

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR.

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EIGHT KILLED IN TRAIN COLLISION

St. Louis Flyer Meets Freight Head On—Frightful Impact.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 15.—In a head-on collision on the Missouri Pacific Railroad near Fort Crook this morning, eight passengers were killed, six probably fatally injured and twenty otherwise hurt. The trains involved were the northbound St. Louis flyer and an extra freight.

The wreck took place within half a mile of the military post at Fort Crook and within sight of the barracks. Immediately after the collision a company of soldiers was hurried to the spot to render necessary assistance.

The passenger train was belated and running at high speed. For a number of miles Burlington and Missouri Pacific tracks are parallel and within a few yards of each other. At the point of the accident there is a slight curve and the engineers of both trains supposed the other locomotive was on Burlington tracks. As a result neither train slowed down until within 100 yards of the other. The impact was at almost full speed.

The parlor chair car was completely telescoped, and almost every passenger therein was killed or injured. Fred Rottman, a banker of Nebraska, was sitting in a seat with his wife, daughter and son-in-law. Rottman was slightly injured. The other three were killed instantly.

NO MORE STRIPES FOR FEDERAL PRISONERS

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—In the endeavor to ameliorate conditions of the federal prisoners here announcement has just been made that within the next few days stripes will be done away with forever.

For some time stripes have only been worn by the third class prisoners here, those who have broken some of the prison rules, and for this reason are distinguished from the others. After this, however, all the men will wear dark blue suits. The stripes have been kept this long because of the work being done around the prison, which might have allowed some of them to escape. Now the walls around the prison are complete and there is no danger of escape.

Other improvements have also been made recently. One of them was the establishment of the prison band and orchestra. Concerts are given every Sunday and are attended by large numbers of Atlantans.

ARRESTS TWO GIRLS IN RUNAWAY TRIO

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 15.—Chief of Police Frank Monahan, of this city, received a telegram yesterday afternoon from Chief of Police T. W. Krieb, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., asking him to arrest William Denn, 16 years old, who disappeared from Wilkes-Barre on Saturday with Edie Peters, 18 years old, and Charles McCloskey. The message set forth that the two might be found at the home of Harry Phillips, at 317 2d street. Acting Detective Sergeant Fred Blackshaw showed the house and last night captured the trio.

The girls told Lieut. William H. Foley of Police Headquarters, that McCloskey had them to come to New York, saying he would get them jobs in vaudeville. McCloskey did not have his railroad fare and the girls bought his ticket. They returned to New York, where the girls were taken together on Saturday night. Lillian Denn said she was the daughter of Richard Denn, a builder and contractor, of Wilkes-Barre. She has been a waitress at the Platiron Hotel several months. The Peters girl also works there. McCloskey is 23 years old. Chief Krieb said the Jersey City police last night held McCloskey and the Denn girl.

PRICES OF BEEF, EGGS AND BUTTER ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—That the cost of living has taken a jump upward is shown by prices quoted in South Water street for dressed beef, and also by the prices on butter and eggs, which have reached the highest point in ten months.

Beef yesterday was 12 to 2 1/2 cents per pound higher than a week ago. The greatest increase is shown in No. 1 beef ribs, which were 17 1/2 cents yesterday, as against 15 cents last week.

INFURIATED BOY ATTACKS TEACHER

Tuberculous Child of Seven Scratches, Bites and Fells Woman With Chair—Boy Was Unruly.

MONTECLAIR, N. J., Oct. 15.—Miss Edith Chase, the teacher of the outdoor school for children of tuberculous tendencies in this town, has been removed to her home in New York City suffering from serious injuries that resulted from an attack upon her by one of the pupils, Benedict Danello, only seven years old. The assault on Miss Chase occurred on Friday while the school was in session.

Young Danello, who is small for his age, had been a disturbing factor in the school since the reopening of the present term, and Miss Chase found it necessary to reprove him frequently. On Friday he was especially obnoxious, and when Miss Chase corrected him, he flew at her, biting and scratching. Miss Chase's hands and arms were torn by the boy, and she retreated before the attack.

Young Danello then picked up a chair, which he used as a club. He handled it with great strength and brought it down with force on Miss Chase's chest. She almost fell from the force of the blow, but she again tried to take the chair from the lad. Danello again raised the chair and hurled it at the teacher. It hit her in the abdomen, and she fell to the floor screaming with pain.

The pupils in the school became greatly excited, and ran from the tent which forms the shelter for the class. The janitor at the Maple avenue school, near by, heard their cries and hurried to the school. He was just in time to prevent another blow with the chair by the boy.

The janitor seized Danello, who was wild in his rage, and it required all his strength to prevent the lad from injuring him. The boy was kept in restraint until the arrival of Frank F. Gray, supervisor of attendance of the Montclair public schools, who took him in charge. Gray found it difficult to subdue the youngster, who had worked himself into a fury.

Miss Chase, meantime, had collapsed, and she was removed to her home, where she received medical attendance. It is feared that she is internally injured. The outdoor school will be reopened tomorrow in charge of another teacher.

FATHER SHOT DEAD IN SCUFFLE WITH SON

William D. McCarren, caretaker of the Adeo mansion at Marshall's Corners in Pelham Bay Park for some years, and formerly a member of the Fire Department, came home to the old mansion from a fishing trip early last night and started in to abuse his wife's brother, James Kearns, who lives with McCarren and his family. McCarren's son, Daniel, a driver 21 years old, remonstrated with his father and picked up a revolver to lend weight to his objections. A scuffle between father and son followed, during which the revolver was discharged and the father dropped dead with a bullet through his lung.

Daniel McCarren, his brothers Frank and John, and the widow last night gave the foregoing description of the murder of McCarren's death. Daniel and his two brothers were locked up last night at the City Island station house. Daniel is charged with homicide and the two brothers are held as material witnesses.

IMPORTANT PAINTING AT HISPANIC MUSEUM

Several important accessions of Spanish art have been secured at the Hispanic Society of America's Museum, Broadway and 156th street. One of the notable paintings acquired is "The Ascension of Mary Magdalene," by Ribera, which has been placed on the east wall of the art gallery opposite the celebrated portrait of the Duke of Olivares, by Velasquez, which now occupies the place of honor on the west wall of the museum.

Another interesting painting is "The Carthusian Monk," robed in white and painted by Francesco Zurbarin (1588-1662). The monk is depicted seated and perusing a manuscript, which he holds in his hands. It is said that Zurbarin made a specialty of painting monks. On the south wall of the museum has been hung a painting of a "Knight in Armor," who wears a white ruff. It is attributed to Pantoja de la Cruz, a Spanish painter.

Two paintings of the King and Queen of Spain, by Sorolla, have been placed in the library of the Hispanic Society. The portrait of King Alfonso, which was painted by Sorolla in 1910, possesses added significance inasmuch as it is signed by the King. The three-quarter length, seated portrait of the Queen was painted by Sorolla in 1911.

The accessions of sculpture at the Spanish museum include a bronze statuette of a Spanish dancer and a seated portrait in bronze of Sorolla, by Price Paul Troubetzkoy. Both of these examples of Troubetzkoy's art may be seen in the reading room.

VETOES PANAMA RAILROAD

PANAMA, Oct. 15.—President Arce has vetoed the Panama and David Railroad bill. The veto will probably delay further action looking to the construction of the road until the meeting of the Assembly next September.

AVIATOR BURNED IN AIR

BERNE, Oct. 15.—The aviator Schmidt was burned to death in mid-air. The petrol tank of his aeroplane exploded. The body and the machine reached the ground carbonized.

TORNADO WRECKS FIVE INDIANA TOWNS

Many Are Injured, Some Perhaps Fatally—Scores of Houses Smashed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—Further details of the ravages of the tornado that passed over the western part of the State early last night, show that the destruction was more widespread than at first supposed, details being unobtainable earlier because of prostrate telegraph and phone lines in the path of the storm.

It now appears that not less than twenty-five persons were injured, two or three fatally, and that five towns lay almost in the direct path of the tornado.

The town of Hillsboro, northwest of Crawfordville, was in the direct path of the storm, and not a house escaped damage, while five were totally destroyed. Fencing, barns, dwellings and outhouses were leveled with the ground for miles northwest of the town, and ten persons were injured and one killed. The home of Joseph Roach, four miles from the town, was demolished, but the four children in it miraculously escaped.

The roof of the Big Four Railway station was lifted off as if it were a piece of paper, and when section men reached the scene, after the tornado had passed, they found the agent lying under a truck on the platform nearly paralyzed with fear.

Veedersburg and Waynetown were badly damaged, some of the smaller houses being blown down, several unroofed, and some moved from their foundations.

At Danville, where only a part of the town was in the path of the tornado, two houses were demolished, several were unroofed, and two persons were injured.

