

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



The Weather.

CLLOUDY TODAY; FRIDAY FAIR.

TELEPHONE 3262 BEEKMAN.

Price, Two Cents.

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1911.

JUDGE TO DECIDE COMPOSITION OF MINAMARA JURY

Prosecution and Defense Deadlocked Regarding Gas Theory.

BORDWELL WAITING

Two More Veniremen Passed Temporarily, but Work Goes Slowly.

(By Laffan News Bureau.) LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—Whether a fixed belief that the office of the Los Angeles Times was blown up by dynamite instead of gas or other explosives is sufficient cause for disqualifying veniremen from the service in the McNamara trial must be decided by Judge Bordwell.

Two veniremen have been challenged by the defense because they believe dynamite was used. These challenges were resisted by the prosecution, and the court took the matter under advisement.

The fight today was made on George W. McKee, a venireman who said he had a decided opinion that the building had been blown up by dynamite. Declaring that the defense would attempt to prove that a gas explosion wrecked the building, Attorney Darrow challenged.

The District Attorney maintained that if the gas theory was upheld the whole fabric of the case against the McNamaras would collapse and that as the men are on trial it must be admitted that the explosion was due to dynamite.

Otto Jensen was challenged also for the same reason, and the challenge was resisted. Seaborn Manning and Ernest Decker were passed temporarily. Charles D. Chaffee, of Los Angeles, was not accepted because his name does not appear on the assessment roll. E. J. Shower was called in place of Chaffee. Edward Robinson was being examined when court adjourned.

Prosecution Doesn't Want Roberts.

(By United Press.) LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—Despite the fact that six veniremen have already been passed by the defense in the McNamara case, it was made absolutely certain by today's developments that only one, John W. Roberts, has a possible chance of remaining through the trial. Probably even he will be challenged by the State, because he boldly told Attorney Darrow that, after experience with a non-explosive gas factory, and after personal investigations in Muncie and other Indiana cities, he was convinced the best men in the trade are within the union ranks. Therefore, he united his factory, for cause, when given as much as capital in organized labor should have exactly the same right.

The State will endeavor to remove Robert Bain, A. R. McIntosh, T. W. Adams, and George McKee, the remaining veniremen, and, therefore, inimical to an effort to keep from admitting that they ever expressed an opinion which would disqualify them.

Judge Bordwell, realizing the importance of securing a fair and impartial jury, is giving both sides the widest latitude over given in a case of this character. In framing interrogations he permits the attorneys to ask questions, thus hurrying to the close of the matter.

Prosecution and Fredericks Clash.

The morning session today was characterized by several hot tilts between Attorney Darrow and District Attorney Fredericks. Darrow questioned Venireman McKee, who admitted that he had been in the building at the time of the explosion.

WHITE HEADS ANTI-RUSSIAN MOVEMENT

Noted Scholar and Former Ambassador Accepts Presidency of Committee on Passports.

Andrew D. White, formerly United States ambassador to Germany, accepted yesterday the presidency of the National Committee, organized recently for the purpose of carrying on an agitation against Russia, and force that country to cease its discriminations against American passports, when these passports are issued to members of the Jewish race.

The acceptance of the presidency was announced by Dr. White in a letter to Henry Green, general manager of the committee. In the letter Dr. White said:

"I am willing to accept the position in the organization to which you have kindly elected me. If I feel able to do so, I shall preside at the mass meetings, and I shall also be in charge of the following plan to extend the movement has met with the approval and may be submitted to the committee of the whole at its next meeting: Eight associate committees to be formed in eight cities so located as to be central to various sections of the country, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, Portland (Ore.), New Orleans, Dallas, Nashville and Boston being suggested. These committees are to be formed in all the principal cities in their own and adjoining States; the subcommittees to report to the associate committees and they, in return, to the National Committee.

MORTIFIED WOMAN ASKS \$10,000 DAMAGES

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 18.—Charging that she was routed out of the berth where she had gone to sleep, and was compelled to sleep on a "rack," only in a gossamer nightie into another sleeping car in the presence of many male passengers who gazed at her avidly, Mrs. Mary Barnhill, prominent in Atlanta society, today filed suit against the Pullman Company for \$10,000 damages.

