

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.
FAIR TODAY RAIN TOMORROW

609 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3305 BEERMAN.

No. 4—No. 276.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

THINK FEWER THAN DID PERISH IN AUSTIN DAM FLOOD

Only 85 Missing, but
Some Strangers Were
Probably Victims.

FEEDING SURVIVORS

Clearing Up Wreckage and
Restoring Order in
Stricken Town.

AUSTIN, Pa., Oct. 2.—The last estimate tonight indicates that the persons who went down under the flood on Saturday were not more than 100.

Today two census enumerators went through the town from one end to the other, and they could find just eighty-two persons who were not accounted for. State Health Commissioner Dixon had his estimate upon the visits of these officials through the houses of eighty-four families. In addition to the missing ones, though, it is certain that there were strangers in town.

The hotels, and there were three of them, always had drummers in their lobbies, for the town of Austin was a good buying center. Saturday was market day, too, and the sides of Main street were lined with wagons. Hundreds of these outsiders are under the tangled heap that marks the site of Main street can't be told.

The town had a very different look today from its gray depression of yesterday. The sun shone down upon the broken and torn remnants and cheered the workers upon the clearings.

Something like organization came out of the energetic but confused starts of Sunday. A steam roller supplied at the high price of splintered boards heaped in front of the Bank of Austin. The nurses, who have established a free commissary for the destitute and workmen and constabulary, had the Odd Fellows Hall jammed with a variety of supplies. More than 2,000 persons were fed today across the counters by the nurses who had turned themselves into waitresses, and this detail includes the long line that received canned goods at one of the side doors.

Danger in Water Supply.

In the lodge rooms upstairs sat Dr. Dixon with his many assistants planning and revising the campaign of saving for the homeless and preventing an outbreak of disease. It is the subject of water supply with which the authorities have concerned themselves today. The town received its drinking water from a number of springs and wells upon the hillside above. Dr. Dixon has posted notices through Austin warning the survivors not to use this water. The corps of engineers under State Sanitary Engineer F. Herbert Snow has been tracing the supply of every house left standing. It is feared that the contamination of the flood waters may bring a disaster to the wrecked town.

A house across from the authorities' headquarters has been made into a morgue all day today. Dr. R. H. Simmons has been receiving the bodies and checking their identification as they came in, while the Peace H. N. Johnson has been there to take the sworn statements of relatives and to sign the burial certificates.

Body Found.

This afternoon the carriers of the rough litter came in with a baby's body. It was the 11-month-old daughter of Dr. C. Mansuy, one of the town's physicians, who on Sunday found his wife's body in the ruins of their house. When the physician went to the morgue to check the positive identification of his wife's body he was certain at first that the discolored face was not that of his own. Then he lifted up her hands and saw more—a ring that he had given to her. Today the physician took his wife's body away for burial, so he wasn't there when the baby's body was found. He saw, as did the nurses and doctors, the baby's body under the wreckage, that he had dropped from the baby's hands and rolled across the floor.

Today for the first time, the constabulary had had houses in the desolated town among the ruins where a strict search was not in force. Eight arrests were made and the prisoners were arrested tonight before Justice Johnson. They had to be locked up in the school building for the places where the jail stood clean. The result of these cases is that tonight the cavalry has mounted their ponies and have patrolled routes over the whole town where the wreckage lies. No one is allowed to cross over the valley between an smother and the orders are to every one and to deal with vandals who had houses in the desolated town and to ride after and capture any who don't take advantage of the emergency.

There seems to be no disposition on the part of any of the authorities to make an inquiry into the cause of the dam to the smash in the dam. County Commissioners who have been asked to give this office leave sent

SWELL "SPORTSMEN" IN FEAR OF ARREST

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 2.—There is consternation among the members of the "exclusive" Clove Valley Field and Gun Club, the membership of which is made up largely of New York millionaires, for fear they will be prosecuted for shooting live ducks from traps in violation of a State law which lists the practice as cruel and inhuman.

Nearly half a hundred members and guests met at the clubhouse at Clove Valley, Dutchess County, Saturday to hold a meet, but an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals who had spent a week there made his identity known and warned the members not to shoot one duck.

Among the New York members are William P. Clyde, Jr.; George D. Warren, Edmund C. Converse, Jr.; S. S. Conover, Arthur D. May, O. C. Grinnell, Jr. The Rev. Alex. C. Cummings, rector of the fashionable Christ Church, Episcopal, of this city, is an enthusiastic member of the club and one of its crack shots.

"UNCLE IKE'S" PROBE TO BE THOROUGH

Senate Committee Decides to Investigate Every Phase of Wisconsin Man's Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 2.—Investigation of the election of United States Senator Isaac Stephenson, opened today by a Senate committee, will delve into every phase of the election, from the primary to the breaking of the deadlock.

This was decided just before Senator Stephenson himself took the stand, when the committee refused to limit the scope of the investigation to the mere taking of the separate session ballot in 1909, when Stephenson had a clear majority in the lower House and a majority of those voting in the upper House, though the La Follette Senators voted only "present." Former Congressman Littlefield, the notorious anti-union labor man, for Stephenson, said that this constituted an election.

Another important phase of the day was the decision of the committee to invite the State of Wisconsin to be represented by counsel to question the witnesses, as the State appears under the investigation proceedings as the prosecutor.

Two witnesses were heard today. Senator Stephenson himself being the first, while E. A. Edmonds, his campaign manager, and former chairman of the State Republican Committee, was on the stand, but the session closed before the witness had reached an essential point of the history of the case. The testimony of Senator Stephenson that he spent \$107,000 in his campaign, was a repetition of evidence before the State Investigation Committee.

TO ARGUE LEVY LAW APPEALS AT ALBANY

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—The appeals involving the provisions of the Levy Election Law, compelling personal registration in rural districts where the elector did not vote last year and prohibiting the appearance of the name of a candidate in more than one party column on the ballot, will be argued in the Court of Appeals tomorrow. D. Cady Herrick will present the Democratic argument in each case, and Elton R. Brown will argue for the Republicans.

The court heard arguments today on the proceeding aimed to compel an election next November to fill a vacancy in the 6th District Municipal Court of Brooklyn caused by the death of George Blockler, to which vacancy Mayor Gaynor appointed William S. Shanahan.

Attorney General Carmody declared today that inspectors of election in places of less than 5,000 inhabitants have no right to place upon the registry list the name of a legal voter who did not vote the preceding year and who does not present himself in person personally on one of the registration days. "The very purpose under the Levy law is to compel personal registration in such cases," says the Attorney General in his opinion.

BOY, CHASING BALL, KILLED BY A CAR

Ten-year-old Philip Siegal, of 15 East 116th street, running to catch a baseball in front of his home yesterday, was struck by a cross-town car, knocked down and instantly killed. Police-man Ahearn, a policeman on the car, jumped off and got the boy's body from under the truck.

Father McGeehan, a chaplain in the Fire Department, saw the big crowd that gathered and fearing that they might do violence to James Currie, the motorman of the car, shouldered his way through the jam and climbed up on the platform, where he stood until the boy's body was taken away in an ambulance. The motorman was not arrested.

PENILESS MILLINER DEAD FROM GAS

Miss Anna Healy, 60 years old, was found dead in her room at 252 West 37th street yesterday, having been asphyxiated by gas. The police report the case accidental, while the coroner's office reports suicide.

The woman had been employed as a dressmaker for the past twenty years at a Fifth avenue establishment, and most of the earnings she made she sent to relatives in Ireland. Recently, according to persons in the house, she had been unable to work and was without funds.

RAILROADS RESORT TO INJUNCTION TO FRIGHTEN STRIKERS

Sweeping Order Issued
by Mississippi Judge
Against I. C. Men.

SCABS DESERTING

Company Men Seek to
Minimize Trouble in
Public Eye.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 2.—A temporary injunction, sweeping in its provisions and applicable to the entire State of Mississippi, was issued here today by Federal Judge Niles against all members of unions on strike on the Illinois Railroad system.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—The crucial test of the strike of the shophmen, which was inaugurated on the Harriman lines on Saturday, has come.

Saturday was a half holiday in the shops at nearly all points on the system, and in some cities the men were only employed the first four days of the week, consequently it was not possible to determine to what extent the strike order was obeyed.

Julius Kruttschnitt, vice president and director of maintenance and operation of the Union and Southern Pacific lines, is badly scared, although he claims that less than 25 per cent of the shophmen had gone out.

W. L. Park, vice president and general manager of the Illinois Central, likewise claims that less than one-half of the 7,000 men on his line had obeyed the order.

But J. A. Franklin, international president of the Boiler Makers' Union, who is thoroughly conversant, asserted that 20,000 men quit work on Saturday, and that their number would be increased in the course of the day.

Illinois Central officers are spreading rumors that 100 other strikers have returned to work since Saturday, and that 800 of the 3,000 shophmen employed at Burnside are at work today. This is denied by union men.

Trouble occurred yesterday at McComb, Miss., where a train of strike-breakers were stoned.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 2.—Four days of grace have been given to the men of the Salt Lake shops who went out on strike Saturday. Notices giving them until Thursday next to come back to work were posted today in all the shops. The one put up in the San Pedro plant was signed by R. E. Wells, general manager of the Salt Lake route, and the others at his direction.

The notices state that any striker returning to work on or before Thursday will be restored to good standing; those who do not will be locked out.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—Lack of food is the cause given by two strikebreakers for a near-mutiny of 500 strikebreakers from New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo, who arrived in Cincinnati at 7 o'clock Sunday night and left again an hour later, their number decreased by about fifty. The 500 were of a special train bound for the Harriman lines railroad shops in New Orleans.

"We got on at Buffalo at 4 o'clock Sunday morning and during the fifteen-hour ride from there to Cincinnati were given only two small sandwiches and one cup of coffee," said a man who gave his name as John Gilmore. He said he was hired as a guard and was to receive \$3.50 a day. His statement was supported by another, who said he was James Smith of New York City, who was hired for a machinist at 30 cents an hour. Both were among the number who refused to continue the journey to New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Despite the announcement by General Manager Calvin of the Southern Pacific that 60 per cent of the 7,453 shophmen employed on Calvin's division of the road did not strike, leaders of the system federation on the Pacific Coast declared today that fully 90 per cent struck Saturday and that the rest will be out soon.

The discrepancy between the Calvin figures and those of the union leaders resulted from the fact that Calvin's estimates are made on a different basis. Calvin's figures refer to all men employed in the shops, while the unionists refer only to the members of the crafts involved.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—"I predict that the strike on the Illinois Central will be a success," declared J. W. Kline, international president of the blacksmiths' union, which is in a convention here today. "I believe that sympathetic strikes will occur."

The strike of firemen on the Georgia and Florida Railroad today tied up traffic at the Southern terminals.

DENVER, Oct. 2.—Union leaders in Colorado and Wyoming declared today that at least 90 per cent of the shophmen employed on the Union Pacific in those two States have struck.

MEXICAN ELECTION SYSTEM ALL WRONG

So Declares Madero After
Being Chosen President
of the Republic.