Ten miles west of Kokomo the old order Dunkards were holding a meeting, and some 300 were in the church. While the minister was preaching, there was a heavy gust of wind, followed by a blinding flash of lightning that struck every one in the church. Twenty-one horses were hitched to a rack nearby, and when the whirlwinds rushed out five of the horses were dead, and all the others lay on the ground, some of them badly injured. The hitch rack was formed by a wire cable, attached to iron posts at either end.

The town of Ben Davis is virtually a wreck, hardly a house standing in the corporate limits that is not so damaged that it will have to be torn down and rebuilt. Not a chimney in the town is standing, and twenty-two homes were utterly destroyed, all that remains of them being debris that is worthless.

The tornado, which was headed directly toward the city, spent its force before reaching here, and was not felt to any extent, except at the suburb of Indianapolis Heights, where two barns were blown down, and one house unroofed.

SLEUTH LOSES PURSE WATCHING PICKPOCKET

Miss Lucille Mayer, detective in Gimbel's store, saw a man on Saturday fumbling at the handbags of three women shoppers, though he did not get anything. When the man approached a fourth woman, whose bag was slung from her shoulder, Miss Mayer moved up beside the woman and waited to see what would happen. She pretended to be buying some dress goods and kept a close watch on the man's right hand.

The man stood between Miss Mayer and the other woman. He seemed to have become suddenly cautious, for he started to move away without making any attempt at tampering with the shopper's handbag. Miss Mayer discovered the reason when she glanced at her own handbag and saw that her pocketbook was gone. It had her lunch money, 65 cents, in it. She grabbed the retreating man and found he had her purse. Central Office detectives Baueschmid and Riley came up and took the prisoner away.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday the defendant gave his name as Charles Schultz. He said he was a homeless barber. "What have you to say?" asked Magistrate Fensch. "Do you plead guilty?"

GORDON NYE TO EDIT MILWAUKEE LEADER

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 15.—Gordon Nye, editor of the New Orleans Item, will be editor of the new Socialist daily, the Milwaukee Leader.

For many months Nye's work as a cartoonist for The New York Call attracted wide attention and appreciation, and probably contributed in some measure to his being elected editor of the Leader.

During two campaigns he was official cartoonist for the Democrats.

FIND FAMILY NEAR DEATH IN DESERT

Father Died From Poisoned Water—Mother and Children Rescued.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Oct. 15.—One of the most pitiful tragedies of the Mojave Desert, in recent years, was discovered in Inyo County yesterday, when a party of teamsters on their way across the sandy waste, came upon the family of George McDermott.

McDermott and his family, consisting of his wife and five children, started overland several weeks ago for Hill Valley, Utah.

Becoming short of water, it is thought, they drank from one of the numerous poison springs in the desert. Their horses and cow became sick, and the cow died. Then McDermott fell ill, and died six days later.

The distracted widow and mother then took up the reins, and drove the nearly dead horses for miles over the desert in search of water, until she, too, was stricken and fell by the side of her husband.

When the teamsters found the family the mother was near death, and the children, all sick, were clinging to her. All were taken on to Hill City. It is thought the mother will die.

EARLY PEACE IN TRIPOLI CONFLICT

London Hears Official Announcement May Be Expected in Two Days.

While statesmen of Europe are prepared for the almost momentary announcement of the conclusion of the Italo-Turkish war, fighting continues in desultory fashion in the vicinity of Tripoli, with the success of either combatant remaining in doubt. Cholera and fever, to which the entire invading force has been exposed by the fusion of corps from the fever-ridden provinces of Sardinia, Sicily and Calabria, appear to be the enemy most to be feared by the Italians, while the Turkish defenders are by ratiivity or long residence, inured to the pestilential climate of the Tripoli coast. The appalling death roll of fever victims in the Italian kingdom since the beginning of the year, of 35,000, is believed to be more a factor in influencing the government of King Victor Emmanuel to end the war than the possibility of defeat by the army of the Sultan or the pressure brought to bear by the jealous and suspicious European powers.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The incident reported as a skirmish at the Boumliana Springs, between 3,000 Italians and 500 Turks, on Saturday, was merely a feint for the purpose of clearing the way for a caravan bringing provisions to the isolated detachment of Turkish troops at Sunia Boniaden. The path of the caravan was blocked the night before by Italian troops, and the object of the attack was to draw them away. Reports do not say whether the move was successful.

The Giornale di Italia says that the Italian campaign in Tripoli has cost \$100,000,000 to date.

There has been no news from Constantinople in ten days, despite the announcement to the contrary. Cynanians, with the exception of Tobruk, has not been occupied or garrisoned. The Turks count upon the support of the Arabs, who are entrenched at Gebelshidar, determined to resist.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent says that there are persistent rumors in political circles that the government is hopeful that it will be able to announce a conclusion of hostilities within two days. The Nationalist press, however, is as bullish as ever it was.

The Chronicle's Tripoli dispatches say that the Italians extended their line for ten miles, and their outposts three miles from the town. The outposts are reported to have captured a caravan taking provisions to the Turkish troops. The Italian torpedo boat Frecci is grounded at Darne, badly damaged. A German salvage vessel is to leave Malta to attempt to float the torpedo boat.

The Italianization of Tripoli is being rushed. An Arabic speaking judge has been commissioned to organize judicial administration and establish tribunals. The commission was sanctioned at the reopening of the Italian Parliament.

Three hundred customs guards have been hurried to Tripoli to prevent smuggling. The treasury officials are compiling statistics to ascertain Italy's contribution to the payment of the interest on the Ottoman debt. In the meanwhile, civil service clerks are introducing by ruse and red tape. Doctors, sanitary service chemists and bacteriological laboratories are being sent to Tripoli daily.

The Tribune's dispatches from Cairo say that a Turkish sailing ship landed ammunition at Alexandria, whence it was transported to the boundaries of the desert where there was a caravan awaiting to convey it to Cyrenaica. Many Turkish officers in plain clothes are going in the direction of Tripoli by way of Egypt.

"PENSION" FOR MASS. STATE EMPLOYEES

Retirement System Is Really Compulsory Assisted Insurance.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The retirement system for State employes, established by an act of the last Legislature, will go into effect on January 1. Arrangements are now in progress under the direction of the State Treasurer, who is a member of the Administrative Board of the system, ex-officio, to put the plan into operation.

This retirement system is the first of the kind to be established in this country. It is not really a pension system at all, but is a plan for compulsory assisted insurance for public employes. Employes are to be assessed regularly on their salaries or wages, and the amount of retiring allowance in each case will depend upon the length of service and the amount of contribution of the retiring employe.

The retiring allowance is made up of an annuity provided by the employe's own contribution, and a pension paid from the State's treasury. An individual account is to be kept for each employe, and in case of withdrawal or death the amount of the contribution is refunded.

Under the provisions of the act, employes are assessed at a rate not less than 1, nor more than 5 per cent, as determined by the Administrative Board. The contributions are accumulated with interest compounded semi-annually. The annuity is supplemented by a pension of the same amount paid from the State Treasury. The total amount, including annuity and pension, is not to exceed one-half the wages or salary, and is not to be less than \$200 annually.

Retirement may take place at 60 years of age, and after fifteen years of continuous service, at the option of the employe, or by order of the Retirement Board. Retirement is compulsory at the age of 70, and employes who have served thirty-five years continuously may retire or be retired regardless of age.

The system is administered by a board consisting of the State Treasurer, a representative elected by the participating employes, and a third member chosen by those two, or appointed by the Governor. The State Insurance Department is given extensive powers of supervision.

While participation is voluntary for present employes, it is compulsory for all future employes.

DELAWARE WORKHOUSE NEST OF TUBERCULOSIS

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 15.—The recent expose of the conditions prevailing in the New Castle County workhouse, particularly with reference to the existence of tuberculosis among the inmates of the institution, made by Upton Sinclair, Socialist author, following his release from the workhouse, where he was incarcerated for twenty-four hours for playing ball on Sunday, was substantiated here today.

A board of examining physicians, headed by Mayor Howell, a doctor, will, it is stated, make a report admitting the presence of the "white plague" and stating there are now seven negroes ill with the disease. They cannot recover.

In order to lessen the large death rate from tuberculosis at the workhouse, it will be recommended that negro prisoners, who are most susceptible, be compelled to sleep in the open and not cover up their heads "to keep away ghosts" as is the custom. A large majority of the 300 convicts at the prison make cheap clothing for Oppenheim & Co., of New York.

The jail is without an exercise yard. The doctors will urge the establishment of one.

STRANGE BLAZE STARTS IN EMPTY HOUSE

The home of Thomas Le Boutillier, at 50 East 25th street, was badly damaged by fire yesterday morning. The fire apparently started on the first floor and worked up to the second floor. No one was in the house and the blaze obtained good headway before some one in the street noticed a wisp of smoke curling from a front window and turned in an alarm. When the firemen arrived they smothered the blaze in short order, but damage estimated at about \$5,000 from both fire and water was done to the first two floors.

