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No. 287.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1911.

BORDWELL ADMITS TRIAL IS A CLASS BATTLE

Issue to Be Clean Cut in the Trial of McNamaras.

FIGHT OVER JURY

Defense Scores Important Point in Affair Over Attorney Harrington.

(By United Press.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 13.—"If there was a time in the history of the courts of California when a defendant needed the protection of a jury, it is in this case. The jurors must be indifferent and unbiased, according to your Supreme Court. A man on trial for his life must be judged innocent by every juror before that juror can take the oath and occupy a seat in the jury box."

Attorney Darrow thus fought today over a ruling from Judge Bordwell, presiding in the McNamara trial, and for the attorneys for the defense to go in forcing a challenge for cause.

He argued lengthily and with great heat, after the State had attempted to override the defense's challenge of Z. T. Nelson, the first venireman examined.

District Attorney Fredericks, speaking for the State, said he was satisfied that it would be impossible to find a single juror who had not formed an opinion. He added, however, that he believed a juror would only if he agreed to abandon any prejudice he might have formed. The juror, Nelson, had done this.

The Grand Jury, which has been in session for a year, was discharged by Judge Bordwell this afternoon. It returned no indictments other than those against the McNamaras, despite the predictions of Detective Burns that it would indict prominent labor leaders in California for murder and conspiracy.

Prosecution Opposed Ruling.

When the examination of venireman Nelson was resumed by Attorney LeCompte Davis for the defense at the opening of court today, the prosecution registered strenuous opposition to Judge Bordwell's ruling that the wide latitude will be allowed in determining whether prospective jurors are opposed to labor unions.

The State insisted that the fact that James B. McNamara is a member of a union is no reason to compel a venireman to explain his position on the union question. Judge Bordwell explained his desire to give both sides the benefit of every privilege under the code, and told District Attorney Fredericks he would have the same right when he examined the men to determine whether the venire is opposed to the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

The defense is highly pleased over the discharge of the State Grand Jury. McNamara's attorneys openly asserted that this would not have been brought about had they not filed with the court a writ demanding a change of venue on the ground that this particular Grand Jury was kept alive for the benefit of the prosecution.

The judge cited that fact that on September 18 Judge Bordwell ordered a three-member jury to bring a verdict on the McNamara case, and that the jury is dissolved without bringing a verdict. The defense insists that the jury is dissolved without bringing a verdict. The defense insists that the jury is dissolved without bringing a verdict.

Admits Prejudice.

When court opened H. G. Quackebush was sworn to fill the twelfth seat in the box and Attorney Davis then resumed the examination of Z. T. Nelson, the venireman he was questioning when he adjourned Wednesday afternoon.

A good deal of fencing, Nelson admitted that he believed he was prejudiced against labor unions and that it would be strong evidence to remove his opinion. He admitted that for six months he had believed the McNamaras guilty. The State resisted, Fredericks questioning Nelson in an effort to get a confession.

When asked by the State if he had any prejudice against the McNamaras or labor unions, Nelson said he had no prejudice against them. He insisted that he would give a fair trial and the

TO RATIFY SOCIALIST TICKET THIS EVENING

The first ratification meeting of Local New York, Socialist party, will be held tonight in Cooper Union. The speakers will be Fred Paullicht, Socialist candidate for Sheriff; Jacob Panken, candidate for Surrogate; William E. Duffy, of Syracuse; Morris Hillquit, Charles Edward Russell and Mrs. Jessica G. Finch, who will speak on "Woman Suffrage and Socialism." S. John Block, candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, will preside. Admission free.

MRS. BLATCH HURLS DEFIANCE AT TAFT

Suffrage Leaders Celebrate California Victory in Cooper Union Meeting.

Elderly women, the whiteness of whose hair was emphasized by the black velvet ribbons of their bonnets, were conspicuous among their numbers in a good sized audience, about two-fifths made up of men, that gathered within Cooper Union Hall last night for the publication meeting held by the woman suffragists to celebrate the passing of the woman suffrage amendment in California Tuesday.

And there were hosts of middle aged women and young women and girls, all fired by enthusiasm at the victory achieved in California. A representative gathering of suffragist leaders occupied the stage, among whom were Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Mary Aronson, of California, authoress of "The Arrowmaker," Miss Harriet May Mills and Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, who presided.

Mrs. Pankhurst, head of the English suffragist movement, was present and addressed the meeting at the close, while Baroness de Bognus, of the Italian Woman Suffrage party, was present. A congratulatory exercise in listening to Mrs. Blatch, in a ringing speech, virtually challenged President Taft to a defense of his known hostility to the woman suffrage movement, declaring that there was a "Taft blush, as well as a Taft smile," and asserting that when peremptorily criticized by a delegation of suffragists at Washington two years ago, the President had flushed with indignation and replied as follows:

"Now, my dear ladies, my dear ladies, you must show yourselves fatal to self-government by exercising in listening to opposing arguments, that degree of restraint without which successful self-government is impossible."

"Is it safe, men of the Republican party, to nominate a man who has spoken thus when you need for his election some of the States where women vote?" demanded Mrs. Blatch. "We shall spread his words like snowflakes over the six suffrage States."

At one point in her speech where Mrs. Blatch spoke against Tammany Hall, an immoderate word was uttered at the rear of the hall interrupted her by calling out "Tammany's your friends, the 7th?" She ignored the speaker.

Rev. Dr. Shaw aroused the enthusiasm of her hearers by proclaiming that "votes for women" would enhance the value of men's ballots by rendering them absolutely independent, which they were not now by the "indirect influence" of women.

IRON WORKER KILLED BY A FALLING BEAM

A derrick near the top of the skyscraper at Wall and Nassau streets, which is almost completed, slipped its grip on a five-foot wooden beam yesterday and the beam fell down on the Nassau street side of the building. When it was dropped it was at about the seventh floor.

Surrounding the building on that side is a steel and wooden canopy, erected there to protect the heads of passersby from anything that may drop from above. There are two cuts about twenty-five feet by ten feet in this, so that materials may be hoisted up from the street. Beneath one of these holes Julius Schupp, of River-edge, N. J., an iron worker, was taking a load of iron from a truck. The beam fell through the hole and flattened Schupp on the ground. He was killed instantly.

PORTUGUESE ROYALISTS SUPPRESSED AGAIN

LISBON, Oct. 13.—A Royalist uprising in the town of Alcaçova has been suppressed after severe fighting in which many were killed. The men of the town, armed with revolvers and guns, made a desperate attack on the 21st Regiment. Their women went into the battle with them, carrying ammunition. After some hours fighting the rebels were put to flight, leaving a large number of wounded and dead on the field.

SOCIALIST PUTS IT RIGHT UP TO TAFT

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 13.—While President Taft is speaking here today there was a Socialist in the crowd with a big placard which he held high before the President, reading: "Vote for Stuart and the straight Socialist ticket."

But as the police requested the idea that it was bad form to request the titular head of the Republican party so openly to change his politics, the Socialist was weeded out of the crowd.

SHAMEFUL NEGLECT IS FREELY ADMITTED

45,000 Workers Daily in Fire Danger and No Remedy in Sight.

Three confessions, none of them comforting to the thousands of factory workers in New York City, were made yesterday by the heads of three departments to the Factory Investigation Commission, which held its concluding session in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall.

Commissioner of Labor John Williams confessed that his department is handicapped by the want of inspectors and could not cover the large territory effectively.

Superintendent Miller, of the Building Department, stated that his department was powerless to force owners of buildings to make necessary improvements for the protection of the workers therein.

Fire Chief Joseph Kenlon confessed that another such fire like the one in the Asch Building may occur at any moment and may cost even more lives. There are 300 loft buildings, he said, that are in identical the same condition in which the Asch Building was before the fire.

Kenlon had the numbers of the buildings on file, but said he would not make them public, as he did not want to scare the thousands of workers in them. It was estimated that some 45,000 men and women are employed in the 300 loft buildings that are fire traps. From August 18 to October 11, Kenlon testified, the Fire Department found a total of 2,981 factory and loft buildings in this city that are violating the fire rules. These were referred to the Building Department, to the Department of Labor, and Department of Health, but nothing was done by these departments.

Quite a sensation was caused when Chief Kenlon said that precautions, which would have involved only about \$5,000 could have saved the 145 lives in the Asch Building.

"I honestly believe," said Kenlon, "that if there had been a sprinkler in the Asch Building there would not have been one life lost."

"And to put sprinklers in the Asch Building would have cost how much?" Attorney Elkus asked.

"Well, not more than \$5,000."

"That would have saved 145 lives?"

"Yes."

"And that is true of practically every manufacturing building?"

"Yes."

The indifference of the courts whenever cases for the protection of the lives of workers are brought was scored by Commissioner of Labor Williams. The courts, Williams said, are not responsive when a case of violation of the labor laws is brought before them. There were many cases, the Commissioner of Labor said, brought before the courts where conviction was unavoidable because of the evidence presented by factory inspectors. Still, the judges let these violators of the labor laws off with a suspended sentence.

BOY SHOT AND KILLED BY FELLOW CLERK

Charles McGuire, 17 years old, a shipping clerk employed in the office of the German American Fire Insurance Company at 404 Greenwich street, and living at 1813 Park avenue, was shot and killed yesterday at his office.