(By United Press.)
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2.—While Francisco I. Madero was today receiving election returns which showed his election by fully 95 per cent of all votes cast in the republic, he gave the following interview to the United Press correspondent:

"This election system in Mexico is all wrong, even though I and my running mate, Pino Suarez, have been elected by it. One of the first things I shall do will be to study various forms of election, and advocate the best one for Mexico. The present system must be immediately done away with. There was no secrecy about voting in Mexico. Votes of every voter were read aloud to hearers in election booths."

"I have heard already of one chauffeur who was discharged by his employer because he voted against his employer's wishes. Under the election law of Mexico, that employer might be arrested and fined, but that would not help the chauffeur."

"Putting myself in Diaz's shoes, I can see how Diaz couldn't lose past elections. What we want in Mexico is an election system whereby people can express their wishes with full liberty and no fear and influence of employers."

"All parties appear to have supported me, and cast their votes for me, but I do not belong to all parties. I am a progressive. I am not a conservative in any sense of the word. I shall not be a conservative in office. In fact, my feelings toward the people and their rights are similar to the sentiments of what you call 'insurgents' in American politics."

TRIAL OF MADERO'S ENEMIES PUT OFF

Men Accused of Conspiring to Murder
Mexican Leader Must Wait
Until November 12.

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 2.—On motion of counsel for the State, the cases of Daa De Villiers and W. L. Dunne, charged with conspiracy to murder Francisco I. Madero, was continued until Monday, November 1, in the 34th District Court, this morning.

The continuance was vigorously protested against by the defendants, who stated that they were present in the witness' some of whom had traveled 700 miles and were ready for a hearing. The request of the prosecution for a continuance was upon the ground of the absence of material witnesses, principally among whom is B. J. Viljoen, upon whose information the original charge was made. He is now in Sonora. He is an ex-Border general.

Dunne and De Villiers were arrested May 29, the former in Monterey, Mexico, where he was trailed by a detective in the employ of Madero, and the latter in El Paso. Dunne was tried in the Mexican courts and acquitted, later being indicted by the Grand Jury in El Paso together with De Villiers.

BUTCHERS DEMAND A NINE-HOUR DAY

A conference between the Master Butchers' Association and representatives of the butchers' unions for the purpose of trying to bring a settlement of the demands of the workers for a nine-hour day has been called for Thursday night at the Grand Union Hotel, Fourth avenue and 42d street. At a conference held on Saturday night the employers offered to sign an agreement for three years demanding that the men work nine and a half hours a day for two years and nine hours for the last year.

The workers held a general meeting at the Labor Temple on Sunday morning to hear the report of the settlement committee and by a unanimous vote it was decided to hold out for a nine-hour day. It is expected that the employers will grant a nine-hour day and avoid a strike. A mass meeting of the union has been called for Friday night to hear the report of the settlement committee and to take action on the outcome of the conference. If a strike is called it will involve 100 members of Local 214 of New York and 300 members of Locals 171 and 242 of Brooklyn.

Reinhold Schneider is chairman of the settlement committee, which consists of nine members representing the union, and Rudolph Modest is acting as representative of the International Union of Meat Cutters and Butchers Workers.

NINE-HOUR DAY FOR MINORS IN EFFECT

ALBANY, Oct. 2.—One of the laws passed by the present Legislature which went into effect today prohibits the employment of males under 18 or females under 21 in any factory more than nine hours in any day or more than fifty-four hours in any one week.

Another law which became effective today was Senator O'Brien's bill classifying bakeries as factories and subjecting them to regulation under the factory law and that at least 90 per cent of the shophmen employed on the Union Pacific in those two States have struck.

FOOD SHOW FOR THE POOR, BUT POOR ARE BARRED OUT

Exhibit Makes Admis-
sion So High Work-
ers Can't Attend.

ARMY & NAVY THERE

Madison Square Garden
Converted to Mart Where
Merchants Advertise.

That pure food, or even the knowledge about pure food, is a thing not meant for working men and women, becomes evident when one enters the lobby of Madison Square Garden, where the Pure Food Exhibit, arranged by the National Food Magazine, the organ of the Associated Clubs of Domestic Science, is held. A large sign over the box office announces that the admission fee is 50 cents, the average workmen's wage for nearly a half day.

The aristocratic tenor of the affair, which is supposed to benefit all the people, is further upheld when one steps on the floor of the exhibit. A program is to be had only when you pay for it. And then, after having purchased your program, you are at liberty to look over the large booths of all sorts of eatables, which the manufacturers have put up to boost their own products.

Heinz shows his fifty-seven varieties, and Jacob Ruppert tells all about his pure beer. Borden shows you where and how the milk, for which you pay 9 cents a quart, is milked, prepared, shipped, and delivered to your homes. Very interesting, but it does not convince one why 9 cents, and not 8, or even 6 cents, should be the price of a quart of even Borden's milk.

About the only two exhibits that remain of pure people are the exhibit of false weights and measures, held under the auspices of the State Department of Weights and Measures, and the exhibit by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Both of these exhibits, however, fall of their object, unless the object be self-advertisement in the case of the department of weights and measures, and the playing for the sympathy and support of the people by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

No Poor People There.

In the false weights and measures exhibit there are shown all sorts of false scales and various measures picked up in the slum districts of the city, and by means of which the working people in these districts are cheated out of their hard earned money by the poor and unscrupulous peddlars and dealers. The show is interesting to the rich ladies who view it. To the poor people it would have been not only interesting, but instructive, had the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor not been so ungenerous as to guard against false weights and measures. But the poor people are not there. The reason—admission is 50 cents. They cannot afford the show and the instruction.

The little booth occupied by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor would not even be in attractive to the poor if they had seen it. Economically, it is meaningless.

On a table are shown three supposed meals, which a workingman eats for breakfast, dinner and supper. These meals are shown to contain no nourishment, to be positively unhealthful. On a table next to it are shown three meals that are made for the same amount of money, that are more nourishing and more healthful all around. The first meal is eaten by the family, the girl in the booth explains to kind-hearted ladies, before the poor mother had come in touch with a visitor from the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and got instruction from her. The latter meal, the wholesome and sanitary and equally cheap meal, is eaten by the family after the mother had received instruction from the visiting nurse.

The proper and improper meals are shown as follows:

Improper meals—Breakfast, rolls and tea; dinner, tea and pancake; supper, bread and butter, sausage and a dull pickle. Horrid, is not it? And all because the friendly visitor from the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor had not found the family yet.

That Steady Income.

Now see what the family this friendly visitor has found eats for the same money: Breakfast, corn meal, coffee with milk, cocoa shells, tons, and sugar; dinner, bread and butter, potatoes, hamburger steak, salad and prunes; supper, lentil soup, corn bread and butter.

The attendant in charge explains that the costs of the two meals are

RAILROADS ANNOUNCE INCREASE IN RATES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The trans-continental railroads have given notice of an increase in class rates from Eastern group points to Pacific Coast terminals, effective November 1 and November 15.

The tariffs showing the changes have just been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The increases are built upon the basis of \$3.70 per hundred class rate from New York down to \$3.30 per hundred, affecting five groups of shipping points, instead of \$3 per hundred as heretofore.

Increases are also made in certain commodity rates, such as cement, cotton seed oil and building plaster, etc.

Reductions are made on breakfast foods, cereals, coke, coffee, cotton liners, rice, seeds, etc., from Chicago and other Western points to Pacific Coast terminals. The new rates are considered by the carriers in the nature of a readjustment of rates growing out of the intermountain crisis, decided some time ago by the commission.

HARVESTER CO. GRAB IN CHINA PRIVATE

Wall Street Says U. S. Government
Has No Hand in Steel Trust's
Subsidiary's Land Deal.

The statement of the unofficial government organ Kokumin, of Tokio, that by secret treaty with China the United States had secured a concession of 50,000 acres of agricultural land near Harbin, in Manchuria, to be developed by the International Harvester Company was taken in the financial district yesterday to be a misunderstanding. The International Harvester Company has been trying for some time to gain a concession as a company and not in the name of the American Government.

The few directors of the International Harvester Company resident in New York referred all queries to the head office in Chicago, but from a source, more or less in touch with affairs in Japan it was learned that suspicion in Japan has been growing that China was quite willing to make a concession to private American enterprise in Manchuria if only to offset the growing domination there of the Japanese in the south and the Russian in the north. For more than a year, it was said, the International Harvester Company, acting in concert with the banking group which recently participated in the four Powers' loan to China, had been seeking to obtain from the Chinese Government a concession of the kind referred to in the Tokio dispatch.

The steady encroachment of the Japanese and Russians upon Chinese territory in Manchuria and Mongolia had driven the government there to seek any remedy which would tend in a measure to delay the advance from the north and the east, it was said, and the movement of the Wall Street bankers to get participation in the big loan that the Chinese Government projected had opened the way for the cordial reception of American enterprise in fields outside of finance.

TAFT AND BRYAN IN POLITICAL LOVE FEAST

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 2.—To phrase in President Taft's own words, they flung "roses over the party wall" in Lincoln today while a Nebraska audience cheered frantically. Mr. Taft clasped hands over a luncheon table with William Jennings Bryan.

The luncheon was given in the President's honor by the Commercial Club of Lincoln, and Mr. Bryan sat at the President's right and offered the toast that welcomed him to the city. It was a typical bit of Bryan oratory and at the end the "Peerless Leader" lugged in a mention of his local option fight by requesting the banqueters to fill their glasses "with the beverage upon which the Almighty has set the seal of his approval and drink a toast to President Taft."

It happened, unfortunately, that most of the bottles of sparkling spring water having been placed on the table without their caps having been removed, and the haste of the banqueters to get at the water, nearly upset the dignity of the occasion. The toast was short and, curiously, Bryan read it, which is a rare occurrence with the silver-tongued Nebraskan.

SOCIALISTS IN SOUTH NORWALK GET BIG VOTE

(Special to The Call.)
SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 2.—At a late hour tonight it was estimated that the Socialist ticket, headed by Dr. W. E. Chacefor for Mayor, had received 10 per cent of the vote, which was heavy. This was the first time the Socialists had had a ticket in the field. The consolidation of all the cities and schools districts in the town of Norwalk, a Socialist measure, was carried.

There was a Republican landslide and the Democratic city government is out. In the middle of the count the lights went out. There is no prospect of completing the count before 2 a.m. The counting booths are full of Democratic and Republican politicians and no Socialists are allowed within save unpaired watchers. Many Socialist ballots are being rejected because of technicalities.

ROYALISTS ON THE BORDER.

BADAJOS, Oct. 2.—It is reported that 1,400 Portuguese royalists have arrived at Verin, four miles from the frontier, and that they are armed with Mausers.

More royalist bands from other points are expected to concentrate at Verin.

ITALIANS OCCUPY TRIPOLI WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT

Turks Capture Enemy's
Steamship and Make
Crew Prisoners.