Mr. Le Boutillier and his family are in Paris and the house has been empty for some time. There has not been even a caretaker in it, and the firemen were at a loss to understand how the fire started.

TAFT VISITS SITE OF PANAMA EXPOSITION

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—President Taft visited the Panama-Pacific International Exposition today. As soon as church was over the exposition directors took possession of him. Most of the afternoon was spent in the automobile ride over the exposition site. Every plan and hope was explained in detail to the President.

The President ended the day with a visit to the battlements of the Pacific fleet in the harbor. When he left for his train Taft was well tired out by the excitement of his two days in San Francisco. The Taft special arrives in Los Angeles tomorrow morning, the last city on the coast in the President's itinerary.

BANS WEDLOCK FOLLOWING DIVORCE

Decision of Illinois Court Voids Marriages Contracted Within Year After Decree.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 15.—Illinois residents who, after divorce, have gone to other States and married within a year, are placed in an embarrassing position by a decision of the Appellate Court of the Second District, returned here. The court holds that such marriages are null and void.

Mrs. Francis I. Kidd, of DeKalb County, obtained a divorce July 9, 1909. August 24, 1909, she and John Mehring, of the same county, went to Madison, Wis., and were married. Mehring brought suit to have the marriage annulled, setting up the charge that his wife had been divorced less than a year. The Circuit Court decided against him. He appealed, and the Appellate Court reversed the decree.

Commenting on the statute, the Appellate Court says: "The act declares the public policy of this State regarding divorced parties, resident within its bounds, that they shall not marry within one year, and if they do then such marriage shall be absolutely void."

"Courts will not, under guise of comity between States, force or carry into effect or recognize a foreign contract which is void under the statutes of this State where the statute is a declaration of a public policy."

The parties to this suit, being residents of the State of Illinois at the time they went to Wisconsin, cannot by going temporarily without the State long enough to have a marriage ceremony performed, avoid the effect of the prohibition statute of Illinois against marrying within one year and the express provisions that such marriages are absolutely void."

MT. VERNON POLICE PERSECUTE SOCIALISTS

(Correspondence to The Call.)

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 15.—The police of this city have again resumed their attempts to harass Socialist meetings. At a street meeting held Friday evening and addressed by Charles Solomon, of New York, a policeman told the speaker that the crowd was obstructing traffic and that he would have to stop talking.

Solomon replied that he was not obstructing traffic and declared he was not exceeding his constitutional rights, whereat the policeman began to disperse the throng. Solomon advised the people to remain and told the officer that it was his duty to preserve order instead of creating a disturbance. He announced that he would continue speaking, and nothing but being arrested would stop him.

The policeman soon realized that he was "in bad" and slunk away. As the Socialists were leaving the meeting they were stopped by two other policemen who had been at the meeting. The officers declared that they had been insulted and would call the attention of the Mayor to the matter.

The Socialists are resolved to stand up for their rights, and if the police force a free speech fight upon them, will make good propaganda out of the contest.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY SONORA FLOOD

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 15.—Telegraphic advices from points in the State of Sonora say that the recent tidal wave wrought great devastation along the coast of Lower California.

Besides the destruction of the extensive harbor works and other improvements of the Bolo Copper Company at Santa Rosalia, entailing a loss of several million dollars, much damage to property was done at La Paz, which is noted for its pearl fisheries, and other smaller coast towns. The pearl breeding plants at La Paz were destroyed.

The Bolo Copper Company is a French concern, and is controlled by the Rothschilds. Material is being rushed to the affected division of the Pacific in Sonora, and the line will be repaired rapidly, it is stated.

MOSQUITOES GET JAG.

Gasoline Makes Them Drunk, and They Explode in Match Flame.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 15.—Mosquitoes in Cortland street, North Tarrytown, have become gasoline drunks, and are terrorizing the town. A family of mosquitoes in the home of James Brady started hitting up the gasoline yesterday in Brady's car, and when they flew back in the house they were in an awful condition. One tried to alight on Brady's nose as he was lighting his pipe, and it exploded with a loud report, and set fire to a mattress.

Mrs. Brady was badly burned trying to put it out, and Brady was burned in the face. Neighbors are afraid that the gas habit will spread, and the town will have to remain in darkness. The question now is, how long does a gasoline jar last?

RUN IS BEGINNING ON CHINESE BANKS FOLLOWING REVOLT

Govt. Suspends Passenger Service on Railroads for Military.

FUTURE IN CHINA

Student Says Revolt Is Against Bad Government and R.R. Nationalization.

PEKING, Oct. 15.—Owing to the censorship of the Chinese press, the public is completely ignorant of the real situation in China, but they cannot fail to see that there is a constant movement of troops.

The suspension of the passenger traffic on the railroads has caused excitement.

There are continuous runs on the Chinese banks, the depositors transferring their deposits to foreign banks.

An edict issued today transfers the Viceroy Chao Erh Feng from Szechuan, wherein are several disaffected cities, to his old post in Tibet.

The Peking theaters are closed. The entire Imperial Guards' division has returned. The railroads are working at high pressure, bringing troops back from Keping, where maneuvers have been called off. The telegraph offices have announced that they will not accept messages from Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Szechuan, Kweichow or Guannan.

Hankow is thus effectually isolated. A telegram sent from Hankow says that the Chinese war ships will notify the authorities before bombarding the city. It is expected that all foreigners will then leave the concessions, as they would probably be in danger should they remain.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Daily Mail's dispatches from Hankow say that 25,000 troops splendidly organized are on the side of the rebels.

Three thousand Hunan troops, encamped north of the city, have joined the revolutionaries, but are not wearing the white armlets of the rebels.

The rebels in the arsenal at Han Yang are working in double shifts. They are turning out 25,000 rounds of ammunition daily, and have 140 field guns ready for action.

The consuls have advised foreign women and children to leave Hankow. The British consul has engaged two steamers, and has transferred the archives of the consulate to a British gunboat.

The telegraph lines are in the hands of the revolutionaries, and no trains are running. The administration is purely military. The leader, Li Yuan Heng, refuses to say what funds the rebels have at their disposal.

A message from Chungking advises the departure of 400 rebels from Kiating, 600 miles west of Hankow, on October 4. The rebels marched in the direction of Yachow. At the same time, 3,000 rebels occupied Kiating.

The revolutionaries have consistently protected the churches, and have issued passports to the missionaries.

A message from Su Fu, near Kiating, dated October 7, says that the prefect, fearing that the prison would be opened by force, released all prisoners.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15.—It is understood that Yuan Shi Kai has refused the viceroyship of the central provinces without imperial guarantee.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15.—Sun Yat Sen is reported to be returning from the United States with money that he collected there to further the revolution.

The Yleoyou J of Nanking has turned over \$2,000,000 for safe keeping by the authorities of Shanghai.

Yuan Shi Kai desires to be assured of immediate and effective reforms and the enforcement of constitutional measures such as are demanded by the leaders of the revolution.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—The Vossische Zeitung repeats the report that the United States and Russia are negotiating a joint intervention in China, and adds that the negotiations have reached an advanced stage.

Revolutionists Will Succeed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—The question in China just now, according to Professor Kan-ichi Asakawa, curator of the Japanese and Chinese collections at Yale, and a student of government here, is not whether the revolutionists will win the revolution, but whether they can agree after they have won them.

Professor Asakawa is an expert on Eastern questions, and is gathering knowledge of Western governmental affairs for use in the Far East.

In regard to China's present trouble he said today: "I do not doubt that the revolutionists will be successful in many of the Chinese provinces. This is shown by

the success that they have achieved already, and also by the extent of the movement.

"There certainly is a strong revolutionary spirit all through China, and the revolutionists have tremendous resources and spirit with which to continue the campaign they have started. This sentiment and spirit is probably extensive enough to assure the capture of the majority of the Chinese provinces.

"As to the ultimate success of the movement, no one can say. It is certainly true that the movement has the strength and power to afford a fine chance for the overthrow of the present Imperial Government.

"But after the present Imperial Government is overthrown, if it is overthrown, there is considerable question as to what will happen. The principal question seems to me to be whether the various leaders of the revolutionary party could come to an agreement.

The Chinese revolutionary party in this city today held a remarkable parade in the streets of this city, in which hundreds of Chinese marched, carrying large banners on which printed in English were such mottoes: "Long live Chinese revolution."

A band marched at the head of the line, playing lively march tunes. The revolutionary committee here has already had printed two million dollars in currency for the new republic, which will be shipped to China as soon as the leaders in the proposed government depart for the Orient.

It was ascertained today that practically all Chinese in this country are contributing to the revolutionary cause, and the amount collected is reaching large proportions.

Commander-in-Chief LI, who is leading the revolutionary movement in the vicinity of Hankow, China, has issued a formal statement to the foreign consuls there which practically amounts to a declaration of the establishment of a de facto government in southern China.

