

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

# The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

GENERALLY FAIR TODAY.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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## EX-CHIEF CROKER BRANDS MOST LOFT BUILDINGS AS TRAPS

### Tells Factory Investigating Committee Lives Still Are Menaced.

## POOR ATTENDANCE

### There Were Few to Hear Arraignment of Industry's Wilful Slaughter.

The memory of the Triangle Waist shop fire, in which 146 girls lost their lives, hovered about the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall yesterday, when the New York State Factory Investigation Commission opened a three-day conference in which to discuss factory conditions and their lack of fire protection. The results of this investigation will subsequently be incorporated in a bill which will be introduced in the Legislature.

The conference yesterday was poorly attended. But the speakers, and members of the commission who questioned the speakers, showed plainly that the horrors of the Asch fire were not only fresh in their minds, but were guiding every one of their questions. In the absence of Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the commission, Alfred E. Smith presided. Alram I. Elkus, counsel for the commission, made the opening address. Samuel Gompers directed attention to the frightful waste of lives by industry. Former Fire Chief Croker followed Gompers as a witness and testified that the Asch fire occupied fully an acre of ground.

Croker began by saying that the way the law stands now there is practically no one to be blamed for such a catastrophe as the Triangle fire. Every department concerned can help shift the responsibility for the fire traps. The so-called fireproof buildings, he said, are not fireproof. They can't be fireproof so long as there is wood in their structure. They are death traps, he said. They do not afford adequate exits in case of fire. They are filled with all sorts of waste and inflammable materials, including gun oil.

## Cigarette Poor Man's Tonic.

"If I had my way," Croker said, "I would not have a piece of wood in my building."

Croker here was asked about cigarettes, whether most shop employees smoke them. He said they did when they got a chance, and that it would be pretty hard to stop them so long as the cigarette will remain the "poor man's tonic."

The ordinary fire escape, Croker said, is useless, especially to women and children. A proper fire escape ought really to be a fireproof stairway detached a few feet from the building, and reached by crossing over a little iron bridge. The windows leading to the fire escape should be turned into doors. The ordinary fire escape of today is made unless the minute the flames sweep from floor to floor, Croker said.

The former chief especially directed attention to the stairways and elevators in most loft buildings, which are generally considered fire exits, but which are not. When a fire breaks out, he said, the elevator shaft, instead of being an exit, becomes the carrier of the fire, and after making two trips the elevator must cease running. As was the case in the Asch Building, the same thing is true of the winding stairway. The stairways in the loft buildings almost universally run about the elevator, and in case of fire, become filled with smoke and flames from the elevator shaft, and are put out of commission as life-saving exits.

The stairways should be separated from elevators if they are to be of any help, rather than a danger in case of fire.

In response to a question by Attorney Elkus, Croker said that investigation of the Asch Building after the Triangle fire, proved that the doors were locked at the time of the fire. In fact, he said, this is common even now in many, if not most, loft buildings. In many instances even the doors leading to roofs, that are used only as fire exits, are locked.

The ex-fire chief also advocated measures to connect the roofs of adjoining buildings, so that in case of fire in one building the employees could save themselves by crossing over to the next one. Towers, known as the Philadelphia fire towers, Croker said, are likewise excellent devices for the safety of employees.

Croker Urges Prevention.

## REPUBLICANS ARE READY FOR FUSION

The Republican county convention organized last night in Eldorado Hall, Seventh avenue and 52d street, named a committee of seven to make fusion terms with the Independence League, the Democratic League and the Citizens' Union and adjourned until 4:30 p.m. tomorrow. The Court of Appeals decision that knocked out the ballot provision of the Levy Election Law and made fusion possible, caused the Republicans to delay making nominations until a satisfactory deal can be fixed up with William H. Hearst and other independents.

## DEFEAT SUFFRAGE; PASS REFERENDUM

### California Voters in Special Election Indorse 22 of 23 Amendments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10.—By a heavy vote the initiative and referendum and recall and employers' liability amendments were adopted today in the special state election on twenty-three issues, in which woman suffrage was overwhelmingly defeated. The defeat of suffrage was a distinct surprise, as it was thought that the women had made a successful fight. It was expected that this city would cast a vote against the amendment, while in Southern California suffrage leaders expected to roll up a great majority, which would insure victory. Los Angeles disappointed suffrage workers, as returns at 9 o'clock show for suffrage 1,755, against 1,625. On the face of these returns, Los Angeles County will give suffrage little more than 5,000 majority, while this city will give an adverse majority of more than 15,000. At 3:20 figures from all parts of the State showed for suffrage 3,151, against 4,769. This city is nearly 3 to 1 against woman's vote.

Never in the history of the State was such a well organized campaign made on political issue as that of the suffragists, but apparently this very defeat was one of the factors in their defeat. For two weeks women of all ages and conditions have been making a canvass of the State. Ambassadors were made through country districts, and during the past few days this city was the center of the fight. Open air meetings in streets and squares were held night and day.

Today more than a thousand women were stationed at various polling places, and every voter was stopped and urged to vote.

## NEGRO LYNCHERS HAVE ANOTHER "NOT GUILTY"

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 10.—Chester County's "temple of justice" put in a full day today in dealing with the Coatesville lynching case, one trial, that of Oscar Lamping, being disposed of after the customary fashion, the jury finding a verdict of not guilty. This was before Judge Hemphill, and the jury returned in forty-five minutes with the two words which sent the defendant happily on his way to his home in Coatesville.

## TAMMANY NAMES ITS COUNTY TICKET

The ticket below was nominated last night by Tammany at its county convention. There was no opposition of any kind to it—there never is opposition on the floor of the Tammany conventions—but the making up of the ticket caused a lot of tribulation to Charles F. Murphy and his advisers in the early part of the evening.

## MORE TROOPS FOR MELLILA

MADRID, Oct. 10.—Five hundred troops to reinforce the commands now operating near Mellilla left here today for Morocco. The Cabinet met today and granted fresh credits for operations in that country.

## ORDERS ELECTION OF JUDGE

ALBANY, Oct. 10.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon handed down a decision requiring the election in November of a Municipal Court Justice in Kings County, in place of the late Judge Fielder.

## TOUCHING STORY IN STEPHENSON PROBE

### Wisconsin's Ex-Governor Tells How Guilelessness Swelled Bank Account.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 10.—The investigation today into charges of bribery and corruption in the "election" of "Uncle Ike" Stephenson brought out a touching story of the guileless innocence of James O. Davidson, ex-Governor of Wisconsin. It also showed that his innocence benefited his bank account.

It appears that \$2,500 of the \$107,990 campaign fund, was handed over to State Game Warden J. W. Stone, and that Stone gave Davidson \$1,200 of the sum.

When Davidson was called to testify in regard to this little item, his disingenuous tale deeply affected every one in court.

"Yes," said he, "the money had been given to me. But it was placed on my desk in a number of sealed envelopes, and I did not know what it was for."

"I let it lie around for several months. I did not know it was for me, and I did not know what it was for."

"Finally, being tired of its lying in my desk, and knowing nothing about it, I put it into my bank account."

Charles E. Littlefield, counsel for Stephenson, objected to the introduction of his testimony, on the ground that it had no relation to Stephenson, but the committee overruled him. G. L. Kingsley, a deputy game warden during the Wisconsin primaries in 1908, when Stephenson sought nomination, testified that, in March, 1909, when the investigation by the State Legislature was under way, he was called to Stone's home at Madison. The meeting was at midnight, and among those present were three deputy game wardens, Kingsley, Johnson, and Richtmann; Assemblyman Thomas, and Stone.

"Stone said he had to account for \$2,500, and he wanted us to pretend we had received part of it," said Kingsley.

"Stone had to testify before the legislative committee what was done with the money, and, instead of telling what was really done with it, he wanted to say we got it. I was to pretend having received \$250. Johnson \$250, and Richtmann \$150."

We agreed to do this on condition that we would not be called to testify at the legislative investigation."

Senator W. K. Heyburn, the chairman of the committee, then read the proceedings of the legislative investigation at which Stone had testified that he actually did give the money to Kingsley. Kingsley contradicted Stone's testimony as read.

"You put yourself in the position of agreeing that a false statement should be made before the investigation, didn't you? You were content that the false information should stand so long as you were called to substantiate it?" asked Senator Sutherland.

Kingsley replied that as soon as it appeared he would have to testify he reiterated what Stone had said.

"When you agreed to help Stone cover up what he did with the money, didn't it occur to you that you were conspiring with him to commit perjury?" asked Littlefield.

"It did not so occur to me then, but it does now."

## TO TREAT AS SPIES, CORRESPONDENTS WHO EVADE CENSOR

### Italian Government Determined to Hold Up News.

## TURKS SHOW FIGHT

### Berlin Interview Points to Example Set in Morocco Occupation.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to the Corriere della Sera, Milan's largest paper, coming from Tripoli, says 3,000 Turks attacked the forts today and that there was sharp fighting for several hours. The cruisers in the harbor participated in the fighting and there were considerable losses on both sides. The Turks finally retreated, leaving a number of dead and wounded. Some of the Turks were taken prisoners.

MALTA, Oct. 10.—Incoming Italian mails report the censorship imposed upon war correspondents of home and foreign papers, upon telegraph operators and postal employees by the Rome authorities as rapidly developing serious consequences for those who attempt to evade the government muzzle for the transmission of even routine news. Charges of spying on the naval and military operations of Italy are being brought against several over-zealous correspondents, not only of English and French, but of Italian, papers. "Betraying State secrets" is another of the technical charges against almost any one who hazards official displeasures by expressing discontent at the stoppage of all news relating to the progress of the war.

Rumors have been persistent here all day that two Italian cruisers and two torpedo boats have been blown up by submarine mines off Benghazi and Derna, while a wireless from a British passenger ship, probably relayed from some of the war craft off Tripoli, reports the defeat of a body of Italian marines who had started inland from Tripoli to reconnoiter; having advanced several miles to the southeast of Tripoli, the invaders met a greater number of Turks and Arabs, which came out from the shelter of low foothills and proceeded to attack the Italians, who fell back upon the city and were pursued to the gates. Firing at a range of seven miles from the fleet eventually routed the pursuing Saracens.

## Turks Aided Turks?

TURIN, Oct. 10 (via mail to frontier).—Troops to the number of 24,000 are ready to start for Tripoli tonight and tomorrow. It is expected that the forces will disembark at Tripoli, Suda, Bangazi, Derna and Tobruk. At the last mentioned place there are already 1,500 men in occupation. And already 40,000 are on the way.

The papers report that several squadrons of Turkish cavalry that were at Tripoli, without sufficient food and ammunition, crossed the frontier and were replenished with supplies at Tunis.

## SEVERE EARTHQUAKE RECORDED IN BROOKLYN

An earthquake, probably not more than 1,000 miles distant and of considerable magnitude, was recorded yesterday morning on the seismograph at Brooklyn College. The record began at 8:19 o'clock and continued until 8:32, with the maximum disturbance at 8:32. The strongest movement was in the north-south direction. The disturbance was considerably more severe than that recorded by last week's shock in Ha'ti.

## ALBANY, Oct. 10.—An earthquake of moderate size was recorded by the seismographs in the State Museum this morning. The tremors began at about 8:19 a.m., and continued for more than half an hour, with the main shock at 8:32. The records indicate a center for the disturbance less than 2,000 miles.

## PORTUGUESE REBELS REPULSE TROOPS

LISBON, Oct. 10.—The Royalists entrenched near the Galician frontier were attacked by Republican forces yesterday. They responded with a hot fire from behind rocks and wooded heights, compelling government troops to retire. Republican artillery was useless.

The Royalists had a great advantage in their positions in natural and artificial caves, which protected them from such shells as reached their vicinity.

## R. R.'S WANT EXPRESS GRAFT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—An urgent plea that laws be passed abolishing the express business as it is now conducted, and that this service be performed by the railroads was made today by R. Hudson Burr, of Florida, president of the National Association of Railway Commissioners, in the course of a speech delivered at the first session of the twenty-third annual convention of the organization named.

