man Klein had seen about his house.

Igel says that he can produce a witness to prove an alibi. He was locked up on Klein's complaint at the Mulberry street station, charged with felonious assault.

Detectives have found a license showing that for a year Igel was married to a woman whom Klein knew as Mauer. They have also learned that Klein and Mrs. Igel met in a Second avenue butcher shop last Thursday, and that Klein talked to her about her past history.

Rutilo Colorusso, a coal dealer at 144 First avenue, just round the corner, descended his cellar yesterday morning to fetch wood, and along with the usual fagots he took up a cylindrical object. It looked like a bomb, a nine inch stick of dynamite with some cloth wound round the fuse, which was partly burned. He took it to the Fifth Street Police Station for safe keeping. It was later added to the souvenirs in the Bureau of Combustibles at police headquarters, where it was said to be the real thing.

The question of whether he saw the "Black Hand" in the job brought the usual shrug of the shoulders and spreading out of the hands. But Colorusso admitted that there were acquaintances afflicted with professional jealousy because he kept such superior company.

"Thieves, I think," said he.

This is not the first time the coal dealer has had visitations. Ten days ago there was an explosion outside his door. Nobody was hurt, but it made the family a bit nervous.

BOMB EXPLODES AS DOOR IS OPENED

Former Saloon Man Badly Injured by Work of Gang of Rowdies.

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FREE SPEECH FIGHT WON BY JOKE TRIAL IN PHILADELPHIA

(Continued from Page 1.)

crowd was suspicious, and did not start the hoped-for riot.

The purposes of these schemes were plain: first, to incite a riot; and, secondly, to start the crowd moving in one direction so that the police could make a charge and provoke a tumult. But the police made arrests anyhow. They nabbed one man for asking a cop's name, and another for saying in a hearing of a policeman that a certain prisoner "didn't do anything."

The whole fourteen were then marched off to the lockup, where most of them had to spend the night. A crowd followed, hooting and jeering. Yesterday morning the defendants were arraigned before Magistrate Scott, who solemnly called them "lawless, dissolute persons" before they even had a chance to put in a defense. The police charge that the defendants were guilty of disorderly conduct and belonged to a disorderly class. One cop who said this was so closely pressed by Henry John Nelson, the lawyer for the Socialists, that he finally admitted most of the disorder consisted in standing in the street. Whereupon everybody laughed.

The testimony of the police was painful to listen to. Some of them were evidently ashamed of the part they had to play, and the more brazen liars among them rehearsed their stories so badly that the entire proceedings became farcical. Magistrate Scott did his best to help the police by making threatening remarks to each prisoner, such as: "So you wanted to have some fun, eh?" "You wanted to see a riot started; what?" "You wanted to see a bomb thrown, huh?"

When Joseph Darling was put on the stand, he was treated quite respectfully and Scott even allowed him to declare that most past disorders arose from stupid and needless police interference. Both the magistrate and the police allowed this without comment. Darling was then paroled and actually allowed to defend one of his fellow prisoners. A cop testified that the man said "ho-o-e," at which the crowd laughed so loudly that the magistrate dismissed him in disgust.

Finally Scott became severely frightened when he discovered that one of the prisoners was a British subject and that the British Consul had intervened himself in the matter. He began to look serious at this stage of the game.

The next defendant was Fred Whiteside. When the magistrate called him to give an account of his actions, he explained that he had obeyed the order of Director Clay to stop speaking at 10 o'clock. Whiteside's attorney, Nelson, refused to allow him to testify unless he was sworn, and permission was given to produce witnesses to substantiate his story.

Another argument ensued, and finally Magistrate Scott jumped to his feet and addressed the lawyer, declaring that neither he nor his clients could come into the Central Station every Monday morning and attempt to make a mark of the sitting magistrate. "I will not be made a goat for either you or your Socialists," he shouted, "and I hold all of them in \$400 bail each for a further hearing this afternoon. In the meantime, I will look up my rights in the matter."

When the cases were called again at 2 o'clock, the afternoon it was evident that Magistrate Scott had learned something in the meantime. Director Clay's lawyer came into court and announced that the 10 o'clock order had been rescinded, whereupon Scott began to look pale and weak around the gills. After an attempt at severity, he suddenly ordered all the cases dismissed, the fines to be remitted and the courtroom cleared. Whereupon the crowd and prisoners all marched out in vast amusement.

GIANTS WILL PLAY TWO GAMES TODAY

BOSTON, Sept. 11.—The Giants ran into a disappointment here today the first time in their long and important trip. A day which promised fine weather brought rain at noon, and although it cleared later, the game was declared off on account of wet grounds. That means two games tomorrow. McGraw would much rather have escaped the double header. "It doesn't help us at all," he said "this double header business, for the very good reason that it is harder to win two games on one day than two games on two consecutive days."

Mathewson and Marquard are New York's nominations for tomorrow, and Cy Young is due to pitch one of the games for Boston. The veteran has been effective for the Rustlers since becoming one of them. Bert Maxwell, the Southern pitcher, is making this trip with the Giants. Experts were tickled with his form in the newsboys' game in Brooklyn last Sunday, but it is hardly likely that he will be called on for a while yet.

YANKEES TROUNCED

The champion Athletics showed New York fans at American League Park yesterday why they are winning another pennant and are grooming themselves for the world's series. They played magnificently in the field behind Chief Bender and gave an exhibition of clean hitting seldom seen in this city. Both Vaughn and Quinn were easy marks for the Mackmen, who walloped them for seventeen hits, all of them clean and hard. Naturally, runs were plentiful, and as the Highlanders couldn't hit when hits meant tallies, they were disposed of with an ease that made the superiority of the visitors stand out in bold relief.

The Highlanders, as well as the Athletics, played errorless ball. But, with the exception of Quinn, who knocked out three hits, including a whale of a drive over the left field fence, the New Yorks did not connect with Bender for any great amount of damage. Perhaps this fact was due to the superb fielding of the champions, for they went after every ball and missed nothing that could be reached. In short, the Mack baseball machine was well oiled and worked with a precision that made 3,000 fans look on in admiration. Zinn, a new man from Altoona, played left field for the New Yorks. He made a startling catch, knocked out a clean hit and seemed to handle himself as if he felt at home. The threatening weather probably kept many fans away. The score:

Philadelphia	AB	R	H	O	A	E.
Lord, lf.....	5	2	3	0	0	0
Oldring, cf.....	5	2	1	3	0	0
Collins, 2b.....	3	2	1	3	0	0
Baker, 3b.....	4	1	2	3	0	0
Murphy, rf.....	5	1	3	3	0	0
McInnis, lb.....	5	0	4	1	0	0
Berry, ss.....	3	2	0	1	0	0
Thomas, c.....	5	2	2	0	0	0
Bender, p.....	4	2	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	39	12	17	27	0	0