George Gilhooly, 19 years old, fellow clerk, living at 547 Ninth avenue, is charged with the shooting. McGuire used in a Volunteer Hospital ambulance, in charge of Dr. Healy, while on the way to the hospital.

Albert Hassemmer of 203 East 35th street, an office boy, told Patrolman Innis that Gilhooly had shot McGuire while flourishing a revolver in the office. He said the shooting was accidental. Gilhooly was then arrested and warned to make no statement, as he stood charged with homicide.

ALLEGED FIRE BUG READY TO CONFESS

The sensational trial of two alleged fire bugs, August Deichman and John Capoun, of Cliffside, N. J., which began early in the week in Hackensack, came to a sudden termination yesterday with a most dramatic scene when Capoun declared, "I want to tell the truth."

Capoun, after being turned over to Lawyer E. C. Irjon, retraced a plea of guilty and pleaded non vult. His full confession will be made to the court on Monday morning.

Capoun and Deichman were on trial for having on April 10 caused the destruction by explosion and fire of a double two story house in Cliffside valued at \$8,000 on which there were \$18,000 insurance.

REGISTER TODAY.

The attention of all Socialist voters is directed to the fact that today is the second registration day in Greater New York, and no one who wants to be sure of a chance to vote against the existing order of production and distribution on November 7 should fail to register between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. All Socialist voters and sympathizers are urged to enroll for next year's primaries. Other registration days are: Friday, October 20, and Saturday, October 21.

TURKS TAKE HEAVY TOLL OF LIFE IN CHECKING INVASION

Constantinople Reports Loss of 1,600 in Big Battle.

MONTENEGRIN ROW

Europe's Eyes Now on Turkish Parliament, Opening Today.

In a desperate engagement between the Italian invading forces and the Turkish and Arab defenders at Tripoli yesterday, the Italians sustained losses of 1,600, while the Turkish casualties were inconsequential, according to a Constantinople dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, of Tripoli's origin. London credited a report that the Italian troops had been repulsed with a heavy toll of life. The battle was understood to have occurred just outside the City of Tripoli, the Italians having taken the offensive against the Turkish garrison entrenched beyond the city.

Meanwhile the King of Italy counted yesterday to pour his forces pell mell into Tripoli from the transports anchored in a great semi-circle in the roadstead of Tripoli; by today, it was feared, an Italian army of 40,000 would be garrisoned on Tripoli's soil, preparatory to an advance into the wild and forbidding interior of the country.

Students of the situation in the leading European capitals are now looking to Constantinople for future developments, particularly as regards a possible early truce. The Turkish Parliament meets today, and its sessions are expected to be the occasion for a heroic struggle between the Conservative and the Young Turk factions, with the chances for a continuance of the year depending upon the legislative victory of the latter. Internal revolution is looked for in the event that the Parliament sustains the peace sentiment of the older statesmen of the empire.

Four aeroplanes, to be used by the Italian land forces for the dropping of bombs upon the Turkish troops, have arrived at Rome; they are to be shipped forthwith to Tripoli. The Italian Minister of War is prepared to dispatch a second expedition to Tripoli, composed of Alpine infantry, cavalry, and artillery, numbering in all 15,000 men, in the event that the present army of occupation proves to be insufficient for the purpose of conquest.

The imbroglio was reported to be further complicated yesterday by an outbreak on the Montenegrin frontier of Turkey, where a Montenegrin patrol was attacked by a Turkish patrol and twelve Montenegrins and three Turks were killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 13.

Italy has made propositions that are fully expected to bring peace.

She proposes to annex Tripoli definitely and pay indemnity. Italy is to control all civil and military matters while the Caliph is to be supreme in all religious matters.

MODENA, Oct. 13.

It is reported that Admiral Aubrey's fleet has captured a Turkish transport with 1,600 troops on board.

CHIASO, Switzerland, Oct. 13.

A report mailed to the Italian frontier to avoid the censor says that eleven aeroplanes and eleven army officers, to act as their pilots, have been dispatched to Tripoli. They have been ordered to take bombs of a new model, which is a military secret.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Italian advance has been checked and the Italian troops repulsed with heavy loss by the Turkish garrison entrenched outside Tripoli according to a dispatch received here from Constantinople. The Italians are said to have lost in killed and wounded 1,600 men. No Turkish casualties are reported.

The most serious news has reached here from Constantinople, where every indication points to an impending revolution with consequences of tremendous importance to the rest of Europe.

The Young Turks, by far the most powerful and best organized party in the empire, are committed irrevocably to war, and it is believed, are equally determined to depose the Sultan. When Parliament opens tomorrow their delegates will insist that the war against Italy be prosecuted to the bitter end.

These steps were decided upon today at a caucus held in Constantinople and the Young Turk leaders confidently assert that they have a sufficient majority to compel the adoption of their policy. The London papers all take a gloomy view of the situation.

It is reported here that a high official of the Foreign Office has stated that peace will be declared between Italy and Turkey within a fortnight.

A dispatch from Constantinople says that fighting has broken out on the Montenegrin border. A Montenegrin island and fired \$250 for shipping "bob" veal yesterday.

MANY PERISHED IN MEXICAN HURRICANE

Seven Dead at Guaymas and Thirty Others Lost in Smaller Towns.

TUCSON, Ariz., Oct. 13.—Seven persons are reported killed in Guaymas, Mexico, and vicinity and property damage estimated at \$300,000 was caused by a heavy rain and wind that visited the west coast of Mexico on Tuesday afternoon. Seventeen other persons are reported dead at Ortiz, thirty miles north of Guaymas.

The rainfall that swept the Guaymas and Sonora west coasts was the heaviest in fifty years. The only storm approaching it in intensity was that of 1893. The rainfall in Guaymas and Eupulme was five inches, while, judging from the amount of water coming down into the bay from the north and east, it was estimated that the rainfall in the foothills was between 20 and 30 inches.

At the west end of the bay a number of small craft went ashore. The Mexican schooner Progresso went down in the entrance of Guaymas Harbor.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 13.—Refugees are beginning to arrive here from the country south of Hermosillo, which was devastated by a tidal wave and hurricane beginning October 5 and lasting for five days. They say it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the number of dead, but that the list will be large.

DECLARES PRIMARY CAMPAIGN IS COSTLY

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 13.—To organize well for a primary campaign would cost \$50 to the precinct, and would make the aggregate amounts \$200,000, said W. G. Wheeler, of Milwaukee, witness before the Stephenson senatorial investigating subcommittee today. Wheeler had received \$600.

He said he had expended more than this in the campaign. He lived in Janesville at the time, and that expenditure was in Rock County, with the exception of several trips in Senator Stephenson's interest, in other counties.

Of the \$600, Wheeler said, he had kept \$200 to reimburse himself for a check for that amount sent to Euclid to be used in Stephenson's interest in that county. Wheeler had not rendered an itemized account to Edmunds nor to Senator Stephenson and had not been asked for one.

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.

The United States Senate's Lorimer Investigating Committee today called to the stand W. S. Lawrence, a Fairfield, Ill., real estate dealer, to tell of his business relations with State Senator James A. Womack, of Equality. Lawrence testified that Senator Womack told him he had been offered \$1,000 to vote for Lorimer.

RAINES HOTEL CLERK FORFEITS \$2,000 BAIL

Victor Lubitz, the clerk of the Union Hotel, 15th street and Third avenue, failed to appear in Special Sessions yesterday when he was called for trial on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and Justice Zeller, Mayo and Ryan declared his bond of \$2,000 forfeited.

The Union Hotel is the one which particularly aroused the ire of the Gramercy Neighborhood Association, formed for the purpose of bettering social conditions in that district, and a number of its members were in court to protest, if allowed, against the class of business that the hotel has been doing.

One conviction of a clerk of a hotel, the Chrysler, at 77 Lexington avenue, was recorded yesterday in Special Sessions mainly through the efforts of the association. Last June the association set out to rid that district of the city of prostitutes and spurred on to action the Police Commissioner. He in turn directed Inspector Leahy to get evidence against any hotel the association complained of.

BEATEN BROOKLYN GIRL IMPROVING

Agnes Waugh, who was terribly beaten near her home at 438 83d street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, was reported as improving yesterday slowly but still in a serious condition.

When Benjamin Putnam, a discharged soldier, was arraigned in court yesterday before Magistrate Hyman on the ostensible charge of stealing a pair of trousers from an ex-comrade, he was released as the charge was not pressed. Putnam was at first suspected of knowing something about the assault on Miss Waugh.

SINCLAIR REFEREE NAMED.

Supreme Court Justice Pandleton appointed W. E. Kelley referee, yesterday, in the suit for divorce brought by Upton Sinclair against Meta Fuller Sinclair. Sinclair has named Harry Kemp, the poet, as co-respondent, and Mrs. Sinclair has filed an answer denying her husband's allegations.

JAILED FOR "BOB" VEAL.

Joseph D. Schultz, of Ridgebury, N. Y., was sentenced by United States Judge Hough to six months on Black-bird's Island and fined \$250 for shipping "bob" veal yesterday.

PROCLAIM REPUBLIC IN REVOLTED CHINA

Fearing Flame of Revolt May Involve Peking, Government Masses Troops, Infected With Revolution, There.