## DOLLARS AND JOBS FOR LORIMER VOTES

### Corrupt Senator's Attorney Declares There is a Plot to Ruin Him.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—The sensation of the day's testimony in the Lorimer hearing was begun when John M. Peffer, former secretary to Senator Hopkins and now attorney of the City of Aurora, testified late today that State Senator George H. McCormick met him in the Illinois Hotel and told him that he would give him \$2,500 if he would change his vote from Hopkins to Lorimer. Peffer said that when he refused, McCormick asked him to name his amount.

Renewed efforts to attribute to porcupine of Lorimer to a conspiracy headed by Governor Charles S. Deneen were the features of today's resumption of the inquiry.

Senator Frank A. Landoe, of Moline, was the first witness. In a long cross-examination, full of clashes and wrangling, Attorney Elbridge Haney tried to force him to say that Deneen had besought him to testify as an anti-Lorimer witness.

Senator Landoe's testimony had concerned an alleged offer made to him by Representative Charles Luke, now dead, to sell ten Democratic votes to Hopkins and a visit to his home in Moline by John I. Hughes, secretary of the Federal Construction Company, who, he said, offered him control of Federal patronage in return for a vote for Lorimer.

Representative Thomas Campbell, of Rock Island, Ill., testified that he met John I. Hughes on a train on the way to Springfield, and that on the following day Hughes asked him to vote for Lorimer.

"He offered me a job, and when I told him he didn't have a job big enough to make me vote for Lorimer, he walked away," said Campbell.

Haney's persistent pressing of questions intended to bring in Governor Deneen's name, and to prove that Attorney Alfred Austrian, attorney for the Chicago Tribune, during the first Lorimer investigation, had sought Landoe as a witness, brought a rebuke from Senator Lea, of Tennessee.

## COMMIT WOMAN FOR SANITY EXAMINATION

Mrs. Ida von Clausen, who once tried to have President Roosevelt arrested for conspiracy, was yesterday sent to the psychopathic ward in Bellevue Hospital for five days for observation as to her sanity. Magistrate Herbert in the Tombs Court remanded the woman, who made a scene when his decision was announced.

## BAD FRUIT MIXED WITH GOOD BEFORE CANNING

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10.—The State Board of Health received a report from the Food and Drug Division today indicating that good and bad fruits and vegetables are indiscriminately mixed in some of the canning establishments of the State.

Inspections which had been under way for some weeks indicated that no assortment of good and bad products are made until part of the canning process, particularly the scalding of tomatoes has been completed. After the scalding the decayed product is picked out, but by that time, according to the report, the wholesome articles have become contaminated by contact with those which are decayed.

The board adopted a rule requiring that the segregation must be made before the scalding process.

## ALLEGED WHITE SLAVERS INDICTED

Morris and Lena Cohen, of 206 Forsyth street, and Jennie Laretta, of Bridgeport, Conn., who were arrested Saturday by Special Agent Craft of the Department of Justice, for violations of the Interstate Commerce Law relating to white slave traffic, were indicted by the federal grand jury yesterday.

All three were sent back to the Tombs in default of \$30,000 bail.

## TAFT ASKED FOR JUDGE'S REMOVAL

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 10.—A committee of citizens presented a letter to President Taft today signed by 2,000 persons, giving a statement of the movement for the impeachment of Judge Cornelius Hanford, of the United States District Court. The statement related how the federal Grand Jury at Tacoma had refused to indict nine citizens of Washington, arrested by order of District Attorney Todd, following a demonstration of protest against Hanford's ruling in the recent street car war. The letter asked the President to investigate the case and to make a statement of his own.

## J. J. HILL FORSEES MANY UNEMPLOYED

### Says "There Will Be More Idle Men This Winter Than Ever."

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 10.—"There will be more idle men this winter than ever before," predicted James J. Hill yesterday afternoon in discussing the condition of business over the country, and particularly in the West. "This is the reason," continued the chairman of the Great Northern Railroad, "our capacity for production along industrial lines has grown faster than our consumption along the same lines."

"Some years ago the farmer had to raise enough to feed himself and another man in the cities; now he must raise enough for himself and for two other men, on account of the movement to industry rather than farms."

"Business is sound," he affirmed, "but no new enterprises are being started. The politicians and newspapers are to blame. There is too much political ghost dancing. The people are not given the facts. There is uncertainty as to the future, on this account, rather than on account of the Supreme Court decision."

Hill believes no new enterprises of great importance will be started in the West or Middle West this fall and winter, that the railroads will curtail on expenditures, and that things generally will be tight.

That the railroads are starting to curtail is admitted by all who have any connection with the roads. Wheat and grain traffic generally along the Great Northern and Northern Pacific has not been heavy because of a partial crop failure in the Dakotas.

## POLICE APOLOGIZE FOR BRUTAL ERROR

### E. T. Neben, of East Orange, Exact Retribution for Abuse by Detectives at Hammerstein's Theater.

A story of police brutality and mistreatment was told to The Call, last night, upon his return from the office of Inspector Hayes, by E. T. Neben, a well known Socialist speaker, of East Orange, N. J. According to Neben, Inspector Hayes, upon behalf of the Police Department, and particularly upon behalf of two plain clothes men, Hanley and Martineau, apologizes to him for personal abuse, which Neben alleges he received at the hands of the two detectives on Saturday afternoon, September 26, in front of Hammerstein's Victoria Theater.

Accompanied by Thomas A. Raisbeck, who is associated with him in the Raisbeck Electrotype Company, 24 Vandewater street, Neben went to the Hammerstein Theater on the date named, to attend the matinee. Finding themselves at the end of the line waiting to purchase at the box office, the two decided to try the purchase of their tickets at the head of the line, and Raisbeck gave to Neben his share of the price. No sooner had the money been passed, than Neben said, he was pounced upon by one of the detectives, who exclaimed: "You're under arrest for speculating;" and called to his partner, to whom he said: "Hold this man; he's under arrest!"

Naturally the episode attracted the attention of the waiting throng, and the numerous bystanders, and a crowd gathered.

Neben protested vigorously to the treatment he asserts was accorded him, and sought out his partner, Raisbeck, who promptly vouched for him. Thereupon, according to Neben, he was ruthlessly pushed around the corner by the detective, who cautioned him: "Now, I've got a serious charge against you, and you get to hell out of here!"

Seeking his partner, Neben went to the premises, and the two went to the Empire Theater, where they purchased seats without encountering the resistance of the police.

Following the episode, Neben consulted his attorney, Jacob Panken, upon whose advice he placed the matter before Inspector Hayes, who summoned the detectives, with the result aforementioned.

## EXPLOSION KILLS TWO

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 10.—A premature explosion in an excavation for the new \$15,000,000 railroad depot today killed two men and injured five.

## JOHN J. McNAMARA REITERATES FAITH IN HIS ACQUITTAL

### Kidnapped Iron Worker Glad That Vindication Is Near.

## FIGHT BEGINS TODAY

### Darrow Says Fair Trial in Los Angeles County Is Impossible.

(By United Press.) LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10.—Retesting his and his brother's innocence of the charge of killing a score or more of persons through an explosion which destroyed the Los Angeles Times, John J. McNamara, secretary-treasurer of the Iron Workers' Union, today expressed his confidence of acquittal in the trial which begins here tomorrow in the following manner:

"On the eve of my trial on the charge of murder, I appreciate the opportunity through the United Press, of reiterating to the thousands of wage earners of the country my absolute confidence of acquittal. Kidnapped without warrant, my innocence has upheld me through many trying hours, and I am glad the time is approaching when the extent of the gigantic conspiracy which deprived me of my liberty will be shown before the people. I was never more certain than now that justice will be done and freedom restored to me after my vindication here."

Both sides are ready; the preliminary jockeying for position has ended, and the fight for the freedom of the McNamara brothers will continue to the bitter end.

When Judge Walter Bordwell calls the trial at 10 a.m. Wednesday, only fifty-four veniremen will respond to their names, all the others of the first venire having been excused for various excuses offered yesterday. It seems, however, from the attitude of the fifty-four remaining, that it is unlikely that even a tentative juror will be secured from the list. It will be necessary, however, to exhaust the original panel of 125 before summoning a second venire.

## Interest in Trial Intense.

Interest in the trial is intense and the demand for seats the greatest in the criminal history of the country. Immense crowds are expected in and around the court building during the trial of the cases and the greatest precautions are being taken to prevent demonstrations tomorrow during the transfer of the McNamara brothers to and from the Hall of Records.

Both sides are resorting to ruses to conceal from each other their intentions regarding the trial and the entire case will probably be conducted in a haze of secrecy. The city is honeycombed with detectives employed by both the State and defense to watch the attorneys and witnesses of the other side. Meanwhile, however, the State's star "sleuth," William J. Burns, the greatest figure at the trials, outside of the two defendants, has not yet arrived on the scene. He is expected before long, when he will take entire charge of the presentation of the State's evidence, just as Detective McPartland was in charge of the trial's witnesses during the Haywood trial at Boise.

The defense is moving heaven and earth to force the State to place John J. McNamara on trial first, banking heavily on his general appearance, which is unusually prepossessing and also on the fact that in his case, conspiracy must be proved, both sides admitting that he was never in Los Angeles.

Prosecution Up a Tree.

The prosecution is in a quandary. It believes that the trial of James E. McNamara first is the better move, but fears the effect on the sentiment of the country at large if it defers the union official's ordeal, when it seems necessary to justify the manner in which he was brought here from Indianapolis. It is believed, however, that District Attorney Frederick will finally decide to risk everything in the showing made during the trial of James McNamara.

Following a conference between counsel for John and James McNamara, the defense decided not to press its motion for a change of venue when the trial opens tomorrow.

Attorney Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the defense, overruled his associates, and declared he was satisfied with Judge Bordwell's refusal to grant a change of venue. He said he expected to wait until the initial venire of 1,500 is exhausted before making serious demand for the change.

Darrow insisted that the preliminary examination of veniremen showed the impossibility of the McNamaras obtaining a fair trial in Los Angeles County, but added that he would not justify the move with McNamara.

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(Continued on Page 2.)



dence of prejudice before making a motion which Judge Bordwell has already indicated that he will refuse.

American Workers Aroused—Gompers

In an interview published in a local evening paper yesterday, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that in all his two-score years of work he had not seen the American laboring men so aroused as they are over the attempt to convict the McNamara brothers of blowing up the Los Angeles Times Building in Los Angeles.

"Never was there such a brazen, infamous frame-up," said President Gompers. "Detective Burns is indeed a clever man, but he has oversteered his mark. The alleged accomplice—McManis—is nothing more or less than one of his own paid operatives—as such spies are known—who has been carefully planning infernal machines and like equipment to be sensationally discovered later by Burns and his like."

"I tell you that the labor people are terribly aroused. I did not suppose they could be so angered. It is part of an infamous plot on the part of the Steel Trust to smash the most militant of our unions—the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, which has fought the trust's subsidiary, the American Bridge Company, for years. The men in this craft do the most dangerous work in this country—the building of your Titanic bridges and fifty-story steel buildings. Until they were organized they led a terrible life. They had low wages and intolerable conditions of labor."

"Every effort has been made for years to smash their organization, and we have beaten our opponents every time. Now they have planned and will try to carry out their desperate coup of trying to hang the McNamara boys on absolutely forged and faked evidence. But it will not work. I am going to Philadelphia tonight to speak at a great mass meeting of protest. It is the same everywhere. The giant has been asleep, but he is rousing himself. I want to say to the men who believe in combination for capitalists, and the ancient divide-and-conquer for laboring men, that it is too late in the day to bring that about."

"Is it true your men have raised a million dollars for a defense fund?" was asked.

"We have not raised a tenth of it," said Gompers. "But we shall have all we need. This is not a fight to be won by mere dollars on either side, although the employers seem to think so. The issues are greater than that."

TO PLAN FIGHT FOR RUSSIAN JEWS

National Citizens' Committee Meets to Organize War Against Unjust Passport System.