PREVEZA SHELLED

Sultan's Warships Safe in
the Dardanelles—Peace
Talk Begun.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Malta correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing his paper tonight, says that he has been assured by the officers of a British warship that a wireless message picked up today carries the information that the Italians occupied Tripoli without the firing of a single hostile shot.

The Italian flag is now flying over the town. It is also stated that the cable between Malta and Tripoli is still interrupted, so that no direct dispatches are coming through.

Lloyd's Constantinople correspondent telegraphs this evening that the Turks have captured the Italian steamship Ernesto Iardi and have made prisoners of the members of the crew.

CONSTANTINOPOLE, Oct. 2.—Confirmation has been received here of the safe arrival of the Turkish war fleet in the Dardanelles. Advices from the agent of Lloyds, in the Dardanelles, state that the fleet is at anchor off Nagara. Merchants are attempting to pass the Dardanelles, but it will be fired upon. A dispatch from Venice says that a Turkish barkentine was seized there yesterday. Leshora reports that a Turkish bark, lime-laden, from that port to Smyrna, has been captured by the Italians.

The fleet was on its way home from the Levant, and consisted of two battleships, two cruisers, and two torpedo boat destroyers. All, it is said, are now safe in the Dardanelles.

An official of the Turkish Government said tonight that the Porte was pessimistic, as it would seem that peace was to be purchased only at the impossible price of complete Turkish surrender. He added that the repulse of the powers to the last Turkish native, no hope whatever for intervention.

ROME, Oct. 2.—At 6 o'clock this evening reports were in circulation that Constantinople had heard that an armistice was imminent and that mediation would follow. While they are regarded as premature, it is believed here that the war will not last long, but that it is too soon to talk of peace. The official Tribune says: "The solution of the trouble lies entirely with Turkey. If the Tripolitan question is settled in conformity with the wishes of Italy, there will be no other dispute, and the breach between the two nations can be healed at once."

London Doesn't Believe Reports.

LONDON, Oct. 2. (Tuesday).—Up to 4 o'clock this morning no direct news had been received from Tripoli, and there was little of importance from any other point concerning the war between Italy and Turkey.

Such dispatches as were received were contradictory and without trustworthiness beyond the news that the Italian torpedo boat flotilla had attacked three more Turkish torpedo boats, sinking two of them. The third according to the agent of Lloyds at Corfu was sunk. There was no direct news of any consequence concerning the actual progress of the war.

The few reports that were received originated either at Rome or Constantinople and the Italian and Turkish press are both notoriously unreliable. Actual hostilities seem to be present to be confined to the activities of the torpedo flotilla under the command of the Duke of the Abruzzi.

SALONIKI, Oct. 2.—The Young Turk Committee has been in continuous session for twenty-four hours, and it now seems certain that an order will be issued for the expulsion of all Italians from Turkey, in addition to the placing of a boycott on all Italian goods. The latter, owing to an order from the Turkish customs officials have already been excluded from entry into Turkey. It is announced that the commander of the Turkish army corps at Adrianople has received orders to be prepared to move at a moment's notice. All officers have been denied leave of absence.

News has been received here that the Bulgarian newspapers declare that the first shot fired by the Turks on the frontier of Thessaly will be the signal for the Bulgarian army to enter and occupy Macedonia.

MALTA, Oct. 2.—The British warship Castle Corch arrived here today with 1,300 British soldiers from Tripoli. As they returned to Malta, they landed about 100 dead

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SCHLEY DROPS DEAD IN NEW YORK STREET

Famous Rear Admiral Who Smashed Spanish Fleet Succumbs to Apoplexy.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U. S. N., retired, who gained fame when the American fleet smashed Admiral Cervera's squadron at Santiago Harbor, dropped dead in West 44th street, at Fifth avenue, yesterday afternoon, a moment after leaving the New York Yacht Club, where he has been living.

The ambulance surgeon who was summoned said that apoplexy caused death. For several minutes the body of the man whose name and fame are familiar to all the world lay in the mud of West 44th street, unidentified by any who peered down, and not until navy men came from the Army and Navy Club was it known that the body was that of the famous navy officer.

In falling Schley's head struck the curbstone and two cuts were inflicted, one on his right temple and one on his right ear. A crowd gathered and Policeman Walter Clark, of Traffic Squad C, attempted to revive the man, but, according to physicians, he had died practically instantly. An ambulance was summoned from Flower Hospital and Dr. Miller, who responded, pronounced the man dead. He gave apoplexy as the probable cause of death.

The body lay in the street several minutes before any one recognized that the dead man was Rear Admiral Schley. The crowd attracted members of the New York Yacht Club and the Army and Navy Club. Several naval officers simultaneously identified the body.

Word was sent to the New York Yacht Club, to the Navy Department, and to a son, Dr. W. S. Schley, of 24 West 45th street. The latter went to the police station and identified the body of his father, which was laid out on a stretcher in a court yard, Dr. Schley broke down, but recovered sufficiently to order the body removed to his residence.

Rear Admiral Schley would have been 72 years old next Monday. He was born October 9, 1839, near Frederick, Md. He was the son of John Thomas Schley, who served in the navy before him. Dr. Schley said that his father had just come in from the home of a daughter, Mrs. R. M. Stewart Wortley, of Mount Kisco, where he had spent two weeks, apparently in the best of health. The Rear Admiral had spent the summer at Lake George and had shown no signs of ill health. Dr. Schley said that another son, Captain T. E. Schley, U. S. N., was in the West at present.

When he dropped dead Rear Admiral Schley was very plainly dressed in a mixed gray suit, black derby hat and black shoes. He carried a black overcoat over one arm and held an umbrella. In his pockets were letters and \$21.30 in cash.

WAR ON DR. WILEY WAS GOOD FOR HIM

Pure Food Champion Gets More Power as Result of Public Opinion in His Favor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—That the war on Dr. Harvey W. Wiley was being a thing that ever happened to him, and that hereafter the Pure Food Law will be enforced as Dr. Wiley has been trying for years to enforce it, was admitted in official circles today.

Through the forces of public opinion, as expressed in his favor during the fight, Wiley was invested with more real power than any official in Washington has had in many years. He now believes that he has his commission directly from the people, all intermediaries having been proved powerless.

It is admitted that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson will ask President Taft to separate the Bureau of Chemistry from the Agricultural Department, as Wilson now is convinced the Pure Food Law has nothing directly to do with tilling the soil.

MEN AND RELIGION MOVEMENT LAUNCHED

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 2.—The Men and Religious Forward Movement, which is to be country-wide, was inaugurated here by the opening of an eight-day campaign to serve as a pattern for those to be conducted in the seventy-five of the largest cities in the country. Thirty meetings were addressed by deans in the movement who are specialists in boys' work, Bible study, missions, social service, evangelism, and community extension.

Fred B. Smith, national leader of the movement, read a greeting from President Taft expressive of sympathy "with every sincere effort to stimulate the spirit of kindness and Christian co-operation among the men and boys of the nation."

It was vigorously denied that the movement is financed by the Wall Street capitalists for the purpose of quieting labor.

The Kind That Looks Best WEARS LONGEST COSTS LESS

McCANN'S HATS 210 Bowery, Near Spring St.

FOOD SHOW FOR THE POOR, BUT POOR ARE BARRED OUT

(Continued from Page 1.)

Identical, and the better meal can be obtained for the same money by "proper management," which a friendly visitor will teach. But if you are curious, and ask the girl behind the counter to explain just how the better meal can be obtained for the same money as the poor meal, when there are three or four more articles included in it, and each article has to be bought and paid for, the attendant will explain that she did not really make clear at first. What she meant was that if the family is to buy in large quantities, buy the provisions, say for the whole week, in one purchase, a better meal could be had for the same money than when you run out for just a few cents' worth of rolls at one time and for a nickel bologna the next time.

When you suggest to the girl further that it's very seldom that a poor family can afford to buy a whole week's and even a whole day's supplies at one time, the lady demonstrator then admits that the exhibit presupposes that the family has a "steady income." So there you have it. If the family has a steady income the friendly visitor will tell you to spend this income economically. But will the friendly visitor please tell how to get the "steady income." Mercy, me! she could not do that. That is—why, that is the affair of—of economists, or sociologists, or the government—or, maybe, of the workers themselves.

Navy Seeks Recruits

There are other nice advertising shows at the Pure Food Exhibit. For instance, the United States Navy has a model kitchen, etc., showing how the bluejackets are fed, how nice and lovely they are kept. The things they eat could not have been better if mother had made them, all recent exposures in The Call about the rotten food in the navy notwithstanding. Of course this show by the United States Navy Commissary Department is not intended to attract young men to the navy. But—if you are interested in the navy, why, here is a nice little postal addressed to the "Publicity Bureau, United States Navy Recruiting Service, 153 West 23d street, New York, N. Y.," which if you fill out, will bring you a copy of "The making of a man-of-warman and full information regarding enlistment in the United States Navy. Oh, yes, don't forget to state on the card that you are a citizen of the United States, otherwise your card will be consigned to the waste basket.

COP CHARGED WITH TELLING OF GRAFT

Patrolman Wolfe on Trial for Writing Anonymus Letter to Mayor.

For his alleged writing of a letter to Mayor Gaynor signed "A Lieutenant," and "telling things" about his superiors, Patrolman Edward C. Wolfe will do some sweating next Monday, October 3.

Wolfe was arraigned yesterday before Deputy Commissioner John J. Walsh, at headquarters, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer, and prejudicial to the police force. Handwriting experts were on hand to testify that the letter was written by Wolfe. His attorney, Florence Sullivan, asked for a continuance, that he might show that Wolfe had not written the letter which is characterized as "defamatory."

The letter, which stirred up, and is alleged to have been written by Wolfe, follows: Coney Island, 149th Precinct. Hon. Mayor Gaynor: Sir—Kindly make a change of some kind in this precinct, either transfer the Captain or the Lieutenant, so I will be in the shuffle.

The Captain here is a bad one. Women here in his room and his family coming down here raising rows. And taking his friends out to see the sights that any decent man would shudder at. The place is wide open and the residents can tell you. It has not been so bad for years as at present. But this Captain is afraid of nothing so long as Commissioner Dillon is back of him. He keeps the Captain informed of every move.

They are taking in over \$100 a day, and Saturday and Sunday and Fourth of July they took in \$500 for three days. Not to be divided between Dillon, Dooley and the Inspector and Captain.

It is known all through the department that Dillon is having his intimate friends placed in precincts that pay \$1,000 and over a week. Holahan, of Coney Island fame, is a grafter in the Brooklyn Tenderloin, making \$1,000 a week, and Dillon gets his out of it, and a Dutchman that did dirty work for Dillon placed in the Fifth at \$1,500 a week. Thompson, in 125th street, \$1,000 a week, and \$1,500 at 47th street. And I could name others. Dillon is not liked by the men, for he always was a grafter, and would

LOUD PRAYER STARTED FIGHT IN SYNAGOGUE

Max Frankelstein, of 227 East 100th street, with his wife and child, were among the early penitents at the crowded synagogue yesterday at 62 East 104th street. Shortly after 12:30 Park avenue, Sharkey paid \$1.50 for a seat and proceeded to offer his supplications for forgiveness.