Mrs. Barnhill says she was routed out of her berth and forced to run the gauntlet of peeping forms because the conductor claimed the porter had put her into the wrong sleeping car. She alleges the conductor refused to give her time to dress and claims that, after the transfer to the other car, she discovered that her various articles of artificial hair, now so much worn by women, had been taken from her. Mrs. Barnhill says \$10,000 is small pay for what she had to endure.

JENKINS WOMAN SUES ALLEN FOR \$197,000

Mrs. Helen Dwell Jenkins filed in the Supreme Court yesterday a suit for \$197,000 against Nathan Allen, the Kenosha, Wis., banker and smuggler, her former admirer, because of the alleged conversion of securities and jewels which were in a safe deposited with her in 1908. She claims she alleges belongs to her. She asks \$10,000 for a painting, "The Cavalier," by Shreyer, which she says Allen bought for her in Paris, but is withholding from her.

\$10,000,000 AUTO TRUCK TRUST FORMED

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 18.—The organization of a new \$10,000,000 automobile truck trust was announced today. It is the International Motor Company incorporated under the Delaware laws with this large capitalization. The concern represents an amalgamation of the Saurer Motor Company, Plainfield, N. J.; Mack Bros. Motor Car Company, Allentown, Pa.; C. P. Coleman, president of the Saurer Motor Company, is president of the new concern; W. D. Sargent, Reading, Pa., is vice president; C. Richardson and Vernon Moore, both of New York, are treasurer and secretary, respectively. The general offices will be at 30 Church street, New York, and the output will be 2,000 trucks per year.

"UNDESIRABLE" GENE ON TEDDY'S TRAIL

Debs Meeting at Carnegie Hall Will Be Record Breaker.

Tomorrow Teddy Roosevelt of the "undesirable citizen" and "murder is murder" fame will speak in Carnegie Hall on "Conservation of Women and Childhood." The next evening, under the auspices of Local New York of the Socialist party, the "undesirable citizen" Gene Debs speaks in the same hall from the same platform and his theme will be not only the conservation of women and childhood, but he will expound the teachings of Socialism which means the "conservation of the whole human race."

It will be interesting to note the difference in the attendance of the two meetings. It is doubtful if the Lion Hunter Extinguisher and present associate editor will have such a large audience to greet him as will Gene Debs, and that, in spite of the fact that those who want to listen to the speaker must pay an admission fee in order to cover the expenses connected with such a meeting.

Carnegie Hall is sold out. Orders are still coming in to Socialist party headquarters, 122 East 11th street, New York, and all could be sold over again if it were possible. The telephone is busy bringing requests for more.

In order to accommodate those desiring to hear Debs, the committee decided to place chairs on the platform, but as the platform has room for only 400 chairs, those who want reservations must get their tickets at once as the sale of these seats will be short. This is not a boast, but a fact. Last Friday it was announced that seats were selling fast and the quick buying of tickets was advised, and sure enough, Saturday all seats were sold and the late comers had to go empty handed for \$1. On Tuesday the committee decided to use the stage, and about half of the seating capacity is sold now. So those who want reservations will do well to hurry or they will get left.

Charles Edward Russell, who will be speaking at the meeting, has promised to make a speech so those who attend will not only hear Debs, but Russell as well.

ANOTHER ARREST IN JERSEY FIREBUG CASE

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 18.—Following the confession on Friday of John Kapoun, a firebug of Cliffside, William M. Clemens, a fire insurance detective, today caused the arrest of Herman Kracha, charging him with setting fire to the building on Cliffside avenue, Cliffside, April 10, causing its complete destruction.

MISSIONARIES DECLARE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 18.—Something akin to a bomb was exploded today at the biennial meeting of the Woman's National Missionary Association of the Universalist Church when a resolution was sprung and passed favoring suffrage for women.