REBELS INSURE SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS

Allied Powers Land Troops at Hankow Under Command of Japanese Admiral---Revolutionists, in Control of City, Seize Ammunition and Money.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Daily News this morning, in a dispatch from Shanghai, says that the prevailing opinion of the foreign residents is that this is China's own affair and that the Powers must hold aloof. The revolutionaries are most careful to respect the persons and property of foreigners, who are quite safe.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Shanghai to the Central News says that a republic has been declared at Wuchang, and that the rebel leader at Hankow has notified the foreign Consuls that a new government has been established.

The rebellion is spreading rapidly. Formidable uprisings have been reported at Tien Tsin and Pooting Fu, and similar risings are expected at any moment at Canton and Nanking.

The authorities of Peking are in a panic. A strong force of rebels has left Hankow to meet the imperial troops from the north. The rebels have commandeered trains, and forced the terrified engineers to take them where they demanded to go.

HANKOW, Oct. 13.

A dispatch from Peking says that an edict issued by the government directs General Pinchang to move toward Hankow with 12,000 troops. Gunboats, under the command of Admirals Sa Chang Ping and Cheng Yun Ho, also have been ordered to Yankow.

PEKING, Oct. 13.—Eight trainloads of troops left today for Pooting Fu. The revolutionaries have informed the foreign Consuls at Hankow that they will respect the existing treaties, loans and indemnities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.

Advices received in San Francisco by Chung Sai Yat Po (the Chinese World) announces that the revolutionists in China have proclaimed a republican form of government, and have elected Li Yuen Hung President.

The revolution is spreading. An uprising has occurred in the Province of Hunan, south of Hu Peh.

Chang Piao, commander in chief of the imperial forces at Hu Peh, was badly wounded yesterday, and has taken refuge in the Japanese concession at Hankow.

In this city is the head office of the Chinese revolutionary junta, which is financing the revolt.

Leaders of the Revolutionary Committee here state that over a quarter of a million dollars has been contributed by Chinese of this coast to assist the revolution.

Advices received here state that the revolution is spreading everywhere in China.

PEKING, Oct. 12.

The revolt that within a week has flamed through the central provinces of China, has spread now to the north, and from all parts of the empire come reports of fighting and bloodshed. The capital itself is threatened, and the government, overwhelmed by the fury of the storm, is for the moment helpless.

Communication with Hankow, Wuchang and Manyang, the three great sister cities on the Yangtsé-Kiang, where the revolution is centered, has been destroyed, but not before the startling news had been flashed over the wires that Hankow was in flames, and that the revolutionists were in virtual control of the provinces of Ku-Peh, Ku-Nan, Szechuen and Kiang-Su.

Three army corps, 15,000 men in all, have deserted to the rebels, and the whole imperial army is seething with sedition. The torch of revolt blazed today in Manchuria, where 300 persons are reported slain.

No Attacks on Foreigners.

There has been no attack made on foreigners, and the leaders of the revolt are insuring them the fullest protection.

A bottle of foreign gunboats is anchored off Hankow, and a force of marines has been landed under the command of Admiral Kawashina, of the Japanese Navy. British, American, German and Japanese warships are also patrolling the coast.

Little is known of who is leading the revolution, or even its exact aims, beyond a proclamation that the Manchurian dynasty must be destroyed. The revolutionists are said to be planning

a republic, and the master mind of the movement is reported to be Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a man of broad education and wide attainments, who has been in exile for his republican sentiments, but who is now supposed to be in Shanghai.

Intense excitement was caused here today by the report from Hankow that Lai Yuen Ling, one of the chief commanders of the Chinese Army, had deserted to the rebels and been elected President of the provisional republic. If this is true, it is believed almost the entire army will follow him, for he possessed the confidence of the troops to an extraordinary degree.

A military revolt is imminent here. High officials admit that the garrison is strongly affected, and the officers are afraid to give orders for fear of provoking a mutiny.

The same condition exists at Pao Ting Fu and Tientsin, the two great military posts that guard the capital. The government is devoting all its energies to a concerted measure for the defense of the capital, and is forced to allow the revolution in the Wu Chang district to take its course.

The Sixth Division of the army, which is stationed 400 miles south at Kai Fong, has been ordered to entrain this afternoon for Fong Tai, a suburb of Peking.

Situation Looks Good for Rebels.

Special guards have been placed around the foreign embassies, and the white residents have been requested not to enter the native city.

There are still official attempts to minimize the gravity of the situation, but the reports reaching the capital give little basis for hope.

Today's news included reports that Chung-King was in danger, that I-Chang had been taken and that Yo-Chow had fallen.

An edict published today offers pardon to all revolutionists who were coerced into joining the rebellion. The pardon is conditional, however, on their expressing suitable repentance on their arrest.

The government today followed up their act of yesterday by cashiering the Viceroy of Wu-Chang by extending the same treatment to General Chang Piao, the commander of the troops in the Wu-Chang district, where this week's outbreak began.

The Chinese gunboats are anchoring off the foreign concessions for their own safety.

Consular advices received here today state that the rebel artillery has occupied a hill commanding Hankow, and that the rebels have taken possession of the railway station.

HANKOW, Oct. 12.

Every hour the flame of rebellion is spreading more rapidly over China, and the imperial empire stands seriously threatened with the destruction of its monarchy and the establishment of the first Oriental republic in the history of the world.

Four provinces are now affected—Ku-Peh, Ku-Nan, Kiang-Su and Szechuen. Ku-Peh and Szechuen are practically in the hands of the revolutionists. Chang-Su, the capital of Ku-Nan, has revolted, and Nanking, the capital of Kiang-Su, is the scene of fierce fighting, the result of which is not yet known.

Sun Yat Sen on the Job.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was exiled for preaching republicanism, is leading the revolutionists, and his brother, Sun Yu, has been elected President of the Provincial Assembly. Both are men of wide education and broad liberal views. All their operations show the result of long thought-out and carefully prepared plans, and thus far they have met with uninterrupted success.

Strict orders have been issued to respect the lives and property of foreigners, under penalty of death, by the revolutionary leaders.

There has not yet been any anti-foreign outbreak.

All of the missionaries who were in Wuchang have sought refuge here with the exception of Miss R. E. Kemp, of the Episcopal Society, and the sisters and members of the Roman Catholic mission, who refused to desert their posts.

Imperial troops are reported to be withdrawing from Shanghai, but will be a week at least before a force can arrive sufficient to meet the rebels on equal terms.

The American Consul, Roger G. Greene, visited Wuchang today and reported here a party of forty-four fugitives, Americans, English and

(Continued on Page 2.)

VAN TUYL HALTS UNION BANK PROBE

Doesn't Want Inquiry to Be Made "Football of Politics."

State Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl yesterday ordered the Union Bank investigation in Brooklyn discontinued until November 15, giving as his reason that he did not think the investigation "should be made the football of politics or become a mere annex to a political campaign."

Depositors were indignant at the postponement. Political influence, it is rumored, had been used with Governor Dix to halt the inquiry.

Superintendent Van Tuyl's letter, sent to Special Deputy Superintendent Edward Lane Dodge, was as follows:

"I have learned from newspaper reports that Mr. Crossley, who has been assisting Mr. Goldstein, our attorney, in the investigation of the affairs of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, has been nominated for the office of District Attorney of Kings County. Mr. Goldstein himself has been nominated for the Assembly, and of course is engaged in the conduct of his own campaign.

"I do not deem it consistent with the dignity of the department or with a calm and judicial inquiry into the affairs of the institution, which has thus far been conducted with the purpose of ascertaining the truth and protecting justice, that it should be made the football of politics or become a mere annex to a political campaign.

"You will therefore announce at the close of the hearing today that further hearings are adjourned to Friday, November 10, 1911, at 10 o'clock. Kindly instruct Mr. Goldstein, our attorney, to be prepared to proceed with the investigation vigorously and expeditiously at that time and request the committee of depositors to present any further facts that may in the meantime come to their knowledge to the representatives of the department."

SALE OF FACTORY SAMPLES

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\$3.50 Leather Dining Chairs, \$1.50

\$60 PARLOR SUIT \$20.98

BRASS BEDS, Value \$25, \$10.00

DRINKERS, Value \$10, \$4.00

TRUNKS, Value \$15, \$6.00

SHIRTS or SHIRTS \$1.50

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JOSEPH SCHOOL

266-268 Grand Street

Mutual Alliance Bank Building

New Term Begins This Month

TALK OF SEIZING STEINWAY TUNNEL

P. S. C. Continues to Chatter, but It Looks as Though a Deal Is Under Negotiation.

Chairman Wilcox, of the Public Service Commission, at the meeting of that body yesterday, served notice that if the commission and the Interborough company are unable to agree on terms for the operation of the Steinway tunnel, the commission would have the Attorney General proceeding to oust the company from possession of the tube.

Wilcox said: "In regard to the Steinway tunnel, we had a conference with Mr. Shonts, president of the Interborough, day before yesterday. Two of the commissioners were present, McCarroll and myself, and we brought before him what I had several times before, that under the report of last July, the Steinway tunnel was to be opened by paying the company \$2,000,000 and connecting up with the Grand Central station at a cost not to exceed a million and a half.