"Don't pray so loud," said Frankelstein to his neighbor. "I paid \$1.50 for my seat and I will pray as loud as I want to," replied Sharkey.

The prayers of Frankelstein and the prayers of Sharkey were changed to imprecations of the two men mixed in a fast and furious battle. Other men and women forgot their prayers to watch the contest. A raucous man for a policeman.

One policeman responded. His hurried call for aid brought a squad of reserves from the East 104th street station, and the two combatants were dragged from the temple to face Magistrate Breen. When he heard their stories he asked them the significance of the day. They took the hint and refused to make charges against each other.

"Go back to the synagogue and pray for forgiveness and friendship," said the magistrate, and they took his advice.

FAMOUS BOHEMIAN SOCIALIST TO MAKE TOUR OF AMERICA



FRANCIS SOUKUP.

"I am an anti-militarist, and will especially lecture on that subject in this country, because I believe it is a great factor in international affairs," declared Dr. Francis Soukup, former Socialist member of the Austrian Parliament from Bohemia, when he arrived here yesterday afternoon on the President Grant of the Hamburg-American Line. Dr. Soukup was received at Ellis Island by Morris Breth, editor of the Bohemian Socialist weekly, Obrana Defense, and Frank J. Waldman, representing the Bohemian Socialist club.

Dr. Soukup declared that the outlook for Socialism in Bohemia is very favorable and that at the next election the Socialists will increase the number of votes and send more members to Parliament. He stated that out of the eighty Socialist representatives in the Austrian Parliament there are twenty-five Bohemians, which he considered a very good showing. 300,000 votes out of the total of 1,000,000 Socialist votes cast at the last election coming from Bohemia.

Dr. Soukup was a member of Parliament for four years and served on the Austro-Hungarian delegation for one year, championing the anti-military cause during the entire term he served on the delegation. During his last term he introduced a resolution favoring international peace, which was finally passed despite the opposition it received from the Conservatives. At the session he also delivered the anti-military and anti-armament speech which stirred up the country.

The Bohemian Socialists entertained Dr. Soukup at a social at D. A. Sokol Hall, 525 East 72d street, last night. Tomorrow night he will deliver a lecture in Bohemia at the D. A. Sokol Hall. He will also deliver a lecture in German under the auspices of Local New York at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, on Thursday night. He will leave for Chicago on Friday afternoon and will deliver his first lecture there next Sunday afternoon. Dr. Soukup stated last night that he will tour this country for about three months and will lecture on anti-militarism and on the Socialist movement abroad.

JESUIT PRIEST HERE TO FIGHT SOCIALISM

Father Vaughan, in the Meantime, Arouses Ire of Suffragettes.

Way from across the briny deep there arrived yesterday a modern Goliath whose avowed object is the conquest of the chosen band of humanity—the Socialists.

The gladiator of capitalism is none other than the Jesuit priest Father Bernard Vaughan, who has quite a reputation as an anti-Socialist over in Great Britain.

The reverend father has not yet started his campaign against the Socialists, but he did start a rumpus, and that even before he arrived in New York. Father Vaughan is as much an anti-suffragist as he is an anti-Socialist. His fellow passengers of the suffrage stripe on the steamer Minnetonka, on which Father Vaughan arrived, did not know this.

At a suffrage meeting held in the saloon of the steamship last Tuesday he was invited to preside. The Jesuit did preside and the suffragettes swore that never, never again would they intrust a Jesuit priest with the chair at a suffrage meeting.

The meeting was opened by Harry Phillips, a noted suffragette leader and lecturer, who comes to the United States with letters to Mrs. Belmont and a determination to work for the emancipation of women here.

Phillips opened the meeting with a slam at the domination of man, and said that the time had come when woman was no longer the drudge, but was man's equal.

"I don't agree with the speaker," said Father Vaughan, "for that is not the kind of woman I admire."

The saloon was filled. Men caught their breaths as they saw the flash of women's eyes, and they wondered whether the speaker would have the courage to continue.

"The kind of woman I think most of," continued Father Vaughan, "is the one who stays at home and makes home perfect while the husband is toiling to support the family."

Lord and enthusiastic applause had greeted Phillips, but there were only a few who dared show their sympathy for Father Vaughan, who promptly stalked out of the meeting.

George D. Burgess and his wife shook hands with the clergyman, but they were punished therefor by being ignored by other passengers. Men did not dare to express themselves as agreeing with Father Vaughan; if they did they were set upon by their own wives and other wives as well. The battle raged without cessation from the time the meeting began until the ship was docked.

COUNTRYSIDE AIDS RAILROAD STRIKERS

Blacks and Whites, Out Together, Paralyze Georgia and Florida Traffic.

(Special to The Call.)

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 2.—Standing side by side in their defiance to capitalist bluff and bullying, both white and negro trainmen, who lately struck on the Georgia and Florida, have succeeded in paralyzing traffic on the system. The white firemen went out first because of the refusal of the road to increase wages, and the negro firemen at once struck in sympathy. General Manager Turner today admitted that not a train has been got through on the system since last Saturday, and he declared that under existing conditions there was little likelihood of traffic being resumed.

An attempt upon the part of the road to run through trains yesterday (Sunday), manned by scab crews, aroused the indignation of the people of the country traversed by the road, who almost to a man sympathize with the strikers, and in disorder which followed a trestle 300 yards long, near Douglas, Ga., was burned, and two passenger trains were captured. The engineers of these were forced, at the muzzle of guns, to run the train back to Douglas, a division point. The engineers and other members of the crew were not tenderly handled by the infuriated crowds. A striking feature of these episodes was that the huge crowds of sympathizers were about equally divided between whites and negroes.

The negroes are more determined than the whites, and declare that no trains shall run until the road grants the demands of the negro firemen. The passengers on the trains held up were in a state of alarm when the engines were forced back today. They say that there were fully 100 whites and negroes in the crowds. General Manager Turner complains of lack of protection by the authorities, who, it is now understood, will not intervene, knowing as they do that no bodily harm is likely to result from these demonstrations.

The Georgia and Florida operates several hundred miles of road, its Southern terminus being Madison, Fla. It is controlled by John Skelton Williams, of Richmond, Va., who is prominent in the management of the Seaboard Air Line.

Vice President Tent of the Brotherhood of Firemen says it is a fact that there is a complete tie-up and that the people along the line of the road will not let scab crews go on the engines. Only one train has moved in three days. This train was managed and run under the dictation of the general manager, and was put in the side track by citizens and the fireman run off the engine. He adds that the machinists, boiler makers and other employes also are on the verge of striking.

HEALTH CONSERVATION URGED BY DR. WILEY

Chief Chemist Advocates Stricter Food Laws at Conference.

The Civic Federation, having received a pair of black eyes, recently, from the working class of the country, turned back to the fold, and yesterday held a discussion, in the rooms of the Board of Trade, on matters pertaining to health conservation, leaving the working people severely alone.

The discussion was about the pure food question, and Dr. Harvey W. Wiley was one of the chief speakers. However, entirely free from the Civic Federation brand of labor leaders, yesterday's gathering was not, even if it was purely a session of manufacturers to discuss their interests. Tim Healy, international president of the Stationary Firemen, and Cal Wyatt, the New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, were there. Dr. Wiley advocated a national board of health. He said:

"As civilization advances and population increases, man, as the individual, more and more becomes less able to look out for himself, and the State must become more and more paternal. The quarantine law is a most striking example of State paternalism. In olden days every one was in a position to know when a contagious disease was in a community. In cities like New York it is impossible for the individual to know, and hence the disease spreads and quarantine. The trend for protection is advancing, and in the future tubercular patients will be as much segregated as are lepers today."

"Drugs are not the fetish in the medical world that they were fifty years ago, but they have to be safeguarded for the public good. In drugs we have what you might call a new science, a delving into and an exact tabulation of drugs and their exact action upon the body. Medicine no longer blindly worships schools, but, rather, adopts everything that science has proved helpful.

"Pharmacy has advanced as a result of this new feeling in the medical world. Now you can go to a drug store with a surety of having your prescription filled with the drugs called for and drugs of the strength and properties called for. Paternal legislation has accomplished this, although I cannot say that such laws have reached their fruition."

Dr. Wiley told of diseases which had become extinct, and prophesied that others would be unknown in the near future.

"I'm not advocating perpetual life," said he, "but a natural dissolution is possible for every one, and for that reason I advocate a national board of health, with the head of the department in the President's Cabinet. Such a department would be a monster asset, measured by monetary value alone. It does not seem too much to ask that the life of every American citizen be safeguarded as much as that of the cooley in Panama."

90 DAYS FOR HITCHING WIFE TO A PLOW

LISBON, Ohio, Oct. 2.—For hitching his wife to a plow and beating her because she could not pull it, Jacob Zimmerman, a farmer of Wellsville, was today sent to the workhouse for ninety days. Zimmerman, who is accounted by his neighbors as well to do, often quarreled with his wife and is alleged to have abused his step-son.

After a quarrel he seized his wife and dragged her to a field where a plow was lying. With pieces of rope he hitched her to the implement and then stood back of her with a whip and ordered her to pull the plow. The frightened woman was unable to budge it and Zimmerman lashed her unmercifully. Neighbors heard her screams and went to her rescue. Zimmerman was taken to court and quickly sentenced.

WANTS \$50,000 FOR LOSS OF HER SCALP

With a turban of white cloth on her head, Miss Elizabeth O'Rourke sat on a front bench in Trial Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court at an early hour yesterday, waiting to testify in her own behalf before Justice Delany and a jury in her suit to recover \$50,000 for the loss of her hair and most of her scalp. McKesson & Robbins, of Fulton street, manufacturing chemists, were the defendants.

In her complaint Miss O'Rourke set forth that her hair became entangled in a pill machine in the defendant's factory on August 20, 1909, and that most of her scalp was torn off and her face and ears contused. She was employed in the factory at the time and asserted that the defendants were guilty of negligence.

John Vernon Bouvier, Jr., counsel for the defendants, said that his clients denied any responsibility and that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. There were a large number of witnesses in the court.

TO HONOR LIBERTE VICTIMS

President of France and Other High Officials Going to Funeral.

PARIS, Oct. 2.—The funeral of the victims of the explosion and fire on the battleship Liberte will take place at Toulon tomorrow. President Failloux, Prime Minister Caillaux, Henri Brisson, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Ministers of Marine, War, Agriculture, Public Works and Public Instruction, left here for Toulon at 6 o'clock tonight. M. Clemenceau and the President of the Senate will join the party at Lyons.

The Frank Department Store

Corner 108th St. and Columbus Ave. We carry a complete line of Underwear, Flannel Shirts, Overalls, Working Pants; in fact, everything you need in the line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Wear. We allow 4 per cent on all purchases.