FORMER COP DENIED CHANGE OF VENUE

Supreme Court Justice Bischoff denied today an application by Reuben R. Huntington, a former policeman attached to the Union Market station, for a change of venue of his trial for grand larceny in the case in which John Hory was found guilty before General Sessions Judge Swann, and for which Huntington has been dismissed from the force. Huntington's lawyer argued that the expressions of Judge Swann at the General Sessions about the case will make it impossible to get an unprejudiced jury in this county.

BARNES GANG ARE ORDINARY THIEVES IN ALBANY PROBE

Investigation Shows Treasury Looted by Greedy Boss.

CONTEMPT CHARGE

Republican and Democratic Sheets Join in Plunder and Share Proceeds.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—"The proceedings I am criticizing in this printing is just plain stealing in my judgment," said James W. Osborne, counsel for the Bayne Albany Legislative Investigating Committee today, as the result of questioning a witness, John H. Lindsey, business manager of the Journal, a Republican sheet. The city and county printing under Republican administrations was the subject under the knife.

Fred W. Bressler, City Clerk, was questioned as to work done by the Argus (Democrat) and the Journal (Republican) on the Mayor's message. This was first printed as a pamphlet by the Journal, the newspaper of William J. Barnes, Jr., and appeared in the proceedings of the Common Council printed by the Argus later.

"Did it ever occur to you that the city was paying twice for the same work?" demanded Osborne.

"Never thought of it that way," was the reply.

"Took most of your work to the Journal, didn't you?" asked Osborne.

"I did," was the answer. "I throw all I can to my friends."

Similar duplication of other city publications was shown.

"Who prints the Journal? Who are your friends there?" demanded Osborne.

"Mr. Barnes and a few others," was the reply.

"Haven't you any friends on the Argus?" continued Senator Bayne.

"Surely," was the reply. "Lots of them."

"You got all your reports printed in duplicate, didn't you, didn't you?" demanded Osborne.

"Guess I did," replied the witness.

"Can you tell me the difference between this sort of business and larceny?" continued Osborne.

The witness said it was not up to him to define it.

Osborne read from the city charter the provision that all work costing \$250 or more must be the subject of public bidding.

"In Albany the words 'to a public officer, are considered permissive only, and so the Journal gets the printing no matter what it costs," was Osborne's comment.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS CONDEMN THE WAR

Congress of Party Passes Resolution Scoring Government's Course.

ROME, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Modena today declares that there are some delegates at the National Congress of the Socialist party, in session in that city, who deplore the action of the congress in passing a strong resolution condemning the government for having plunged the country into a war with Turkey.

Among these dissenters were Deputy Bonomi, who, in a long speech, declared that he could not believe that the proletariat were in principle opposed to the idea of colonial expansion.

Other delegates are confident that the party's attitude is correct and is bound to be proven so in the long run.

Great enthusiasm was caused at the congress by the reading of telegrams from the British and Austrian Socialists applauding the Italian Socialists stand against the war.

An official statement today says that all the clamor about the navy have been ordered made ready for the transportation of drinking water to points along the Tripoli coast occupied by Italians—if such a course proves necessary as a result of the appearance of cholera among the soldiers.

Refugees from Saloniki, European Turkey, describe the situation there as still grave. They state that the Chauvinistic elements are planning a massacre of all Europeans.

A cable from Constantinople states that the Turkish fleet has gone to Ulfismid, at the eastern extremity of the Sea of Marmora, for gun practice.

A dispatch from Tripoli says the Turks behind Tripoli have been reinforced and have received fresh supplies of provisions from across the Tunisian frontier. Fighting is expected at Darna and Bengazi.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.—It is announced today that the government will impose a duty of 100 per cent on all Italian goods.

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Lokal-Anzeiger says the Italians have occupied Bengazi, but have not yet effected a landing at Darna.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR REFUSES TO EXPLAIN

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag today reiterated the statement in his letter to the speaker yesterday, explaining the inability of the government to discuss foreign affairs at present.

"He assured the house that it would be fully informed of the progress of current events before it is resumed."

This was in reply to interpellations concerning the Moroccan situation, occupation of Tripoli by Italy and the Chinese revolution.

"For the moment the government, he said, could not discuss these matters without endangering German interests."