About fifteen organizers of the National Citizens' Committee met yesterday at the Waldorf and elected officers and an Executive Committee in their campaign to influence Russia to cease discrimination against American passports held by Jews.

Andrew D. White was elected president and chairman of the National Committee. Other officers elected were James Croelman, first vice president; William Jay Schiefelin, second vice president, and Allan Robinson, treasurer. Henry Green, who has been active in the movement in New York, is general secretary.

William G. McAadoo presided yesterday. There were speeches from several of the fifteen at the meeting. Edward Luerbach thought that peaceful treaty negotiations failing, action necessary to force Russia to recognize all our passports, would be in order.

"If it costs us millions, we should not stop until we have succeeded," he said.

William S. Bennet also thought that "Russia should be made to act differently by one method or another." He saw danger of our commercial interests if the matter were not corrected, as lack of protection of American citizens on one point might lead to invasion of their rights by other countries in commercial and other affairs. Mr. McAadoo and Representative Goldfogle considered that not only Jews, but all Americans were concerned.

The executive committee, of which William McAadoo is chairman, is to meet soon to plan a course of action.

THE PATENT RETORT PIPE CLEANER

To the Pipe Smoker: DON'T BLAME YOUR MOUTH FOR THE DISLIKES THAT YOU HATE WHILE CLEANING YOUR PIPE.

This Pipe Cleaner does away with the old disreputable way of cleaning your pipe. The dilute acid solution in the pipe cleaner is diluted, and the time is brought back into the hands of the cleaner to be discarded at will. The pipe is thereby cleaned of all the nicotine and tar.

If your dealer does not know about it send 15 cents to A. W. FURST, 414 E. 10th St., N. Y. C. and receive one by mail. Postage stamps accepted.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

1810 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan), 3020 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx), 1706 FITZKING AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

PAPER BOX MAKERS TO MEET TONIGHT

There will be a special meeting of Cigarette Paper Box Makers' Union at 83 Ludlow street, at 8 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of discussing the troubles now pending against H. Heffer, of West 14th street. All boys and girls employed by Heffer in the New York and Brownsville shops are urged to attend the meeting.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO

Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations. 17th St. and 4th Ave. G. T. BOAG, General Manager.

Labor Lyceum

140 W. 42nd St., New York. Hours: 10:30 to 11:30 P. M. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

ARLINGTON HALL

1921 St. Mark's place (8th St.), New York. Open for billiards and concerts. Well-lit; beautiful; modern bowling alleys. A. S. Balaban, Prop.

The KIND That Looks Best WEARS LONGEST COSTS LESS McCANN'S HATS 210 Bowery, Near Spring St.

GAS WORKERS TO MEET IN L. I. CITY Will Gather to Organize Employees of That Section Into Union.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing the gas workers of Long Island City will be held at Schuetzen Hall, Broadway and Steinway avenue, Long Island City, at 8 o'clock tonight. This is one of a series of meetings to organize the employees of the gas producing companies of Greater New York into Gas Workers' Union, Local 14140, of the American Federation of Labor.

It was stated yesterday that nearly 2,500 gas fitters, regulator men, plumbers, and helpers have already joined the union and that the workers are heartily responding to the call to join. Though the organization work is carried on with the utmost secrecy, it was declared that several men have been fired on account of the suspicion that they were "labor agitators," for whom the companies have no use.

The men claim that they are being overworked and that their wages have been coming down ever since the 80-cent gas law went into effect in the latter part of 1909. They say that they are compelled to walk many blocks when sent out to adjust complaints, and many times when they reach the last few places they are so tired out that they can hardly attend to the work so as to make safe the lives of the consumers.

The men, it was stated, are not making any preparation for strikes, but they are organizing to regulate the working conditions and to establish a better system, so that they shall not be overworked and underpaid. They will soon apply to the Public Service Commission and ask that body to establish rules and regulations under which they shall work.

The men say that for some time there has been unrest among the employees of gas producing companies, but the men have been powerless on account of their being unorganized, and that many are coming into the union in order to take concerted action for the betterment of their conditions. The union plans to hold organization meetings in the various parts of the city, and its officials declared that the outlook for a strong organization is very bright.

Appeals to the gas workers and helpers asking them to join the union have been issued and widely circulated in the districts where they work, and a large attendance is expected at tonight's meeting. The union appeals to all gas workers to turn out in a body and show the gas companies that they are determined to change the prevailing conditions.

A mass meeting has been called for the Harlem workers at the Labor Temple for next Sunday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and meetings will also be held in Richmond and the Bronx in the near future. Cal Wyatt, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and others, will address these meetings.

COSTABILE CONVICTED OF HAVING A BOMB

Giuseppe Costabile was convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday of having in his possession a loaded bomb. The offense is a violation of the Sullivan law prohibiting the carrying of deadly weapons, with the maximum penalty of imprisonment for seven years.

Only ten minutes' deliberation was had by the jury. When the court attendants announced that a verdict had been reached Judge Foster, who presided at the trial, ordered the courtroom cleared. Counsel for Costabile asked that sentence be postponed for one week, in order to give them time to prepare an appeal, should such a step be deemed advisable. The postponement was granted.

Counsel for Costabile interposed the defense that three detectives manufactured the bomb and "blanted" it on him in order to save their positions in the Italian branch of the Detective Bureau. The detectives are Carrao, Castano and Dondoro.

PAPER BOX MAKERS TO MEET TONIGHT

There will be a special meeting of Cigarette Paper Box Makers' Union at 83 Ludlow street, at 8 o'clock tonight, for the purpose of discussing the troubles now pending against H. Heffer, of West 14th street. All boys and girls employed by Heffer in the New York and Brownsville shops are urged to attend the meeting.

CALLS NEW STREET CAR STRIKE

DES MOINES, Oct. 10.—The Executive Council of the Des Moines Street Car Union has called a strike to become effective at 1:30 tomorrow morning.

MILITIA OUT AGAIN TO GUARD SCABS

No Settlement of Railroad Shopmen's Strike, and Other Battles Start.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Oct. 10.—A telephone message from McComb City says four equipments of militia have been sent to Summit in anticipation of an attack on Illinois Central trains scheduled to leave McComb with strikebreakers.

It is reported a number of striking shop men have secreted themselves along the line a short distance from McComb.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 10.—Governor Noel, of Mississippi, announced today he would ask the Governors of the eleven other States effected by the Illinois Central strike to meet in joint conference with representatives of the railroad and the strikers, in an effort to bring the dispute to an end.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 10.—All the machinists on the Grand Trunk Pacific in Western Canada went on strike today for higher wages. It is said the trainmen may go out in sympathy, trying on all trains. The men want a minimum advance of 15 cents an hour.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Railroad telegraph operators of the New York Central, Big Four and Baltimore and Ohio lines have made demands for an increase in wages of from 14 to 20 per cent. Officials of the Telegraphers' Union hope their demands will be granted without a strike.

GOMPERS CONTEMPT CASE IS REOPENED

Committee of Bucks Stove Attorneys Recommends Special Examiner to Take Testimony as to Guilt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The committee of attorneys appointed by Justice Daniel T. Wright, reported this afternoon on the Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell contempt case, recommending that the court appoint a special examiner to take testimony as to the guilt of the labor leaders.

This practically reopens the case, as it is believed Wright will act at once on the suggestion. The committee was composed of Attorney J. J. Darlington, of Washington; James M. Reek, of New York, and Daniel Daymont, of Bridgeport, Conn., all three of whom appeared as counsel for the Bucks Stove and Range Company against the labor men, in the case from which the contempt charges grew.

It was alleged that Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, were guilty of contempt through violation of an injunction ordering them not to print the name of the Bucks Stove Company in the unfair list.

The fight between the Federation and the Buck Company was all settled last spring, and in May the Supreme Court of the United States dismissed the contempt proceedings "without prejudice."

The highest court, however, left the way open for Justice Wright to renew the charges under which all three of the defendants originally were sentenced to jail, though none of them was ever imprisoned under the decree.

Now it is expected that the whole matter will be reviewed. The defendants will plead that the statute of limitations now applies.

FARLEY SUED FOR \$20,000.

MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Scab Herder James Farley, of Plattsburg, who is notorious for crooked work on the trotting tracks of this State, has been sued by the Chateaugay Agricultural Society for \$20,000 in the now famous \$20,000 handicap race at Chateaugay, September 14, claiming that Farley guaranteed the race. The action will be tried in the Supreme Court here in November.

TERRIFIC BATTLE FOUGHT IN CHINA

Arrests and Executions Following 'Discovery' of Plot in Russia. Concession.

PEKING, Oct. 10.—The rebel forces have captured the City of Yachtu, near Tang Ti, after a terrific battle with the government troops, according to an official dispatch today.

The fighting in the disaffected district has been of the most sanguinary character, and government figures place the number of killed thus far at 10,000.

Advices from Yachtu say that the rebels have preserved perfect order in the city, and that none of the foreign residents have been molested.

HANKOW, China, Oct. 10.—Twenty-eight Chinese revolutionaries have been arrested at Wu-Chang, capital of the province of Hupeh, and four of the number were beheaded in front of the Viceroy's yamen today.

The arrests and executions followed the "discovery" of a revolutionary plot in the Russian concession here. A bomb was exploded, whereupon a search revealed a factory for the manufacture of explosives and a plan for an attack on Wu-Chang.

Much firing can be heard this afternoon in the direction of Wu-Chang. Communication with that city has been cut off. Several large fires are seen.

It is believed that the soldiers have gone over to the revolutionaries, in consequence of the execution of the four conspirators.

The authorities fear that the soldiers may be disaffected. Chinese gunboats are patrolling the harbor. A message from Shung King says that the leaders of the movement, in protest against the government's plan of building railroads with foreign capital, are protecting the missions in the districts where rebels are operating.

H BREW TRADES FOR SOCIALIST TICKET

The United Hebrew Trades at its last meeting by a unanimous vote endorsed the entire Socialist ticket and voted to work for the election of the Socialist candidates. A ratification meeting will be held at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, on October 26, which will be addressed by the candidates of the Socialist party and by several men prominent in the labor movement.

The Alteration Painters' and Paper Hangers' Union reported that several builders wanted to engage its members to do work on new buildings, which they refused to do, as they hope to join the Brotherhood of Painters. Ginsburg and Weinstein were elected delegates to the Tri-State Anti-Bread Trust Conference, which is to be held at Gosweller's Hall, 240 East 80th street, on October 21.

A committee was elected to assist the iron workers in their fight for the right to maintain an organization and to help raise funds for them if called upon. An appeal for funds from the striking marble workers was read, and it was decided to issue an appeal to all subordinate unions. The contract of the Neckwear Makers, which they are to submit to their employers, was read and the demands were endorsed.

PLAN ORGANIZATION OF LEATHER WORKERS

Fred A. Lohn, former president of the Traders' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, who was chosen as general organizer for the Eastern States at the convention held recently in this city, arrived here yesterday to take up the organization work of the leather workers of this city. Lohn will call meetings of the unorganized workers and will try to bring them into line.

There are about 6,000 leather workers in this city, Lohn said, and an attempt will be made to better their conditions. The Fancy Leather Workers' Union has already voted to affiliate with the international body, which will greatly assist him in the organization campaign. Lohn will devote his time to the organizing of pocketbook makers, belt makers, bag and suit case makers and other leather novelty workers.

Intolerable Non-Union Conditions.

"The committee from the union told of the conditions prevailing in the non-union shops, how the feelings of the employers, how the workers are searched every evening, and made to open their small pocket-books when leaving the shop. They also depicted the pass system, by which the workers have to get a pass giving them permission to leave the shop, and said that in many cases workers fainted before they got these passes. The bosses declared that the workers have no right to fix prices for work before taking out the work, and that on week ends, when any dissatisfaction on the part of a girl over the prices fixed by the bosses is shown, they are kicked and thrown out from the shop."