The International Socialist Review

Review is a weekly magazine. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It is published in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Yiddish, and Chinese. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It is published in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Yiddish, and Chinese. It is the only one of its kind in the world. It is published in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Yiddish, and Chinese.

Monarch Typewriter

WILL RENT A Light Touch Monarch FOR ONE MONTH \$3.00 WILL RENT A Light Touch Monarch FOR SIX MONTHS \$15.00 Monarch Machines are Sold on the Monthly Payment Plan. A Post Card Will Bring Full Information. THE MONARCH TYPEWRITER COMPANY 300 BROADWAY, Phone 2187 Worth.

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

Stick 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. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 245 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a cash benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same conditions benefit of \$4.50 for 40 weeks and \$2.25 for another 40 weeks, respectively. \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the members of the different classes of members of \$2.75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not admitted, but all candidates have to join some of the branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 10 Third Avenue, Room 3, New York City.

Uniformly Excellent. Write Rose CEYLON TEA

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Overcome your skin trouble with Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Sold by druggists. 50¢ per box or 10¢ per cake.

HONOR SAYS CITY'S COST IS REAL GAIN

Opening Budget Exhibit, Mayor Declares Talk of Decrease Hypocritical.

The second annual Budget Exhibit under the auspices of the Board of Estimate was opened at noon yesterday.

The exhibit is located in the old commercial building formerly occupied by Teff, Weller & Co., at 330 Broadway.

Mayor Gaynor when introduced said in part:

"I am very happy to come here to declare this Budget Exhibit open. I do not say to you that the great object in all free government is to enlist the attention and discussion of the citizen.

"So those that pay the taxes have not all to say, by a long shot. (Many voices—That's right.) Those who furnish them with the money to pay the taxes have just as much to say about it as they have.

Points to Queens Grant.

"If the sole aim and object of an official is to do right and to work for the interest of the city, he has to get a lot of blame (laughter), because there is a certain percentage of the people of the city who do not want honest government.

"Now, we don't make any pretensions in opening this exhibit that we

Special Offer in Upholstery and Slip Covers for One Week Only.

French, English, American, and all other styles.

3-PIECE PARLOR SUITS REUPHOLSTERED.

5-PIECE SUITE \$4

103 W. 14th St. Telephone 2168

UNION LABELS.

UNION MADE PIANOS.

Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always mention in their advertisements that their pianos are UNION MADE.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA

Always insist on seeing the label.

UNION MADE BEER

Ale and Porter

TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

Union Label

Special sale \$6.98

This Brass Bed

SANIT & KAHN

329 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

UNION LABELS.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America.

It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions.

It represents a fair wage and honest value.

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.

MARTIN LAWLER, Secy., 11 West 14th St., New York

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FREDERICKS WANTS M'NAMARA "EVIDENCE"

Los Angeles District Attorney Asks Indianapolis Judge for Stolen Goods.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—A petition asking that Judge Joseph T. Markey, of the Criminal Court, grant permission to the State of California to transfer to Los Angeles County, California, the books, papers, "dynamite and clocks" confiscated in Indianapolis after the arrest of John J. McNamara, April 22, was filed today in Criminal Court.

The petitioner is J. D. Fredericks, District Attorney of Los Angeles County. He was represented by Ferdinand Winter, attorney. Judge Markey will hold a hearing on the petition Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

Looks for \$2,000,000,000 Congress.

"We used to talk in national politics about a billion-dollar Congress. I never disturbed me a bit, because I knew the day was coming when there would be a two-billion-dollar Congress, as the nation grew.

"I am very happy to come here to declare this Budget Exhibit open. I do not say to you that the great object in all free government is to enlist the attention and discussion of the citizen.

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SPORTS

GIANTS SMITE PIRATES

George Witse Shuts Out the Pittsburghers, 3 to 0, and Allows Them Only One Hit.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2.—On their way East after a triumphant tour the Giants paid a visit to the Pirates today and inflicted a shutout on the Clarke cohorts.

Then Only One Hit.

Witse held the Pittsburgh batters to one hit and the man who made that hit Miller, pinch hitter, after two men had been retired in the ninth inning.

It was a cold and torpid lot of athletes who went into action, but the Giants capered more nimbly in the raw, chilly weather than the Pirates, who have nothing to do but finish their season.

Then Only One Hit.

Witse was not in time in trying to "hoodwink the Pirates" batters, but he was able to reduce their hubbards to uselessness. He simply laid the ball over the plate, making the Pirates hit it.

Then Only One Hit.

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SPORTS

BOUTS THIS WEEK

Principal Local Clubs Arrange Good Fights—Sam Langford to Meet Tony Caponi Friday Night.

By JOHN J. HAAS. Sam Langford will be seen here again Friday night, when he meets Tony Caponi at the Twentieth Century A. C., in a bout which is scheduled to go ten rounds.

Then Only One Hit.

Witse held the Pittsburgh batters to one hit and the man who made that hit Miller, pinch hitter, after two men had been retired in the ninth inning.

It was a cold and torpid lot of athletes who went into action, but the Giants capered more nimbly in the raw, chilly weather than the Pirates, who have nothing to do but finish their season.

Then Only One Hit.

Witse was not in time in trying to "hoodwink the Pirates" batters, but he was able to reduce their hubbards to uselessness. He simply laid the ball over the plate, making the Pirates hit it.

Then Only One Hit.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY



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; 2 insertions, 12c per line; 7 insertions, 25c per line. Seven words to a line.

All announcements and other notices intended for publication in this office by noon of the preceding day on which it is to appear. The publication of matter telegraphed in cannot be assured. Comrades are advised to send in notices as far ahead of the date for publication as possible. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise stated.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Open Air Meetings. Branch 4—43d street and Eighth Avenue, George E. Figs. Branch 5—177th street and Broadway, August Classons. Branch 6—79th street and First Avenue, J. C. Frost. Branch 10—162d street and Amsterdam Avenue, M. Sherover, B. Sherman. German Branch Murray Hill, 57th Street and First Avenue, L. Phillips. Bakers' Union No. 154—143d street and Alexander Avenue, W. B. Killingsworth. NOON. Branch 1—Battery Park, J. C. Frost. Russian Open Air Meeting. The first Russian Branch will hold an open air meeting tonight at Avenue D and 3d street. Branch 9 Meets Tonight. A regular meeting of Branch 9 takes place this evening at headquarters, 1253 Fulton Avenue. Important matters pertaining to the campaign and the general activity of the branch will come up for discussion and action. Notice to Candidates. Comrades who were candidates for office and whose names appeared on the primary ballot, either for candidates for office, members of the County General Committee, or committee to fill vacancies in their respective districts, are requested to come to the office of Local New York to make out their certificates of expenses. Those failing to do so are liable to a fine. Comrades will, therefore, take note and act immediately, as the statements must be filed on Thursday. Leaflets. The issue, No. 6, written by Comrade Shobolin, and which deals with the question of a charter for the City of New York, and shows up the Democratic party, who, for years, while the Republicans controlled the Legislature, shouted home rule, and now, when they control the State, fail to introduce a bill giving New York home rule, is ready for distribution. In view of the fact that the Legislature failed to pass the Tammany charter, and thereby gives us an opportunity to agitate for a city charter convention, this leaflet should be widely distributed. Thirty thousand of this leaflet

was distributed in one week, but there are still some branches that have not made use of it. They should do so at once. A campaign leaflet, written by Joshua Wanhope, will be ready by the end of this week. This leaflet deals with this year's election, and is aimed to dispel the idea of the off year. It shows the importance of this election and the necessity of the workers electing Socialists to office, and it points out what the Legislature can do, and would be compelled to do, if only one Socialist were in that body. This leaflet should get a large circulation before election. A leaflet, intended for agitation among the young people, will be off the press in a day. This leaflet is written by Joseph Cohen, of Philadelphia. The title is "Do You Want to Be a Boy Scout?" It is appropriately illustrated by Comrade John Sloan, and will do the work it is intended to do, namely, to wake up the young men. This leaflet was printed by Local New York for the Young Socialist Federation, and it is hoped that boys and girls of that organization will do all they can to give it the circulation it merits.

Callahan THE HATTER 140 BOWERY. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTZ, Expert Optician. 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g. PHARMACISTS. George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street Pharmacist THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY. DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx. DR. A. CARR DENTIST. DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. Ph. Lewin DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn. Children's Teeth Treated and Filled Free of Charge. Paris Dental Parlors Co. 715 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue 'L' Station, Brooklyn. Crown and Bridgework \$3.00 Guaranteed the Best.

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NEW YORK. Westchester County. To the Locals and Branches of Westchester County: Please take notice that a county convention of the Socialist party to nominate candidates for County Treasurer, two Coroners, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before said convention, will be held at 12 North Broadway, Yonkers, on October 3, 1911, at 9 p.m. sharp, and that locals are hereby required to send their delegates to such convention in accordance with the by-laws of the County Committee.

Orange County. The County Convention of the Socialist party of Orange County was held at Middletown, N. Y., on Saturday, September 30, at 8 p.m. D. M. S. Fero, of Newburgh, was chairman, and C. L. Dedrick, of Sparrowbush, was secretary.

Auburn. At the primary elections held in Auburn on September 19 the union label was printed on the Socialist primary ballots, the only party ballots having the label. All the other party ballots, Republican, Democratic and Prohibition, failed to use it. Local Auburn looked up the law on this matter and found it could use the label. The Election Commissioners also said it could be used legally. Union men are asking old party politicians why they failed to do as the Socialists did. They give no satisfactory reply.

NATIONAL NOTES. The Suffrage Petition, with accompanying circular letters of instructions, is being mailed from the National Office. Every local should take these up immediately and give them thorough circulation. Do not let any man or woman, over 21 years of age, escape you. If more blanks are needed, send to the National Headquarters, 205 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill. They will be forwarded at once.

ASTORIA. Local Astoria will hold a mass-meeting at Winfield Casino and Park, Thompson and Hyatt avenues, Winfield, L. L. on Monday, October 9, 8 p.m. Good speakers will address the meeting in English and German. The pupils of Professor Juckels will render musical selections. Comrades, spread the news of this meeting to insure a good attendance.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. The Socialists of Hudson County held a very successful mass meeting Saturday evening at headquarters, 259 Central Avenue, Jersey City Heights. The Socialist Pipe and Drum Corps of Hudson County started on a tour for blocks around the headquarters with a transparency announcing the mass meeting. People soon began to flock into the hall. The chairman introduced the speakers: E. T. Neben, of East Orange, who had the audience spellbound within fifteen minutes. His powerful statements regarding the capitalist system were remarkable. He showed the crushing power of the capitalist class over organized and the unorganized workingmen. He showed how the capitalists were organized throughout the United States in a most powerful organization called the Manufacturers and Merchants' Association. He urged upon all workmen of this country to take the same action as their employers are doing. Organize, organize, that is the cry of the producing class against their masters, the capitalists. Take political action. Join the Socialist party, take possession of the lawmaking bodies in every State in the Union and Congress, set control of all the factories, mines, mills and railroads and establish an industrial form of government. Rounds and rounds of applause were given to Comrade Neben during his address.