BIGAMIST GETS YEAR, DESPITE FRIENDS' AID

George S. Miller, son of Oscar Miller, a well to do resident of Mount Kisco, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge O'Sullivan in Part I, General Sessions, yesterday, on the charge of bigamy.

Letters were presented to the court from several influential persons in Westchester County. The letters testified in the highest terms as to Miller's character and pleaded with the court to exercise clemency.

GAYNOR DISCOVERS CAUSE OF TRUSTS

Says Monopolies Are Due to Favoritism in Freight Rates—Abolish Favoritism; Kill Trusts.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 18.—Mayor Gaynor of New York, today joined the ranks of those who claim to have an infallible cure for the "trust evil" declaring before the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association that the trust is the child of favoritism in freight rates.

The failure of many great business concerns could be traced directly to this cause, he declared. Wipe out freight rate favoritism and monopolies would disappear, he said.

The Mayor asked why it was if the people didn't want trusts they permitted to pass, and why they do not repeal the statutes which enable such combinations to hold stock in other corporations.

The Mayor spoke strongly against railroad freight rate discrimination against New York in favor of other cities. He could see neither morality nor economic reason for it. He wondered if the court decisions of other generations regulating commerce might not be cast aside by the next generation as futile and mischievous.

It remained to be seen how the Interstate Commerce Commission would work out, the Mayor said. It was not so much that freight rates were too high as that there had been favoritism, he declared.

RAILROAD STRIKER LODGED IN JAIL

McComb, Miss., Shopman and a City Official Accused of Using Guns on Scabs.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 18.—Edward Harnes, member of the City Council of McComb City, and Joseph Cotton, a leader of the striking Illinois Central shopmen at McComb, were brought here last night, and lodged in the county jail, charged with shooting into a train of strikers who were forced to leave the city a few days after the strike began.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—That the engineers and firemen on all Harriman lines may go out on strike in sympathy with the shopmen and allied trades of the System Federation, was a report circulated here this afternoon. Both at the headquarters of the union and of the railroad no information was available.

PREACHER LONGS FOR "OLD TIME RELIGION"

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 18.—People of the present age take little interest in the church according to the Rev. Linnaeus J. Struck, of Trenton, one of the chief speakers before the afternoon session of the Presbyterian synod of New Jersey today.

Figures he presented showed that the total gain in membership to the Presbyterian church during the past year in New Jersey had been but 140, while the net gain throughout the United States was but 8,973. Although 79,000 had enrolled, but 54,000 had been suspended and 16,000 died.

Drastic measures were necessary, he said, to revive the "old time religion" and win membership commensurate with the increase in population.

CHEAPER TO KILL THAN PROTECT WORKERS

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 18.—It is cheaper for railroads to kill their employees than to protect them with proper safeguards, according to William W. Lew, of Cleveland, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who is here attending the annual convention of his organization.

"It is also less costly for them to fight in the courts than to deal fairly with the widow and orphan of their dead employees," he added. "The present so-called 'safety' rules are for the benefit of railroad companies in defeating damage suits. They contain every known procedure against accident and if it were always possible to follow them there would be no accidents."

SPANISH CABINET MAY HAVE TO RESIGN Because of Moroccan Situation.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—Premier Cañalejas announced today that in consequence of the bad weather in Morocco the operations against the Rifis would be suspended. The newspapers express the opinion that this statement signifies a disinclination on the part of the government to continue the Moroccan campaign. Consequently it is believed that the Cabinet must resign.

FIRST BIG BATTLE IN CHINA REVOLT ENDS IN DRAW

Both Sides Put Up Fierce and Obstinate Fight.

NANKING IS TAKEN

London Declares British Neutrality, While Japan Is Anxious and Suspected.

HANKOW, Oct. 18.—The first pitched battle between the revolutionary and Manchu troops ended today in what appears to be a draw. The Manchu troops were driven from their position, which was attacked by the revolutionists, while the latter, after their victory, were obliged to fall back on their base at Wu-chang, their ammunition having given out.

The battle was fought between fairly equal numbers, 2,000 troops on each side participating, both sides using artillery. The scene of the battle was the north bank of the Han River, just north of this city.