New York. AB. R. H. O. A. E.
Daniels, rf..... 6 0 4 1 0
Zinn, lf..... 4 2 1 0 0
Hemphill, lf..... 3 0 1 2 0
Chase, lb..... 4 1 1 3 0
Hartzell, 2b..... 3 1 2 2 0
Knight, ss..... 4 0 0 2 0
E. Gardner, 2b..... 4 0 1 1 1
Blair, c..... 4 0 1 1 0
Vaughn, p..... 0 0 0 0 0
Quinn, p..... 3 1 3 0 0
Wolter..... 0 0 0 0 0
Cree..... 1 0 1 0 0
Totals..... 26 5 10 27 18 0
*Batted for Gardner in ninth inning.
*Batted for Blair in ninth inning.
Philadelphia. 2 4 0 2 0 3 6—12
New York..... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—3

OTOOLE'S SHOULDER SORE

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.—Marty O'Toole, the Pirates' \$22,500 pitcher, may not perform again this season. O'Toole's shoulder ever since he started work with the Pirates. He has been sent to Dr. Reese, the specialist. He may be able to work against the Cubs the last week of the season.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

National League.
At Boston—New York and Boston game postponed; rain.
At Cincinnati—R. H. E. Chicago.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 3 0
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 0
Batteries—Ruelbach and Needham; Fromme, Boyd and McLean.

American League.
At Washington—R. H. E. Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 2
Washington.....5 0 0 0 0 0 2—7 6 2
Batteries—Bushelman and Williams; Johnson and Street.
At St. Louis—First game—Chicago.....0 1 0 1 0 1 0 4—7 11 2
St. Louis.....0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0—6 12 4
Batteries—Walsh and Block; Nelson and Clarke.
Second game—Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 6 0
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RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

National League.
At Boston—New York and Boston game postponed; rain.
At Cincinnati—R. H. E. Chicago.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 3 0
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 0
Batteries—Ruelbach and Needham; Fromme, Boyd and McLean.

American League.
At Washington—R. H. E. Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 2
Washington.....5 0 0 0 0 0 2—7 6 2
Batteries—Bushelman and Williams; Johnson and Street.
At St. Louis—First game—Chicago.....0 1 0 1 0 1 0 4—7 11 2
St. Louis.....0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0—6 12 4
Batteries—Walsh and Block; Nelson and Clarke.
Second game—Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3 6 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 0
Batteries—Hovick and Block; Hawk and Stephens.

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THESE CHILDREN GO HAPPY TO SCHOOL

Blind, Deaf and Crippled Glad—Many Sound Ones Are Barred.

The greatest school army in the western hemisphere, 700,000 or more in number, crowded the city's education buildings yesterday to begin the fall term.

About 80,000 of these can attend school only part of the time, because the city is too poor and careless to provide room for them.

The demonstrations of the crippled children were a bit vociferous, for they were called for in buses, and what boy or girl can resist a cheer when a carriage calls to drive them away in state?

The deaf, for the most part, went unescorted to their special school, No. 47, on East 23d street, but they, too, could not restrain the gladness that came back to school meant to them.

Of the blind children there were less than a hundred in round figures, and these were scattered in little groups of a dozen or so in eight different schools.

The little sightless ones will be under kind instructors who will help them forget their plight by teaching them to read by the Braille system and giving them instruction in weaving and other recreative occupations.

Fortunately, only about one-tenth of 1 per cent of the school population of this city is so afflicted by loss of sight, deafness or lameness that special classes are necessary for them.

NEWARK, Sept. 11.—Upward of 53,000 children reported at the public schools today. Three new school houses and two additions were opened, but it is calculated from the registration that there will have to be thirty-eight part time classes.

After an hour's discussion, it was decided that Osborne should go to Albany, get in touch with local conditions as quickly as possible, and inform the committee as soon as he had collected enough material to warrant a formal session.

There is very little to give out," said Senator Bayne after the meeting was finished. "We are ready to begin work as soon as our counsel informs us that he has evidence to lay before us. He has power to hire detectives or proceed in whatever way his judgment dictates.

SIoux INDIANS IN RAID ON SALOON

Three Full-Bloods Get Lost in Wilds of Williamsburg, but Are Finally Corralled.

Three full-blooded Sioux and a half-breed in full war paint, who got lost in Williamsburg near the bridge plaza early yesterday, caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood of Marcy and Division avenues when they wanted a drink, but couldn't get it.

The redskins grew restless and the heap biggest of the three full-blooded, known as Gus Wan-a-wan, walked off. The bridge plaza crowd watched the four and listened with delight to their jabber. The party moved on and sat down on the front stoop of the East-ern District Young Men's Christian Association Building.

The bartender poked his head out of an upper window. When he heard the jabbering and saw warpaint, he got cold feet and closed the window. The Sioux became riotous. Word went to the police station that Indians were on the warpath and wanted whisky and anti-saloon advice.

PROBERS OF ALBANY VICE GET READY

Members of Legislative Committee to Investigate Graft and Crime in Capital Meet Here.

Senators Howard R. Bayne, Felix J. Sanner and J. Mayhew Wright, of the committee appointed to investigate graft and crime in Albany, met with James W. Osborne, the investigators' counsel, yesterday afternoon in Senator Bayne's office to outline plans.

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NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—When tanks containing millions of gallons of molasses burst today the commercial district was flooded with a sticky stream of treacle.

BEULAH BINFORD BARRED

Beulah Binford and her pictures will be kept off the stage of New York if Mayor Gaynor can do it. For yesterday James G. Wallace, Jr., chief of the Bureau of Licenses, sent formal notice to every moving picture proprietor in the city that if any pictures of the young woman were shown the license of the house would be taken away.

SALOON LICENSED DESPITE COMBINATION

Trenton, N. J., Commission Turns Down Clergy and Local Brewer.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 11.—Defying alike the People's Brewing Company, which has dominated excise matters in this city for a number of years, the clergymen representing the Interchurch Federation, of Trenton, the New City Commission today granted a license to sell liquor to Joseph Manze, proprietor of a hotel opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad station in this city.

It was a queer coincidence that arrayed the brewery interests and the clergy against Manze. Different motives were involved, but the brewery was not slow to recognize in the clergymen a powerful ally in its fight against the hotel proprietor.

"Joe" Manze, known to almost everybody who has frequented the corners about the center of the city, came to this country from Italy years ago a poor boy. Beginning work as a newsboy he gradually built up a good street business from the sale of newspapers, and later established routes and opened a newsstand.

At today's meeting a remonstrance was presented in behalf of the Interchurch Federation and the Rev. Hugh B. MacCauley, the Rev. W. W. Case, the Rev. Henry J. Zeller and the Rev. George H. Ingram all spoke against. The Rev. MacCauley mentioned a trail which he said led from the City Hall to the front door of the local brewery.

NEARLY LOSE LIVES IN MOLASSES FLOOD

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—When tanks containing millions of gallons of molasses burst today the commercial district was flooded with a sticky stream of treacle. Scores of persons had narrow escapes from drowning and suffocation. Repairs were made from boats propelled over the surface of the molasses.