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Campaign Contributions. The following contributions have been received to the Kings County Campaign Fund. Comrades and organizations having lists are asked to bear in mind that money is needed now, and the lists should be returned as soon as possible where money is collected. Other lists can be secured from the collectors of the Assembly districts when returning the lists used: CAMPAIGN LISTS.

Table with columns: Name, List No., Amt. Total: \$161.39

Table with columns: Name, Amt. Total: \$322.70

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ENGLISH PRODUCTION OF PUC- CINI'S MUSIC DRAMA "LA FAN- CIULLA DEL WEST" TO HAVE ITS PREMIERE AT PARK THEA- TERS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., OCTOBER 28. By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Bridgeport, Conn., is to have the first performance in the English language of Giacomo Puccini's music drama "La Fanciulla del West" (The Girl of the Golden West). At the Park Theater in that city, on the evening of Saturday, October 28, Henry W. Savage's elaborate production will have its premiere under the direction of Giorgio Palacco, an Italian maestro, who comes to this country heralded by an enviable artistic reputation gained in the state theaters of Genoa and Naples and the Teatro Colon, at Buenos Aires.

The principal characters of the newest masterpiece of the "young Italian school" will be translated into an English text will be alternately essayed in the Savage production by several soloists who have achieved renown in grand opera in this country and abroad. The prima donna role of Minnie will have for its interpreters Mme. Luisa Villani, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House, who has come as Eva in Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" at the Teatro Costanzi, at Rome, Edna Showalter and Irma Dabosy, a Viennese soprano.

Tellio Calleya, a young Italian tenor, will head the list of soloists essaying Johnson, the lover. His associate tenor will be Henri Leon, a Danish singer of prominence, and Leon do Sousa, Wilhelm Beck, the baritone, whose impersonation of the father in Gustav Charpentier's music drama "Louise" was a distinctive feature of the closing grand opera season of the Manhattan Opera House, will be the principal singer in the part of the Sheriff. Mile. Vina Puchlia will appear in the contralto role of Wowlkie. Mrs. E. C. Tyndall, who is charged with the preparation of the press matter for the forthcoming tour of "The Girl," thus outlines the English production:

"Not alone is 'The Girl of the Golden West' epoch-making because of its splendid and unique harmonies, but also because it will be as superbly acted as it is superbly sung. Mr. Savage has spared no expense in the production. The company will number 150, with an orchestra of fifty-five, including a number of entirely new orchestral effects. 'The composer admits that when 'The Girl of the Golden West' is sung in English it will gain very much from both a musical and a dramatic standpoint, as the English gutturals are absolutely necessary to combine with the marvelous harmonies, written to express the true spirit of the early days in California, the more liquid Italian being less adequate.' New York, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia will not have opportunity to see 'The English Girl' until next April, after the conclusion of the Italian opera seasons in those cities.

"Boris Godounoff," the new Russian opera of Moussorgsky, which, as announced in yesterday's issue of The Call, is to be the principal novelty of the forthcoming Metropolitan Opera season, is to be sung in Italian, under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. In this opera the great Russian basso, Chailapin, is reputed to have created a veritable furor at the Grand Opera, Paris.

Editor of The Call: Will you kindly let me know where the concert to be given by the People's Symphony, on October 15, will take place? Respectfully yours, RAY SHUY. 485 East 172d street, the Bronx.

The concert will be given by the People's Symphony Orchestra on Sunday, October 15, in Carnegie Music Hall. Julius Hopp, director of the Wage Earners' Theater Leagues, was advised by his physician yesterday that the state of his health had been so impaired by the strain of overwork that he would have to leave the city to seek a milder climate. Accordingly, Mr. Hopp will place the details of the Theater League work in competent hands and, at least, his going, it is understood, will in no wise affect the plans of the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, of which Mr. Hopp is manager. The Commonwealth Orchestra is to give its second concert in the 63rd Regiment Armory, Lexington Avenue and 26th street, next Sunday afternoon, under the direction of Ross Junnickel.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES ON MUSIC TONIGHT. Public lectures on musical subjects will be delivered this evening under the auspices of the Board of Education at the following centers in Greater New York, beginning promptly at 8:15 o'clock: Manhattan. American Museum of Natural History, 77th street, Central Park West and Columbus Avenue—Daniel Gregory Mason (of the department of music of Columbia University). "Johann Sebastian Bach." Illustrated at the piano. First of a course of eleven lectures on "Great Classical and Romantic Composers." Public School 44, East 87th street, east of First Avenue—Mrs. Enid M. & LaMont, "Wagner and His Opera." Theory and early compositions. Analysis of Lohengrin and Tannhauser. Illustrated by sections. Queens. Public School 16, Sycamore Avenue

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE. 152d-4 rooms, bath, steam heat, 2 balconies, subway; \$19. COLUMBUS AVE. 852, near 102d st.-3 nice rooms, steam heat, subway; \$19. LENOX AVE. 242, near 125th st. subway-3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; \$20. MANHATTAN ST. 46 (Amsterdam Ave.)-4 rooms, bath, steam heat, subway; \$20. 4TH ST. 335 W.-Month free; 2-4 large rooms; improvements; \$10-\$14. 131D ST., 327 W.-New law house; 4 rooms; improvements; \$14. 121ST ST., 308-510 W.-Four light rooms, hot water, bath; \$16; subway. 14TH ST., 320 E.-5 large, light rooms; all improvements; \$14; improvements.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. PARK AVE. 184-Large light rooms, 7 light rooms; bath; \$19-\$21. 33D ST., 201 E.-Fine, large, light rooms, first floor; improvements; rent \$18. 75TH ST., 241 E.-1 large, light rooms, new bath, improvements; \$14, weekly free. 12TH ST., 243 E.-Four handsome rooms, bath; hot water; elegant house; \$16; front, \$17. 33D ST., 225 E.-4 rooms, bath; improvements; \$12; improvements. 14TH ST., 320 E.-5 large, light rooms; all improvements; \$14; improvements. 121ST ST., 340 E.-Single room, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; \$21; improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, Manhattan and Bronx. 118TH ST., 22 E.-Excellent front and back parlor, all conveniences; reasonable; parlor free; 1-2 blocks, Thomas Hall. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, Long Island. AT JAMAICA, NEAR ALL PROMINENT STORES AND TROLLEY, SIX ROOM HOUSE, \$2,400. \$300 CASH, BALANCE MONTHLY PAYMENTS. INQUIRE 203 EAST 48TH ST.

STORES TO LET. AN OPPORTUNITY is offered to establish a business in the best business location of Williamsburg, to rent, to qualify for a better, divided, suitable for delicatessen, restaurant, dry goods, cigars, etc.; reasonable rent. Dickert, 203 West Flushing Ave., near 210th st. SCHOOLS. If SICK and want health; a better education; to enter more; to qualify for a better position; then communicate with Dept. A, College of Teachers, 23 W. Montgomery Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOSTON MUNICIPAL CONCERTS TO REOPEN IN NOVEMBER FOR SEASON OF HALF YEAR. BOSTON, Oct. 2.—Although final arrangements for the season of free municipal concerts in this city have not been completed, the essential features of last year's performances in the principal public auditoriums of Boston will be renewed, according to Walter L. Finigan, secretary of the music department of the city of Boston. The season will be reopened in November and continue for six months. "We will undoubtedly continue along the same lines as followed last year in giving orchestral and trio concerts and organ recitals, in which vocal numbers by leading soloists and descriptive musical lectures will form an important part of the program," said Mr. Finigan today. "As in the past, we will conduct our concerts in all parts of the city and in the best and largest halls available. The series will start the latter part of November and continue up to the latter part of May."

SOCIALISTS OUT TO CAPTURE WASHINGTON (By United Press.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A fight for Socialism in the National Capital was launched today when headquarters were opened to conduct a campaign for the enfranchisement of citizens of the District of Columbia. The leaders predicted that a score of Socialists would soon join Victor L. Berger in Congress and that Berger's fight to end what he terms the "disgraceful abuse of privilege" in the District will soon be ended. A weekly paper will be started to aid the propaganda.

GOVERNMENT FILES COAL TRUST BRIEFS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Briefs in support of the government's appeal from the decision of the Federal Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, holding the anthracite "Coal Trust" not guilty, were filed in the Supreme Court of the United States today. The appeal urges dissolution of an alleged conspiracy to restrain of trade entered into by the Philadelphia and Reading, Lehigh Valley, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Central of New Jersey, Erie and the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroads, besides seven coal companies controlled by these carriers and an additional score of coal companies owned by corporations who contract with the railroads for their output.

DOCKRELL'S FUNERALS. No Plans! No Squal! \$35 Up Home Reception. WE WANT CONDITIONS. GEORGE EHLENBERG. ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR SERVICE. Telephone, 1238-1239. Dockrell & Co., 225 W. 43d St. GEORGE EHLENBERG. FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMERALD. 66 WEST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK. Open Office from 10 to 5 P.M.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meeting of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will matter up in your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 500 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.

BROTHERHOOD OF 7 MACHINISTS. MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 7, Thruway, Lehigh Temple, 243-245 E. 84th St., New York. UNITED JOINERS TAILORS LOCAL NO. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 150 W. 21st St., Free Commercial Bureau, Room 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL UNION NO. 200 meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Rec. Sec'y, 86 East 80th St.; Ludwig Berger, Fin. Sec'y, 301 E. 84th St.; New York City. Employment Office, 142 E. 80th St. UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS LOCAL UNION NO. 200 meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Rec. Sec'y, 86 East 80th St.; Ludwig Berger, Fin. Sec'y, 301 E. 84th St.; New York City. Employment Office, 142 E. 80th St.

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Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 3303-3304 Beckman.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.	Sunday Issue Only.	Week-Day Issue Only.	Sun. and Week-Day Issues.
For One Year.....	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$4.00
For Six Months.....	1.00	1.00	2.00
For Three Months.....	.50	.50	1.00
For One Month.....	.20	.20	.40

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

VOL. 4. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3. NO. 276

A PYRRHIC VICTORY?

We notice a statement to the effect that the decision of Judge Grosscup to resign from the judiciary was largely brought about by the activity of Socialists who have been attacking his actions and exposing his career. This pleasant information is, however, slightly marred by the announcement that the judge is likely to be a candidate for the United States Senate to replace Senator Cullom of Illinois, whose term is drawing to a close.

It is quite likely, too, that he will be a successful candidate. If reports are to be believed, he is fully qualified as regards the possession of property to become a member of the "millionaires' club" at Washington, having worked for millionaires during his entire judicial life.

Should Grosscup become a Senator there will be small satisfaction for the Socialists in contemplating the result of their activity—if it really is such—in forcing him to resign from the judiciary. That he will have less power as a Senator than as a judge, in working for capitalist interests, is doubtful, and it is fairly sure that his successor on the bench will be about the same kind of judge that he was.