"The commission went ahead and made the plans, and had them nearly completed and nearly all the consents obtained and were ready to go ahead—and the whole thing fell with the vote of the Board of Estimate. I told Mr. Shonts I would be very glad to take it up right where it was and carry that part of it through and report to him to that effect, and I think in a day or two we will have another conference on that subject. Perhaps we had better try to carry that through before anything else is done."

Commissioner Gram, saying that he would defer to the judgment of Wilcox and not press the matter of condemning the tunnel.

"I think we can oust them from possession by action on the part of the Attorney General," said Wilcox. "I shall ask for that unless they accept your proposition, which is entirely satisfactory to me," answered Gram.

COP MUST STAY OUT.

Without writing an opinion the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday affirmed the decision of Justice Coburn in Special Term of the Supreme Court, denying the application of former Police Capt. John J. O'Brien for a peremptory writ of mandamus commanding Police Commissioner Waldo to reinstate him to the position of captain of police.

AGUINALDO'S AID DIES.

MANILA, Oct. 13.—General Matvar, who was assistant to Aguinaldo during the Philippine rebellion, died here today. He was one of the best commanders in Aguinaldo's organization, and finally surrendered to General Bell. Since the war he had been a wealthy farmer and was very friendly to America and Americans.

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MORGAN, SAYS TAFT, IS PHILANTHROPIST

President Declares Wars Are Few Because Nations Fear Bankruptcy.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 13.—President Taft made a speech here today from the steps of the State Capitol, in which he declared that his treaties with the South American republics that are sticking in the Senate, by which loans were arranged for between the Southern republics and bankers in this country, were dictated by philanthropic motives.

Any doubt as to his sincerity that his hearers might have had was dispelled when he stated that the philanthropists making the loan were J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank and the First National Bank of New York, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York being the fiscal agent of the loan.

The fact that the millions will be paid at 8 per cent interest and will be issued at 88 cents Taft's description of the transaction as philanthropic.

Before coming to the main issue, Taft declared that there have been few wars during the last twenty-five years because of the "certainty of financial disaster to some nations which must follow."

Cupidity of Revolutionists.

He declared that most wars now arise as a result of internecine strife.

"They grow out of the rebellion or revolution of part of a people against the constituted authority of the other part. They proceed from the lack of stability of government, and cupidity and the ambition of partisan leaders among the people. There are countries where the occupation of a revolutionist has become a profession and the unhappy common people of such a country have no time for peaceful pursuits, and perforce are driven into guerrilla warfare for mere self-protection.

"There have been seven revolutions in fifteen years in Honduras. Her debt, the principal of which was \$2,000,000 in bonds, has increased by accrued interest to \$124,000,000, and her military expenditures each year are \$500,000, and she has turned to us as a philanthropic guardian of the small countries of our continent to assist in the adjustment of her foreign debt."

Adding God's Creatures?

He then told what the philanthropists are, and continued:

"The United States did not enter into this treaty for the promotion of its own banking business or that of any of its citizens. It was thought advisable to favor a contract with American bankers rather than with foreign bankers, because such a contract would tend to keep trade with America, rather than divert it to European markets.

"Peace and prosperity will largely increase this trade, and with an American loan and our protection of the contract we are sure to retain this trade, which will increase, instead of its going to some other country. This is the correct object and purpose of diplomatic negotiation.

"Is it not prudent to put those who are certain to be our good customers in a condition where they can increase their business and increase our trade? Is there not an obligation higher than any of these to prevent the recurrence of wars which have deluged with blood that beautiful part of the world and have caused untold misery and unhappiness to hundreds of thousands of God's creatures?"

CALLAHAN THE HATTER

161 BOWERY.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have them examined and if necessary, have them made at

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE.

255 East Broadway, Tel. 2343 Orchard.

Branch 122 Broadway, Tel. 12335 Broadway.

1100 Fifth Ave., Tel. Broadway and 7th.

I am with The Call about 7:30 P. M.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician.

1025 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g.

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Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs. All stock guaranteed.

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G. T. BOAG, General Manager.

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Labor Temple

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 5—Front of Cooper Union, I. Phillips, E. T. Neben, Charles Solomon, L. Baum.
Branch 5—125th street and Seventh avenue, J. Latheringer, Miss J. Dahme.
Branch 9—162d street and Prospect avenue, Alex. Rosen.

Ratification Meeting Tonight.

The Socialist party ratification meeting to be held this evening at Cooper Union will be the first of its kind held this year by any of the political parties. The other political parties were busy holding conferences and devising schemes to fool the voters, and the Socialist party alone has been carrying on its campaign of education for the past four months and this meeting will be the first large indoor meeting to be held. Others will follow. The list of speakers should bring a crowd to the historic hall that will overflow it. Every member of Local New York should be there and bring as many strangers as possible.

The Comrades who are on the committee are requested to be in the hall early, not later than 7 p.m.

No Central Committee Meeting.

On account of the ratification meeting this evening there will be no meeting of the Central Committee. The delegates will be at Cooper Union.

Branch 7's Concert and Dance.

Branch 7 will hold a concert and dance this evening at 8:30 o'clock at the hall of the Workman's Circle Building, and the headquarters of Branch 7, 143 East 103d street. The program is as follows: Trio, violin, cello and piano, played by Miss Lillian Tarter, Edward C. Tarter and Harold C. Herman; violin solo, Harold C. Herman; cello solo, Edward C. Tarter; piano solo, Miss Rose Glask; song, Miss Eugenie Buyho, accompanied by Miss Jeannette Edwards. Other features will be readings by the well known lecturer on Shakespearean and modern literature, Comrade Hubert H. Harrison; also recitation by Mr. E. J. Julius Caesar and "Macbeth." After the entertainment dancing will follow. Admission 15 cents. Proceeds to go toward the branch's campaign fund. Those visiting the ratification meeting of Local New York should come to the entertainment after the meeting, as plenty of fun and good dancing is awaiting them.

Literature Distribution.

Branch 3—There will be a distribution of leaflets tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Last Sunday six Comrades volunteered to do this work. See if you cannot make a better showing this Sunday. Comrades are also urged to volunteer on Platform Committee, etc.

QUEENS.

Open Air Meetings. Gates and Covert avenues, H. Rothe, John V. Storck and George Sieburg.

Woodward avenue and Linden street, M. Bronfeld, Fred Stehle, John Flanagan and Fr. Schafer.

Central Committee to Meet.

A meeting of the Central Committee of Local Queens will be held tonight at the Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen. Business of such importance is to come up that delegates from all branches are especially urged to attend.

Ridgewood.

All members of Branch Ridgewood Nos. 1 and 2 are earnestly requested to call at the Queens County Labor Lyceum this Sunday morning not later than 9:30. One hundred thousand leaflets of various assortments are on hand; also sample copies of the Volkszeitung. All this must be distributed before election day, so be on the job. Branch organizers of Local Queens are also requested to call and take their share of leaflets for their territories.

ASTORIA.

Open Air Meeting—Main and Frank.

The Bronx Forum.

L. B. Boudin will lecture on the "Relation of Theory to Practice" at the Bronx Forum, 1243 Fulton avenue, Bronx (near 169th street), tomorrow evening. This will be the first of a connected course on the theory and philosophy of Socialism and will be followed up by other lectures. Admission free. Doors close at 8:30 sharp.

Lecture on "Old Age Pensions."

J. C. Frost will deliver a lecture on "Old Age Pensions" at the headquarters of Branch 3, 61 St. Marks place, tomorrow evening. Comrade Frost is one of the oldest in the movement and understands the subject from A to Z. After the lecture there will be discussion, in which all can participate. All welcome. Admission free.

Meyer London Nominated.

At the adjourned meeting of the county convention of the Socialist party of New York County, held Thursday night for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in accordance with the law passed at the last session of the Legislature and signed by the Governor recently, Meyer London was nominated for the office.

Get on the Job!

Now is the time for the Comrades to attend the meetings of their branches and help along in the work for the campaign. A great deal of work is to be done in every branch. Arrangements should be made to have watchers at all polling places so that we can watch the count and get a correct count of the vote cast for our party, and in order to have a decent report on election night.

BROOKLYN.

Open Air Meetings. 6th A. D., Branch 2—Lewis avenue

and Stockton street, James Brady. 9th A. D., Branch 2—Third avenue and 73d street, Charles H. Matchett and J. T. Vaughan.

18th A. D., Branch 1—Fort Hamilton avenue and 39th street, Charles Vanderporten.

18th A. D., Branch 1—Bedford avenue and Prospect place, B. C. Hammond and Bert Kirkman.

21st A. D., Branch 1—Graham avenue and Boerum street, D. Oshinsky and I. Polsky.

21st A. D., Branch 1—Manhattan avenue and Broadway, William Mackenzie.

22d A. D., Branch 1—Hale avenue and Fulton street, Charles L. Furman.

23d A. D., Branch 2—Stone and Sutter avenues, Jean J. Coronel.

Italian Branch—Liberty avenue and Elton street, speakers to be announced.

NOON.

3d street, between Third and Fourth avenues, Jean J. Coronel. Washington and Johnston streets, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon and J. T. Vaughan.

Central Committee to Meet.

The Central Committee meets tonight at headquarters, 937 Willoughby avenue.

Concert and Lecture Tonight.