In behalf of the Hupui army of the Chinghua people's government, General LI declared that all existing treaties will be respected, and that he will assume responsibility for the safety of the lives and properties of foreigners. The existing rights of aliens will be protected, and loans and indemnities paid.

General LI warns the foreign residents that any one aiding the imperial government will be regarded as an enemy, and that all articles supplied by foreigners to the Peking Government will be confiscated. The revolutionary army will repudiate all treaties that may in the future be negotiated by the government.

A copy of General LI's announcement was forwarded to the State Department today by Roger S. Green, American Consul General at Hankow. The consular corps there made no reply to the statement.

According to advice received from Edward T. Williams, charge d'affaires of the American legation at Peking, the Chinese Army has abandoned its proposed maneuvers and will move southward against the rebels.

The Chinese press is under strict censorship. Only one telegraph line is open in the region around Hankow, and train service from Hankow to the Yellow River was suspended yesterday.

It all depends upon whom you happen to ask if you want to get from original sources the true story of the causes, the leaders and the propaganda of the revolution which is now rocking the high chair of the Son of Heaven in Peking.

The patriotic young Chinese of the Young China Association here in New York will say that the revolution is directed against the Manchu dynasty, that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is its evangel, and that a republic for China may be the outcome.

Senior at the New York University, one of the young enthusiasts of the Chinese Empire Reform Association, and a devoted absorber of the advanced thought of a hustling Western world. Yesterday he sat down with a bundle of Chinese newspapers at his hand and outlined what he thought, and the Chinese Empire Reform Association thought, to be the causes and probable outcome of the great unrest in the old empire.

Against Bad Government. This is the way Khong set forth the situation now in the making in China: "Please be specific in the statement," he said, "that the present revolution is not the work of one man or one party, but that it is a revolution of all the Chinese against a bad government."

"It is revolution through gradual evolution, through the growth of a national spirit of unity. That it should be an armed revolution is, you may say, an accident, for the very complete organization behind it hoped to win the establishment of a constitutional government without bloodshed, and bloodshed only came when the people were driven to desperation."

The underlying cause of the revolution as this N. Y. U. senior saw it was the agitation for a national parliament, which has been growing stronger in the minds of the Chinese ever since the late Empress Dowager promised such a parliament at some time in the future. Two years ago a National Assembly, made up of delegates from every provincial assembly in the empire, was allowed to meet in Peking and to have a shadow of advisory power, and out of this democratic body of representative men has grown the revolutionary organization which now expresses itself in armed rebellion.

Government Becomes Alarmed. Last spring, so Khong says, when the Provincial Assemblies sent delegates to Peking to demand the granting of a constitution and summoning of a Parliament immediately, the government grew alarmed, and, by the aid of troops, disbanded the meetings and warned the delegates that any more such demands would be considered sufficient irritation to put the Lord High Executioner into action.

Though the people of China were furious at this threat, their delegates went through the motions of dissolving and changing their organization into a seemingly pacific Constitution League. As members of this league

the various protestants have lingered in Peking, perfecting a propaganda of resistance through secret channels.

One of the direct causes of popular uproar against the Manchu Government, as Khong enumerated them yesterday, was the question of the admission of a member of the imperial house into the Cabinet that is to be formed under the constitution. Though it has promised to grant a constitution before 1914, the Imperial Government was insisted upon there to be a Parliament and a Cabinet of Ministers representing the Emperor the President of that Cabinet must be of the blood, and supreme.

Prevent Premature Rising. "Perhaps you think it strange that China, supposed to be the sleeping nation, should be thoroughly aroused over a constitutional question such as this," said Khong. "But my people saw for themselves that if this decree is issued upon there could be no representative government with a premier responsible only to his kinsman on the throne, and not to the people. Constitutional government would be a joke.

"So great was the indignation over this attitude of the government that in some places an immediate uprising in protest was agitated, but the members of the Constitution League in Peking kept the radicals from starting anything prematurely, and urged that no further agitation on this subject should be made until the fall meeting of the National Assembly, which is scheduled to take place in Peking in two weeks."

"These political questions roused the distrust of the people throughout the empire to such an extent," said Khong, "that it needed but one more direct clash between government and people to precipitate revolution. That came in the guise of the government's decision to nationalize all the railroads in China.

"These roads, most of them, had been financed by Chinese capital as private enterprises. When the government announced that it would have to take possession of the trunk lines, and began to buy the railroad bonds at a very negligible rate, the merchants and bankers who had put their money into these enterprises rebelled.

"They knew," said Khong, "that every government enterprise is honeycombed with graft and inefficiency, and that the best way to relinquish the management into the incompetent hand of the government."

"As soon as this nationalization was announced last June, leagues of protest began to arise all over China, and these organizations were swiftly coalesced into the Railroad League. The constant and sole object of this league was to combat the conversion of railroads into a government monopoly. Proclamations were sent by the league in Szechuen to every provincial assembly, and meetings were held everywhere to stir up protest against the unpopular measure.

"On September 14 the government in Peking gave orders that the members of the Railroad League from the province of Szechuen who had journeyed to the capital to spread the doctrine of protest should be arrested and taken back to Szechuen under a military guard. At the same time a list of names was sent to all viceroys to suppress any meetings fostered by the league."

Revolution Begins. Then the revolt in Szechuen began. Khong says it started there partly because most of the Chinese patriots are Szechuen men and the province has always been the first to resent the rule of the Peking government, and partly because of their recent investment in the Hankow-Szechuen railroad, still under construction, the Szechuen men of money felt the more keenly the passing of their property into the government's hands.

The second and more serious outbreak about Hankow in Hupui province, where the revolt along all the country of the upper Yangtze, was due to the same causes as those provoking the rebellion in the southern province, said Khong, and it is but a part of the campaign about Chengtu.

Hupui province, like Szechuen, has always been restive and ready to fight the Peking power. Tang Wua Lung, one time president of the Hupui assembly, member of the protesting delegates at Peking and the Railroad League, has risen as chief of the Hupui outbreak.

"The reason why this revolution is bound to win," concluded the university student, "is that it has been completely organized through the Constitution League and the Railroad League everywhere in China from Chih Province to Kwangtung, and instead of being a detached uprising with no directing organization, this one has been inspired by the thoroughly organized Constitution League, whose delegates are still in Peking and who are operating from the seat of government."

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Sun Yat Sen, leader of the Chinese rebels and Provisional President of the new Chinese republic, is in Chicago. He arrived Friday afternoon and probably will be here until the latter part of this week. A meeting at the headquarters of the Young China Society, 73 West Van Buren street, was held last night in charge of the doctor. Another meeting was held this afternoon at a place not made public.

Attempts on the part of members of the Young China Society to obtain the Mission Hall, Clark and Van Buren streets, met with failure. This is a school hall supported by the Chinese imperial government.

Fear of the imperial government kept nearly all of the Chinese in Chicago silent yesterday.

It was with difficulty learned that Dr. Sen reached the city. Immediately on his arrival he was taken in charge by sympathizers with the revolution and hidden.

Inquiries as to his whereabouts or his probable appearance met with a bland smile and a profession of utter ignorance. Members of the Young China Society even denied that the doctor was in Chicago.

CARDINAL'S JUBILEE BEGINS. BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—The pontifical mass at the cathedral this morning in celebration of the golden jubilee of Cardinal Gibbons was one of the most elaborate ecclesiastical pageants ever witnessed in that historic edifice. The church was crowded and long before the ceremonies began a great throng had gathered in the street.

TOBACCO MEN TALK OVER TRUST'S PLAN

Say Reorganization Will Not Change Present Workings of Trust.

Members of various independent tobacco manufacturing associations met yesterday at the Bar Association's rooms and discussed the plan of reorganization of the American Tobacco Company. They issued statements criticizing the plan as conforming but slightly to the order of the Supreme Court that the American Tobacco Company be dissolved and competition be recreated. They think that the plan reshapes the combination without dissolving it.

"Competition can never be restored," said one, "among four, or fourteen, or one hundred units, however physically separate, unless ownership is, as President Taft said of this very case, 'different and differing.' Ownership is the vital thing that regulates the future of these companies, and that point the proposed plan has speciously passed over.

The group of ten or a dozen men who now control the American Tobacco Company, will possess the same properties as before, for if they see them in the shape of one stock certificate, or in the shape of twenty, is of very little moment. The fact that this ownership might not possess the same power or control as formerly, through the giving of voting power to other securities, is of very little importance, as we all well know the amazing ability of these men in acquiring the stock that votes or controls. What we desire is that the ownership of whatever entities are created shall be in different and differing hands so that it will be to their plain interest to compete with all their strength and power."

Two men who were badly stabbed, Joseph Farrell, of 321 West 11th street, and John Whitney, of 328 West 15th street, were brought to St. Vincent's Hospital late on Saturday night by four other men, who acted in a boisterous manner and disturbed the sick rooms. A telephone message brought Detectives Boyie and Loughlin on the jump from the Central Office, and they gathered in the four rioters. All the prisoners carried long knives.