JUSTICE DEPLORES SLANG

Supreme Court Justice Delany, in denying a certificate of reasonable doubt yesterday to Patrick Callahan, who was convicted of burglary in the Court of General Sessions, took occasion to deplore the use of slang, but held that, in point of law, it is not the term used, but its meaning that bears weight.

THE HAI CHI IS WITH US

The cruiser Hai Chi of the Chinese Navy, with Rear Admiral Ching Pih Kwang on board, came up the Narrows shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning and steamed to an anchorage in the Hudson River above 2d street. The Hai Chi brings a full complement of Chinese officers and 450 men. An elaborate program of entertainment has been arranged for the visitors by city, State and nation.

1014th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement. CONE, PRONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL. MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS. UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE. SIG KLEIN and Assistants. 50 THIRD AVE., Near 10th St. New York.

GOOD DEEDS OF STRAUS RELATED

Member of R. H. Macy & Co. Circulates His Own Reports Concerning His Milk Charity.

By order of Nathan Straus, the philanthropic member of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., against which the carpenters are still on strike for decent conditions, the public was favored yesterday with copies of speeches he is to make at the International Congress for the Protection of Infants, which opened yesterday in Berlin.

There is little doubt that the Straus depots have done much good, though they have affected but a tiny drop of the great bucket of human misery in New York, but all the money he has spent on this charity has been more than compensated for by the amount of advertising he has received.

CONTRACT MILK SYSTEM SCORED

Well Known Doctor Declares New York Hospital Patients Get Poorest 'Lactical Fluid in Market.

The plan of letting contracts to the lowest bidder is responsible for New York hospitals and asylums getting the poorest supply of milk to be found on the market, according to Dr. Ira S. Wile, one of the editors of the American Journal of Surgery.

A SOCIALIST CIGAR

Union Workers of Tampa Turning Out a First Class Smoke.

The Call acknowledges receipt of one of the best boxes of cigars its staff ever had the privilege of consuming. The present came from the Co-operative Cigar Factory, of Tampa, Fla., owned and operated by union men.

NEW YORK THEATRES

LYCEUM THEATRE Broadway and 4th St. The Merry Comedy of Suburban Life. THY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. Valeska Suratt. THE RED ROSE. Lyric Theatre.

FLORIDA, LAND OF ABJECT SLAVERY

East Coast Railway Decoying Men Into Trap They Can't Escape.

TAMPA, Sept. 11.—That men are worked like slaves on the Key West extension to the Florida East Coast Railway, that those who are not stout enough to stand the hardships are discharged and forced to walk miles over the solitude of the seas either to Miami or to Marathon Key, sometimes without food or water, is the piteous tale told by Captain Peter McNally, who has just arrived in this city from the keys.

Captain McNally, who served in the British army during the Boer war and who has seen much of life on the high seas, declares he has never seen men abused as they are on the "sea-going" railroad. Those who are fully able to work, he says, quake at the thought of being driven from camp to wander toward Miami and of enduring privations while on the way.

The railroad company advances, he said, \$16 for transportation from New York to the keys. Upon arrival at the keys, new men are set to work at a dollar a day. Before they draw a cent, they must have earned the amount advanced for transportation. And those who are dismissed before that time find themselves without funds miles from the mainland.

"I know one case," said Captain McNally, "of a man who was dismissed before his transportation was paid. The fellow had worked nine days and had nothing coming to him. After a couple of days, the steward went to him to tell him that his rations would be cut off. The steward informed him that he could either walk to Miami or Jacksonville, but he would not be furnished anything to eat."

"Another strange fact to me is that the company will not cash its own checks. But the man who runs a private launch from Marathon to Key West will take them in payment for passage."

When Key West is reached, the agent of the Mallory Line takes a deposit for the passage of laborers to New York. This amounts to \$16. Twenty-four hours before the arrival of the ship, the agent knows how many men can be given accommodations. Meanwhile, the men are compelled to pay 50 cents a day for room and to pay a similar amount for meals, since in Key West it is almost impossible to buy a meal for less than that.

WESTON, W. Va., Sept. 11.—Mrs. Charlie Blackhorse, 75 years old, a sister of the noted chief, Geronimo, was badly hurt as the result of a peculiar accident here today. The aged woman, who was present at the Custer massacre and is now with a wild west show playing here, was washing on the banks of a creek early today when a heavy limb of a tree crashed down on her.

FALLS DEAD ON HER CHILD. PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., Sept. 11.—When Mrs. James Carton, 19, of Florence, five miles from here, attempted to remove a shotgun from near the head of her bed early today, the trigger caught in the bedclothing on the crib of her month-old infant and the top of the young mother's head was blown off. She fell dead on the child, who was unhurt.

NEWBERRY CASE DISMISSED. WAKEFIELD, Mass., Sept. 11.—The charge of manslaughter on which former Secretary of the Navy Truman H. Newberry of Detroit, was arrested last Tuesday when his automobile ran down and killed a child, was withdrawn when the case came up in the District Court before Judge Nathan B. Lewis this afternoon.

CUBA'S LOTTERY PROFITABLE. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The lottery is a profitable scheme in Cuba, and the returns to the War Department show that last year the Cuban Government received from this source \$2,300,000 profit, which represents 10 per cent of the entire annual receipts from all sources.

From FACTORY to YOU. The BIG G FURNITURE WORKS. These Chairs, leather seats, golden oak, fancy carvings, worth \$3.00 in any retail store. OUR FACTORY PRICE \$1.40. WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 6.

BUDGET EXHIBIT TO BE ENTERTAINING

Where Your Street Car Nickel Goes To Will Be Explained—Moving Pictures Galore.

It is promised that there will be a number of things to interest members of the working class in the second budget exhibit, which will be open at 330 Broadway from October 2 to 28.

Photographic charts of cars in actual use by the various surface line companies will be shown equipped with fenders and wheel guards, as the result of order of the Public Service Commission, together with a photographic chart showing the decrease in the number of accidents since the installation of the safety devices.

The work of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps will be shown in moving pictures. Every one will want to see the Battery Footblack Life Savers in action. Moving pictures will also be shown of the playground children in a parent, "The Parade of the States," and "The Little Farmers" of the Children's School Farm will be shown carrying their tools from the tool house, spading, raking, planting, watering their plots, loading and unloading their wheelbarrows, etc.

SLIDE FOR FREEDOM COSTS TWO YEARS

Joseph Hall, who on July 27 tried to escape from the Tombs by climbing a rope of the Bridge of Sighs and sliding down the rope of a painter's scaffold to the street, pleaded guilty before Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to a charge of attempted escape, a felony. He was sentenced to two years in Sing Sing Prison.

Had he not made his darddevil attempt to gain his liberty he would now be a free man. He is an ex-convict. He had been indicted for assault in the second degree on the complaint of W. J. Foley. The indictment against him was dismissed after his break for liberty, because of lack of sufficient evidence.