The event of the week in Brownsville is the concert and lecture of Branch 2 of the 23d A. D., which takes place tonight at Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street, Brooklyn. The speakers of the evening will be George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "War—What For?" The following program will be given: Violin solo, M. Blankstein and Ph. Morrell; vocal solo, Miss I. Wintzky and Miss S. Gladstone; piano solo, Miss S. Bragan; mandolin, R. Forrogosa; recitations, S. Liblin, L. Kobrin, B. Botvinich and A. L. Baron. Admission 15 cents.

Debs Meeting Tickets.

The reserved and admission tickets for the Debs meeting, on October 20, have all been distributed, and the locals report an extra demand for reserved seats, therefore, Comrades who have tickets unused are asked to please return them at once. Those wanting tickets will please notify the secretary immediately and seats will be reserved in rotation, according to demand. All tickets not sold must be returned. All admission 15 cents. The committee will be at headquarters at 7:30 p.m.

13th A. D., Attention.

Every member and sympathizer is requested to call at headquarters, 187 Montrose avenue, corner Humboldt street, Sunday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock and help with house to house distribution of literature. It is about time that the 13th wakes up and does its duty.

F. SCHWEITZER, Secretary.

QUEENS.

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ASTORIA.

Open Air Meeting—Main and Frank.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

165-167 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

In streets, Long Island City. Name of speaker will be announced at meeting.

Literature will be distributed tomorrow morning. All who are willing to help in this important work are requested to report at Klent's Hall before 9 o'clock.

NEW JERSEY.

Socialist Schools Committee. The New Jersey Committee on Socialist Schools will meet at 124 Market street, Newark, at 8 p.m., today, and all members throughout the State are requested to be present.

Newark.

Indications are for a crowded house to greet James H. Maurer, of Reading, member Pennsylvania State Legislature, who will give an address on "Law and the Law Makers" at the new Iroquois Hall, 262 Washington street, Newark, tomorrow at 8 p.m. To defray expenses an admission fee of 10 cents will be charged. Those having tickets to sell are earnestly requested to settle for same before or at the meeting and save the Lecture Committee both work and expense.

Union Hill.

Open air meeting—Lewis street and Berkenline avenue. Speaker, Alex. Schott.

All Union Hill Comrades are called upon to help distribute leaflets tomorrow morning. Report at the Labor Lyceum at 8 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meetings. Front and Dauphin streets, A. Muldowney and H. E. Close.

Germantown and Lehigh avenues, J. Barnes and L. J. Santamarie.

Frankford avenue and Cambria street, P. Hemmert and Charles Schil.

7th and Moore streets, M. H. Read and William N. Crowe.

21st street and Point Breeze avenue, Joseph Domes and William Nagel.

2d St. Pike and Benner streets, H. Dorfel and F. Burlington.

Middle and Ridge avenues, R. Warren and Sam Clark.

25th and Somerset streets, Lawrence Krom and J. P. Clark.

42d street and Lancaster avenue, O. B. Moss and Marc Wait.

HARTFORD, CONN.

The open forum meetings for the fall and winter seasons will start tomorrow with S. A. Beardsley, Connecticut State organizer, as the speaker of the afternoon. His subject will be the "Connecticut Legislature." The lecture begins at 3 o'clock at the Socialist rooms, 235 Asylum street. Admission is free and everybody is welcome. There will be an open discussion after the talk.

L. S. Edwards, county organizer of Hartford County, lectured in Plantsville on the night of October 11 in the Odd Fellows' Hall to an enthusiastic audience of about fifty. Their enthusiasm was manifested by one-fifth of the audience signing an application for a charter for the local. The sale of literature amounted to \$13.65. The Socialists of Hartford County have buckled on their armor and have determined to organize every town in the county by spring.

Comrade L. S. Edwards is in the field every day visiting the unorganized towns. At every place he is meeting with the warmest reception, and they are getting in action all along the line arranging for lectures.

Any place in Hartford County wanting a speaker will please write L. S. Edwards, 22 Capitol avenue, Hartford, Conn. Or Comrade W. L. Case, 170 Arch street, New Britain, Conn., county secretary.

PROSTITUTION AND POLITICS CO-OPERATE

Republican Leader in Albany Shown to Be in Control There.

ALBANY, Oct. 13.—Corroboration of the testimony given by Robert S. McClelland, the New York City private detective, regarding the opening of a disorderly house in Albany in which Edward C. Coons, the Republican district leader of the Red Light District, played a prominent part, was furnished to the Senate Investigating Committee today.

The female operators whom McClelland "planted" in the house, testified as to conversations with Coons, which brought about the purchase of the furniture supplies for the house, and the declaration that the police would not interfere with the place.

Mrs. Anna Berger, the "housekeeper," added that she heard a conversation about fire insurance, but all she could remember was that "Cant" was a part of the name.

McClelland, recalled, testified that Coons, after talking fire insurance, said: "I'll send you down Cantine's man, and he will fix you up. What money you pay him he will spend back. He is a good fellow."

McClelland then testified about walking along the sidewalk opposite 32 Plain street, a disorderly house, which is next door to the City Hose depot, and a fireman, saying: "Come in through here, if you want to go in," pointing to a door in the fence, between the hose depot and the disorderly house.

Then McClelland switched back to conversations with Coons, who said the proposed probe was all "bull."

"Facky" (meaning McCabe) Coons is alleged to have said: "Is pulling this along. This committee is all bull. It's trying to jolly the people while it's all bull."

Coons was in the Senate chamber under a subpoena, and was identified by the witnesses.

McClelland continues his testimony with descriptions of the disorderly houses he had visited. He declared he had been solicited from windows in various houses in the Red Light District, and seen whisky handed out to uniformed policemen.

"If you stopped, and looked at a house," the witness said, "the policeman would come up and say, 'Go inside the house or pass on.'"

Rev. Herbert Tinsley, recalled, testified about being solicited by women on various streets last Tuesday and Wednesday nights. He then gave a list of rooming houses, and Osborne showed a large number of voters registered from each house.

Former Police Captain Sheridan, recalled, testified that there was no door in the fence between the hose depot and 32 Plain street, but there was a two-foot fence window from the building to the yard of the house.

"I will introduce more evidence later," he said, "to show that the entrance to this disorderly house was through the city fire house."

Miss Angie Love, of 57 Division street, who was with her, and has seen it change from a quiet residential street to the most notorious in Albany, testified how Coons had tried to induce her to rent her home to the proprietor of a notorious place next door.

"Why don't you move out of here?" Coons said to her. "This street is no longer fit for a respectable woman. You can get big rent for it. We can cut a door, right through and run both houses."

She said Coons told her that her neighbor was an especially good friend of his.

"He furnishes me with fourteen votes," Coons confidently told her.

In adjourning the hearings until Tuesday next, the chairman gave notice that any person desiring to give evidence refuting the charges made or to be made, would receive the fullest opportunity to do so.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Henry Frank, of the Independent Liberal Society, speaks tomorrow morning at Lyric Hall, in Sixth avenue, near 42d street, on "The Great McNamara Trial in Los Angeles: Its Meaning to the Labor World and to Civilization." A sermonette preceding the lecture will be "The Death of Deities." At 8 o'clock Frank will also lecture in Academic Hall, 2009 Madison avenue, near 127th street, on "Shakespeare's Secret in the Tragedy of Hamlet." The admission to the night lecture is 25 cents. At the Lyric Hall the admission is free except for reserved seats, which are 25 cents. But the free seat section is closed at 11 o'clock promptly. All coming after can get seats only in reserved section. Be prompt, as free section is limited. All who can afford it should secure reserved seats to help forward the movement.

His latest scientific work on "Physic Phenomena," in which he shows how spiritualism can be explained by natural laws is awakening great interest. Prof. Ernst Haackel has written a personal letter to Frank acknowledging the value of his work.

A regular meeting of the Labor Lyceum Association, of Hoboken, N. J. will be held tomorrow at 9 a.m. in Union Hall, 110 Grand street, Hoboken. Two prominent speakers will make addresses.

NEWARK ADVERTISERS

HENRY GREEN HATTER AND GENTS' FURNISHER 151 Springfield Avenue, NEWARK, N. J.

GO FOR YOUR UNION HATS, GENTS' FURNISHINGS AND SHOES TO M. LITTMAN 247 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

HENRY FRANK
SUNDAY AT 11 A. M.
LYRIC HALL, Sixth Ave., nr. 42d St.
Subject of Lecture—"The Great McNamara Trial: Its Meaning to Labor World and Civilization."
Sermonette, "The Birth and Death of Deities."
Sunday, at 8 P. M., Academic Hall, 2009 Madison Ave., nr. 127th St. Subject: Shakespeare's Secret in Tragedy of Hamlet.
Note—Admission to Lyric Hall free, except reserved seats, which are 25 cents. Free section closes at 11 sharp. Admission to Academic Hall, 25 cents.
Don't fail to buy copy of Mr. Frank's great work on "Immortality"—praised by Ernst Haackel. For sale at meeting.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

AS TO FIRE PREVENTION.

Editor of The Call:

As you know, there is at the present time in session in New York a joint commission appointed by the Legislature and the Governor, whose purpose is to investigate factory conditions in respect to fire peril, improper sanitation and dangers from hazardous occupations.

I have received a letter from Mr. Abraham I. Elkus, counsel to the commission, asking my co-operation in this investigation.