The battle was fierce and sanguinary, both sides fighting with desperate courage and obstinacy. The revolutionary troops twice attempted to take the Manchu position at the point of the bayonet, recklessly attempting to pass the zone of fire of the royal troops. The charges were only stopped when the revolutionary ranks had lost so many men that the initial impetus of the charge was destroyed.

Royal Troops Driven Back. The revolutionists claim the victory. They drove the royal troops from their position, forcing them to leave their wounded on the field. It was the unexpected obstinacy of the defense that resulted in the revolutionists running short of ammunition.

The royal troops have fallen back to another position, and are awaiting reinforcements.

The revolutionists are replenishing their ammunition, and are calling out reserves, and another and more decisive battle is imminent.

A timely cover of the battle, Admiral Sah Chen-Ping endeavored to land a force of sailors and marines to support the royal troops under General Chang-Piao. This maneuver had been anticipated by the revolutionists, and a hot fire was directed upon the royal warships, and the boats carrying reinforcements, the ships reported in a demolitory manner, fearing to injure the foreign concessions, and the landing of sailors was frustrated.

Surprised by Attack. The attack on the royal troops was decided upon in order to take them at a disadvantage before the expected reinforcements from the north arrived. The attack was a surprise, and for several minutes the royal soldiers were disorganized, and victory was almost in the hands of the revolutionists without the fierce fighting that subsequently ensued. Only the inevitable "fortunes of war" saved them from utter rout, declares the revolutionists.

While the fighting was in progress the thirteen foreign vessels in the river landed a joint force under command of Vice Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winsor, commander of the British Eastern fleet, who, because of his seniority, has been given the direction of the men engaged in the protection of the foreign concessions.

The Red Cross neutral camp, in charge of Dr. MacWille, of the American mission, received and cared for the rebel wounded.

Desultory firing continued this evening at the rear of the Hankow Railway station, the possession of which is continually changing, the loyalist and rebel bands holding it alternately.

Another trainload of northern troops arrived here tonight. According to the revolutionists, Gen. Li Yuan-Hang made overtures to Admiral Sah Chen-Ping, inviting the imperialists to join the rebellion. The latter refused. According to reports received tonight, the revolt is spreading to Kiangsi, Hunan, Hsiao-Kan-Hsiao and other places.

Rebels Take Nanking. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—Cablegrams received today at the Chinese headquarters in this city state that revolutionists, following a week's siege of the City of Nanking, took the first line of fortifications by assault, and are now inside the walls of the city, fighting the imperial garrison in a house to house combat. The Chinese inhabitants of the city, who, following the entrance of the revolutionists, are aiding in attacking the imperial troops.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 18.—The people are greatly excited here over reports of great rebel successes, and an uprising is imminent. The American and British Consuls have telegraphed for warships to protect the foreign concessions, and numbers of the white residents are preparing to leave the city.

The imperial troops who hold the Woo-Sung forts are strongly disaffected, and if there is an uprising in the town it will probably be followed by a mutiny in the forts.

Fractious all communication with the interior has been cut off, and it is impossible to verify the report that Nanking and Kio-Kiang have been taken.

REGISTER TOMORROW. The attention of all Socialist voters is directed to the fact that tomorrow is the third registration day in New York City, and no one who wishes 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. The last registration day is Saturday, October 21.

CRIPPLED IN RAILROAD YARDS. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—John Bright, of Woodport, lost both legs by being struck by a yard engine in the East Syracuse freight yards of the New York Central Railroad, this morning. Bright was employed on the road as brakeman. He was brought to the hospital here.

TINNER KILLS SELF. Christian Paulsen, a tinner, committed suicide early yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He was 39 years old. His wife, Lena, found his body in their rooms at 1097 Second avenue.

FOURTY MINERS BLOWN UP. SAINT ETIENNE, France, Oct. 18.—An explosion occurred in a coal mine near here today and forty miners were killed. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by fire-damp.

(Continued on Page 6.)



but it is known that a large force of rebels have gathered above the two towns and fighting is in progress.

Anxiety in Japan. TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 18.—Despite assurances from both the Chinese government and revolutionary leaders that the rights of foreigners will be respected, officials here regard the situation with anxiety.