CAR JUMPS THE TRACK

One Passenger Badly Hurt When Brooklyn Trolley Leaves Rails. A Bergen street car, southbound on Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, jumped the switch at Fifth avenue yesterday and crossed to the southbound track. The tracks were slippery from the rain.

SUFFOCATED BY GAS

Charles W. Reuter, a lithographer, was found dead yesterday in the bathroom of his home, 517 Coney Island avenue, Brooklyn, by his brother, Gustav. He had been asphyxiated by gas. Reuter had been ill for several months. His family and the police believe he accidentally detached the hose connected with the gas stove in the bathroom and was unable to give an alarm after the gas began to take effect.

PHARMACISTS. George Oberdorfer. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street. Pharmacist. THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

TRUSSMAKER. HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER. 1499 3d Ave. Bet. 54th & 55th Sts. Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs. All stock guaranteed.

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. BROOKLYN. 1500 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 133 E. 54th St. Tel. 3907 Lenox. DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 23 East 109th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 546-L Harlem.

DR. Ph. Lowin DENTIST—Brooklyn. DRS. L. & I. HERMANN SURGEON DENTISTS. Have removed to 1234 4th St., Cor. 12th Ave. Brooklyn. Phone 237 Bay Bldg.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT COUNTY OF NEW YORK. Elizabeth B. Riley, Plaintiff, against H. U. Singh Realty Company et al. Defendants.

McCann's Hats. GEO. J. SPEYER, Printer. 330 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York.

MANHATTAN. CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS AND HATTERS. MASSACHUSETTS. CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. GERMAN CAFE, ALES, WINES, LIQUOR—Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS. CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston. GERMAN CAFE, ALES, WINES, LIQUOR—Boston. HARDWARE AND TOOLS—Boston.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All announcements and other matter intended for publication in this department must be positively in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings. Branch 8—156th street and Melrose avenue, I. Phillips.

NOON.

Branch 1—Battery Park (stand), I. Phillips.

Russian Open Air Meeting.

The First Russian Branch will hold an open air meeting tonight at Avenue B and 3d street.

BROOKLYN.

4th A. D. Branch 2—Vernon and Tompkins avenues, H. Slavin and Charles L. Futman.

18th A. D.—Rogers avenue and St. John's place, B. C. Hammond and J. T. Vaughan.

20th A. D. Branch 1—Knickerbocker avenue and Harman street, Jean J. Coroneil.

22d A. D. Branch 4—Pennsylvania and Sutter avenues, John Roberts and J. A. Behringer.

23d A. D. Branch 2—Dumont avenue and Watkins street, Joseph E. Klien and D. Oshinsky.

Italian Branch—Havemeyer and North 5th streets, P. Arnone and A. Caroti.

NOON.

Navy Yard, Sands street entrance, J. T. Vaughan.

Commercial and Clinton wharfs, Jean J. Coroneil.

11th and 17th A. D. Meeting.

The 11th and 17th A. D. meets tonight at 499 Lexington avenue. It is

A Steinway upright piano equal to new, originally cost \$650, will be sacrificed for a very reasonable offer; must be sold at once.

H. W. PERLMAN 414 GRAND STREET, New York City.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 96th Street (Manhattan).

2029 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx).

1796 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

PARKS AND HALLS.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations. 127th St. and Second Ave.

G. T. BOAG, General Manager.

Labor Lyceum

Home for the Broader Labor Organization. 201 W. 42d St. (at 12th Ave.)

Labor Temple

Workers' Educational Association. 24-25 E. 34th St. (at 1st Ave.)

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America

Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought.

hoped that this will be the last business meeting held at the above address. While some of the Comrades have been seeking health in the mountains and other resorts all summer other Comrades have been trying to infuse health into this branch of the only working class party.

Young Socialist Scouts.

A new organization, the Young Socialist Scouts, will meet tonight at 381 Pennsylvania avenue.

Berger in Brownsville.

Victor L. Berger, first Socialist Congressman, will speak at Congress Hall, Pennsylvania and Atlantic avenues, Brownsville, on September 16.

Minutes Central Committee.

The Central Committee of Local Kings met at party headquarters, 257 Willoughby avenue, Saturday, September 9.

Jersey City.

W. B. Killingbeck will speak at Communipaw and Pacific avenues tonight.

Hudson County Committee.

The following are the minutes in part of the meeting of the Hudson County Committee, held on September 10:

Organizer Gilliar reported having organized a new branch in Bayonne with seven members, to be known as Bayonne Branch, German.

A letter from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor stated that the firm of Krege & Co., Broadway and Ralph avenue, had been unfair to union labor.

A communication from the Social Democratic Publishing Company, of Milwaukee, asked that we purchase bonds for the proposed daily paper.

A motion was carried that we order one bond. A letter from J. Gerber was read. A motion was carried that a registered duplicate letter containing the findings of our Grievance Committee and the request of our Central Committee be sent to Comrade Berger.

Under the head of Executive Committee report, the recommendation that the list of lecturers and subjects submitted by the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau be turned over to the Lecture Committee was concurred in.

A letter from the Resolution Committee of the 21st A. D. protested against the action of the Executive Committee in sending a committee to investigate the meetings of the branch, stating that only the Central Committee had such power.

A motion to spread the resolution of the 21st A. D. on the minutes was lost; an amendment that white we regret that the press reports touched the sensibilities of the members of the 21st A. D., we believe that the Executive Committee attended to its duties in supervising the meetings of the branch, was carried.

Under roll call, Weiss, of the 13th A. D., stated that a banner belonging to the 6th A. D. Branch 2, over a year ago and not returned. On motion the organizer was instructed to get the banner from the Branch, also a platform taken from the party office.

The election of a delegate to the Call Board of Management, a special order of business, was taken up. Comrades Fruchter and Foulke were nominated. Foulke was elected by a vote of 21 to 7.

The organizer reported that he had received \$200 from the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund—our share of the proceeds of their picnic. He said that all unsold tickets must be returned immediately or the branches would be charged for them.

The Young Socialist Educational and Dramatic Club asked for a delegate to act with its board of directors. Lindgren inquired whether the committee desired to have the party office steam heated. The installation of pipes would cost about \$100 and the furnishing of heat \$5 per month.

A new Polish branch was organized in the 1st and 2d A. D. On motion the branch was admitted to the party. Thirty-nine applications for membership were approved. The report of the delegate to the State Committee was accepted. A motion was carried that the election of committees for the party festival at the Labor Lyceum September 24 be taken up after com-

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

183-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.

J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

The Milwaukee press fund. All North Hudson Comrades are urged to attend the meeting.

Paterson.

Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon will speak at the corner of Market and Clark streets, near the W. L. Douglas Shoe Store, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock.

Victor L. Berger will speak in Turn Hall, corner Cross and Ellison streets, on Thursday evening, September 28, at 8 o'clock.

Comrades desiring to assist in selling tickets for the Berger meeting are requested to meet at party headquarters, 184 Main street, at 8 o'clock tonight. It is up to you to make the meeting a success. Will you do it?

Passaic County.