If this commission is to go thoroughly into this work and secure the passage of needed legislation on this subject, I consider its labors to be of the greatest importance. Whether it will do the things it promises, I do not know. My faith in New York legislative commissions is not unbounded. Nevertheless, where there is the slightest possibility that something might be accomplished toward making the lives of the workers safer, it is our duty to help.

I can think of no better way in which I can aid the commission than by asking you to call upon the workers to report either to you or to me, in writing or otherwise, any dangerous condition existing in their shop or trade, especially in occupations which are inherently dangerous, and an suggestion they may have to offer to remedy it.

If you will urge them to do this, I will be glad to place the information before the commission.

Yours truly,
JACOB PANKEN,
55 Beekman Street, New York City,
October 12, 1911.

EMMA GOLDMAN WILL DELIVER SIX SUNDAY NIGHT LECTURES At 43 East 22d Street

Subject October 15, "Anarchism, the Moving Spirit in the Labor Movement"

Meetings Will Begin at 8 P. M. Questions and Discussion. SINGLE TICKETS, 25 CENTS. COURSE OF SIX LECTURES, \$1.

For Sale at Mother Earth, 55 West 28th Street. Where we have on sale over fifty books and pamphlets on Anarchism, also Radical books on the sex question. Call and examine our books. Subscribe for Mother Earth, \$1.00 per year. Read "Anarchism and Other Essays," by Emma Goldman, \$1.00.

Classified Advertisements

SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 7c per line; 2 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 35c 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.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE., 2122-3 rooms, steam, hot water, all outside rooms; \$16.50.

BROADWAY AVE., 4 block west 8th ave., 142d st., 4 cozy rooms, steam, all improve; \$20.

8211 ST., 417 W.—Single floor, 5 large, light rooms and bath; \$21.

47TH ST., 514 W.—5 sunny rooms through, hot water, nice house, rent \$21.

50TH ST., 123 W.—Four nice, big rooms, newly painted, quiet house; \$15. Janitor.

50TH ST., 120 W.—Four elegant light rooms, four rooms; steam, hot water; \$20.

124TH ST., 447 W. (between L. subway)—Four rooms; steam, hot water; \$20.

124TH ST., 345 W.—5 large rooms; hot water; \$18; one month free.

124TH ST., 345 W.—5 large rooms, all improve; steam, hot water; \$15-\$20.

162d ST., 463 W.—3 rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; newly decorated; \$18.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

MADISON AVE., 1411, southwest cor. 68th st., 4 and 5 rooms, bath; \$18-\$20.

PARK AVE., 1615 (115th st.)—4-5 newly decorated, city view; rent \$21.

48TH ST., 402 E.—Three elegant big rooms, nice, clean, quiet house; \$8-9.

51ST ST., 410-416 E.—4 large, light rooms, bath; hot water; rent \$21.

72d ST., 301 E.—5 large, light rooms, bath, \$10 to \$21; improvements.

18TH ST., 352 E.—4 large rooms, hot water; \$12 up; half month free.

118TH ST., 512 E.—3 lgh. large rooms, bath, hot water; \$15; half month free.

118TH ST., 110 E.—Six rooms, bath; hot water; rent \$10. Janitor.

123d ST., 67 E.—5 rooms, tiled bath, private hall; hot water; 1 light; \$24.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx.

ANTONY AVE., 1631, near Tremont—6 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; telephone; \$25.

WYPSIC AVE., cor. 142d st.—4-5 rooms, steam, hot water, tiled bath; \$16 to \$24.

PROSPECT AVE., 718 (cor. 160th st.)—4-5 rooms, apartment, all improvements; \$17.

175th ST., 102 E.—5-6 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$14, \$20, \$22; improvements.

180TH ST., 158 E. 109th st. ave. L.—Four rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water; \$17.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, Manhattan and Bronx.

107TH ST., 72 E.—Large furnished room, with all improvements; suitable for 2; with or without board. Call.

1124th St., 22 E.—Excellent front and back parlor, all conveniences; reasonable; parlor near 177th street. Thomas Kelly.

DETECTIVES.

DETECTIVES—Different nationalities for all occasions. Phone 25 Bryant St. West 42d St. Central Tower.

PATENTS.

PATENTS—Expert, formerly in Government Patent Office, will aid inventors to patent their ideas for small fee. ENGINEER, 519 Tenth St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—4 or 5 inch iron sheet, 25 cents a pair by mail. The Newark Mail Order House, 211 Main St., Newark, N. J.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

851-853 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK.

Strictly One Price Store

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The Call

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TWO INERT MASSES

It was to have been expected that China would suddenly break into revolution. Law and order, stability and conservative progress, consideration of the sacred rights of property, church and state, and all those other things we have been taught to consider sacred somehow or other have not kept pace with the yellow man's appetite for mere food. So following inundations with loss of crops, famine with its resultant plague, local discontent and various other things, poor, patient, long-suffering China has suddenly broken into revolt.

The thoroughly Christian thing to do would be to send thither a few warships and seize such portions of Chinese territory as are most promising. But the only thing in the way of this is the fact that several nations might have the same idea in mind at the same time. So affairs in China must go on to the point where the self appointed deputies of law and order step in and restore peace—and separate the native from his means of real comfort or customary discomfort.

The unrest in China following so soon after the horrible and uncivilized unrest in Turkey, permits a little close thinking on these seemingly unrelated matters.

Italy as a civilized nation has not so impressed itself on the world that it would be selected as a teacher of nations. It has not made its people at home so comfortable and independent that they desired to stay there.

Yet Italy suddenly found itself in the position where it was obliged to go out and teach the Turks civilized manners, that is, it had to show them that they should surrender their lands and possessions when such a course was demanded by a superior power.

It happens that the greatest unexploited portions of the earth are those which are controlled by the Turks and which exist within the Chinese Empire. Capitalism, relentlessly searching for new markets, for new areas for colonization, has long remarked them. Capitalism, which must have in various European countries either a new market or a new field in which to plant the excess workers, has been thoroughly aroused concerning the errors of faith and morals of which the Turk and the Chinaman are guilty. Therefore there should be an invasion.

Such an invasion has begun in Africa under the rather feeble guidance of Italy. The country in the foreground happened to have made a slight inroad which permitted it to begin the work. But the fruits of the present struggle in Tripoli will not come to Italy. They will come to that country which can dominate the trade, exploit the natives and make of North Africa a real capitalist territory.

This is true also of the uprising in China. No doubt it was inspired. But we shall have to wait for trade returns to find out who it was that inspired it.

For many years now China, with its enormous territory, has been looked upon as waste. It is true that portions of it are more closely populated than any other section of the earth. But at the same time, there are certain natural resources that have never been exploited and the swarming people have not been brought into the industrial mill.

Various friendly nations have sought to teach China the game of capitalism. The best accomplished was that England fastened upon the Chinese people the opium smoking habit, and, to teach them that opium smoking is a desirable habit, slaughtered many Chinamen.

Even this did not give to the English or any other nation an opening into Chinese territory. But now the time has come when trifling must be discontinued. Because civilized Europe cannot control, feed and educate its own people, it is in duty bound to do something for heathen lands.

There are no heathen lands more profitable than those of Turkey and China. So Italy, the economically impossible, the socially impotent, has been delegated to "teach Turkey a lesson." A revolt has been fomented in China, possibly by the opium selling English or German syndicates.

It all means the same thing. The lands possessed by the Turks and the Chinese are needed by the capitalist of Europe and America, and means are now being devised to open them up.

If the game is successful the working class of the various "enlightened nations" will be forced to pay for the lessons taught their savage brothers.

THE EASIEST MARK

The Call has frequently called attention to the fact that the easiest thing in this country is the sporting man, or the person who knows it all. The fact was vividly illustrated in the opening of the sale of tickets for the world's baseball champion series to be run in New York and Philadelphia. The wise people who had followed baseball during many years got the worst financial lacing they ever experienced. They were "done" at every turn of the games. They were buffeted about, thrown into line, insulted and fleeced in a way that must have made their hearts rejoice.

And for what? Merely for a chance to shiver through a post-season performance by two baseball clubs.

In the past no one has ever enjoyed it. No one expects to enjoy it. But such is the power of publicity and advertising that the opening game which happens today, will bring in \$80,000. It is all for a stupid, mechanical, worthless performance. Yet that so many people are willing to endure insults, stand out against inconvenience and subject themselves to being financially wronged, shows how great is the power of publicity, what a hold advertising has on the public.

The most advertised thing today in this country is baseball. Only a few people play it, but countless thousands of others follow it with fawning, groveling, debasing submission. What is the fascination of watching a few mechanical players go through their foolish business? Simply the fact that at the end of the season there may be a gambling proposition.

Professional baseball is the most imbecile of sports, but those who engage in it have an excuse. They are paid. Those who follow it have no excuse. They are not paid. They simply waste time and vocal cords. But these latter are the ones who have to pay.

The consideration in which they are held is shown by the way they have been treated in the matter of tickets for the "championship series."

They have been outrageously robbed, nothing else. Baseball has become a matter of minor capitalist speculation. It is no longer a sport. It depends on its possibilities for making money.

The wise ones are going to furnish the money this time, and they have been done as never were followers of the "old army game" or those who thought they knew what the market might show.