Maintenance of a scrupulous impartiality will be very difficult at times, and it is certain that suspicion of interference by foreigners would arouse tremendous indignation among the Chinese.

Some feeling against Japan has already been noted at Peking, where Chinese merchants and financiers have asserted that Japan incited the revolution to create a crisis which would prevent the American-European loan.

In revolutionary circles, on the other hand, reports are circulated that Japan is aiding the imperial government, and this has created an antagonism against Japan in the south, and is said to have resulted in an anti-Japanese boycott in South China.

Still another Chinese rumor, which is likely to cause trouble for Americans, is that the United States encouraged the revolution by insistence upon the hated railway loans.

Manchu "Saint" Hissed. HONGKONG, Oct. 18.—The anniversary of the birth of Confucius was celebrated as a holiday today. The imperial flag was not hoisted.

It was raised over a few shops early in the day, but crowds yelled "Down with the Manchus!" until it was lowered.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The British government has decided upon absolute neutrality in China and will limit British action strictly to measures necessary to protect the lives and property of her citizens.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The State Department received regarding advice today on the situation in China.

Edward T. Williams, Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation at Peking, cabled that the revolution is not directed in any manner against the foreigners, and that the rebels and the Peking Government are disposed to afford protection for foreigners.

Peking and Tien-Tsin are quiet, except for runs on the native banks, which are decreasing. Government troops are being sent southward.

Roger S. Green, Consul General at Hankow, reports that women and children are leaving there. The situation at Chengtu remains unchanged. So far as is known, the American residents of China are safe, although communication with the extreme western section of Szechuen is interrupted.

### SUN YAT SEN IS SUBJECT OF DOUBT

Reform Association Says He is a Fraud, While Revolutionists Swear by Him.

Dispatches from Chicago said yesterday that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, of Kwangtung, leader of the Young China Association, and a temporary Provisional President of the Chinese Republic, had left that city to come to New York. The Chicago reporters had waited many days trying to find Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and finally learned that they might as well pass the Kwangtung Presidential timber along to New York.

Portland, Ore., Paducah, Ky., and Coyote's Roost, N. Mex., are all to be heard from.

On what questing for Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the nooks and crannies of Mott and Doyers streets yesterday afternoon. Was Dr. Sun Yat Sen in town? was the question put to a well known member of the Chinese Empire Reform Association. He shed his Oriental calm like a handy raincoat and his scorn popped from his lips in syncretized measure.

"What he is, maybe not so," said this follower of the respected Kang Yu Wei. "Sun Yat Sen maybe he glab all money from Chinaman, make plenty money. Sun Yat Sen, he make plenty money. He all same talker, make new China. Maybe so when Chinaman fight for new China he lunaway for Portland, for Chicago, for New York. Sun Yat Sen—Humph!"

It is but a short step from the rooms of the Chinese Empire Reform Association across the street to the rooms of the Young China Association on the second floor of 12 Mott street. There Young Chinamen play dominoes when they are not talking about the reform of China.

One of these who said that his name was Chung—just Chung—answered when asked if Dr. Sun Yat Sen was in town. "Oh, pretty soon, next week he make coming to New York. Maybe he now in Chicago, maybe so not in Chicago."

"And what will the doctor do when he comes to New York?" "Oh, makeum all Chinatown vally glad for revolution. Makeum lots talk, makeum stir up all Chinaman for new China."

It was hinted as delicately as might be that the members of the Chinese Empire Reform Association and the Young China Association are not talking about the reform of China in so far as events now going on in the Province of Hupeh might be concerned. One of the Young Chinamen tipped over his dominoes in his excitement.

"Lefolm Assoc'n say that?" he cried. "All lie; you list'n. You lite papah China Lefolm Assoc'n alla time one damn liar, pretty soon Lefolm Assoc'n make flend with Manchurian Empire, make flend flend Prince Ching, one bad man. China Lefolm Assoc'n make damn fool talk alla time. Sun Yat Sen, he goog' Washyton for new China and maybe so he now one time in Chicago now pretty soon in New York."