"Many working girls and men, with tears in their eyes, have called upon the union and requested that they be given aid against the outrages that are being perpetrated upon them in the fire traps, and to abolish the inhuman conditions, but the union could not respond to their appeals. The time of the union was occupied with shop strikes, which are more costly than general strikes, and after the committee convinced itself that the conditions as depicted by the committee of Local 25 were not exaggerated, it came to the conclusion that the demand is a just one and should be granted, and the committee is confident that every man and girl will do their best to help make preparations for the struggle."

"The committee of five declares to the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, and to all sympathizers of the trade union movement, that it will do everything within its power to help the officers of Local 25 to organize the great mass of waist and dressmakers for the general strike which should gain for them a union, which should have full control of the trade."

"Greetings, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Abraham Rosenberg, president; John A. Dyche, secretary; James A. Greenberger, S. Polakoff, Henry Kleinman, committee."

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE ARGUMENTS

Committee Tolls of Intolerable Conditions Necessitating Drastic Action.

The subcommittee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, which was elected at the session of the General Executive Board of that body held at Cleveland on September 10, to devise ways and means of organizing the ladies' waist and dress making trade in this city, yesterday issued the following statement setting forth the reasons why it had sanctioned the calling of a general strike here.

"After hearing a request made by a committee of the Waist Makers' Union, asking our body to help them organize the trade and better the conditions prevailing at present in the waist making industry, and to put it on a sound basis, a committee of five international officers was appointed to help organize the trade and bring it under the fold of the union, in order to make it possible to carry through a more successful general strike than the last one."

"The committee finds it necessary to explain to the workers of the trade and to the public at large the reasons that caused the body to take this action. The committee of Local 25 declared that the conditions of the trade are intolerable, and in many ways similar to those that prevailed previous to the general strike. The prices were cut, and it became impossible for workers to make a living wage."

"The committee stated that the union is continuously at war with the employers, who cannot see why the workers should make a living wage, and that the employers are constantly trying to break the agreement. The employers, nevertheless, complained that the union was always after them, and asked why the union did not spend its time organizing the trade."

The union claims, however, that if the bosses kept the agreements the organizers would be able to devote their time to organizing work, instead of adjusting disputes.

Discharged Union Men.

"In regard to the claim of the employers that the last general strike was uncalled for, as they were never consulted about it, and that the calling of strikes empowers the trade and forces many employers to move to the country, the committee declared that the bosses say they would avoid strikes when they are not bothered, because the union tried to organize the trade many times, but the employers prevented the organization. When shop meetings were called recently to organize the trade, the foremen the next morning discharged all workers who joined the union, and in many cases even those who merely attended the meetings."

"These tactics were employed for the purpose of frightening the workers away from the union. The committee also declares that on account of the inhuman conditions the loyal members of the union have to work under, the union had to call more strikes in order to protect them. The committee also declares that the scheme of the bosses to restrict the number of men employed is designed for the purpose of keeping the men, under their wings, as the discharge of a man means many months of unemployment, which makes it hard for the men to take an active part in the organization."

"The committee states that on account of competition and exploitation there are many contractors in the trade who cannot be controlled by the union, and that many manufacturers whose workers could make a fair living, closed up the shops and sent the work to contractors. The committee told of the appeals of thousands of workers to help them by organizing the trade, and declared that the union was powerless, because of the above named facts, as the organization of a shop means the calling of strikes in the waist and dress trade."

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Makes Your Tea, Coffee and Cocoa Really Delicious Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

EX-CHIEF CROKER BRANDS MOST LOFT BUILDINGS AS TRAPS

(Continued from Page 1.)

lives be done before the Fire Department arrives, as no matter how quick the Fire Department may come, it will take some minutes, possibly ten or fifteen, and in a loft building filled with inflammable material this is ample time to kill hundreds.

Henry L. Schurz, deputy chief factory inspector, admitted the State Department of Labor virtually has no power to compel safe conditions in factories. There are in all eighty-five inspectors, he said, to cover the State and City of New York. When an inspector finds a violation of the department rules in a shop or factory he reports it to the main office in Albany. Then a notice is sent to the proprietor of the place about the violation, and if it is not corrected legal proceedings are begun. But this takes a week or more.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, gave first hand information about the conditions prevailing in the human hair trade—an occupation carried on chiefly in homes, and therefore more dangerous. She described how the hair is being washed, dyed, cleaned and finally hung up to dry, making the house or workshop a genuine fire trap. She also described conditions in certain candy factories where there is literally no passage-way.

President Gompers said that the Triangle fire with the attendant loss of life was not nearly as enormous as the killing of men through the white plague all because of insanitary shops, and the cutting short of lives by industry otherwise.

"For many years it was believed that a sharp line of demarcation separated preventable from unpreventable accidents in industry, but it is being discovered from year to year that the number of unpreventable accidents is growing smaller and the number of preventable accidents larger. The decrease of unpreventable and the increase of preventable accidents seems to be a matter of wise legislation and of expenditure of thought and money in order to safeguard the conditions of toil."

"The so-called unavoidable or unpreventable accidents which, it has been said, were once believed to be the result of the inscrutable decrees of divine Providence, are now seen to be the result in many cases of unscrupulous greed or human improvidence."

"Occupational diseases, poisoning and industrial consumption have practically been permitted to go unchecked, resulting in the untimely death of thousands and the consequent loss not only to the families of the unfortunate workers, but ultimately to the entire community."

"Men are permitted to handle arsenic without gloves, to breathe ammonia and turpentine fumes without protection, to fill their lungs all day long with dust and other harmful substances."

Sickness due to unwholesome conditions is one of the chief causes of poverty and distress, of the destruction of the lives of men and women whose energy are the sources of the nation's wealth. The economic value of the human life is everywhere being more and more recognized. The proper safeguarding of the health of the employees, the prevention and limitation of industrial or occupational diseases is now one of the most important problems before any industrial community and one which must be solved."

"The necessity for such protection is strikingly emphasized when we consider that the census reports of 1905 show that the average weekly earnings of men employed in all industries in the State of New York are but \$11.70; of women only \$6.54, and of children \$3.64."

The commission will open its session this morning at 10:30 o'clock. Among the speakers will be Police Commissioner Walden, Superintendent of Buildings Miller, Ross Schneiderman, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Dr. Charles T. Graham-Rogers and Peter H. Brady.

THREE WORKMEN DIE IN CRASH

Building Collapses, Burying Men Eating Lunch in Shelter House. One Man Badly Hurt.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10.—The entire corner of the six-story brick business block at the corner of Battery and Hanover streets collapsed and fell into the street today, carrying down with it and burying a number of workmen who were engaged in the reconstruction of the building.

Firemen and policemen, who were called on a fire alarm, took the bodies of three workmen from the ruins. They also took out Samuel Schwartz, who was seriously injured, and he was rushed to the relief station in Haymarket Square.

TO TREAT AS SPIES, CORRESPONDENTS WHO EVADE CENSOR

(Continued from Page 1.)

all claims to the two remaining provinces—Egypt and Tripoli. Assured, therefore, that England and France would place no obstacles in the way of her acquiring Tripoli, Italy determined upon the action she has taken.

"Germany did not initiate it, had no part in it, was not informed until too late, and, therefore, strongly declines to accept responsibility for the present war, and the possible consequence that it may entail to the peace of Europe. Germany is energetically working for the quick restoration of peace."

Although Germany finds that time is not ripe for an offer of mediation to end the war between Turkey and Italy, pending the completion of the Italian occupation of Tripoli, the government is endeavoring further to localize the hostilities and prevent fighting in the Red, Aegean and Adriatic seas.

It is learned in diplomatic circles that Italy probably is willing to indemnify Turkey to the extent of about \$12,000,000, but it is a question whether she is willing to recognize Turkish suzerainty over Tripoli in any form. Popular feeling and a desire to avoid future sources of conflict may have changed the attitude that Italy held before the war began.

NAPLES, Oct. 10.—The captain of a German steamer which has just arrived here from Odessa reports that at Rhodes he saw four Turkish vessels of war with steam up and cleared for action.

ROME, Oct. 10.—A Turkish detachment has been massacred by Arab tribesmen near Tebruz, Tripoli, according to a report received here today.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10.—The Cabinet Council today it was decided to seize all Italian vessels in Turkish waters and all Italian merchandise throughout the empire. It was also decided that all Italian financial, industrial and scholastic institutions must be at once closed.

TRIPOLI, Oct. 10.—It is reported that Turks under the command of Munir Pasha are one and a half days' journey toward Ghariah. They are said to have opened negotiations with the Italians and British. The army appears to be in a pitiable condition from lack of water and provisions. The camel forces that were following the army have returned, regarding the situation as hopeless. The Turkish Governor and many officials were sent away yesterday.

BAD BREAK BY COURT.

James R. Nugent, of 110 13th street, and Patrick Moran, of 113 Verden avenue, Long Island City, have received word that the Court of Appeals has sustained the \$5,000 and \$7,500 Supreme Court verdicts returned in their favor a year ago.

Nugent lost the right of one eye while working for the Deacon Company in the Steinway tunnel, and Moran lost some fingers while working for the O'Rourke Construction Company on the Singer Building foundations.

Special Offer in Upholstery

Special Offer in Upholstery. 5-PIECE PARLOR WITH REUPHOLSTERED. In tapestry, silk, damask, etc. Old prices \$100.00. New price \$65.00. Value \$110.00.

West 14th St. Reupholstering Co.

103 W. 14th St. Just West of 6th Ave. Phone 5245.

Socialist Speakers Wanted

The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers within the next year, and only a hundred are even fairly prepared for the present. We want speakers of all ages, sexes, and professions. We want speakers who are clear, confident, and who can speak in a plain, simple, and direct manner. We want speakers who are willing to travel and who are willing to work for the cause of the people.

Revolution, Jack London, etc. The Art of Lecturing, Lewis. International Socialist Review (one year).



MALICIOUSLY FALSE ARGUMENTS BY TRUST So Declares Government Attorney in Suit Against Coal Ring.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The dissent of the Supreme Court of the United States was ruffled this afternoon when Attorney J. C. McReynolds, for the government, charged that statements made in a brief filed by the Central Railroad of New Jersey were "maliciously false."

MANUFACTURER'S SALE EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME From MAKER TO USER

Advertisement for DANTO'S HATS and CALLAHAN, featuring various hat styles and prices.

Advertisement for A Monster Mass Meeting at KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS TEMPLE, 432 Hopkinson Ave., Wednesday Evening, October 11. Lists speakers including Dr. Charles Furman, Harry Watton, and Fred E. Martin.

Advertisement for The First Chief Justice, discussing the role of Chief Justice John Jay and his family background.

Advertisement for Let Us Get Acquainted! featuring Suits and Overcoatings for \$18.

Advertisement for Jacobs & Harris FASHIONABLE TAILORS, located at 77-79 Fulton St.

DARLING CONTINUES FIGHT ON GUN LAW

Makes Ineffectual Objection to Jurisdiction of Court, and Points Out Menace by Crooks. After a delay of several weeks, the case against Joseph F. Darling, a lawyer of 116 Nassau street, who was arrested under Tim Sullivan's Dangerous Weapon Law for having a pistol in his home, yesterday reached another stage in Special Sessions.

MAYOR BUYS MORE "MURPHIES."

Three Carloads for Indianapolis Make Total of 3,000 Bushels. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 10.—Three more carloads of potatoes were ordered by Mayor Shank today, which will be sold at cost, in a further effort to relieve the pressure of high food prices.

TWO RAILROAD MEN HURT

ALLEN TOWN, Pa., Oct. 10.—While an eastbound express train on the Lackawanna, running fifty miles an hour, was passing Delaware Water Gap station early today, a flange broke from a wheel of the tender. The train tore up the track for half a mile and badly damaged five coaches. Two trainmen were injured.

STEEL TRUST FORGOT GOOD RESOLUTIONS And Cabot, of Boston, Seeks to Refresh Leviathan's Memory.