At the last meeting of Local Passaic County, held on September 7, thirteen applications for membership were received, as follows: Branch 2, Paterson, 1; Branch 3, Paterson, 1; Branch 4, Paterson, 1; Branch 5, Passaic, 1. The transfer card of F. Kawer from Branch 6, Paterson, to Branch 2, Paterson, received and so recorded. Six branch reports received. A city convention for the nomination of candidates in Paterson was decided on to be held on September 23, at 8 p.m. The following was elected as a Platform Committee: R. Ullman, F. Kadell and L. G. Demarest.

Orange Socialists on the Job.

Orange has been the scene during the past week of many fights between the Socialists on one side and the advocates of the Wilson government and the Union Democrats on the other.

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THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

For Week Ended September 9, 1911.

Table listing names and amounts for the Weekly Pledge Fund, including Philadelphia, Pa., E. Taubele, \$1.00; F. A. Stanley, Cincinnati, Ohio, \$1.00; Morris Hillquit, New York, \$1.00; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Malkiel, \$1.00; Robert Edwards, New York, \$1.00; etc.

BIG FORGERIES IN UNION BANK CASE

Witness Denies Having Had Account of \$30,000 Shown on Books.

In the course of yesterday's session of the investigation of the affairs of the Union Bank, in Brooklyn, by Superintendent Van Turl sensational testimony concerning promissory notes for large sums, of which their supposed signers knew nothing, and bank accounts carried in the names of men who were equally ignorant of their existence, was given, and alleged forgeries of nearly \$100,000 were discovered.

An account of \$30,000 in the name of a man who said he had no such account was found, and the president of a loan company took the stand to say that a note which bore the name of his concern was not made by it.

Some of the persons whose names figured were employees or former employees of David A. Sullivan, who was the big man in the Mechanics and Traders' Bank before it merged into the Union.

These transactions came to light in the testimony of Frank P. Brown, a lawyer, at 209 Broadway, who was shown an account of \$30,000 in his name in the Atlantic branch of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank. He had been the managing clerk in the office of Sullivan before the latter went into the banking business.

The witness was also shown a number of checks purporting to have been drawn by him against the account. He said that he had not signed them, even though several of them appeared to be in his handwriting.

"Had you signed any checks in blank or given any one power to sign your name?" he was asked.

"No."

Seven of the checks Brown pronounced forgeries without question. Then former Police Commissioner "Prosey," who conducted the examination, showed him a note for \$6,000 made to him and signed by Louise D. Burkhardt, who was once a stenographer in the office of Sullivan.

This was charged to his account, but Brown said he had had no such transaction with the woman.

Then the examiner put on the stand Louis Stecker, president of the Remsen Bond and Mortgage Company, to tell, if he could, something about a note of \$50,000 of the concern, dated July, 1907. He said such a note had not been given by the company.

He had also consulted Henry B. Hill, who was the president at the time the note was dated, and he testified that Hill had said he knew nothing about the note. Nor did the records of the company show such a note had been made.

The investigators seemed to think that the signature was much like the handwriting of an officer of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, but they didn't put witnesses on the stand to prove that.

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 3 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 35c per line. Seven words to a line.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tonight at 8 o'clock a regular meeting of the McNamara Defense Conference of Brooklyn will be held at the Brooklyn Lyceum, 940 Willoughby avenue.

WISDOM FROM THE GRAVE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.—High cost of living is prolonging human life, Pittsburgh's undertakers declare, in explaining the summer's unprecedentedly low death rate.

A CORRECTION.

Through a slip of the pen the interview on the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with recent criticism of that body by the Central Federation of Union published in last Sunday's Call was attributed to Robert Bruere, whereas it was Henry Bruere, Director of the Bureau, who gave the bureau's side of the matter to a Call reporter.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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

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

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE

meets at 419 First avenue, New York City, every second Friday of the month, 7 p.m. Leo Markert, secretary, 14 Weirfield street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 226.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau, 1000 9th St. (at 12th Ave.)

JOINT LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, "New York Workmen of Newark, N. J.," meets 2d and 3rd Tuesday evenings every month, at 12th St., 65 South Orange ave., Newark, N. J.

BREWSTER UNION, No. 69, meets first and third Sunday each month, 9 a.m., Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York. Joseph Workman, secretary, 14 Weirfield street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 5, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 1, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 2, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 3, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 4, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 5, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 6, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 7, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 8, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 9, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

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BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 14, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 15, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 16, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 17, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 18, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INT. UNION OF AMERICA, Local No. 19, meets every Sunday at 10 a.m. at the Labor Lyceum, 201 W. 42d St., New York.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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IN SLOW RETREAT

A survey of the line of battle in the great class struggle now proceeding in this country shows, on the whole, the ruling classes being pushed slowly back on their final positions, though the advancing lines of the workers by no means exhibit a uniform front.

In many ways this general movement can be easily detected, and in none more clearly than in the changing attitude of the ruling class toward organized labor.

After desperately fighting for the extermination of all labor unions, some fifteen or twenty years ago, the most farsighted capitalists discovered that the labor union had come to stay and that the only possible policy was to make the best terms with it that could be secured. Out of this perception came the Civic Federation, with its policy of corrupting the leaders and through them continuing the exploitation of the workers under the fiction of identical interests of labor and capital. The irreconcilable element, the small plutocracy, however, could not afford this method, as the "extortions" of the unions threatened the extinction of the smaller capitalist, and as a consequence their organizations were compelled to declare their hostility to labor unions and fight them to the death.

Now, however, that organized labor shows a distinct and ominous tendency to mass its forces in industrial organizations, the great capitalists have suddenly discovered the virtues of the old form of craft unionism and are imploring the workers not to abandon it for the new method of organization.

At first the answer of the capitalist to the workers was that he was prepared to deal with them as "individuals" only and positively would not recognize a union of any sort. Now he declares that he is willing to deal with craft unions alone, but that he will not recognize collective or massed unions. One of the railroad magnates has openly admitted that a united demand upon the part of the workers would give them absolute control. So we now have the spectacle of the ruling class imploring the hosts of organized labor to remain in the old craft union position they have won with such desperate effort, and not think of advancing from it to the new position of industrial unionism. In this respect capitalism is clearly on the retreat before the advancing workers.

The same tendency is observable in those "divine sanctions" which were once so efficacious in the protection of capitalist private property. Little by little the power of the clergyman has declined in its ability to perform this function. At one time the clergyman was a person of great power and influence in the matter of keeping the workers quiet. Nowadays the preacher has lost his influence in this respect, and gets practically no attention from the workers, who have long ago abandoned the church as an adviser in matters social and economic.

And recognizing that the clergy are no longer able to defend this divine right of capitalist property outpost, we are treated to the spectacle of a President of the United States endeavoring to transfer the mantle of divine right to the Supreme Court and the judiciary generally. These gentry are so far above common humanity that to suggest that they should be subject to the recall by the masses, savors of a sort of blasphemy. Our capitalists recognize that they must have some sort of mysterious sanction for exploitation. The clergy can no longer give it, for they are not needed; the capitalist cannot directly claim it, or like Baer, his claim meets with universal derision and weakens rather than strengthens the cause of capitalist property. But a large amount of political superstition is still existent among the masses in regard to the Supreme Court and the judiciary generally, and the care of the divine right of capitalist property is consequently transferred to them. They are the defenders of the last ditch, and when their supposed "sanctity" goes, all is lost.