To put Grosscup down and out for good, the recall is the first measure necessary. If he had been called down by a majority vote of the people his chance of becoming a Senator would be, to say the least, much less than it now is. This measure is, of course, not yet enacted into law, but it is one of the first and most important measures that should be enacted to get the lawmaking power into the control of the people.

There is little use in forcing a man like Grosscup out of office while we leave it in the power of the capitalists to provide him with another position where he can be, on the whole, quite as mischievous to us and as useful to them.

And we may be tolerably certain that such provision will always be made for a man who has opposed Socialism as Grosscup has. From the capitalist point of view, the finest testimonial he could possibly have would be that he was forced out of office by the Socialists.

It may be, of course, that the recall could not absolutely prevent the exploiting classes from making some sort of provision for such tools of theirs as might be deposed by the workers, but in such positions as could be found it is altogether likely that their power for mischief would be considerably minimized.

The process of eliminating judges notoriously inimical to the working class and as notoriously the tools of capitalism in all probability would require the enactment of further measures beyond the recall to make the elimination permanent, but that this is the initial step in the process is obvious enough.

And it is equally obvious that until we can complete the process the claim of victory on our part will always be more or less questionable. We will have to "take care" of our Grosscups completely or resign ourselves to seeing our masters take care of them, after we have gone to the limit of our power in dealing with them.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED

Right now, before the insensate hatred of "capital" makes itself heard, we rise up to emphatically remark that the recent deplorable occurrence at Austin, Pa., where some hundreds of people lost their lives, was clearly "the act of God."

Such occurrences always are. Railroad collisions and factory fires may at times to some extent, perhaps, be attributable to the neglect of man, but destruction by water is always "the act of God."

This is no original opinion of our own. We got it straight from an eminent judge some twenty-five years ago; the jury agreed with him and it was so ordered.

This happened in China, but the judge was a learned and intelligent British jurist, than whom there is none better qualified to place responsibility where it belongs.

The occasion was an inquiry into why it was that a coasting steamship that had left Singapore with some thousand Chinese passengers came into Hongkong with something less than forty. It was a British vessel, and the owners were highly respectable, pious and God-fearing persons.

The evidence didn't amount to very much. It merely brought out the following inconsequential facts:

That the vessel was very small—not over 1,200 tons, was deeply loaded, and had no accommodation below for passengers. That the thousand Chinese had to stay on deck all the way—only they didn't.

And the reason they didn't was that a typhoon came along in the middle of the China Sea and washed them off—all but forty or so.

There might have been more than that number saved, only it so happened that the rice and cooking apparatus for these deck passengers, installed on top of the main hatch, were swept overboard in the typhoon also, consequently a few score survivors of the typhoon died partly of starvation and partly from exposure and injuries before reaching port.

The learned judge in summing up said that the whole thousand would undoubtedly have arrived safely enough were it not for the typhoon, that the latter was a natural occurrence for which the ship could be held in no way responsible, and was clearly an act of God.

The passengers before embarking thoroughly understood, or should have understood, that there was no space below for them, that the vessel was filled to the hatch coamings with cargo, and that their contract with the company plainly called for a deck passage. The company lived strictly up to the letter of the contract, and if the passengers didn't, that might be their misfortune, but it was not the company's fault. It was no act of theirs that the typhoon came along. It was "the act of God" instead.

Thus the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, with the possible exception of the Chinese, who didn't count anyhow, as they didn't know anything of this God and were not capable of judging about his acts.

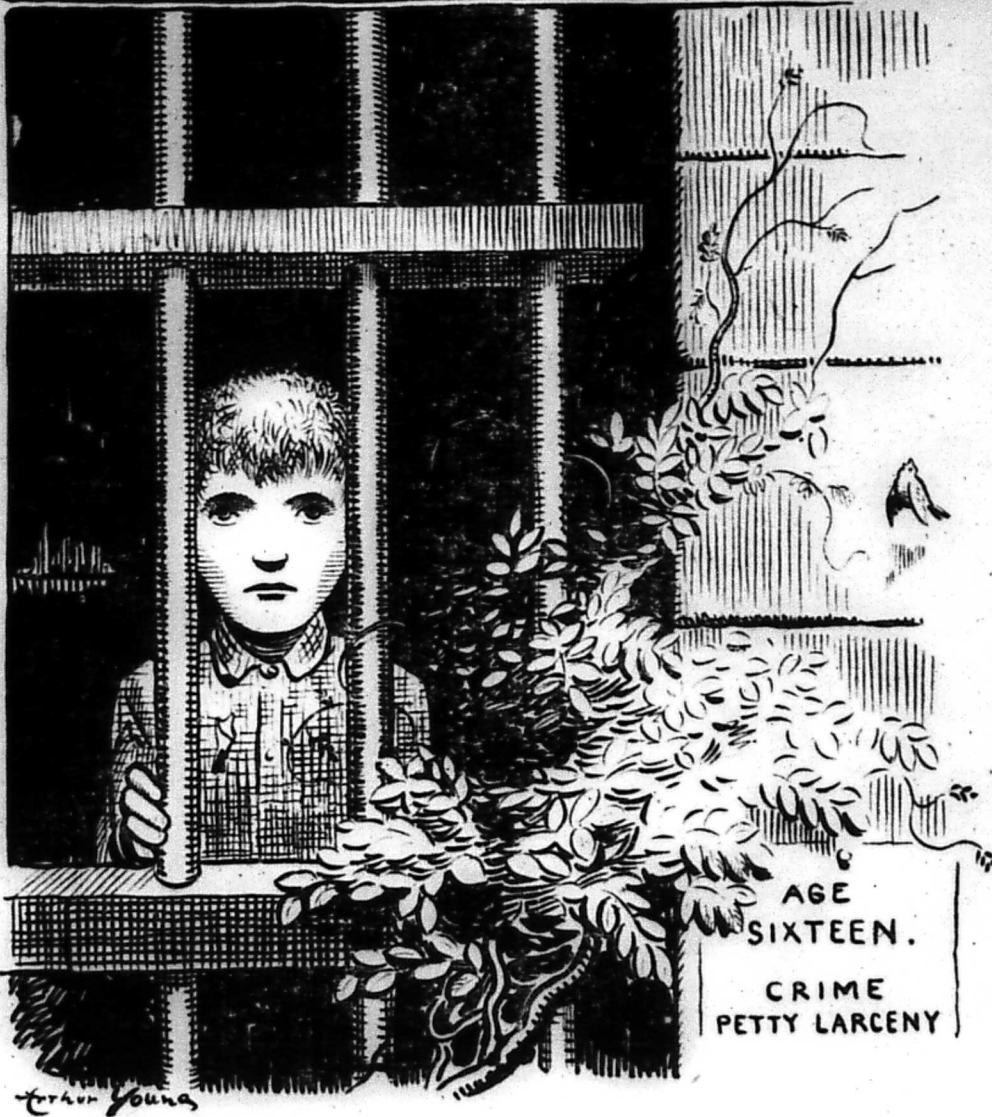
We don't see why this should not be good law if the paper mill company at Austin is charged with responsibility for the breaking of their milldam.

They entered into no contract with their employes except to pay them wages. They did not contract to guarantee them or any other parties whatever against the breaking of the dam. Nor could they foresee it. The flood that broke it was not of their making. It was clearly "the act of God."

We make the above suggestion for the reason that it is becoming altogether too common to blame capitalists for everything of the kind that happens and ignore "the man higher up." Of course, most intelligent people, like, say, Coal Baron George F. Baer, understand that "capital" and "the act of God" are synonymous terms, but so long as the public doesn't accept that theory the responsibility might be safely saddled on the latter as a satisfactory explanation.

Now comes a definite solution of the whole horrible disaster at Austin. The watchman was not on the job. So while the watchman was loafing, idling away his time and not looking to see what the water behind the dam was doing, God insidiously got in his work. Any time God can fool us, or overcome us, or beat us, he is entitled to do it, especially as we are accustomed to employ watchmen to look out for him.

FOR THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC



We caught the desperado!
He is 16 years old.
He is underfed.
He never had a real home.
But we got him!
We, the forces of law and order.
This is a triumph for us.
Because he is behind the bars we shall sleep easier.
But the men who take the money out of our pay envelopes—Morgan, Rockefeller, Carnegie?
What is the use of introducing that?
WE have this boy safe behind the bars.

LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON

By A. R. COOPER.

"The best of men are only men at their best." Lincoln is a shining example of the truth of this saying. So, if we would heighten the soul's temperature, and get on the true soil of high hearts and admirations, let us turn our thoughts to those best of our kind who, like Lincoln, have made known to the world that the only greatness in men that is of enduring use to their fellows is that which is most deeply and beautifully human.

Lincoln is so singular in his greatness that he may be claimed by all parties a little; even the Socialists may have a share in claiming him, though many people will be shocked to have him thus pulled down. Of course, Lincoln is not a Socialist of the up-to-date, matter-of-fact order, and more than many other famous names of the past, who have spoken in the Socialist spirit are Socialists. But, potentially Lincoln was not a little on their side. What else can we say of a man who said, "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor, and could never exist if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much more consideration." And again, "Inasmuch as most things are produced by labor, it follows all such things of right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruit. This is wrong, and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole produce of his labor, or as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any good government."

This is going pretty far for Lincoln's time, and we are scared to think how much farther he might have gone if he were living now. It is not carrying realism too far to claim that these utterances are a good prop for Socialism. Moreover, the more we can connect the name of Lincoln with burning issues, the greater it makes the man, and the longer will he be truly remembered on earth, and kept from passing into the silence and seclusion of the skies. There is nothing to fear in Socialism. It is the oldest faith in the world. It is only the militant and revolutionary name for human development.

We are never tired of saying, "There was never a more natural man than Lincoln." It is this quality in him that makes him loved and honored. He never gives the impression of greatness in the conventional sense. He was not in the least bit overwhelming. The usual signs of greatness—dignity, pride, superiority, and all the rest of lordly things were entirely wanting in his case. None the less, we are powerfully drawn toward him. Of course, over and above his plainness, his nature was strong in all the higher qualities. He had clearness of mental vision, was wise, patient, good natured, firm and honest. There was not the least trace in him of the impossible powers that delight the eulogist. He had no need of honorific titles and exalted position to set forth his merits. The charm and force of his personality gave him a natural pre-eminence. All this is a three-fold tale, as familiar as household song, but it is a story we like to go on telling. But if something

as familiar and easy to understand as this could not be said of Lincoln, his memory will gradually fade away. In other words, a great man whose genius is too high and too good for daily fare, will never be good enough for any work that the actual world needs done. And yet this plain man, who is loved for his humanity rather than for his greatness, stands today, not only in the American mind, but in the mind of the world as second only to Washington.

Lincoln belonged to no class, but he went far in taking sides with the laboring masses. For him the nation meant the common people, not the privileged minority. He was quite capable of trying, as Roosevelt and Bryan have tried, and even Debs, of turning the money changers out of the temple, in imitation of a little incident of 2,000 years ago, which, for all reformers, ever since, has been a strong fascination.