The Steel Trust has a bad memory. Sometime last spring when it got some severe jolts in the magazine about the way it treats its employes, the Steel Trust passed a resolution to investigate itself and make public its affairs, in part, at least, by October 1. But the Steel Trust has forgotten, except for one of its stockholders, this stockholder is Charles M. Cabot, who is at the Harvard Club. Cabot has been carrying on a campaign among his fellow stockholders, with the idea that the labor policies of the management should be put before them for criticism in the same way that financial policies are made the subject of detailed annual statements.

STOLYPIN VICTIM OF SECRET POLICE

Investigation Shows He Was Killed Following His Demand for Explanation of Missing \$450,000. (By United Press.) ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 10.—That Premier Stolypin was assassinated as a result of his discovery of enormous graft in the secret police department is strongly indicated by the evidence brought out during the investigation of the murder.

FEARING TO LOSE JOB, BOY RISKS HIS LIFE

Passengers on the downtown "L" station at Third avenue and 67th street yesterday saw a boy come up through the structure and jump on the platform. A policeman arrested him. He said he was James Cox, 16 years, of 1821 Second avenue.

COPPER BLOCK FOR EDISON AT LUNCHEON

To receive the unique gift of a solid cubic foot of copper from representative copper producers of the United States, Thomas A. Edison will attend the luncheon to be given at the Hotel Waldorf on the opening of the Electrical Exposition at the New Grand Central Palace.

JAILS MOTION PICTURE MAN

The first operator of a moving picture theater to receive a jail sentence for violation of the ordinances governing the operation of the houses, was sent to prison for twenty days yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, Justice Moss presiding, with Justices Euel and Foraker as associates. The victim was Moses Housatonic, who operated a motion picture house at Houston and Pitt streets. He was convicted of admitting minors to his place without the proper guardianship.

Advertisement for FRANK'S Department Store, located at N. E. COR. 63D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y.

BLAME IT ALL ON THOSE HOT CELLARS

Mayor Gaynor told a delegation from the Producers and Consumers' National League, which called on him under the leadership of Meyer Schoenfeld, the league's organizer, yesterday, that hot air, not the political campaign, was the real super-heated article, is responsible to some extent for the high cost of living. The league had come in to talk to the Mayor about cutting down living expenses by eliminating the middleman. The Mayor said, in part: "For the farmer to do what the middleman now does would require that he be paid in some way. He would not do it for nothing. He will add it to the cost of his goods. I am entirely in sympathy with establishing more markets. You would then be able to go and see what you want and would get it somewhat cheaper, but not so much cheaper as some people seem to think. I have looked that all over in Paris and in Europe and here. Every store is a market for that matter."

HARD TO DOPE OUT WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

Many baseball experts are sizing up the Giants and Athletics with conflicting opinions. Partisan feeling is playing an important part in the work of the prophets. Conservative judges say the teams are evenly matched, and that the result of the series will depend largely upon baseball luck. Arthur Irwin, the Highlanders' scout, always a close student of baseball form, said yesterday: "It's a toss up. In my opinion the team that can show the most effective pitching will win. Another important point is the execution of the hit and run system. Whichever team can play this game the better will come near carrying off the honors. To score runs with such methods a team must be able to outguess the opposing battery. To stop the hit and run game a pitcher must work with his catcher so that the batsman cannot hit good balls when he gets the sign from the base runner, while the latter, as a result, must run chances of being thrown out."

U. S. JUDGE DIES

George B. Adams Expires After Two Years' Sickness. Judge George B. Adams, of the Federal District Court here, died at midnight yesterday at Hague, Lake George, N. Y. He had been ailing for two years. He was appointed December 17, 1901.

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UP TO DATE CLOTHIER

B. PFEFFERKORN 427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Advertisement for Santal Capsules, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS.

SPORTS ATHLETICS BEAT STARS DODGERS DOWN GIANTS

Champions Troupe Combination Outfit at Washington by Score of 3 to 2 Runs. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Athletics won the second game of the series from the All-Stars here today, 3 to 2, by putting the winning run over the plate in the ninth inning. Connie Mack used three pitchers—Coombs, Mack and Bender—and each allowed the stars one hit. This trio will probably be used during the world's series with the Giants.

Table showing Athletics vs All-Stars statistics: AB, R, H, O, A, E. Athletics: 31, 2, 3, 24, 15, 3. All-Stars: 31, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0.

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AVIATOR OVINGTON FAILS TO GET AWAY

Followers of the coast-to-coast flight of Earl L. Ovington, who gathered at Nassau Boulevard, L. I., yesterday to watch the start of his trip, spent the day in witnessing a series of three false starts and considerable mechanical adjustments that didn't adjust.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Table showing National League standing: Won, Lost, P.C. New York: 99, 32, .656. Chicago: 92, 61, .601.

HYMAN FEUERSTEIN IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS

Special reduction to call readers. Goods delivered to any part of the town. 1361 FIFTH AVE., CITY. Bet. 113th and 114th Sts.

Advertisement for S. SACHAROFF LIQUOR DEALER, 94 Graham Avenue, cor. Seigel Street, BROOKLYN.

RODGERS DARES DEATH

Coast to Coast Aviator Braves Perilous Airpockets With Immunity. SIMPSON, Mo., Oct. 10.—Calbraith P. Rodgers, coast to coast aviator, after daring death at a speed of a mile a minute, dodging in and out of perilous airpockets, voyaged from an altitude of 600 feet to earth, three miles from this town, this afternoon; He made his landing place at exactly 1 o'clock. Rodgers is now 154 miles from Kansas City.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY

National League. Brooklyn at New York. BARBER CLEANLINES AND PROMPT SERVICE. 612 1/2 Broadway, between 11th and 12th Sts., N. Y. City.

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Advertisement for Workingmen, Do Your Duty, featuring Union Label products.

COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS

Advertisement for SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS, 50 Third Avenue, Near 10th Street, New York.

WOULD BANISH SWEET SMILING MANICURIST

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Declaring manicure girls to be "graters, obtaining money under false pretenses," E. B. Martin, a Washington business man, today urged the district authorities to require such young women to pass examinations to prove that they "know at least as much about polishing nails as smiling at customers."

FIRST AUTO RIDE WAS LAST

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Oct. 10.—Mrs. Margaret Wilson, 43, of Wellsville, Ohio, was killed, and four others were injured early today when the steering gear on an automobile in which they were riding, broke, and the machine turned turtle in a ditch. It was Mrs. Wilson's first automobile ride.

Advertisement for BEN. MAGEN & BROS. BIG DEPARTMENT STORE, 476 Grand St., Near Willett St., N. Y.

Advertisement for UNION LABEL, featuring various products and the slogan "Bread bearing this label is Union Made."

Advertisement for S. SACHAROFF LIQUOR DEALER, 94 Graham Avenue, cor. Seigel Street, BROOKLYN.

Advertisement for HYMAN FEUERSTEIN, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS.

Advertisement for UNION LABEL BEER, featuring the Union Label logo and slogan.

Advertisement for Workingmen, Do Your Duty, featuring Union Label products.

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings.

- Branch 1—38th street and Broadway. J. Lutheringer, Charles Solom...

NOON.

Branch 1—Front of Franklin Station, Junction of Park row and Nassau street, J. C. Row.

OTHER MEETINGS.

- City Executive Committee—239 5th street.

BROOKLYN.

Open Air Meetings.

- 1st and 2d A. D.—Washington and Johnson streets. J. A. Weil and J. A. Behringer.

NOON.

Harrison avenue and Middleton street, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon and E. J. Riley.

OTHER MEETINGS.

- 18th A. D.—187 Montrose avenue.

Matriculation Meeting Tonight.

Branch 2 of the 22d A. D. will hold a big mass meeting this evening in the Knights of Pythias Temple, 452 Hopkinson avenue.

sembly; B. Vlodock, Dr. Charles Furman, Harry Watson, candidate of District Attorney; Fred E. Martin, candidate for Alderman in the 65th Aldermanic District, and others.

21st A. D., Notice: All members should call at headquarters, 481 Broadway, to distribute handbills announcing the ratification meeting on Friday, October 13, at 8 p.m., at Liederkreis Hall, Manhattan avenue, corner Meserole street.

To Open Lecture Season. The People's Forum of Brooklyn will open its lecture season on Sunday, October 15, at 3:15 p.m., with August Claessens as the lecturer, his subject being "Woman and Low Wages."

This lecture consists of an analysis of the problem of women displacing men in industry and commerce, the speaker first showing the causes that today drive women to work, and why they receive less wages for the same work as men, and the tremendous effect this has in lowering the standard of living for all the workers.

He next deals with the effects of competition among the workers, showing the recklessness of exploitation that women are subjected to, the terrible toll of physical wreckage, and the inevitable consequences of low wages, viz.: prostitution. In his concluding remarks the speaker flays capitalism ferociously, showing that by robbing womanhood of health and energy, capitalism also robs the future of the race, through the child in the womb.

The main lecture center of the People's Forum, formerly located at Hart's Hall, will this season be in the Labor Lyceum, having been compelled to move to provide larger seating capacity.

Admission will be free, and as usual, questions and discussion will be permitted.

QUEENS.

Organizer Karl Holbmeier announces that all fair-minded inhabitants of Maspeth and Elmhurst are urged to attend the meeting to be held tonight at Koensig's Cafe, Grand street, near Hemsden place, Maspeth. The object of this meeting is in giving a sound and comprehensive lesson to our Democratic voters, and to present to our friends and sympathizers our local platform which is so full of life-interest to all wage-earners. English and German speakers have been secured. Members of

the branch are earnestly requested to attend. Meeting starts at 8:15 p.m. Ridgewood.

There will be open air meetings tonight as follows: Corner Ralph street and Cypress avenue. Speakers: John V. Storck, William Burke, H. Roth.

Branch Astoria will hold its regular monthly meeting tonight at Klentk's Hall. After the branch meeting is over the Campaign Committee will hold a short session to transact some important business.

Local Hudson County has received 300 Appeal subscription cards, which will be on sale with the Appeal agent and organizer, and Comrades are urged to get their supply from headquarters, 256-258 Central avenue, in order to reimburse the local, as it needs the money for the campaign.

JERSEY CITY.

The 2d and 7th Ward Branch meets tonight at headquarters, 124 Market street. All members having candidates' petitions will please bring them along. The matter of ward organization, a ward club, and other important matters will come up.

NEWARK.

The 2d and 7th Ward Branch meets tonight at headquarters, 124 Market street. All members having candidates' petitions will please bring them along. The matter of ward organization, a ward club, and other important matters will come up.

UNION HILL, N. J.

Open air meeting, Broadway and 4th street. Speaker, James M. Reilly.

BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

All Comrades having outstanding petition blanks for the nomination of county candidates are notified to return same to Secretary William G. Lightbourne, R. F. D. No. 1, Hackensack, N. J., not later than October 15, as a few names are still needed.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

The First Ward Branch meets tonight at 51 Montgomery street.

PATERSON, N. J.

Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon will speak on the corner of Main and Bank streets this evening at 8 o'clock, on the corner of Graham avenue and Keen street on Friday evening, and J. T. Vaughan will speak on the corner of Main and Bank streets Saturday evening.

PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.

The following are the minutes in

part of the meeting of Local Passaic County on October 5: J. Glig, from Branch 7, Paterson, and P. Heuck, from Branch Haledon, were seated as new delegates. Fifteen delegates answered roll call. Eleven applicants for membership were admitted as follows: Branch 3, Paterson, 7; Branch 2, Paterson, 3; Branch 5, Paterson, 1. Entertainment Committee reported progress. Sunday School Committee reported small change of having the Sunday school this year. The organizer was authorized to call a meeting of the Sunday School Committee. Organizer reported cash on hand \$7.41. Report received and request for \$25 granted. Financial secretary reported receipts, \$12; expenses, \$110.05.

Treasurer reported cash on hand, \$82.06. Fifteen dollars was granted to the 3d Ward of Paterson for the campaign in that ward.

It was decided that if the literature on hand was not distributed within one week that \$2 a day be paid to a man to distribute it. It was decided that Comrade Hassel, in conjunction with Mace Van Dyk and the organizer, try to organize a Holland branch in Paterson.

L. GORDON DEMAREST, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meetings.

2d and Cumberland streets, H. Mason and H. E. Close.