Yesterday the quartet was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court. They gave their names as Edward Farrell, of 321 West 11th street, a brother of one of the wounded men; John Quinn, of 911 Washington street; William Jenkins, of 23 Horatio street, and John Roberts, of 22 Gansevoort street. They were charged with disorderly conduct only and held in \$200 bail each for a hearing.

The injured men refused to tell who stabbed them. The police say they are members of the Hudson Dusters, a gang that makes its headquarters at Jane and Hudson streets. They are rivals of the Marginals, a gang that hangs out at 18th street and Tenth avenue. Recently the lower West Side has been enlivened by a number of fights between the rival gangs, and the police think that the two men in St. Vincent's Hospital must have been cut in a Saturday night gang fight.

BRITISH MINE WORKERS MAY CALL BIG STRIKE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Unless some arrangements can be made between the colliery proprietors of England, and the miners, in regard to a minimum wage, there may be a national strike of miners. The trouble has been brewing for many months, especially in regard to the rate of pay for working in abnormal places.

A large number of miners had sectional strikes over the question of work and wages, and now the Lancashire and Cheshire miners are up in arms, regarding a demand for an increase in wages for the day workmen and the boys employed in the pits. The coal owners have agreed to meet the men's representatives, and if no settlement is reached, 100,000 miners will strike. The miners in many districts are also demanding the abolition of piece work.

The coal owners have expressed the opinion that men working in abnormal places may not work fairly, and may be guilty of malpractice, and have decided not to give way on the question of a minimum wage. There is almost bound to be a national strike of miners in the near future.

SENATOR DESCRIBES JUDGES. Late George F. Hoar Says They Are Not All Incurruptible. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The late Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, did not believe that all judges were incorruptible. While a member of the House of Representatives in 1876, he said:

"My own public life has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending very little beyond the duration of a single term of senatorial office. But in that brief period I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration. I have seen in the State of the Union foremost in power and wealth four judges of her courts impeached for corruption."

ASPXYIATED IN BATHROOM. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 15.—With the gas from two open jets flowing into the room, the door and window of which were tightly closed and locked, the body of Miss Kate Holland Dudley, 29 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram G. Dudley, was found this morning in the bathroom on the third floor of her home. Coroner Ronald T. Abercrombie, of the Northern District, after hearing the facts, gave a certificate of death by accidental asphyxiation from illuminating gas.

The Rand School in Brooklyn

The Rand School of Social Science offers two extension courses in Brooklyn, this Fall, as follows: SOCIAL EVOLUTION FROM SAVAGERY TO SOCIALISM, a lecture course by Algernon Lee, Fridays, 8:15 to 9:45 p.m., beginning October 20. PUBLIC SPEAKING, a course of instruction in theory and practice, by George R. Kirkpatrick, Saturdays, 8:15 to 9:45 p.m., beginning October 21. Tuition fee, for either course (twelve weekly sessions), for party members, \$1.50; for other persons, \$2.50. Both courses will be given in the rooms of the Lincoln School, Summer avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn.

OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME IN ITALY

Plans to Take Over All Insurance Business, Making Profits Cover Cost of Reform. ROME, Oct. 15.—Announcement has been made by Premier Giolitti that immediately upon the assembling of parliament early in November, the first measure to be taken up will be his bill creating a government monopoly on the life insurance business, out of the profits of which the government will establish an old age pension system. The bill was introduced last spring, but went over until this fall for passage, and, according to Giolitti, will now be given precedence over all pending legislation.

Aside from being one of the strongest State capitalists measures that the government has yet undertaken to pass, the bill is unusually drastic, in that it wipes out of Italy all the foreign insurance companies without giving them any compensation which, of course, they claim.

There is every indication that the bill will be bitterly fought, but Giolitti will probably have the support of the Radicals, Socialists and Republicans, all of whom are well represented in the Italian parliament.

OFFICIALS SHOCKED AT REVENUE TAX EVASION. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Moonshiners were never so active in the mountains of Virginia as now, according to the statements of officers of the Internal Revenue Service of the Treasury Department.

Agents of the Collector in Virginia are quoted as saying that there are more illicit distilleries in the mountains of that State today than ever. The same opinion is expressed by the officials in Washington. They do not, however, confine themselves to the statement that this business is thriving only in the mountains. They say that, as a matter of fact, it is being actively carried on in all parts of the country, and that only the most unremitting vigilance on the part of the government agents keeps it from assuming huge proportions.

The temptation to distill liquor that will not be burdened with the internal revenue tax is great, and the time will never come, the revenue officers say, when it will be possible to convince a considerable share of the population that there is anything wrong in evading the revenue laws. The situation is comparable, they say, to that in the customs service, where officers at New York and Boston find people, otherwise "eminently respectable," perpetrating wholesale frauds upon the government by failing to declare dutiable goods bought in Europe.

PLEDGE SUPPORT TO CLEVELAND STRIKE. Special Convention of Ladies' Garment Workers Votes to Continue Strike of Cloak Makers. "The Cleveland strike must be won, even if we have to spend all our money," was the unanimous opinion of the delegates to the special convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, held at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, yesterday and Saturday afternoons. This was the decision reached after a committee to bring in a recommendation whether the strike should be continued or not, reported that the outlook for a victory was bright.

A committee to conduct the strike was appointed and will leave for Cleveland today, where it will take charge of the fight there. The strike is now in its nineteenth week, and only 225 men out of the 5,000 strikers have returned to work. The first session was taken up with the report of A. Rosenberg, president of the International, who stated that the strike has cost the workers nearly \$300,000, and that they are determined to continue the struggle even if it lasts for months.

The seventy delegates, who represented forty-five organizations throughout the country, were all of the opinion that the strike in Cleveland should be continued, and pledged the support of their local unions to the strikers. Israel Felt, the leader of the Cleveland strike, stated that the workers are as determined now as when the walk out was first called.

The bosses have made many attempts to break the strike, and offered to pay the men all kinds of prices if they would break away from the union, but the strikers would not desert their organization, Felt stated. Out of the \$300,000 that was spent since the strike started, about \$150,000 came in from New York locals. General Secretary Dyche praised the New York locals for their hearty response to the appeal for aid from their Cleveland brothers.

SCABS DESERT SHOPS. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 15.—It was reported here today that a number of scabs employed in the local cloak factories have deserted their shops and applied for jobs at the Illinois Central and the Harriman lines. The bosses seem to be greatly worried over the scabs deserting the shops, and they are making every effort to induce them to stay at work.

The scabs, however, are declining to remain in the cloak business, as they claim they got all they could out of cloak making, and they want to have some fun railroading. A great number of the scabs have already been hired by the railroad agents. The strikers are highly elated over the scabs leaving the shops, and they are compelled to come to terms with them.

THINK MARQUARD WILL PITCH TODAY. The Athletics took taxicabs from the Polo Grounds right after Saturday's game and caught the first train to Philadelphia. The Giants will go over at 9 o'clock this morning for the second game of the world's series at Shibe Park. The sharps figure that Marquard will pitch for the Giants this afternoon, and if it is a gray day, as it is threatened to be yesterday, they think he will prove just that much more effective. He has the speed to outpace a team that eats up speed as the Athletics do if the sky is overcast conditions which increase the effectiveness of fast pitching.

Mack's pitcher will be Coombs or Piank, with the chances in favor of the former. There is strong faith in Philadelphia in the ability of Coombs to beat any world's series opponent. American League adherents, and there are lots of them in this city, as well as Philadelphia, are still confident that the Athletics will take the series, though they admit that there will be a slim chance if the Mackmen are beaten today. Today's game in a way is more crucial than Saturday's. If the Giants win they will have a lead which will make the Athletics' chances remote at the best; but if the Athletics win they will be on equal terms and have as good a chance as the Giant.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL FLAG. 220 East Broadway, Tel. 2525 Grand Central, Branch, 125 East Ave., Tel. 1154 and 1154 1/2, Tel. 1700 Fifth Ave., Tel. Broadway and Third St. I am with The Call since The Call started.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTZ, Expert Optician. 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g.

AUTOIST CLEARS DEATH MYSTERY

Harry Cort, Hackensack Motorcyclist, Was Killed by Bound Brook Car. HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 15.—The auto that struck and killed Harry Cort near his home at Norwood last Sunday, October 8, was owned and driven by J. C. Rowe, living at Branch Brook, and associated with Blandy, Moore and Shipman, lawyers, of 41 Wall street, Manhattan. Considerable mystery surrounded this accident because no report was made of Cort's death in the Englewood Hospital to Coroner Tracey until the body had been removed to the home of the deceased, and Dr. Phillips, who took Cort to the hospital in his auto, could not tell whose auto it was that had struck the young man or how the accident had occurred.