There is nothing like logic, especially the logic of W. Randolph. Because Columbus discovered America, and because Columbus was an Italian, and because W. Randolph approves of the discovery of America, therefore all Italians should vote for Hearst. It is so pitifully a great game, as Happy Hooligan Brisbane might remark.

If you didn't register yesterday, rectify the error of the oversight by registering today. If you do not register you cannot vote, and the time is coming when working class votes must count.

DYNAMITE PLANTING

By JOS. E. COHEN.

The drama taking place in Los Angeles, with the McNamara boys as the principals, again emphasizes the fact that the detective's word is of little or no weight.

The informer is an outcast. You get some idea of what a life he leads if you read Gorky's book "The Spy." And nobody, except possibly Roosevelt, loves a Pinkerton.

And because the detective is an outcast, Socialism will try to save him, try to save him from himself, even if it must wipe out the detective business.

As regards the detective's immediate welfare, the following is written: An entirely new occupation has come to the front, an occupation for outcasts, for men who have done time for committing outrages upon their fellowmen, for men who are wont to do their deeds in the shadows of the night.

The occupation is that of planting dynamite in labor cases, so that innocent labor men may be accused of the outrage.

By way of idealizing this occupation it may be said that it is an exceptionally fine example of the alchemist's art: one plants a stick of dynamite and reaps a golden harvest. And when it is known that there are tens of thousands of unions in America, apt to go out on strike some day or other, the extent of the new field for the dynamite planter is realized.

Of course, just as quickly as men take up the occupation of dynamite planting they will form an association. For these men, in having been employed to disrupt the trades unions, have, unintentionally come to see that there must be considerable power in organization or the employers would not spend their money to honeycomb the unions with detectives. We therefore, look for the organizing of the Dynamite Planters' Bund.

Since it is no part of the stick of dynamite to explode, one of the first demands of the Dynamite Planters' Bund will make it that some substance be compounded which, while

having the general appearance of and similar properties to dynamite, does not explode.

Here, then, is a new branch of activity for the chemist.

Aside from anything else, the manufacture of such a compound would be economical for the employers' associations. A stick of the stuff could be used over and over again, with little the worse for wear. Furthermore, this substitute for dynamite would save the members of the Dynamite Planters' Bund from having their occupation ranked among "the dangerous trades," and would also save them from having to pay excessive rates for life insurance.

By the use of this near-dynamite, it may be that some of "the law's delay" will hereafter be removed. Pressure might be brought by the employers' association upon a District Attorney to rush a case in order that the near-dynamite can be forwarded to another locality where a strike is pending.

Who knows but what, at this very moment, the stuff that is the Los Angeles District Attorney's Exhibit K is the same stuff that was exhibit F in the Philadelphia car strike (where the planting was done so crudely that the Grand Jury refused to find a true bill against the accused men) and is the same stuff that was exhibit P in the Meyer-Haywood case?

To digress for a moment, we might suggest to the attorneys for the defense in the McNamara case to ask that the dynamite brought into court be so marked that they could identify it should it be offered against them in some future trouble.

We expect the polluted press and the correspondence schools, who guarantee to make a superintendent of every mechanic, and those who are drilling the Boy Scouts to break strikes and pursue the bloody game of war, will be quick to seize the suggestion of endowing the occupation of dynamite planting.

But the decent people everywhere should think seriously if it is not enough to condemn things as they are that men become detectives and is it not reason enough to vote for the change the Socialist advocates?

SASSY SAYINGS OF AN ORGANIZER

By O. F. BRANSTETTER.

"I'm a Socialist all right, but I ain't agoin' to join the party. I was a Greenbacker, and a Knights of Labor, and a Populist, and I know jest how them things go. Jest as soon as you begin to get strong then a lot of your leaders begin to trade and compromise, and sell you out jest to git jobs for themselves."

"Socialism is all right, if it wasn't for that, but how're you goin' to keep your leaders from sellin' you out, I'd like to know?"

"Oh, but they can't, Comrade. You see—"

"They can't, hey? Well I'd jest like to know how you'll keep 'em from it? I'd jest like to have you tell me how you'll—"

"Well, if you will just shut up and give me a chance I WILL tell you. If you know anything about the Socialist party you would know that we don't depend upon the honesty or integrity of what you call our 'leaders'."

"A Socialist knows that there is no more community of interests between the working class and the capitalists, politically than there is industrially. He knows that a political party cannot serve two masters, but that all the old parties represent only the interests of the capitalist class, which finances, controls and owns them."

"And so he has organized an entirely new political party, a party separate and distinct from all parties controlled by his masters. It is a party which is financed, owned and controlled by himself and his comrades, and he has put the best of his brains, his energy and his enthusiasm into making it a party which will represent the working class, and the working class ONLY."

"And so, in this new party he has builded for himself, he has taken for one of the cardinal principles, and the slogan of his party, 'NO FUSION—NO POLITICAL TRADING.'"

"And therein he has shown his wisdom. It is good tactics. It is the only possible way in which he can secure his demands—by supporting and putting into power a political party which stands for his principles and for his interests. And more than that—IT IS HIS ABSOLUTE SECURITY AGAINST BEING SOLD OUT."

"With that principle he resists the flattery and false promises of the old

parties and detects the traitors and designing politicians within his own ranks. No traitor, no matter how willing, can work much injury to the party so long as he votes and uses his influence to have every other Socialist vote for the principles, platforms and candidates of the Socialist party, AND FOR NO OTHER."

"No trust, no corporation and no old party politician will pay very much to have a man advocate those things. Whenever they buy or corrupt a Socialist leader, either national, State or county, they pay him to support some principle, platform or candidate other than those of the Socialist party."

"And as soon as he does that the honest Socialist has him spotted. Either he is NOT A SUCCESS and does not understand the principles and tactics of the party, OR HE HAS SOLD OUT FOR MONEY OR FOR VOTES."

"The question now remains, will the honest Socialists sanction the corrupt deal made by this leader?"

"Certainly not. They will make the ignorance or the treachery of this leader absolutely harmless by the simple expedient of VOTING FOR THE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES AND CANDIDATE—AND FOR NO OTHER."

"I have never heard of a corporation or an old party politician bribing a man to vote the Socialist ticket, or to influence others to do so, or to influence others to vote the Socialist ticket. If they did so, no one would be the gainer except the Socialist party, the losers would be the chumps who paid the money."

"When the interests corrupt a candidate or a leader in any party it is not the leader's vote which he is buying, but the votes which he can influence in THEIR INTERESTS."

"And no 'leader' can influence the membership of the Socialist party to vote against their principles or their candidates. Whenever he tries to do so he ceases to be a 'leader.' The corporation is gold-bricked when it purchases his influence, because he has no influence when he attempts to use it in the interests of the old parties or their owners."

"The so-called 'leaders' can never 'sell out' for their personal benefit so long as we stick to that slogan, 'NO COMPROMISE, NO POLITICAL TRADING'—AND WE ARE GOING TO STICK."

WHERE DID YOU GET THAT MILLION?

By T. Alex Cairns.

Where did you get that million, sir? Out of the life blood of your slaves.
Out of a woman's scolding tears.
Out of the children's trembling fears.
Out of the crimson crime of knives— That's where you got that million!

Where did you get that million, sir? Out of the barred shame of the street.
Out of the poverty grim as despair.
Out of the vandals' vandals' everywhere.
Out of the cold and shoeless feet— That's where you got that million!

Where did you get that million, sir? Out of the fraud of the sabbie gown.
Out of the loot of the halls of State.
Out of deception and greed and hate.
Out of the cry of the millions down— That's where you got that million!

The solicitor was drawing up Enpecks will.

"I hereby bequeath all my property to my wife," decreed Enpeck. "Got that down?"

"Yes," answered the attorney. "On condition," continued Enpeck. "That she marries within a year."

"But why that condition?" asked the man of law.

"Because," answered the meek and lowly testator, "I want somebody to be sorry that I died."

THE ART OF ADVERTISING.

As I opened the door I saw a man with a burglar's mask kneeling before the safe. The next moment he had turned and shoved a revolver into my face.

"Throw up your hands!" he said.

"You understand," he remarked pleasantly, "that I can in the present circumstances loot the premises at my pleasure?"

"I confessed that I did."

"You realize that you are at my mercy?"

"I do," I replied.

"You acknowledge that I can blow you to kingdom come if I like?"

"Certainly," I admitted.

"Well, then," he said, "you will be interested to know that I got in without difficulty through your parlor window. Had it been equipped with Smith's patent safety burglar alarm and prevented this could not have happened. Installed, complete with batteries, for \$25. Allow me to hand you a circular. Good night, sir."

Then, pocketing his revolver, he withdrew.

With hisses and groans the audience greeted the great scene of the new drama. All hope, then, was at an end.

THE TRADE WORKER AND OFFICE WORKER COMPARED

By HARRY D. SMITH.

The office workers as a working class body are helpless. The power they wield is very small and the respect they get is not worth mentioning. A very small percentage of them is organized into trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but results from such organization will never materialize as far as industrial benefits are concerned. In brief, the position of the office workers as a body is that of an industrial nonentity as an organized body.

The trade or hand workers, on the other hand, are vigorous and healthy. They command the greatest respect. Their best workers are organized on the industrial field. They can, if they so desire, dictate the wages they should get. They are in a position to regulate the hours of their labor per day. Their organization into strong industrial bodies has taught them the great lesson that in unity there is both strength and life.