The beginning of Lincoln's rise was the debate with Douglas. It was this event that made him President. He was not a climber, he did not seek his opportunities, but when they came he always rose to the level of the occasion, whatever its import, and his character and influence seemed to give every situation a heightened importance. Even if there had been no war, it is certain that the stamp of his genius would have impressed itself upon his administration. Wherever Lincoln might be, there something of a new order would be also. In his presence things could never be exactly the same. With him in power there was given to the national consciousness the sense of a safe and superior hand at the helm. The golden periods of history and the sway of best men are two names for the same thing. The coming of Lincoln at the time he did was simply a stroke of affluence good fortune. It is no wonder that the religious mind should see in the event the workings of divine Providence.

Of course, Lincoln was only one of a multitude of great men who figured in the trying times of our great war. But it fell to him to be highest in authority. Time and again the supreme decision of momentous matters depended on his will and judgment. Whether the outcome of those times would have been different without him, we do not know. But we do know from a thousand sources that his work was done with a sureness of wisdom and goodness that won for him the highest homage of his people. Long as it is since Lincoln passed away, yet is he so familiar to us, so attractive in his personality, so modern in his ideas, so human in his sympathies, that he seems only yesterday, and we are still taking counsel of his spirit in our higher politics. And at last, because he was so uncommonly common, and because of his unusual career, he has received beyond any man of his century, the highest praise of the world. Like Washington, his place is now among the immortals.

But immortals, too, have their varying histories. What will Lincoln's be? We know what time has done for the memory of Washington and we may wonder if it will deal in the same way with the memory of Lincoln.

His memory has steadily grown more and more of a mere high-sounding name. He has become, in fact, our national superstition. We have banished him to Olympus. We have made him so solemnly and impressively great that he is beyond the range of our sympathies, and no longer an influence in our mundane concerns.

I do not say that Washington is forgotten, but I do say that it comes to the same thing, for his memory has lost its spell, and serves for little boys and to give a sonorous note to more than a stock text for school traditional eloquence. But probably we have expected too much from Washington. Probably he did not possess the highest order of greatness. Probably he has received all the glory he is entitled to. Probably he was only the man of an epoch, not one of those rarer spirits whose gifts and life have helped to make the grand living tradition of the ages. If this be so, then has the name of Washington had its setting as an earthly force, and he is now nothing more than the first American in the useless upper chamber of the gods.

Perhaps the greatness of Lincoln is of a higher order than that of Washington; at least it seems so now. Lincoln is so close to our hearts and understanding that we cannot realize that the Lincoln enthusiasm will ever completely pass away.

At any rate, Lincoln's day of apotheosis has not yet come. His good, brave spirit still dwells among us in its old, familiar likeness. He incarnates for us a world-old faith—one that is elemental and universal in the human spirit. Not despondently, not in anger, but most seriously and with patience, good will and firm purpose, he stood for ideals of human brotherhood and equality of rights. The prophets of old are still living with us because they had this faith. Because of it the Man of Galilee is our idolatry, and it is this faith that gives lasting power to the poetry and wisdom of eloquence of all who have sung its praises.

Until the scene changes it is the mission of Lincoln to serve this greatest of all human interests.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.
He was asking the old man for his daughter in marriage. He was talking tremulously, hesitatingly, as you read in story books, and the scene was full of color, and so far as an irate father and nervous young man could make it.

It came to the old man's turn to speak, and as he began his face was white with passion and his voice shook with excitement.
"You want to marry my daughter?" he said. "Ah, now is the time for my revenge. Twenty years ago your father crippled me in a stock deal and I swore to be revenged. And now my time has come."
He paused for breath, and the aspirant for the maiden's hand was about to beat a hasty retreat in the face of supposed defeat, when the father broke forth again:
"Yes, sir, I swore to be revenged, and I'll now strike the father through the son. Want my daughter, eh? Well, take her, and may she prove as expensive to you as she has to me."
The old man dropped into his chair, worn out with the excitement of his plot, and the young man faintly

TAFT DEPRESSES US—WE SUPPRESS HIM

We are not sure whether a confession will interest our readers, but we desire to make one, and this is it. We have just deliberately suppressed an editorial written by ourselves for these columns.

And the explanation thereof is that the subject was Mr. Taft and his recent speech at Waterloo, Iowa.

We have about reached the conclusion that hereafter Mr. Taft should be allowed to pass almost unnoticed in these columns. We are not so vain as to suppose that he will care much, but we think our readers will not care much either, and we propose to consider them before Mr. Taft.

It has been our fixed opinion that editorial work to be effective should be stimulating, suggestive, terse, aggressive and pointed, and as far as possible, we have striven to attain this ideal, though of course we have fallen far short of it.

But to even attempt this, the writer must have a stimulating theme or personality as a subject.

And it is exceedingly difficult to find that qualification in such a dull, mediocre political figure as Mr. Taft. With his picturesque predecessor it was very different. Theodore was an active, spirited and savage bull in the political ring, and always afforded lively exercise for the Socialist matador, as well as amusement for the spectators, but there is no more interest in dealing with Taft in this fashion than there is in goading a fat, old dehorned ox.

When we had finished the suppressed editorial, on looking it over, we found that it was mainly a repetition of what we had written many times before, and soon discovered that this in turn was due to the fact that Mr. Taft had merely repeated what he had said many times before.

But we hung on to our screed until editorial comment on the speech appeared in the capitalist press, and when it hailed Taft as a hero and the savior of the country and declared his speech had insured the return of prosperity, we promptly consigned our editorial to the waste paper basket. What's the use?

When such a dull, slow-witted creature is lauded as a hero and savior, the Socialist writer who troubles himself or his readers with questioning it is perhaps more futile and ridiculous than the object he deals with.

So we feel rather inclined to passively accept Taft as a hero and let it go at that. One consolation remains with us, however. These heroes are providentially soon forgotten.

Here, for instance, is Roosevelt. Less than two years ago he was the hero and savior nationally acclaimed. He was the "Man on Horseback" who was to suppress social revolution throughout the world, after he got through the slight preliminary task of suppressing the trusts. He was the universal reformer, the exponent of "Americanism," the authority on social science, politics, economics, finance, Cromwell colonization, theology, Celtic literature, militarism, ethics, naval tactics, morals, Socialism, natural history, boxing and eugenics. He was the Colossus of America, the Mighty Hunter of Africa, the Admirable Crichton of Europe, the Strong Man who brought East and West face to face, the Hero of Two Worlds. He was Everything.

And today he is Nothing! A forgotten hero. A spent politician for whom his masters, the capitalists, have no further use. A politician without even a "personal following"; in that respect on an immeasurably lower political plane than, say, "Big Tim" Sullivan.

But yesterday he stood against the world, and the world listened when he hollered out, "Gee!" Now none so interested as to pay the slightest attention, let him yell never so lustily.

For another occupies his pedestal, the dull, phlegmatic Taft. He is a hero, too. Nay, more; he is THE hero.

A philosopher once defined the hero as the man who does things. The definition is fitting and adequate. The political hero is also the man who does things—for the capitalist.

The politician who has done things for the capitalists and cannot do them any longer, isn't a hero, but a has-been.

While doing things heroes are magnified a million diameters or so, and naturally Taft, the present hero and savior, looms up abnormally large.

When they have got through doing things, their existence can barely be detected with a high-powered political microscope.

Taft will soon be through, and another hero and savior will take his place. When he comes down with something more than the usual "dull, sickening thud" we may perhaps devote some editorial space to the descent.

In what are called the highest society circles it is a common saying that no master is a hero to his valet.

And in the highest political circles no valet is a hero to his masters—after he has been discharged from their service.

So while Taft remains a hero to his masters, he is very unsatisfactory editorial material for these columns. One can get some enjoyment out of a punching bag; it rebounds. But slugging at a feather bed is a weariness both to the flesh and the spirit.

THE ABDICATION OF THE CHAUFFEUR

Ah, no! I do not tremble as I did
Before the keeper of the Petrol
Tank;
The haughty optic and the drooping
lid,
The air of things billions at the
bank—
These things affright me not; a
sun
Has risen above the reigning one;
Another King we now anoint
Who puts the noses out of joint
Of such as Perkins. (Penalty for
swank.)

How often have I sat beside his
wheel,
And sought to gain his pity at the
least,
As the long dusty miles were laid to
heel,
And hedge and wood went by, and
startled beast;
Have praised his prowess and his
skill,
And asked about his latest kill,
And where he hunts his hoarded
scaps,
And on what speed he'd climbed
the Alps,
And felt with every word his scorn
increased.

And, if at moments out of ruth he
stirred
To tell me little tales of sparking
plugs
And center-bits (no, that is not the
word
But something like it)—as belated
slugs,
Uncrushed by travelers, upturn
Their eyes toward the heavens,
and yearn
To kiss the boot that spared
them, so
I felt within my heart the glow
Of gratitude, more warm than
many rugs.

But that was all too seldom. Mostly
blind
To mere humanity whose mental
plant
Was reared so slackly, he was wont
to wind
His Gallic horn, and up the high-
way slant
Speed on, inscrutable, ungrained,
Although his mistress oft com-
plained
That some day he would see us
dead
(I do not think that I have said
That Perkins is the chauffeur of my
aunt).

But now I have him. I have learned
to dodge

To melt the icy manners of our
Jove;
An airman passed us just outside the
lodge
That guards the gateway of Le-
burnum Grove
I saw at once the salient fact
That, since the day when birds
were whacked,
Unknown to us, unguessed, a
quail
Had shaken that Olympian calm;
Perkins no longer was a supercove-
nant.

He trembled, and his brow was over-
cast;
He paled beneath his tan, he grew
polite;
I saw at once his empery was past;
Since then one only has to speak
of flight
If Perkins seems a trifle rude,
And what a change of attitude!
One hint of Beaumont and
Verdrines
O'errides his majesty of mien.
Great Lucifer has fallen. Serve
him right!
—Evee, in London Punch.

GREEDY JAMES.
"James," said his mother, "you eat
and eat, and never seem satisfied.
Here is one more helping of pudding,
but it must be the last."
James started on the pudding with
delight.
"Once upon a time, James," went
on his mother, "there was a little boy
who ate and ate until one day he ate
too much pudding, and he burst."
"There ain't no such a thing as too
much pudding!" grunted Jimmy, as
he finished his helping.
"There must be," said his mother,
"or why did the little boy burst?"
"Not enough boy!" replied James,
and handed up his plate for a fifth
helping.

A MUSICIAN WANTED.
In a parish in Wales where very
little English was spoken a general
meeting was held to consider the
desirability of putting a chandelier
into the schoolroom. Every one seemed
in favor of the idea.
"Do you think we ought to have
one, Mr. Davies?" said the school-
master to a venerable parishioner.
"I agree to it," was the reply, "but
there is one thing I wish to know. Do
we have a—?"
"Chandelier," said the school-
master, helping him out.
"If we have a chandelier,"
was continued, "who is going
to do it?"