HAVERHILL, MASS.

The Central Socialist Club admitted one new member at its last meeting. It also appointed a State Campaign Committee of five to conduct the Socialist campaign for 1911. This committee will recommend to the club meeting tonight (Wednesday) to have Patrick Quinlan speak on Washington square at noon on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 19, 20 and 21, and in Socialist Hall in the evening on the same dates. It has also secured the City Hall for Monday, October 23, for James F. Carey, who will speak on that night, and also on Washington square Monday noon, October 24.

The question of adopting or rejecting the Lyceum course of lectures will also come up for final action at the meeting tomorrow night, and every member is expected to be present. This Lyceum course is a course of five lectures on different phases of Socialist philosophy, and will be delivered by the best speakers in the movement. There are five circuits throughout the United States, and the eastern circuit takes in Haverhill.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

The local Socialists of this city are waging a hot campaign, and expect to roll up a surprising vote on election day. The climax of the agitation will be reached on the 2d, 3d and 4th of November, when Robert Rivers La Monte, the well known lecturer, now touring the country as national organizer, will deliver a series of talks here that will, no doubt, be prolific in making votes and men for Socialism.

TO EXCHANGE LITERATURE.

Comrade Frank Furtsman, 5 Key street, Cambridge Road, London, writes to The Call that he and several other London Comrades will be willing to exchange papers, pamphlets and books on Socialism, and would also like to correspond on Socialist affairs with American Comrades.

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

Tickets for the course of five lectures are \$1. and 25c for a single lecture. The holder of a "Course" ticket is also entitled to any Socialist book or paper to the value of \$1, in addition to admission to all five lectures. The holder of a ticket for single lecture is entitled to any 25c Socialist book or a subscription to any 25c Socialist paper published, in addition to admission to the lecture.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

Recording Secretary Charles H. Crane reports that the regular weekly meeting of Socialist party Branch No. 1 was called to order in Maher's Hall by Organizer Calvin Snyder. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved. Four new members admitted, namely, Harry Brouse, George D. Wiest, Charles Miller, and Charles Honicker. The organizer reported the James H. Maurer meeting of October 1 a success. Two New York Call subscription cards were sold.

John R. McKeeven, State organizer of the Socialist party, will speak in the Fraternity Theater on Sunday, October 22 at 3 p.m. on "Socialism and War." Admission 10 cents.

Things look favorable to carrying Northumberland County for Socialism. A. S. Swartz and Elwood D. Fulton, Socialist candidates for Judge, Webster Shipman, candidate for district attorney; Jerry M. Christ, candidate for treasurer; Jacob W. Renn, for sheriff; and Charles H. Crane, for auditor, will tour the county from now until election, speaking and agitating.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY

- BRANCH NO. 1, 3rd Street, Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening at 8:00 Bunsel street, Brooklyn.

STATE COMMITTEE REPORTS GOOD WORK

Activity Increasing Everywhere—Campaign Promises Many Victories.

At the meeting of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist party of New York, held on the 3d inst., H. L. Slobodin acted as chairman. The following members were present: Slobodin, Heidemann, Wall, Pauly, Hopkins, Fraser and Secretary Solomon. Absent: Low, Burke, Feuerstein and Bennett.

Among the most important communications read and acted upon at the meeting were: From the Finnish branches of Greater New York, recommending that in order to provide for adequate discussion of matters which may come up at the next State convention, it should be decided that all resolutions and recommendations to come up for action at the State convention be submitted in writing to the secretary and be published in the press, also translated into the foreign papers; only such resolutions to come before the State convention which have been made public at least two months prior to the date of the holding of the State convention. It was decided to approve that part of the recommendation providing for the publication of the resolutions in the press, and their translation into foreign languages.

A letter was received from the national secretary, asking for dates for the national lecture Bureau, and that a list of locals in a position to accept letters on the Lyceum Lecture Circuit be supplied. It was decided to comply with the request.

Requests for lists of local secretaries were received from the Los Angeles Campaign Committee and the Socialist party of St. Louis, the former desiring to communicate with the locals in the matter of its municipal campaign, the latter aiming to enlist the co-operation of the locals in a proposed national referendum concerning the trouble between St. Louis and the State Committee of Missouri. It was decided to grant both requests, except that only the names of the principal locals be supplied to St. Louis.

Applications for members-at-large were received; one of them received favorable action, while the other one, being that of a soldier, was referred to the local.

A letter was received from Local Waterbury, stating that the local had decided to withdraw from the Tri-county District Conference. On motion it was decided that it is the opinion of the State Executive Committee that inasmuch as the composition of the conference was determined by the State Committee and State convention, the locals must remain in the conference.

A letter was received from the Tri-county District Conference, request-

ing that Local Schenectady be reinstated in the district conference, the local or the district as such, never having sanctioned the elimination of Schenectady from said district conference. On motion it was decided to grant the request.

Local Queens submitted a complete list of candidates nominated for the coming municipal elections, and asked for the necessary permission to nominate on the ticket a Comrade who has been in the party less than one year. The request was granted.

Local Albany reported that after an interview with the Mayor they were assured of no further interference by the local police with their open air meetings.

Hudson Falls reported having hired permanent headquarters, also that the Duffy meeting was successful, several new members having joined the local since.

Batavia and Amsterdam reported the nomination of local tickets, this being the first time that local tickets have been placed in the field by the party in those places.

Buffalo reported about arrangements for a McNamara protest meeting, a Debs meeting, and several meetings for Callery, Carrie Allen, Wanhope, and LaMonte. Also that John Trumbka was expelled from the party after having been found guilty of soliciting a strike of the carpenters on the plant of Montgomery Bros., Planning Mill of Buffalo.

Locals Endicott, Harrison, Binghamton, Geneva, Johnstown, Gloversville, Niagara Falls, Long Eddy, Shavertown, Walton, Horton, Oneida, Poughkeepsie, Utica, Watertown, Yonkers, and Glens Falls report having nominated full tickets and will carry on a vigorous campaign, all expecting large increases in their vote.

Schenectady sent very encouraging reports on the progress of its campaign. Meetings are being held every evening, also noonday meetings. The Comrades and sympathizers responding very liberally with contributions for the campaign fund. The collections at the three meetings held there by Comrade Callery netted about \$60. The city is being flooded with literature, and the agitation carried on by the Comrades has been such as to make the local politicians rather gloomy as to the outcome of the election.

The locals in Cattaraugus County reported about their county convention, at which a county ticket was nominated, and steps were taken to bring about the organization of a county committee so that the locals in the county may be brought in closer touch with each other.

Niagara Falls reports that over 1,300 tickets were already sold for the Debs meeting, and that they expect to make this the biggest political meeting ever held there. Meetings for Debs are also being arranged by Locals Jamestown, Gloversville, Corning, Buffalo, and Watertown.

ville Centre, be changed to Local Rockville Centre.

An appeal was filed by Julius Gerber, of Local Kings County, against the action of his local in the matter of charges brought against him. On motion it was decided that Local Kings County be asked to submit to the State Executive Committee the minutes and all other papers in connection with this case, and that both Comrade Gerber, as well as a representative of Kings County, be requested to attend the meeting of the State Executive Committee when this appeal will be considered.

A number of other communications were read from locals throughout the State containing encouraging reports on the work done by speakers, and distribution of literature, all reflecting unusual activities all over the State, and promising substantial increases, not only in our vote, but reporting improved conditions of the locals, old as well as the ones recently organized.

The State secretary reported on the speaking tours made by Comrades Elliot, White, Curtis, Duffy, Callery, and Mrs. Allen; the reports show that our meetings have been well attended and that wherever possible new locals were formed in all the unorganized places visited by the speakers. In order to meet the growing demand for speakers, the tours of Comrades Curtis and Duffy were extended to cover the rest of the campaign.

In addition a short speaking tour was arranged for Comrade Joshua Wanhope, who will speak in the following places: Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Auburn, Buffalo, Rochester, and Watertown.

Comrade Duffy will be assigned to Suffolk and Nassau counties for about ten days so that in this manner every part of the State will be covered as fully as the limited means of the committee permit.

Comrade Curtis will close up his tour about October 28, and arrangements will be made to place him in Schenectady for about one week during the closing days of the campaign.

A short tour was also arranged for Comrade Battistoni, the editor of the Italian party weekly, La Fiaccola, who will speak in Schenectady, Albany, Rome, Syracuse and Auburn. A short tour is also in contemplation for a Polish speaker.

Comrades LaMonte, Callery and Carrie Allen will remain in the field to the end of the month, making altogether about eight speakers to work in the State during the month of October.

The locals in the State have availed themselves of the special propaganda leaflet published by The Call to the extent that about 165,000 were ordered by New York State locals. In addition, the locals are circulating local literature, so that there will hardly be any need for further literature before the close of the campaign.

in Gloversville to meet in Gloversville on Sunday, October 8, and a report will be made at the next meeting of the State Executive Committee.

The results of Referendum "C" were also announced, showing that altogether about 2,500 votes were cast, a decided improvement over the showing made on similar referendums in the past.

Owing to pressure of campaign work a complete report for the month of September was not ready. The secretary, however, reported that the sale of due stamps is constantly improving, during the month of September 7,140 due stamps having been sold.

Comrade Slobodin, in behalf of the committee appointed to examine the different amendments to the State constitution to be submitted to the voters to be voted upon at the next election, submitted the following report, which was ordered embodied in the minutes and published in the press:

Amendment No. 1—Provides for the increase of the salary of State Senators from \$1,500 to \$2,500, and of Assemblymen from \$1,500 to \$2,000. The committee recommends to vote "yes." Reasons: The Socialist party should at all times emphasize the importance of the legislative branch of government; also the increased cost of living.

Amendment No. 2—Provides for taking from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the power of designating appeal terms by said court. The Socialists should ignore this amendment, the entire subject being trifling and should not be dignified by constitutional provision.

Amendment No. 3—Provides for the increase of the number of county judges from two to four. The Socialists should vote "No." The object of the amendment is evidently to cut down the work of the present judges by half. The judges have shown uniform and strenuous opposition to the reduction of the hours of labor of the working class. By voting "No" the voters will register a vote of protest.

Amendment No. 4—Provides for increasing the powers of the municipality to take private property for public use. Workingmen should vote "Yes."

Amendment No. 5—Provides for the increase of the salary of the Governor from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Workingmen should vote "No"; \$10,000 being enough for any servant of the people to live on.

Amendment No. 6—Provides for extending the prohibition for disposing of canals. Workingmen should vote "Yes."

THE WEEKLY PLEDGE FUND

For week ended October 7, 1911.

- Frederick T. Harris, New York \$4.00

GEORGE EHLENBERGER

FEDERAL DIRECTOR AND EXHIBITOR, 205 WYCKOFF AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—Export, ready in Germany. Patent office, will aid inventors to patent their ideas for small fee. ENGINEER, 919 Triboulet building.

- N. J. ... 1.00

LECTURE ON WOMAN'S WORK.

"Woman's Movement in the West" is the title of a lecture to be delivered tomorrow evening, beginning at 8:15 o'clock, at the Rand School of Social Science, by Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis, national organizer and member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party. Admission to the lecture will be free.

SOCIALISTS NAME TICKET.

- BOLIVAR, N. Y., Oct. 10.—The Socialists at the county convention at Belmont today nominated Roy Clark, of that village, for member of Assembly, and Floyd A. Loop, of Bolivar, for County Clerk.

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, 10c per line; 2 insertions, 18c per line; 7 insertions, 85c per line. Seven words to a line.

All authorized advertising agencies and any Western Union Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund

- 6. MORRISANIA—Sec. C. D. ... 408 E. 14th St., New York City.