Rowe has cleared the mystery today and, phoned to Prosecutor Wright that he would attend the Coroner's inquest Wednesday. Rowe has explained that Cort, who was riding a motor cycle at the time of the accident, was fatally injured because of his endeavor to avoid riding into a group of children in the roadway. Following the children Cort crashed into the Rowe auto and sustained a fracture of the skull.

Rowe's auto was damaged, and, fearing he might not be able to reach the hospital in a hurry, prevailed upon a passing automobile to take the injured man to Englewood. This auto was stalled on a hill, and when Dr. Phillips came along in his car, and learned of the accident, willingly took Cort to the hospital. Cort died the following morning. He was 25 years old, and was engaged in the commission business in New York, and leaves a widow.

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The complaints against the road are said to have their source in the action of certain contractors who failed to pay their labor and material accounts. The company denies any responsibility. It is reported that the construction in Mexico will soon be resumed. It was planned to have the division between Chihuahua and the proposed crossing point on the Rio Grande near Presidio del Norte finished by the time the link in the Texas line is completed to that point, thus giving a through road between Kansas City and Chihuahua.

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It is believed the electors acted in a similar manner in other States, and that Suarez is certain of the Vice Presidency, especially since De La Barra has agreed to take a Cabinet Ministry, and is out of the race. Plans are said to be on foot now to have General Reyes return to Mexico, Madero believing it best to reconcile all elements if possible. With this end in view, it is declared, he is planning to ask Reyes to return from San Antonio. The matter has already been discussed between Madero and Reyes' son.

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McCann's Hats Are always the best and cheapest. 510 BOWERY

THINK ELECTION OF SUAREZ CERTAIN

Madero Gets His Own Way (Despite Opposition Vote of People.

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Fine Feathers Fine Birds. Do you want a suit than the ones are wearing now, and less money than what have been accustomed to? If so, let us take measure. Select from an extensive stock of high grade materials, according to your taste. Our union tailors and seamstresses will do the work in a manner that is sure to please you. Look for the Long Ears Sign Above My Door. Fall Suits or \$10 Overcoats To Measure. Latest Styles and Best Tailoring MADE BY UNION TAILORS. BERNHARDT Merchant Tailor 148 East 125th 2 Doors from Lexington Ave.

IN JAIL, PLANS 'GET-RICH-QUICK' SCHEME

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 15.—It has been learned that Dr. J. Grant man, who is now in jail in Berkeley awaiting extradition to this city for a charge of using the mails to defraud, even after his arrest was busy with plans to get money from the gullible public. Manuscript has been found which contains outline of a scheme for a new get-rich-quick proposition.

This plan, which is not given in detail, was contained in papers which he had in the care of a relative who was allowed to visit him while in prison and in Oakland Hospital.

Federal officers are paralyzed at a daring and ingenuity shown by a swindler who is called one of the cleverest men in the country in his special line.

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THE SHAME OF CHILD LABOR

It seems to give the people in this section of the country a really lively degree of satisfaction to denounce the existence of child labor in the South and in the mining regions. It soothes the conscience thus to recognize the criminality of what takes place elsewhere, and it does not materially affect the existence of the same state of affairs here. This proneness to denounce in others crimes to which we ourselves incline is characteristic of the hypocrisy that prevails generally concerning the real workings of our present system of society.

Dr. Graham-Rogers, who, according to his own statement, is "the entire Bureau of Medical Inspection" for the factories of this State, gave some testimony before the State Factory Investigating Commission that indicates the brutality of conditions here, and show that no section of the country has anything much worse than what New York has.

Everybody knows that child labor figures to an enormous extent in the local industries, and the system of factory inspection is so cunningly devised and the force is kept so inadequate that nothing as yet has been done to prevent it. The amount of work done in the tenements and in the smaller sweatshops is so tremendous that it is more than probable the City of New York has a greater number of child workers than exist in all the mills of the South.

Dr. Rogers instanced some especially dangerous industries, such as that of making hair goods, dipping gas mantles, making pearl buttons and packing matches. In all of these children or very young people are employed, and through the filthiness of the materials handled or the poisonous nature of the chemicals employed, the health and lives of the workers are in constant danger.

However, as most of the children are employed in small establishments, and as these establishments attract little attention in a crowded city, only slight understanding exists as to the extent of child labor. The inspectors know it, but they are powerless or claim to be powerless to put a stop to it. The doctors and charity workers know it, but their whole energy is directed toward alleviating some of the ills that result.

When to the factory workers are added those who work long hours in their miserable homes and those who work in the big stores, it will be seen what an enormous army of child workers this city possesses.

The son of Charles Dickens, who has been here four or five days, finds that New York "is the best place to enjoy life this side of heaven." He should spend a little time looking into the tenements and factories and see how the children enjoy life, and whether they find New York the best place this side of heaven. For many of them the period of residence in this near-paradise is not a long one, for dirt, germs, overwork and slow starvation speedily send them to the next world.

But what Mr. Dickens saw and enjoyed so much is in part provided by the children. They provide it for others, not themselves. Employers who grow rich, or at least comfortable, on the wealth produced by child labor, have so much money to spend that the "Great White Way" is the most brilliantly lighted stretch of street in the world. They are responsible for the existence of so many splendid hotels and restaurants and for the multiplicity of theaters and other places of amusement.

Yet the work of providing the employers or others who directly or indirectly profit by child labor makes New York a city that for thousands is the worst place this side of hell. Because the misery is hidden in cellars or in the great brick and stone buildings, it does not become any the less tragic and revolting. Nor does the fact that such labor helps in part to provide the bright lights and the gaiety make the disgrace of child labor any the less inhuman. It is easy to keep such things out of sight, and persons who are so delicately constituted that they do not like to be shocked, need never see any traces of it. It exists, nevertheless, and New York is a leader in the employment of child slaves.

It is not probable that Mr. Dickens would care to accompany Dr. Rogers or one of the factory inspectors around to any of the places where children are working. But unless he sees this other side of life, sees where some of the wealth is produced, now that he has seen where much of it is squandered, he will not really know our city. For instance, he might spend half an hour watching little children knotting feathers or helping in such branches of the garment trade as are done at home. It would really broaden him and enable him to see in part how "we" have grown so wealthy and prosperous.

SMASHING ITSELF

The announced plan of "reformation" and dismemberment given out by the American Tobacco Company will undoubtedly bring amazement to those who have been looking eagerly for the beginning of the real work of busting the trusts, but that it will bring them any consolation is more than doubtful. What the plan really means the heads of the trusts and the lawyers may know, for the best lawyers obtainable showed the Tobacco Trust how it could hack itself to pieces without doing itself any injury.

But the object, beyond "complying with the law," is beyond the comprehension even of those who have been camping on the trust's trail. The independent dealers have thrown up their hands in despair and have emitted loud cries. The trust is busted into four big and fourteen little parts, but that is not enough. There seems a lurking suspicion that the incomes of the really big men in the trust will not be busted at all. They seem still to have a fairly good control of the sources of profit.

It is natural that the independents should feel rather cast down, for in this campaign against the trust they have been actuated only by two things—first, to punish the trust for the sin of getting so much business, and secondly, to take some of that business for their own benefit. That the trust has blanketed competition, has driven many small dealers out of business and has acted with harshness toward those who still managed to stay in business, are facts that are known. It is not in the least probable that these methods will be discontinued, even in the present state of dissolution, unless some more effective methods of accomplishing the same results are discovered.

Possibly much of the dissatisfaction among the independents is due to a fear that the trust lawyers have discovered a means of closer combination or of more effective fighting. If there was not some such fear the independents would not be so thoroughly aroused over what has happened.

But here are the fragments of a powerful trust—four large, nice main fragments and fourteen subsidiary fragments. Any one of them could be broken up into numerous other fragments, and these fragments in turn could be still further broken. Then all the various fragments could compete among themselves. They could, but they will not. The order for the dissolution of the trust has set to work the keenest legal minds in this country, and those minds have been trained almost exclusively to think about capitalist problems for the benefit of the capitalist class. Here is a business that is worth millions of dollars. There are a number of scattered stockholders, but control is fairly well centered in the hands of a few men or in the power of some capitalists who will do the work of financing the business.

Since the order to dissolve was given by the Supreme Court the lawyers and owners of the trust have been making ready their

Editor of The Call:

Do you, Mr. Editor, see any reason why the discussion of the first important Socialist bill in the Federal Legislature by the membership should be considered a "hullabaloo"? I don't. Do you know of any reason why the time has not come for a sober discussion of a bill, which was publicly introduced, and which is always mentioned when the splendid activity of our first Representative is referred to? I don't. I assure you, Mr. Editor, I am quite sober and am fully able to discuss that measure.

I would prefer, however, to stick to that one subject, and will not raise the hornet of a dozen questions, such as immigration, trade unions, anti-Semitism, etc., as does my friend, Comrade W. J. Ghent. Quite seriously, I think that all his remarks concerning immigration were quite uncalled for. The statement that an anti-foreign reaction is being created by pro-immigration literature, may be very interesting as a new theory in the domain of interpretation of history, but I cannot see how it was germane to my letter. Moreover, I have a strong suspicion that there was no pro-immigration literature until the anti-foreign movement called it into existence. There is almost a veiled threat in that remark, something that is not to be said.