In a hundred other ways the capitalist resistance is being weakened all along the line. Their press is falling into discredit, and the so-called respectable, conservative journal is fast losing its interest and influence with the workers. Its place is being taken by the "yellow" journal, a publication which invariably displays its consciousness of the prevailing tendencies by always adopting a spurious radicalism, which for a time imposes upon the workers, but gradually loses its effect as they become more able to analyze it and its purpose. And so far has this process developed that the fake radicalism shows signs of being supplanted by a fake Socialism, which will be utilized also while the imposition remains undetected.

A noticeable change is also taking place in the attitude of the masses toward the great multimillionaires and exploiters. They are no longer worshiped as of old, or even admired as "smart" men. Rather they are becoming objects of distrust and suspicion, and in many quarters execration. Trust investigations, insurance probes and Roosevelt imbrolios have had an enormous effect in bringing about this change of attitude, while the exposures of their manipulations in the employment of private detectives, kidnapping, "Cosacks," militia, strikebreaking and general thugism has assisted this tendency to a great extent. And with all this is growing a marked indifference toward militarism that is fast being transformed into positive hostility.

At the same time the Socialist movement is growing by leaps and bounds in numbers and influence, and is decidedly becoming a positive political factor in the national life.

There is not a single one of these tendencies which the ruling class has the slightest chance to check or turn back. They grow regardless of opposition, and indeed often because of it. And they denote that general retreat which can now be observed all along the capitalistic lines. What is lacking on our side is the possibility of a uniform advance as the enemy falls back. We are not yet organized for the final assault, but we are making ready. Everything is working with us and against our opponents, and that even their last intrenchments will be finally stormed is one of the practical certainties of the near future.

Some two weeks or so ago in referring to the anti-Semitic outbreaks in Wales at the time of the recent labor unrest, this journal put forward the theory that the attacks were inspired by British employers who sought to divert the fury of the mob from themselves to the Jews in the locality. The evidence at the trials of some of the offenders now fully corroborates our statement at the time. The incident, though a trifling one, is a fair illustration of the correctness of the Socialist analysis of unusual occurrences. When such events take place it is an excellent rule to always look for the economic reason underlying them. Every one knows that there really is no "religious" anti-Semitism in England any more than here, and an easy process of elimination brings up the economic cause, particularly in connection with the prevailing labor disturbances there. The analogy with similar occurrences at similar periods in Russia could of course hardly be overlooked, and ninety-nine times out of a hundred these so-called religious and racial collisions, in capitalistic countries at least, will be found to have a direct economic causation.

Maybe a compensated or morally balanced act could be devised. Maybe Binford, the seventeen-year-old unsavable sinner, were to combine in a turn with some of the people who have denounced her. Surely their immaculate purity would offset her stains.

Letters to the Editor.

THE NEGRO AND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

Editor of the Call:

Not long ago Comrade Theresa Malkiel in a letter to The Call from the South told of the attitude of some of the so-called Socialists in that section to the negroes. That letter called forth just two letters from Call readers, and not a line from the editor, although the Volkzeitung had an excellent editorial on the subject. Last spring there was a series of letters on the same subject, which stopped after a short while. And so we stand. Nothing definite has resulted, and the question is still as open as it ever was. Lincoln said about this same question, that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. The terrible Civil War did not settle it right, and now it is up to us, the Socialist movement, to settle it right and forever. Of course the Socialist movement, like capitalism, is universal. The literature of our movement is world-wide. Just as capitalism has different forms in different countries, so must the form of the Socialist movement vary in the different countries of the earth. Each country has the one great question to solve, but in each there are differing institutions, all the fruit of the capitalist system, to be dealt with. In the monarchical countries of Europe there are the momentous questions of democracy to solve, the suffrage to gain, feudalism to overthrow, and in each country the Socialist party, the only party that is sincere and that has a real historical mission, is the one that will solve the problem. In America we have the business of a certain amount of political freedom. But there are two great questions that are pre-eminently American problems, the legitimate fruit of capitalism in America; and they are the question of immigration and the negro question. We do not believe that the proper person to settle the former question is the big manufacturer, who wants all the cheap labor that he can get, nor will the narrow, dogmatic, job-conscious craft union settle it. It can only be settled by the Socialist party, whose vision is just broad enough to see all the working class, and nothing else.

And so, the only people who can settle the negro question are the people of the Socialist party. No one else has seriously attempted to settle it; the common sneer that Northerners set is that it is none of our business, and that the people who are best fitted to solve the problem are those who know the negro best; that is, themselves. Eugene Wood says: It is pretty bad when people know so much about a question that they cannot learn anything about it from anybody else. But let that go. Let us only look at the way that they have managed the question for the last half century. Let us see how they are treating the negroes. They brag that only they know the proper treatment. They like the nigger who knows his place. They love their old black mammas who nussed them when they were little. They adore the black men who are so devoted to the interests of the old families. But they "must keep their place."

When they are called "black dogs" and they say, "Yes, sah," then they know their place; but let us see the way that some who do not know their place are treated. In the City of Washington, there are three medical colleges. They are the Georgetown University, the George Washington, and the Negro Howard University. Dr. William A. White, the head of the Government Hospital for the Insane, lectured on psychiatry to a combined class of the two former colleges. Last spring he got an inspiration. He invited the two students of Howard to listen to his excellent lecture; then the storm broke. The combined classes of the two former colleges walked out in a body, indignant that they should be subjected to such a damned outrage, sub, of having to sit in the same room and breathe the same air as niggers. If they were waiters, if they were kitchen maids, then it would be all right. They would be in their place. But they had the sublime nerve to want to sit in the same room as the white men as equals. They forgot their place.

Those were college boys, you say, and not men. When a certain club in London honored itself by inviting that splendid scholar, Professor DuBois, to speak for them, the invitation was withdrawn because some of the rich American members said that they would leave the club if that insult to American republican principles was allowed.

Those were snobs. Last week the American Bar Association honored itself by electing to membership a distinguished negro lawyer. The Southern members threatened to resign, and refused to attend the annual banquet because they did not want to eat with a nigger. They don't mind waiters handling their food, or maids their clothes, but to break bread with one—never!

If a negro is so rash that he looks at a white lady—one of those holy, those celestial objects that the Southerners get so religiously fervent over, while denying them the right to practice law or to anything that is not in accordance with the standards of 1624—well, we know the result. We have so often read of the brutal, the awful, the fiendish lynchings, upon the doubtful evidence of interested parties that some white assailant was violated. That is all right. But when we see the attitude of the South toward the negro women, we see that their wild, apoplectic excitement over the holiness of womankind is a lie, a fraud, and an outrage. Southern gentlemen boast that colored girls like to consort with white men—and they ought to know. Southern men boast that there is not a single colored girl above the age of 15 who is pure. That may be so, and it may not. If it is so, we know what a filthy lie it is. But the boast itself is sufficient to inform us what is the esteem in which the negro race is held.