### GOVERNMENT ABANDONS FIGHT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The government today abandoned its legal "fight" to recover a penalty from the St. Louis National Stock Yards for alleged violation of the twenty-eight-hour law regulating the feeding and transportation of live stock in interstate transportation.

### The Rand School Dining Room

Lunch a la carte, 12 to 2 p.m. MODERATE PRICES. Regular Dinner, 5:30 to 7 p.m. 35 Cents

### HOME COOKING

New Management 112 EAST 19TH STREET.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 608 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st and 52d Sts. REPAIRS GUARANTEED.

## TONIGHT

At the RAND SCHOOL It is not too late to start in the class in Elementary Grammar and Composition, which meets every Thursday evening from 8:15 to 9:45. Instructor, Mr. Max Schonberg. Tuition fee, one term, to party members, \$1.50; to others, \$2.50; both terms, party members, \$2.50; others, \$4.50. Textbook, 75 cents.

### THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

112 EAST 19TH STREET.

### JERSEY NOW HAS GRAFT PROBE CASE

County Collector Indicted, Charged With Looting \$74,500 From Treasury.

County Collector Stephen M. Egan, of Hudson County, New Jersey, was arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Swayze in Jersey City yesterday afternoon on twenty-two indictments for high misdemeanor. He pleaded not guilty and was released in \$11,000 bail.

The indictments charge that Egan on various dates between February 8, 1907, and August 4, 1910, paid out of the county treasury an aggregate of \$74,500 when the money was not due. The several amounts were in the form of advances to himself and loans to others. Five of the true bills set forth that Egan drew out a total of \$7,500 for his own purposes.

The names of beneficiaries in the other transactions were not specified in the indictments, but it is understood that the borrower in nearly every instance was the Jersey City Supply Company, owned by the late Bob Davis, the Democratic county boss. The last of the twenty-two counts was based on the alleged unlawful use by Egan of \$31,500 of the county funds. It is known that this money was used by Davis for the purchase of the Parly Memorial Baptist Church property. The Democratic leader, subsequently tried to sell the property to the city as a site for a police headquarters building at a big advance, but the city wouldn't buy.

Justice Swayze will sit at the court house on Saturday morning to hear Prosecutor of the Pleas Pierre P. Garvan's application for a struck jury in the Egan case.

Former Sheriff John Zeller, chairman of the Hudson County Board of Elections; Robert D. Wiencek, his son in law, and Joseph O'Donnell, clerk of the board, were also arraigned before Justice Swayze on an indictment for conspiracy in connection with the alleged employment of August Moltinger as a clerk with nothing to do and the collection of \$2,000 by Zeller.

Former Judge Robert S. Hudspeth, counsel for Wiencek and O'Donnell, entered a plea of not guilty in each case, with leave to withdraw the plea and demur to the indictment. Judge Hudspeth asked that an early date be set for the trial. On application of Prosecutor Garvan Justice Swayze said he would set next Wednesday as the tentative date for the striking of a jury. Paul Schnyder, of Guttenberg, became bondsman for Zeller and Wiencek in \$500 each, and Julia Lincoln, of Jersey City, went bail for O'Donnell.

### LA FOLLETTE BOOM IS ANTI-SOCIALIST

"Progressives" Hope to Fool the American Working Class Again.

By DAVID FULTON KARNER.

(Correspondence to THE CALL.) CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Bob La Follette's Presidential boom was formally sprung here yesterday when a group of 200 "progressive Republicans" gathered in the La Salle Hotel for a brief confab of sufficient length, however, to sing praises to the Senator from Wisconsin. Everything was lapped the name of the pompadour Senator, while eager waiters slammed the dishes to the tune of Wisconsin's State anthem. It was sort of a fever of political wildness. With such progressive principles expounded from these wise men of the East, the people believe that they have at last found men who will lead them gently by the hand from the jungles inhabited by the Taft-Aldrich-Cannon-Payne quartet, to a peaceful summit where pure legislation will be a fact. Indeed such is not true. Despite the fact that Socialist phrases and near-Socialist principles are being used by these leaders, the fact is that ere long the people themselves will be thrust by the neck, instead of being led gently by the hand, into a worse condition of affairs than was ever dreamed of by Cannon or Taft.