UNION AND SOCIETY 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 Market, secretary, 211 Schaeffer street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brotherhood of Machinists

quarters: 31 Park Row, New York. MANHATTAN LODGE, No. 7, Thursday, 1st Floor, Temple, 245-247 E. 8th St., New York.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS, LOCAL NO. 390.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 107 W. 41st St., Free employment bureau, Hours: 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Body meets every fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 100.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 100, meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday at Business National Hall, 73d St.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' UNION, OF BROOKLYN, MEETS EVERY 2ND AND 4TH FRIDAY EVENINGS IN THE MONTH AT 148 1/2 ST. MARKS AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

SOCIALIST PARTY, NEW YORK COUNTY, HEADQUARTERS, 220 5th Ave., Manhattan, Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., 104 1/2 St. Employment office at 243-245 East 84th St.

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# The Call



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 Beekman.

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For One Year	\$2.00	\$1.50	\$1.50
For Six Months	1.00	0.75	0.75
For Three Months	0.50	0.35	0.35
For One Month	0.15	0.10	0.10

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. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11. NO. 281.

## THE PIONEERS

It is more than doubtful whether Abram I. Elkus, counsel of the New York State Factory Investigating Commission, really understood the full significance of some of the statements he made in his speech opening the proceedings of the committee. If he did understand, then he must present in full that point of view which is known as Socialism. If he does not understand, then what he says will be as the wilderness of words in which other investigations, inquiries and researches have been hopelessly lost. The way to real truth is the straightest of all. But it is the one beset with the most seeming difficulties:

Mr. Elkus began in the following encouraging way:

For many years it was believed that a sharp line of demarcation separated preventable from unpreventable accidents in industry. But it is being discovered from year to year that the number of unpreventable accidents is growing smaller and smaller and the number of preventable accidents larger.

Occupational diseases, poisoning and industrial consumption have practically been permitted to go unchecked, resulting in the untimely death of thousands and the consequent loss not only to the families of the unfortunate workers, but ultimately to the entire community.

There is nothing there to which a human being, not intent on profits, even though it meant murder, could object.

But toward the end Mr. Elkus rather flatted out. What he wants is more "inspection." Inspection is good—only who is to do it? Hitherto it has been done by the capitalist class, with the result that the killed and maimed list in America is the largest of any of the industrial countries of the world.

It might happen that we, the workers, could persuade the capitalists to turn over to us this important function. It is possible, but it is no way probable. As we happen to have that idea in our mind, why might we not advance a step farther and ask that the industries themselves be turned over to us? It is almost unthinkable. Yet it is the absolute basis of future action.

While production for profit continues people will be murdered. That is one of the circumstances that cannot be separated from the accepted methods. But to the Socialist murder is murder, as Mr. Roosevelt very truly said. Yet we have not heard his raucous, reverberating voice lifted up against this kind of murder. No, indeed. He and his class are the gainers by it, and, consequently, this kind of murder is one which they consider with the utmost complacency.

But if a half a dozen armed men went out and fought against invaders, and if two were wounded and one was killed, then Mr. Roosevelt and his class would laud them to the high heavens as patriots. And such they would be. They would be more, for they would be patriots, defenders of their country, resisters of invaders, great pioneers in opening up a better land.

Such were the poor, unnamed women of the Asch Building tragedy. They were pioneers, suffering untold agony, but still opening the way to a better civilization. And we might as well recognize it, we who call ourselves Socialists, we must lead the fight. Otherwise there will be nothing but the forgetting of this terrible affair. Mr. Elkus has been eloquent. Yet he has forgotten everything of real importance. He has been pathetic. Yet he has not mentioned that the pathos of this is a class, not an individual affair. He has been insistent, yet he has glided over the one important fact, and that is that the people who suffered in this disaster are sisters and brothers of the people who may be called upon to suffer in other manufacturing establishments.

Don't allow the real facts to be obscured. Don't allow any eloquence to prevent real action. It is the Socialist party and none other that can do anything effective in this case, and the chance has come now to do it.

## THE MATTER OF JUST SUFFRAGE

Here in the East we have been quite stimulated, or almost excited, over the proposition of erecting a \$500,000 monument to those heroic women who were nurses, workers, self-sacrificing human beings, during the Civil War. New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are especially proud of what their women did during that momentous period, and gratefully prepare to recognize the sacrifices of half a century ago. But not one of them permits women to vote on the same basis as they permit men.

California has been doing something quite different. It has been voting on the proposition to extend to women those privileges of the franchise enjoyed, ignored, abused, or utilized as a medium of exchange, barter or sale, which all male citizens, intelligent or unintelligent, honest or dishonest (unless felons), may have if they wish.

And California, in submitting this question, whether or not it is carried, is far in advance of those States which are going to raise a monument to the splendid work of women, most of whom are now dead. In fact, this proposition to build such a shaft is an insult to all our women while we keep them in the same class as paupers, lunatics, felons and non-naturalized residents. But it is what we are doing, we in the prosperous East, where comfort has been best supported by women.

Possibly the greatest stain on the history of these States is that they have steadfastly refused women any recognition at the ballot box. Yet from the founding of Plymouth and New Amsterdam, from the time of the Quaker settlements in New Jersey and New England, and on through the settlement of the Middle West, women have had an equal share in the actual work. They went into the wilderness and helped make the settlements.

In this morning's papers the result in California will be known, but whatever it is, there is still ahead of the "male citizens" of this section of the country a great and important task. It is simply this: That they must really fight for just suffrage, not for the conferring on women of the privilege of the ballot as a thing the men have a right to give, but as a thing the women have a right to take.

On that great monument in Washington there may be inscribed many names of brave, great women.

At the same time will there be inscribed on that or any other monument the names of the women who made our farms great? Who made great the cotton and woolen towns of New England? Who made great the shoe manufacturing centers? Who made great the clothing industry? Who stood at the pit's mouth when the dead and mangled were brought to the surface, and who supported the children afterwards? Will the names of any of these be inscribed? No.

The new monument is for many women of a past generation, good, great, heroic women, the mothers of those who went into the factories and made this section of the country prosperous and rich. It is for the mothers of the women who are now making the country still richer. Yet we, the men of this country, we the men even of the Socialist party, scarcely ever raise our voices in protest against the horrible wrongs done to our women, also to those women we call our Comrades.

As this is written it is too early to forecast the result in California.

It is time, however, to demand of every Socialist speaker, of every Socialist writer, that he or she work for the just suffrage, the suffrage that knows no inequality of sex. It is a thing that has been too long neglected, and, if we will, if we work, if we really mean what our platform says, the coming Presidential elec-



## AT THE COUNTY FAIR.

Editor of The Call: A correspondent recently writing to The Call spoke of some one who took advantage of a county fair to circulate propaganda literature for Socialism.

I wish here to tell my own effort in the same line. The McNamara's were kidnapped April 22, and on May 1, "Revolutionary Labor Day," I had some floats for my wagon, which read: "Workers of America, to the rescue of the McNamara's, or forever acknowledge yourselves the slaves of the capitalist thugs, who enslave you through the usurpations of the judiciary."

I distributed about a thousand pieces of Socialist literature. Memorial Day I followed the parade with the same float, but did not circulate literature.

September 4 was Labor Day. A State fair was held in Nashua, with the attraction of several flying machines, also the usual fair attractions, which drew a crowd estimated at 100,000. I was at the fair with my float and 700 Rescued Edition, No. 2, of the Appeal to Reason, which were received very well.

September 22 I advertised a McNamara protest meeting by means of the float, and at the same time I distributed 1,000 of Gordon Nye's "The Pool Vote."

The meeting was addressed by John B. Burke, who seems proud that he is both a Catholic and a Socialist.

I am sending you a picture of the above float under separate cover.

C. E. DOYING.

Nashua, N. H.

## OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Editor of The Call:

I presume it is our lack of experience that makes many, many Socialists in this country so ignorant of normal methods of procedure of legislative work. They cannot understand that one may be in favor of a legislative proposal and yet criticize its details. To them all laws and bills are simply of two kinds: Absolutely good ones (those that come from Socialist quarters), and absolutely bad ones (all other). The first must be enthusiastically supported without any effort at criticism, the last abused and rejected. That is all, and it is very simple and easy.

Only on such such theory can be explained the impatience displayed by many warm and well meaning supporters of Berger at the criticism of one or two provisions in the old age pension bill. To criticize the citizenship provision does not mean to fight against old age pensions, as Dean Swift assumes, unless, it be a case of Swiftian humor. I dare say there is not another person in the whole party who is such an ardent supporter of old age pensions or the whole policy of social insurance as is the writer of these lines. More than eight years ago he began to agitate in favor of such a policy for the Socialist party, at the time when the leaders of the movement showed not the slightest interest in the subject.

Nor is he against the plan of Berger, as a whole, and he intends to write and speak in its favor. But while it is true that the bill, if enacted into law, could subsequently be amended, it is still more true that the best time for consideration of the details of a bill is before it has been en-

acted. Or does Dean Swift think that the chance of Berger's bill for success in the coming session of Congress may be jeopardized by this criticism?

In every orderly legislative assembly such careful consideration precedes action on a bill, and in each orderly political organization an open and thorough discussion precedes its consideration in the assembly. Why then so many objections to a careful consideration of Berger's plan?

The old age pension bill is at present in its infancy. Only the first step has been made, by the introduction of the bill. It might surprise Dean Swift to know that nearly 30,000 bills are introduced in Congress each session. It was not a plan elaborated by the combined wisdom of the party, but Comrade Berger's individual act—an admirable act. Its object evidently was to cause wide discussion. That it has accomplished. The same benevolent federal government which has printed the text of the bill without any expense either to Comrade Berger or to the Socialist party's treasury will reprint it again.

In fact, will print it as often as Representative Berger desires to reintroduce it. It is but very seldom that a bill becomes a law in its original form. It is not too much to assume that the combined wisdom in the Socialist party might make some improvements in Berger's bill. To suggest such amendment and chances does not mean to be against old age pensions, or against Berger, or his plan. There is absolutely no opportunity for any display of heat. What is wanted is only good light.

I. M. RUBINOW.

New York, N. Y.

## CO-OPERATIVE LITERARY EFFORT.

Editor of The Call:

Present indications are that the Socialist Literary Syndicate has failed. The syndicate may be dead, but the principle it involved will live. This principle ought long ago to have been adopted by the Socialist press.

What is this principle? It is the system of getting the greatest possible returns for the least expenditure of time and energy. The way the syndicate expected to do this was to get together the best possible Socialist talent, have this talent specialize and their products sent to many papers instead of to one or two, thus making the benefit an all-round one. The editor of The Call practically stood out for a closer union between the different Socialist and labor publications when he pointed out the loss incurred upon the Socialist movement by their neglect in not printing the Gordon Nye cartoons and appended editorials.

All who have surveyed the situation in the least must admit the necessity for co-operative effort in the management of our newspapers and periodicals so as to insure a wider circulation and thereby a more far-reaching effect. The effect of the best article is kept in a lukewarm state because of its limited number of readers.

It seems sheer waste of energy to urge upon Socialists the necessity for co-operation, but there are times when it appears they have almost forgotten this fact. My object, however, is rather to urge immediate action than to give long and wearying expositions of the need of co-operation, since we are all agreed upon the latter point. Fraternally yours,

LOUIS WETZ.

New York City.

## ECHOES

By JOHN J. METTRICK ("MAC").

Not such a great while ago, and still fresh in the memory of many of us of the present day, is the prophecy, prediction, or political observation of that one successful maker of Presidents—Mark Hanna—that the great bulwark of the present order in America, the great dam against which the onrush of Socialism could not prevail, was the future alliance of the Republican party and the Catholic Church.

Mark would have no doubt scorned the title of seer, but in the course of events the fulfillment of his keen observations is fast shaping themselves to the form of such an alliance, and to the observer of things mundane, is but a short remove from a working agreement, the conservation of which will do much toward clearing the field for a clear cut contest, that can have but one ending, the defeat of the allies.

Last June, during the civic demonstration in honor of his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, there journeyed down to Baltimore to pay homage with the rest, that noble triumvirate of present day statesmen, President Taft, Elihu Root, and the great African explorer, Roosevelt—how they glowed and declaimed, and if we are to judge from the press reports, one would be tempted to say, stammered.