A negro is not a man. He has no rights that a white man is bound to respect. His treatment is the one great blot on the reputation of the nation that tolerates it. The only thing in modern times that can fitly be compared with it is the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

What does the Socialist party do in similar cases? There was a time when a workingman who thought for himself was a rarity, sneered, scoffed, hooted, hated. There was a time when a workingman who tried to overcome the bounds of class and caste had as hard a time as the negro has now. And the result is, that the greatest modern phenomenon is the magnificent Socialist movement, uniting all those of the world who toil in the grandest movement the world has ever seen. And we glory in it. We are happy in being workers. We stand up, erect, and defy the world, and proudly boast that we are men—and the Socialist movement did it.

There was a time when the sister of mankind, our Comrade Woman was denied all. She was reversed, and told to keep her place, which was the kitchen. She has gradually conquered all. And now, she stands erect, and proud, and defies all mankind. But when the days were dark, and when a woman who wanted to vote was hooted and her name was a hissing and a byword, even in those dark days did the Socialist movement proudly stand by her, and now we share the victory that we helped her win.

When there was oppression, there, where great movements stepped in and proudly and gladly assumed the cause of the disinherited, the doomed and the damned. But we hid our own time, serene in the consciousness of right, we cared not for temporary victory, but with the authors of the Communist Manifesto, said, "Now and then the workers were victorious but only for a time. The real fruit of the battle lies not in the immediate result but in the ever expanding union of the workers."

RACE PREJUDICE AND THE BRITISH STRIKE.

Editor of the Call:

Great conflicts very often bring forth unexpected and surprising results. Such solidarity and class consciousness were not expected not even by the most optimistic trouble makers. The capitalists, we are sure, did not dream of such an explosion. They pinched their faith on the "natural conservatism of the British workers."

But it is not of the great strike and its wonderful and far-reaching influence that I am writing. I believe it is yet too early to make pronouncements or write articles. The victory was not yet complete, to use an American phrase, "it is not cinched."

Many news articles and editorials have been published on the "race riots" in South Wales and without reading or seeing the strikers' side of the question, not even making the usual allowances for exaggerations, deliberate lies, etc., that are put in the cable news by Datriel, Reuter, Laffan and company; without seeking the cause, the capitalist (naturally) and the Socialist press, denounced the South Wales workers for their "exhibition of brutality," "race hatred" and "white baiting." The writer does not claim special exalted ground any phase of this strike, but I can speak with a certain show of authority, as I have lived and worked in the coal, iron and shipping centers of South Wales and Monmouthshire for a number of years.

This is not the first time troubles of a serious character broke out in South Wales. Away back in the early part of the last century the Welsh and the Irish had differences of opinion, not on racial or political questions, for both are Celtic and liberal, but on religious matters. Then heads were broken and houses were burned. Sometimes the South Welsh would battle with their brothers of Mid and North Wales.

The best explanation that could be given for the broken heads and ructions is that the Welshman, north and south, and the Irishman are Celtic, and they have the Kelt's natural ore for a fight. Of course, when it came to a conflict with the Sassenach capitalist they united against the common enemy. At no time did any one cry "race hatred."

To call ten, or twenty, or a hundred men, be they Celtic, Kymric or Jewish, representatives of the race, would bring on the heads of the self-appointed race-representative ridicule of the bitterest kind. Of course, one can meet individuals everywhere. If not given their own sweet will and way on everything, irrespective of the rights and feelings of others, will about "race prejudice." Some fifteen or twenty years ago there was a general strike in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Men, women and boys all over the coal, steel and iron regions "dropped tools." In order to win, the strikers copied some of the agrarian tactics of the Irish Land League; they refused to pay rent, but promised to make good the arrears when the strike was ended. The wise landlords accepted the strikers' offer.

The coal and iron corporations owned the biggest part of the houses that sheltered the strikers. The slums of Dewlans and Merthyr are the worst in the United Kingdom and as most of the slum lords are really leaseholders or middlemen, they resort to every means, fair and foul, to secure their rack rent. Kettleton, the largest leaseholder in the Merthyr Boroughs, served ejection notices on his tenants, all of whom were strikers. The introduction of London bobbies had already angered the strikers, so the eviction notices were more than human nature could stand at that time. The explosion followed.

Men, women and children marched on Kettleton's residence and shops. They proceeded to smash everything: clothes, furniture, jewelry and household effects were pitched out on the street. The stores were completely wrecked. As other leaseholders had applied for ejections the strikers attacked and wrecked many shops in the district. The police were outnumbered and it was too late to call on the military to avert the disaster. It is needless to say there were no more evictions.

Letters from friends and Comrades in South Wales inform me that the late so-called "race riots" are just a repetition of what happens during the last big general strike. Now, is it fair to accuse the strikers of race rioting? Are the slum landlords or leaseholders of South Wales, who attempted what the coal and iron companies dare not—to evict families while on strike—are they the Jewish race? Are they even representatives?

Every one applauded the Irish peasantry when they shot at Vandeleur, Leintrim, Kingston and other English landlords, and no one spoke of "race hatred." Let us be fair.

SHALL WE ELECT OUR OFFICERS ANNUALLY?

Editor of the Call:

In the controversy which has been going on within the Socialist party in consequence of motions for amending our by-laws in regard to electing national and other officers, one is being met with two striking features: Members of the party in Eastern States, where the organization is old and experienced, do not worry much about such trifles, whether a national or State officer should hold any given position more or less than two years, or whether he should be elected once a year or in longer periods. On the other hand, it is the Western Comrades, in such States like Kansas, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, who seem to be afraid of allowing such officers to serve more than two terms, and who think that true democracy cannot tolerate by-laws whereby party officers may remain at their posts for an unlimited period. And those Comrades, well meaning as they no doubt are, usually have been only recent converts and members, and besides, live mostly in localities far remote from centers of industry, in fact, live in agricultural districts, hardly belonging to unions, and cannot point out instances in the European Socialist movement, where that suffered, because over there all kinds of party

WHAT SOCIALISM WOULD DO FOR THE FARMER

Part of an Address Given Before the Hampshire County Grange September 7, by the Rev. Roland D. Sawyer, Massachusetts.

To begin with, Socialism would not be any scheme of subsidizing the farmer; it does not propose any system of export duties, bounties, or any milk and water scheme of reform. Socialism will be a scientific investigation of the problem, going to the root of the matter, with but one aim and motive, viz. that agriculture like all other labor must be operated for the purpose of supplying human need, and under such form or forms as will best do this. Socialism, then, is to be scientific management of the farming industry.