"You foreigners, and especially the hoodlums, ought to behave yourself, and keep your place, or you'll get what's coming to you, and then some!" But let us put that aside. I am so used to the splendid logic of Mr. W. J. Ghent in his books and writings that the lame arguments he uses in his last letter really surprise me. Let us quietly take them up one by one.

1. He very wittily remarks that any proposition which would favor the immigrant against the native has no place in an old age pension scheme. It should be the subject of "an act to encourage and promote an increase of population by giving bounties to immigrants." Granted. But why should the effort to force immigrants to become citizens, or to punish them for not having done so ten or fifteen years ago, be included in an old age pension act and not be made the aim of a special "act to encourage immigrants to become citizens as quickly as possible by promising them old age pensions?"

The truth is, an old age pension bill ought neither encourage nor discourage immigration. It ought to deal with its own subject matter. In any case, Mr. Ghent evidently forgets that I did not discuss any residence qualifications but only that of citizenship. Why constantly confuse these two distinct matters? I have been quite careful to keep them distinct.

2. Mr. Ghent is quite sure that he wants to discriminate against non-citizens. As it is quite aware of the "hoodlums" frauds in connection with naturalization, which he calls very violently "the most shameful instance of perversion of justice in America" (we have heard of worse things than fraudulent citizenship, but this, of course, is a matter of opinion), one wonders why he is so sure of the justice of the discrimination proposed. In just so many cases it will evidently be a discrimination in favor of the criminal and against the honest immigrant. But waiving aside the question of justice, I think this discrimination can hardly be defended on the grounds of expediency. For the sake of a citizen who has to have the bait of a pension dangled before his eyes in order to avail himself of the privilege of citizenship, is hardly a source of strength to any progressive movement.

3. It is the Socialist's duty, says Mr. Ghent, to discriminate against the person who refuses to take part in the political struggle of his class. This is the principle upon which an old age pension bill is to be based, then. I suggest an amendment to Mr. Berger's bill, by which pensions will be granted only to members of the Socialist locals in good standing who have sworn to the principle of class struggle and paid their dues and assessments.

4. The trade unions are quoted by Mr. Ghent as an example to emulate. Oh, yes! The trade unions do discriminate against the outsider. A good many of them also make it very difficult for an outsider to become an insider—by means of high fees, racial discrimination, etc. We may have "fairly liberal naturalization laws" (with requirements of a successful examination in English and the usual legal law), but if I am not satisfied with things that are fairly liberal, and that are becoming less so very rapidly—then, of course, I am guilty of "pro-immigration mania," and an guilty of stirring up an anti-foreign, anti-Semitic feeling in this country.

5. It was necessary to sacrifice any careful provision for the protection of the immigrants because the bill was getting too long for propaganda purposes. Under such conditions, or under any other, it is the duty of the Socialist to discriminate against him, etc. Now let me assume, Mr. Ghent, that Mr. Berger's bill is the shortest old age pension bill known, and a few more lines in favor of immigrants would not overburden it. But for propaganda purposes, the bill might have been made still shorter by omitting the sixteen-year qualification, and just requiring the applicants to be citizens. A straight citizenship requirement, together with a twenty-year residence requirement would accomplish all results necessary. If twenty-year residence is not enough—make it twenty-five. But the necessity of sixteen-year citizenship is still unexplained, unless it be just so much of an appeal to an anti-foreign senti-

OLD AGE PENSIONS

ment, which, of course, was called into existence by such as are indulging in pro-immigrant literature. Mr. Ghent claims that I did not say just what I wanted the immigrant to receive, but suspects it must be "the limit." Now, my letter is quite plain as to what I did not want the immigrant to get. I do not want him to get left because sixteen years ago he failed to become a citizen. I do not ask any special favors for the foreigner. I only ask for equal treatment and no exceptions. Isn't this fair?

7. Mr. Ghent thinks it is not. He quotes the statistics to show that the American worker goes to work at 10 or 11 years of age, and will have fifty to fifty-five years of work to his credit, while the immigrant will receive his pension after twenty years of work. That is, of course, favoring the immigrant against the native. Sounds logical, does it not? Now, let us see. Are you making your pension dependent upon the number of years of work, as for instance, the German and French laws do? You do not. The impoverished small shopkeeper and middleman (and there are thousands of them) will get the same pension. There is one flaw in your argument.

Of 1,041,570 immigrants admitted to the United States in the year 1910, only 5,772 or less than 5 per cent were 45 years or over, so that the number of immigrants who might get a pension after less than twenty years of work would be very small. While more detailed statistics as to age distribution of immigrants are unfortunately lacking, it is a well-known fact that the vast majority of immigrants are of the younger age group. That is another flaw in your argument.

It has been argued time and again, and by bourgeois economists, too, that in arriving here at a working age the immigrant saves the country the cost of his bringing up and education. Surely a child is now a charge up to 16, and this charge the immigrant saves. Isn't this a certain offset against the cost of a pension?

But all this is quibbling as compared with the main issue, that Mr. Ghent seems entirely to misunderstand the nature and purpose of old age pensions. The entire tone of his letter seems to emphasize that the old age pension is a gratuity, a reward for some good behavior, for right thinking. Therefore, the discrimination against immigrants, against non-citizens, that is, of course, the typical American point of view, influenced by our horrible experience of war pensions, given for continuous faithful service, etc.

Now, as a matter of fact, this is not or should not be, the purpose of pensions at all. Their true purpose is relief, necessary relief, and as a matter of fact, old age pensions have grown out of other less satisfactory forms of poor relief. It was so in England, when the old age pension of 1908 was the direct outgrowth of the English poor relief system; it was so in Denmark, when the old age pension law of 1911 came as a reform of the poor law. It was so in France, where the old age pension law of 1905 (preceding the compulsory insurance law by four years) is still officially styled an act for compulsory aid to aged and infirm persons, and is a part of the system of charitable relief. In short, the old age pension movement is growing because it has been found a more advantageous method of dealing with the old age problem than other methods, and because even the bourgeois state has fully admitted its obligation to provide for indigent aged persons. It is only a question of ways and means.

Now then, as far as charitable relief is concerned, our "fairly liberal immigration laws" do discriminate against the foreigner. Do how long? An immigrant has no right to apply for relief during the first three years. After that the rights of the immigrant and those of the native for relief are equivalent, because after all society at large is just as interested in proper relief of distress as is the recipient of the relief. Isn't there some precedent to follow? Nevertheless, I do not at all insist that three years' residence be considered sufficient to acquire a pension. But it seems to me that in the light of these arguments twenty years' residence is a sufficient qualification. When combined with citizenship it is more than sufficient, and surely there is no need of all for the requirement of sixteen years of citizenship.

For what would be the inevitable result of this if the law were going into effect? The native aged would be taken care of by the national treasury. The immigrant aged would be thrown upon local charitable associations. That surely would be a way of creating an anti-foreign feeling, which would be even stronger than pro-immigrant literature.

8. In defense of his provision Mr. Ghent argues that the cases of injustice done would be few. That reminds me of a story. There was once a young unmarried maiden, who, indiscreetly enough, gave birth to a child. When tried for this grave offense the maiden pleaded in mitigation a very small one. Nevertheless, the judge ruled not even the small baby was quite unnecessary.

9. Here comes a clincher. In answer to my suggestion that in social legislation we need not be tied to British precedents, but may learn a good deal from Germany and France, Mr. Ghent triumphantly points out that "in point of progress toward Socialism the non-contributory principle of British and Australian laws is just about a half century in advance

CO-OPERATIVE BAKERIES

At the last convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union of America, held in Kansas City, it was resolved that the unions should establish their own co-operative bakeries, where the trust concerns are controlling, the bread market to an extent that the bakers' union and label are in imminent danger. The international, of course, shall have the control and management of all bakeries thus established.

In accordance with this resolution the Bakers' Union of New York conceived a scheme of establishing a co-operative bakery owned by the union and calls the next day a conference of all unions, where the proposition can be discussed and ways and means found to realize the plan.

There is no more about it than the co-operative bakeries owned by the organized consumers, by the people at large, have now become an urgent necessity.

As the history of the co-operative movement shows, co-operative bakeries and groceries have been everywhere the foundation of the co-operative movement. From small, poor co-operative bakeries and groceries, which the hard pressed workmen established, developed gigantic co-operative undertakings in England and Belgium. But the present situation in the bread industry in America, which is approaching the state of complete concentration, makes the necessity of the establishing of co-operative bakeries even more urgent. It is the middle class with which the bottom concrete is operating that the consumers and producers have to curb.