The office workers never go to work. "Why, I guess you forget," most of them would remark. "I do not go to work. Why, I go to business." And, when asked what their business is, they might say it is nobody's business, which means that it is everybody's business. An office worker must be a bookkeeper, stenographer, correspondent, plain ordinary clerk or an office boy or girl. Most of them are just mere machines waiting for commands from a superior. When orders are given to them they look meek, bow their heads in humble submission, do everything to keep on the good side of the big chief, and are always afraid of "getting in bad," which generally results in them losing—not their jobs, but—their positions.

The unionized trade workers face their employers with a united front. An insult to one would be an insult to all. An organized shop or factory has and maintains certain rules. The employer has to be alert so as not to get into disfavor with the union men. If a non-union man is employed in a union shop the employer has to act quickly in giving explanation for his action and give complete satisfaction to the men. If an employee is discharged, a reason—and a valid one—must be given. Each individual is, therefore, absolutely independent, and is treated as a human being should.

Office workers must go to work all "dolled" up. They must come to their "businesses" with their "Sunday go meetin' clothes" on. The suits on their backs must be pressed in a precise manner. Collars and cuffs must be thoroughly white and clean. Shoes must be shined in mirror fashion. Nails must be cleaned and filed in the latest manicure style and hands must be smooth and delicate like that of a French count. In short, they are to be in the service, dress just as they do in thoughts, actions, diversions, amusements and ideals.

Trade workers show a better independence of spirit. They go to work and not to "business" in their blue jeans or old clothes. They bring their dinner pails along and thereby avoid a daily dinner expense and also tips to waiters. This money, therefore, goes to the family of the worker for necessities and comforts. When asked what their trades are they plainly state whether they are printers, bricklayers, machinists, hod carriers or anything else. They belong to the working class and don't care who knows it. They do not try to become tail ends of their employers and they are better off for it.

Office workers are in many cases on the "inside," or "in on the first floor." As stock market speculators put it, this means that they hold positions which appear to be confidential. In other words, they retain on their person secret business information of the firm. For being so entrusted they imagine that they are "in soft" with their employers. Therefore, they will always hold on to their jobs. But—when the board of directors decides to reduce expenses and start with the office force—a business engineer or systematizer is called in, work is re-arranged so that more work may be done with less "hands." Then some of these office workers lose their positions. Then they have a chance to learn what the working class is. The seeds of true working class wisdom become now implanted in the heads of a few more "swell" individuals.

The trade workers have no secrets of the firm to deal with. They stay at a respectable distance from their employers. In fact, they do not know in many cases who their real employers are. And what is more, they do not care. Just so they get their union scale of wages and uniform hours for labor. They follow out in many ways the adage that "familiarity breeds contempt." This position leads them to get together amongst themselves so that they may thrash their own ideas out and draw their own conclusions. They do not have to worry as to whether the boss likes their looks, their clothes or their families or not. These workers only care to do their work right, work the right number of hours, and get the right kind of pay.

Outside of this, they have no relations with their employers. The latter keep aloof from them, and the trade workers are a happier lot as a result.

In the matter of salary, office workers have nothing to be proud of. Experienced office workers do not get more on the average than a full fledged journeyman who belongs to a union. And when we consider the fact that they have to be more educated and that the work is supposed to be of a "higher order of intelligence," their condition is certainly deplorable. An office worker who has served his or her apprenticeship in lower office positions will generally get a start with about \$600 per year, which makes \$11.54 per week. If they are energetic, industrious, exceptionally intelligent and can keep on the good side of the employer, they can as ordinary workers get raised up to about \$1,200 or \$2,000 weekly. But a good average to strike would be \$75 to \$85 monthly, which makes \$18 or \$20 per week for the office worker, on the whole. Office workers getting \$1,200 or over annually can be classed among those who get "wages of superintendence," like foremen or managers.

A trade worker starts in as an apprentice. It may take four or five

years to learn the trade. The union watches the apprentice until a full-fledged mechanic is made out of him. He is then entitled to a union scale of wages. His expenses are generally lower than that of the office worker. He can live cheaper and better. His ideals are not of a fantastic order and he would not even dream of trying to ape the boss in all particulars. He is a member of the working class, is not afraid to say it. He gets a living scale of wages which is as high as the average office worker and is, of course, more respected and more independent.

An office worker losing a "position" is a deplorable sight. Coming to interview a prospective new employer, name is asked, family history traced, education is ascertained, former employers are made known, reasons for leaving them are given and recommendations must be on hand. Then if looks suits the employer, thoughts meet with his favor and salary is just right the office worker might be employed. In accepting a new position the office worker generally has to start at a much lower salary than previously. This is due to the fact that there are as many kinds of office work as there are offices, and the office worker, regardless of ability or experience, has to practically commence all over again.

The trade or hand worker losing his position has no such obstacles to meet with. A new employer or his foreman is interviewed and if there is a place open the worker is put on the job. If his work comes up to the mark that is all which is required. His character is not looked into. His family history is not traced. He does not have to furnish credentials excepting perhaps a union card. His work is his recommendation and his independence is more complete than the office worker.

The last comparison is very important. Some folks think that new inventions do not affect unemployment among office workers. This is a great mistake. System is the big word nowadays in office routine. This is especially true in the large offices and more especially so in the offices of large corporations. The shrewdest office experts—men of remarkable organizing and executive ability—are generally placed in charge of the office workers of large companies. These

men draw immense salaries. They not get paid for doing nothing, make every cent of it. They their employers much money, offering excellent suggestions for running the business cheaper. One of these suggestions generally comes from the office workers. The work of office workers continually gets harder, fewer men are forced to perform. Office workers are being thrown out of employment nowadays in the following manner:

First—Consolidation of work. One office wherein some are charged and those remaining their work increased.

Second—Consolidation of more offices whereby work is distributed among less people and they are thrown out of work. Then as passes on work continually increases per individual and more are charged.

The condition of the trade or hand worker is improved in many ways and systematization of industry has been very fully discussed in the columns of The Call heretofore. It is to say that every year passes finds more and more of the trade workers out of a job due to the following manner:

First—To organize on the industrial field in a compact and scientific manner for strength, coherence and unity.

Second—To capture the power so as to make the enforcement of industrial demands an easier matter than at present.

Justice would demand that wherein improvements are made in the work of the world, the workers should, therefore, work less hours or get better wages. Such is not the case. The same trade workers are thereby being forced out of employment. The already large army of unemployed is getting larger and jobs or positions are getting fewer. Wages are getting continually lower. This, coupled with the exaction by trusts of higher prices for necessities of life, makes it hard for workers of all kinds to make both ends meet.

The only remedy which works in all kinds can employ to improve the present condition is:

First—To organize on the industrial field in a compact and scientific manner for strength, coherence and unity.

Second—To capture the power so as to make the enforcement of industrial demands an easier matter than at present.

OTHER ONE, BEING THAT SOLDIER WAS REJECTED.

Will the State Committee of its members who voted for the policy of the soldier's application for the adoption of this policy?

FREDERICK SUMNER BOYD
New York, October 11, 1911.

THE McNAMARA CASE.

Editor of The Call:

Now that the trial of the McNamara brothers has begun, and as members of organized labor are to the appeals issued in behalf of McNamara, it is about time to take this case more seriously.

As a member of the McNamara Defense Conference of Greater New York, I have had occasion to contact with the various trade unions of this city.

When a committee of the conference visits an organization and for funds for agitation purposes, committee usually receives the impression that they (the union) have been assessed through their interest in union and, therefore, cannot give more money, and, furthermore, claim that agitation is useless.

The object of my letter is to bring the various trade unions to the attention of their claim.

A mass meeting was arranged at the New York Conference and trade was arranged by the Conference. Both were held against the kidnapping of workers and to agitate and demand a trial for the McNamara brothers.

What was the result of these attempts in behalf of the McNamara brothers, and, incidentally, the working class?

Cooper Union was little more than half filled, despite the fact that meeting of the Central Federated Union a few weeks ago the New Conference was attacked on the grounds of the Central Federated Union, the speaker claiming that Union Square Garden or Grand Central Palace should have been the place on that occasion.

The Brooklyn parade was more of a failure than the Central Union meeting.

What happened after this meeting and parade?

The great friend of labor, Hearst, and his LABOR party, New York Journal, immediately the Monday following (October 10) wrote up the whole story of the parade and reproduced the same in telegrams as appeared in the Magazine recently with the influence the public against McNamara before trial.

Why did Hearst wait so long? The answer is in his working class, and organized labor, took in view McNamara's defense.

He was afraid to play sooner, because he still effect the kidnapping of working class.

When he sees money arranging for meetings, hall like Cooper Union filled, DO YOU BLAME McNamara, when so many low workers do not seem to est enough to attend such a working class will see the conditions of the working class when they see the hypocrisy of men as Hearst?

But, Comrade, (use and also a remedy that remedy is a remedial—SOCIALISM. Yours for the McNAMARA DEFENSE CONFERENCE.

REASONS REQUESTED.

Editor of The Call:

In the course of the report of the meeting on October 7 of the State Committee, published in The Call of October 11, there occurs the following paragraph:

"Two applications for members-at-large were received; one of them received favorable action, WHILE THE