The President warmed and scintillated on the spotless ermine of the judiciary, the inviolability of the courts, obedience to the law, sacredness of the Constitution, and the danger of mob rule; Root, he broke a lance for the captains of industry, finance and the church, and no doubt would have ventured into the realms of art had it not been for that unfortunate episode of the Day portrait; and Theodore, well, no guess that ever spouted ever had anything on him.

Of course, his eminence came back with the usual eulogy of all things American, and in the fullness of his oratory bemoaned the present unrest, the desire for things material and the disposition of the people to distrust their divinely chosen leaders, ending with the recommendation that the people rest soundly on their pillows, advice that we would gladly avail ourselves of but for the necessity of first acquiring these very essential adjuncts, which a goodly number of us find ourselves short-sighted in so very often.

Since that bright June day many things have come to pass, many gems of wisdom have filtered through to us from the participants in the Baltimore

(etc.) from every State in the Union come the echoes of some great truth uttered by the triumvirate—Stand pat, Stand pat, the courts, the judiciary, and the Constitution—as to the initiative and referendum, the recall, popular election of Senators, all have been set by the ears by these peerless statesmen as vicious legislation, the work of seditious and dangerous agitators, the advocates of mob rule.

Some few years back there was, you will remember, an illustrated song that went the round of the picture houses, and depicted a homeless patriot on a bench at night in one of the New York parks, homeless but happy, the song told us, for the wanderer had for a roommate on that occasion—Washington—or, rather, his statue—remember the refrain? What is good enough for Washington, is good enough for me! sounds a trifle like snap judgment, don't you think?

Presumably there's a large strain of the patriotism in most of us, but to fall for that sort of bunk-ery, and keep on the free side of the bug box, seems a libel on our alienists, and an injustice to the legally adjudged loon, but that we do is painfully evident all the while, how much longer we shall continue to, being largely a matter of speculation.

But hark you, again an echo, and again from Baltimore, his eminence raises his voice once more, this time in defense of the courts, the judiciary, and the Constitution. "No one should be a drone in the social hive," this, my good people, is the utterance of a great man, and the press with great gusto and acclamation gave it the widest circulation—yesterday, the day before, and for many days, the humble soap-boxer has said the same thing, and they accused him of heresy, as a preacher of a dangerous doctrine, a breeder of discontent.

But to return to his eminence, "the election of Senators by the vote of the people involves the destruction of a strong bulwark against dangerous popular encroachments"; and on the initiative he had this to say, "to give the masses the right of annulling the acts of the Legislature is to substitute mob law for established law," and on the recall this choice bit, "to recall a judge because his decisions do not meet with popular approval, is an insult to the dignity, the independence and the self-respect of our judiciary."

Now frankly, doesn't all this seem like meeting an old friend? Isn't there a most delightful tang of the

tions will see many States free from the stigma of excluding women from their place at the ballot box.

It is up to the Socialists to put an end to this idea that those who cannot vote are minors, non-citizens, imbeciles, felons and WOMEN.

## THE PASSING OF THE CORSAIRS

And we spied a Moorish pirate, a looking for his fee,  
Cruising down along the coast of the High Barbaree."  
—Old Sea Song.

It is not so much more than a century or so ago that the chief peril of the European Mediterranean trading vessel lay, not in the rocks and shoals of the great inland sea or the deadly "white squall" of the Levant, but in the fact that from the entire coast of the Barbary States on its southern borders innumerable fleets of Moorish and Arab sea rovers swept those waters in all directions in quest of the so-called "peaceful trader" engaged in "legitimate" commerce.

The Sallee rover, Algerine corsair and Tripolitan galley were the masters of the sea in those days, "gentlemen adventurers" of the Mediterranean, as their Christian rivals were in the West Indies a century before.

And woe to the traders that fell into the hands of these fierce "infidels." Their freights enriched the cities of the coast, their ships served to augment the corsair squadrons and their crews and passengers, if not ransomed, dragged out short and miserable lives working as beasts of burden on the fortifications of Tangier, Algiers and Tripoli.

So widespread and successful were their depredations, and so ferociously did they defend themselves when attacked, that every European nation strove to come to an understanding with them, and they exacted tribute from all whose ships frequented those waters. Even England, the mistress of the sea, found it more advantageous to make terms with them than to fight, and history has it that she used their services with not a little success in destroying the trade of her commercial competitors.

The era of the Napoleonic wars was a period of "unparalleled prosperity" for the enterprising adventurers of the Barbary coasts. Taking advantage of the fact that all Europe was plunged in internecine war, that all warships were otherwise engaged and that co-operation at sea against them was not possible, they went forth valiantly upon the high seas, and with cannon, pike, pistol and scimitar reaped a rich harvest among the sea-borne trade of the warring nations of Europe.

In those days, the Sultan of Morocco, the Dey of Algiers and the Beys of Tunis and Tripoli were high and mighty potentates, and they addressed the "Christian dogs and unbelievers" in terms befitting their own power and dignity, and the abasement of those whom they plundered.

But the downfall of Napoleon was the beginning of the end for them. In less than one year after Waterloo the fortifications of Algiers were leveled to the dust under the guns of a powerful British fleet, the army of the Dey wiped out, 12,000 European slaves released, and the chief center of the corsair business permanently destroyed. The Mediterranean was patrolled systematically by squadrons of European frigates, and the few rovers who dared venture out did so with extreme peril. Then came application of steam to the navigation of the seas, and the last rover permanently beached his galley under the guns of the fortified coast cities and retired definitely behind them. The Moor, like his countryman, Othello, found his occupation gone.

But it was only the turn of the tide. The flood was yet to come. Deprived of his profitable enterprise, the Moor abandoned his haughty attitude and merely asked to be let alone. But it was not to be. He had metely given way to a new brood of pirates more remorseless and exacting even than himself.

The next generation saw France reach out and grab Algeria, and it required another generation of fighting before the conquest was completed. Next she added Tunis to her dominions. Some years later Great Britain laid her grip on Egypt, and later still Spain occupied that part of Moroccan territory opposite her own coasts, and the fate of the remainder is now being decided on by the European powers for purposes of final division.

And now the last remaining portion of the famous "High Barbaree"—the State of Tripoli—is passing into the hands of Italian grabbers

and the mighty warships of their nation through at the gates of the chief citadel.

A most fascinating study is this process, history which so clearly demonstrates that Might makes Right.

A century since and all Europe was begging the Barbary States to "leave them alone." It was in vain. Not without paying tribute could a proposition be entertained. And the tribute was paid. It was "right," and the right to exact it was recognized as such—until it could no longer be exacted, until there was no might to find it to make it right.

And now we see the positions reversed. Europe had begged of them a century before. And, as before, the request is unheeded. Barbary must now pay tribute in turn by yielding its sessions, as it had made the others yield theirs. In this respect there is no difference between modern and the ancient pirates. The only difference between them is a difference of power. The Italian dreadnought is as relentless and acting as the Algerine corsair, and being infinitely more powerful the latter gives way.

Italy has no right, it may be said, to the last of the Barbary States. She has the same right as more and no less, that France had to the first or the second; that Britain has to Egypt; Spain has to Tetuan and Ceuta and the Moroccan foreshore. The right that Might bestows.

And this new Might prevailing over the old is nothing more nor less than the workings of a new mode of production establishing itself against the World's Capitalism, and requiring ever new lands and territories for exploitation and development. Its triumph over older forms is inevitable, for it is infinitely mightier and more efficient than they.

It is the old story of the survival of the fittest. Before the railroad train the ox wagon disappeared before the modern dreadnought the ancient Barbary corsair lowers its colors. Ever the old vanquished and ever the new triumphant.

Nor are the modern pirates one whit less remorseless than the old; they are more efficient—than all. And the tribute they exact is infinitely greater. But one thing is common to both—the exploitation of man by his fellow—different in degree, but not in kind.

And the next stage in the world's history is not a further changing of the form of exploitation, but its total abolition. That this is certain is due by the fact that while the modern "gentlemen adventurers" of Italy are pushing their exploits into Africa, their own working classes are at the same time exerting every effort to undermine their power and make exploitation forever impossible. And with them in the same effort, for the same object stands the united working classes of the world in the International Socialist movement for the abolition of the entire system of exacting tribute by one class from another.

And just as the Barbary corsair disappeared before the modern war steamer, so in turn will the latter, the symbol, and sometimes the instrument of exploitation, disappear before the rising power of a united working class. For the pirate has not disappeared with the Barbary corsair, he has merely changed his form.

Just as Algiers and Tripoli went down before the guns of the modern corsairs, so must the strongholds of piratic capitalist governments come down before the advance of International Socialism. There are not thousands, but millions of slaves to set free, who are now, all unknown, being used as beasts of burden to strengthen the fortifications of their masters, as the Barbary pirate used the European prisoners.

Barbary piracy was right while there was might to maintain it.

Capitalist piracy and land-grabbing is right while there is might to maintain it.

And Socialism will be right when there is might to enforce and maintain it. Not before.

Might makes right. Let us make ourselves strong. Let us acquire the might, and the right will follow—as it always has and always will.

The Barbary pirates paid no heed to the pleas of the European traders to be "let alone." The European pirates in turn paid no heed to the requests of the Barbary States to be "let alone."

Nothing can be "let alone" in this world. Who would not be hammer must be anvil. This is the verdict of history.

Let us be the hammer.

## A STRICTLY MORAL TALE

Percy and the Horrid Socialist.

Percy went to Sunday school regularly and sat next to the teacher. His parents were very religious, considering that they owned three automobiles. They encouraged Percy in his piety, and Percy generally brought home the medal.

The teacher was a nice old lady. She taught Percy and his classmates about doing unto others as they would like others to do unto them.

She said that the foundation of a Christian character was to love the neighbors. Moreover, she told them that every man was his brother, no matter what his condition, and they were their brothers' keepers.

All of this Percy learned by heart, which caused his parents great satisfaction. They wished Percy to grow up into a good man, so that he might have a shining career and some day be sent to the United States Senate.

Through the week Percy went to the high school wherever he could get his hair to stay brushed wrong end up. There a Seditious Professor used to entice him into a classroom with other tender children and teach him that every person ought to aim to do a little something in the world and be of service to the rest of the race.

"If everybody tried so hard to give as to get," he said, "there would be enough food and bedclothes and coal and leisure and health for all."

He poisoned his class also with the pernicious doctrine that the honorable pastime of getting the people's living away from them and making them jump for it was as sinful as purse snatching.

But that was not the worst thing he instilled into their pure hearts. He had the audacity even to predict that monopolies would one day be owned by all men in common.

It was wrong, he declared, for a strong man, by legalized trickery, to make ordinary folks carry him around on an upholstered bed of ease. Once he went so far as to say that the strong should use their talents not to increase the burden of the weak, but to lighten it.

He virtuously hinted that a shoemaking machine, produced by the experience and

inventive genius of hundreds of men should be used to make everybody's shoes cheaper, not to supply three or four millionaires with automobile money.

Oh, he was a terrible man! One day Percy went home and told his parents that every dollar they took from the public beyond a reasonable amount on what they gave in return was money.

He asserted that the only man who has any right to trind the faces of the world was the dentist.

He asked his father to stop mentioning the horse meat patties that were so popular below the railroad.

Percy's parents nearly collapsed, hearing these astounding expressions from the lips of their supposedly innocent son they were filled with fear and awe.

They plunged Percy into a strong solution to disinfect him. They took his clothes and went over his body with a fine-tooth comb.

Then they packed him off to a reformatory academy in the foothills which warranted to be free from the contamination of the wicked world.

On the way up from the train the papa stopped in at a drug store and phoned a prominent politician in the play and had the professor sent to the high school for teaching Socialism.

From this moral tale we learn, reader, that the religion we get in this day is the safest.—L. H. R., in the Ark News.

Some one, discussing a member of the government who had been a failure, once remarked to Mr. "No," retorted he, with his acerbity: "they want to make disappear."

"Mamma," asked little Florence, "should I say pants or trousers?" "Trousers, my dear," replied her mother.

"Then," said Florence, "I should like some water, for he is awfully."