Now, some farmers will at once rise up and say that will be State interference and we don't want it. But this farmer must understand that State interference is already here. The State inspects his milk and butter, regulates the condition of his barns and practically oversees all his selling in the markets. State forestry is beginning to take over, for the social good the forest lands. State control and regulation is already a fact, the farmer cannot dodge it. Now we wish to tell the farmer what will probably be the general lines along which the Socialist State will work.

Now, there may arise some farmer who will say, We don't care for any Socialist State; we are well enough under the present. There are very few farmers themselves who make this statement, but the politicians, the newspapers and Fourth of July orators are very assiduous in making it, so it must be answered.

The farmer today is not well off; he is one of the poorest of the poor, poorest paid and most exploited of laborers. Capitalism has driven him to his knees. Truly, the capitalist class (big business) allows the farmers to own their farms, and to be in form free, but why shouldn't they? The farmer by his so-called ownership will care for the land, cultivate it the best he can, pay taxes, insurance, all expenses, do all the work, take all the risks—and then big business, by owning the railroads and controlling the markets, will name the price on every article the farmer buys or sells—and thus take for itself everything above a mere existence for the farmer. The farmer's so-called independence and personal ownership is all a trick, it's only form. The farmer does not set the price on his wheat, or what he buys. He takes what big business gives him, he pays what big business asks; he is skun both going and coming. This merciless exploitation of the farmer is rapidly bringing to pass a condition in this country similar to the condition of the agricultural laborers in Europe. In fact, it is becoming so much like it that only the browbeaten European laborers can stand it, and our farms are being taken over by Polish peasants and others willing to live on the scale of the European peasant.

The farmer, instead of being the boasted independent citizen, of being the submissive drudge of society, I have this summer seen farmers in Southern New Hampshire cringing and whining before milk contractors who were paying them 19 cents a can for milk that they were selling in the cities for 75 cents, and these same farmers were ready to lick the hand of their exploiter. Under this merciless exploitation the farmer's property has gradually decreased in its proportional valuation and, at the mercy of railroads, markets and governments controlled by the capitalists, he is simply skun alive.

Now, what will Socialism do for him? First, we must recognize that the farming problem is not everywhere the same. In the great wheat fields of the West, in the great corn growing belts, in the great cotton growing South, and probably in other places, the farmer is already dispossessed; that is, these farms are now syndicate farms, capitalist institutions. Socialism will by right of eminent domain condemn and seize these as it will the other capitalist institutions. But there is a larger bulk of farming, where the holdings are small, and where each farmer conducts his own farm, and also the class of farm laborers who shall conduct the large State farms will need holdings for their homes. A farming population to be self-respecting, able and efficient, must be protected by society in a secured tenure upon the land, where they will have an interest in its improvement, will be content in their living and willing and able to give that direct personal insight and attention to the crops that ordinary farming demands. Socialism would recognize this and would secure the individual farmer upon his individual farm. SOCIALISM AIMS ONLY TO STOP EXPLOITATION, and the individual farmer tilling his land exploits no one, therefore the

officers serve in one capacity a whole lifetime sometimes. The writer of these lines is of the opinion that actually no small amount of the success achieved by the German or Austrian Socialists, is just due to that wise system of retaining party functionaries as long as they discharge duties they have been entrusted with to the satisfaction of their Comrades. Over there it is quite common that some party functionaries have held positions for ten, twenty and forty years. And it is quite natural that such officers acquire an experience and knowledge of things and men, which cannot be learned within one or two years. Consequently, the things in a right way and avoid mistakes, which a new man will make, no matter how enthusiastic about his work or how gifted. Can our Western Comrades prove where those parties were made sufferers because of that bureaucracy? Do our Western Comrades begrudge a man, who has shown his ability in a certain line of work? Do they think that because one is a good fighter for Socialism, that one can do things which require years of study or routine, in the course of a few months? Do they think that we will find many really qualified men, say for the position of National Secretary, who will light-heartedly abandon a well paying situation to accept a call for a job which, it is known in advance, they can only hold two years?

Have we not the right of recall, whereby any party servant must leave at our pleasure, whenever we think fit to discharge him? Is not that clause in our by-laws sufficient to protect us from would-be bosses? Then, why in heaven's name our meetings with these endless referendums about amending this or that little paragraph, referendums, mostly unnecessary and oftentimes ridiculous.

There are some members within the party who think it of more importance to repair by-law and regulations and keep the whole party restless and fighting over trivialities than to give

SOCIALISM

By EDWARD L. VIERA.

Who made the Earth, that thou shouldst call it thine?
Who made the hills, that they should own thy land?
Who made the coal, death-quarried from thy mine?
Who made the stars, the sea, the wind, the sand?

Thou dost with hateful charter seize the fields,
And with abhorrent franchise vex the soil;
Take from the ground the most of all it yields,
And snatch white-handed the reward of toil.

Out of the primal dust whence all things come,
Thy name is larger than thy fondest need;
Belly-content, thy sympathies are dumb,
And alien hunger is not thine to heed!

Privileged dust! that thou shouldst dust inherit,
The earth that no man's is, mark with thy claim;
Take to thyself what is the Harvest's merit,
And nag great Commerce with thy family name!

So do the brutes, when food does not suffice,
Their weaker comrades treat with rude rebuff;
Thine only is the devil-dream device
To make bleak famine where there is enough!

Mother of all the helpless ones that fall
Half stumbling on thy beam and down,
Art thou not big enough to feed them all?
And must thou greet thy issue with a frown?

That Thou shouldst be by struggling feet oppressed,
Bent and distorted from thy golden plan;
That fences should be built upon the breast!
And herbs make bleed the hungry lips of man!

Now in the name of noble brotherhood
Shoulder to shoulder everywhere advance;
And for the cause of Earth's great motherhood,
Strike the partitions, and give all a chance!

There has not been a single referendum submitted to the party within the last four years which was of such an urgent nature that it could not be postponed until our next national convention. Then, why not give us a rest, why not save the national treasury several hundred dollars and a vast amount of work in our national headquarters, that was the price for our privilege of voting on "Referendum No. 1," or "Referendum No. 3B"? Be some Comrades actually want to make National Headquarters one huge referendum collecting agency? Are there some members within the party who are interested in showing to the country that the Socialist party is unable to create for itself by-laws that could endure two or four years without constant repairs? Are there some members in the party who purpose to make a laughing stock in the eyes of sensible and practical people?

Who will answer?
W. FISCHLER,
Montmorency East, P. Q., Canada.

A WALL STREET MAN'S COMMENT.

Editor of the Call:

The article entitled "A Wall Street Man's Comment" in today's Call is, in my opinion, one which should be printed in leaflet form and circulated as widely as possible.

It may help to impress on the minds of the average working and middle class citizens that the capitalist is not only oppress and fool, but also heartily and justly despised them.

That portion of the article referring to the Call of August 25 could be boiled down or paraphrased, but Mr. Wood's admirable letter should be given entire.

By all means, give this valuable piece of propaganda the wide circulation it richly deserves.

HAROLD D. REED,

Cambridge, Mass.