There are now three concerns with an aggregate capital of \$50,000,000, to wit: The General Baking Company, with a capital of \$25,000,000; the Schulz Baking Company, of New York, with a capital of \$5,000,000, and the Ward Baking Company, with a capital of \$20,000,000, which control the wholesale bread market.

The time is not far off when these three concerns will unite really in one trust, without even violating the Anti-Trust Law, and expel all competition from the field. This gigantic Bread Trust will acquire also the large flour mills, will control the yeast companies, and will control the whole bread industry from the bottom to the top. And when all competition will be also entirely powerless, this monster will oppress the consumers as well as the producers, the public in general, whose only destiny is to create profits for the sellers of goods, and the producers this eternal source of surplus value for the capitalists.

It should be the duty of the consumers to combine into one big co-operative organization and to start co-operative bakeries, and enter into fight with the bread monopolists. But the consumers in America are still the sleeping giant, that has yet to be awakened, and get conscious of his great revolutionary and creative forces. Instead of the consumers, the bread producers, the Bakers' Union, whose whole existence is in imminent danger, resolved to enter into fight with the trust, and to establish their own bakeries, which shall be called "co-operative" bakeries.

Such bakeries, as the union is planning to establish, are really not co-operative undertakings; nor can they, when established, therefore, hope to be crowned by any success. The first principle of the true democratic co-operative is the illimitableness of the membership. This principle can be applied only to a co-operative of consumers, but not to a co-operative of producers. A co-operative bakery, which would be established and owned by the consumers, would be the col-

lective impersonal property of the bread consuming people, who, a bakery established by the producers by the unions, remains the undertaking of partners, who among themselves the profits and control alone their combined business.

According to the report of the Kansas City convention the membership of the International Bakery Workers' Union amounts to 29,336. These 336 bakers claim to own the bakeries in their possessions, and to earn profits of a big industry, although, of course, in their industry, the co-operative, for this co-operative proposition, would we apply the principle on the whole economic system, the logical conclusion would be that the railroad men would own the "co-operative" railroads, the men the stores, the janitors the hotels and the librarian girls the libraries.

The history of the co-operative movement teaches us that whenever a union tried to start its own "co-operative" it ended with complete failure. How, in God's name, can we, however in union bakers of New York convince the whole working population of the city that they buy only the bread owned by the union? But in case even the bakery will make profits it transforms into a capitalist undertaking, when the membership of the bakery amounts to thousands. The union help, through the operation for the label, many union factories to a big business success, whereas these manufacturers sell their business to the trust, so the union is thrown back to the starting point. The same will occur with the bakeries owned by the union. When the public will help through the agitation for the co-operative label a success, it will not after all, any guarantee of their consumers' rights and will in the end make rich only one union.

But as such union bakeries are private undertakings, there will be lack of enthusiasm in convincing the public to support these bakeries. The public will become enlightened in short time about the real anti-co-operative character of these undertakings, and the criticism will eventually be in motion. The management of such a union bakery will be full of difficulties and friction among the workmen themselves. As the purpose of such bakery is to work for the laborers, the danger on hand that more workmen will be occupied than necessary in the profitable running of the business. Among the members of the union will exist a permanent struggle for the job, so that the existence of the union itself will get problematical.

The co-operative idea is not a new one, but is founded on large historical experience, and this experience teaches that co-operative bakeries as well as any other undertaking owned by the producers are condemned from the beginning to a short life. We have on the contrary to fight the establishing of people's bakeries on a real co-operative basis. All radical organizations, as well as the co-operatives at large have combined and raise a fund for the establishing of a modern co-operative bakery. This co-operative should be owned not by the bakers' union but by all the consumers who are buyers of bread, as not only the bakers eating bread, but also the carpenters and the drivers and the poets and the philosophers. Only where an undertaking is established and owned by the consumers at large, there we created a real social co-operative which is the forerunner, and the symbol of the Co-operative Commonwealth of the future.

THE LURE OF AFRICA

There must be a strange spell that draws the northern waters down to the mirage-haunted wastes of Africa, for just as in the hey-day of Roman capitalism greedy speculators fixed their insatiable eyes on Persia, Egypt and Morocco, their modern lineage schemes and contrives to scoop up plunder from these older treasuries by using the armaments of jealous Powers to secure prizes rich to itself, but more bitter than empty to its fatiguing accomplices. One might imagine that the curse pronounced for ever on any one who should rebuild Carthage still lingered over the province France has made her own and every venture that emanates from Tunis hard by the fatal ruins, if one did not know that capitalism had returned and brought the usual and inevitable evils in its train.

The same economic forces that were behind the corrupt and abominable dealings of Roman capitalists and the Phoenician settlers and the native rulers are working today in the new imperialism of cosmopolitan finance. Cruisers have been sent into the harbors and gorges of the gold and iron routes of Morocco to acquire gold and iron mines concessions for modern syndicates in the same way that trimeres took legions of conscripts to win gold, corn and slaves for those and the means of bringing the "sovereign people" of Rome into acquiescence in their enjoyment of the world's plunder. When our Cromers boast armchair patriots who wanted luxury that we have made conquered races free and happy by unlocking fresh stores of wealth and new outlets for our capital, they only echo the historian Livy, who wrote proudly of those "wars of liberation" that his country had waged.

Jealousy of Carthaginian prosperity on the part of Roman money-lords caused the last unwarranted attack on a crippled rival which ended in its total destruction, a motive very like those which have found expression in the wrangles of France, Germany and Great Britain during recent years. Interested parties in each want trading stations with "most favored-nation clauses," or else wholly in possession of one Power or another, to expedite intercourse with a race that resents every intrusion of the profit-minding "infidel." Tribes may be let loose against tribe to weaken the enemy, and foreigners use pretenses and rebels to win concessions and cheap sales of land, in the very manner that the Romans helped rival claimants to the thrones of Numidia and Mauritania, on condition that they repaid the loans of men and money by the mortgage of their subjects' property and liberty. An occasional act of brig-

andage is made an excuse for "policy" trade routes in the good old days the Senate adopted two thousand years ago, while, once Algeria and Egypt is "occupied," awarms of men grab their resources, and the money in the last end of any adventurer, gambler, or in fact, one with capital to stake hurriedly seize the confiscations and become pre-consumers triumphs.

But for a striking parallel to modern diplomacy the finest example was the counterstroke aimed at the property of the adventurer Pompey, who was away in Asia Minor and seeking means to buy the votes of Italy, by that millionaire banker, grand landlord, mine owner, and anza farmer, building contractor, company promoter, and general and universal provider—Crassus. This plebeian, with his needy protegee, Julius Caesar, set to work to induce the Government to exert its influence over Egypt, so that the wily general might secure the corn lands of the Nile, with whose profits he could forestall his rival and drive him into ruin or alliance. Like another hero, who went to Egypt, he was no less spectacular, and too highly conscious with the Liberal leaders and their servants, to sell his hands with work, so that when a plot was discovered for making away with the hostile consuls, Crassus was preserved a discreet silence while the noble lord moved not to pardon but their compensation of posts of honor, a proposal that a disgraced assembly by a overwhelming majority. Other distinguished names would have appeared on the praetor's list. His raptures before a week had passed. His schemes came to nothing, and he does not impair their importance.

Here, indeed, is an old story, the game of the Bagdad Bazaar, a Turkish loan with the Berlin pitted against Paris and St. Petersburg, Morocco, Egypt and Persia, of rival bankers using the means of the masses, the mobilization of the threat of war, the squallid details of a power game.

The circumstances growing more so every times the same, while the men in execution were in human nature, a Review.

According to schedule. William T. Lewis, the well known automobilist, was talking lately about the 25,000-mile automobile trip he had just made in Europe.

"One sees Europe in an automobile," he said. "One really sees it. Some tourists don't, you know."

"Once, in Florence, I was standing on the bridge over an Arno, drinking in the beauty of the old Italian city, when a half-dozen American tourists drew near at a quick walk."

"They hurried by me, every now and then consulting their watches, and, as they passed, I overheard this conversation:—

"Well, Florence is all right, sure!" "Florence?" "Why, yes! This is Florence, isn't it?" "Of course not. This is Venice."

"Oh, go on! It's Monday, anyhow, and Monday's Florence; Wednesday's Venice."

HIGHLY SUSPICIOUS. Another birthday celebrity this week is Mr. Arthur Roberts, that prince of story-tellers. One of his best is about a couple of financiers who wanted a certain undertaking to join them in some under-taking. The millionaire was known to be very cautious in his business dealings, and as the two friends had a rather bad reputation they knew they would have to play their fish very carefully.

After an interview with the millionaire, one of them turned to the other. "I believe he'll come in with us," he said.

"I'm doubtful," replied the other. "He seemed a bit suspicious."

"Suspicious? Nonsense! He seemed very friendly. Didn't you see how cordially he shook hands?"

"Yes," was the dubious reply; "but didn't you notice how he counted his fingers after you had shaken hands with him?"