It is not enough to say that this is an anti-Taft movement. The purpose of which is to stem the tide of rebellion sweeping this country from coast to coast. These progressives are offering a compromise between Morgan's control of Washington and Socialist control of the nation. Make no mistake about that! Men of national reputation such as Gifford Pinchot, James R. Garfield, and Francis J. Heney, of San Francisco, are behind this movement. Such men are bound to have a following. It is known that Garfield is fresh from a conference with Theodore Roosevelt, and while it is not known whether or not the San Juan Hill taker declared for La Follette, it is known that Roosevelt is ready to line up with this crowd. Twenty-eight States are represented here, many of which already have some Socialist officials within their domains. Twenty-eight States sending delegates to the national con-

### PINCHOT HIGHLY PLEASED

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 18.—Gifford Pinchot and Senator Miles Poindexter, of Washington, have arrived here from a six weeks' trip in Alaska. Pinchot expressed great satisfaction over the action taken at the meeting of the progressive Republicans in Chicago. He referred to Senator Robert M. La Follette as a "brave and true man."

### ATTORNEYS CLASH IN LORIMER CASE

Senator's Lawyer Charges Counsel for Committee With Badgering Witnesses—Hot Words Follow.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—A sharp tilt between Judge Haney, counsel for Senator Lorimer, and Attorney Marble, of the committee, marked today's session of the Senatorial investigators probing the Lorimer case.

Haney voiced bitter objection "in the name of decency and of the honor of the legal profession" to Marble's "badgering" of Representative Robert E. Wilson. Marble replied hotly. Then the committee intervened.

Wilson testified regarding his bank account in 1909 after the election of Lorimer. At first he said he thought he had about \$500 on deposit, but by successive questions, Marble got him to say that perhaps it might have been about \$2,000. The witness said he had several hundred dollar bills in a safety deposit vault, which he said were given him for keeping by members of his family.

All through the session Marble and Haney sparred vigorously. Marble bitterly declared that Haney was unfair in condemning him for "badgering" Wilson. The witness said he had no recollection of ever saying that the Governor's veto of the corporations bill "had cost the boys \$38,000." He said he didn't know the Governor vetoed the bill.

Wilson testified regarding his bank account in 1909 after the election of Lorimer. At first he said he thought he had about \$500 on deposit, but by successive questions, Marble got him to say that perhaps it might have been about \$2,000. The witness said he had several hundred dollar bills in a safety deposit vault, which he said were given him for keeping by members of his family.

All through the session Marble and Haney sparred vigorously. Marble bitterly declared that Haney was unfair in condemning him for "badgering" Wilson. The witness said he had no recollection of ever saying that the Governor's veto of the corporations bill "had cost the boys \$38,000." He said he didn't know the Governor vetoed the bill.

Wilson testified regarding his bank account in 1909 after the election of Lorimer. At first he said he thought he had about \$500 on deposit, but by successive questions, Marble got him to say that perhaps it might have been about \$2,000. The witness said he had several hundred dollar bills in a safety deposit vault, which he said were given him for keeping by members of his family.

All through the session Marble and Haney sparred vigorously. Marble bitterly declared that Haney was unfair in condemning him for "badgering" Wilson. The witness said he had no recollection of ever saying that the Governor's veto of the corporations bill "had cost the boys \$38,000." He said he didn't know the Governor vetoed the bill.

Wilson testified regarding his bank account in 1909 after the election of Lorimer. At first he said he thought he had about \$500 on deposit, but by successive questions, Marble got him to say that perhaps it might have been about \$2,000. The witness said he had several hundred dollar bills in a safety deposit vault, which he said were given him for keeping by members of his family.

All through the session Marble and Haney sparred vigorously. Marble bitterly declared that Haney was unfair in condemning him for "badgering" Wilson. The witness said he had no recollection of ever saying that the Governor's veto of the corporations bill "had cost the boys \$38,000." He said he didn't know the Governor vetoed the bill.

Wilson testified regarding his bank account in 1909 after the election of Lorimer. At first he said he thought he had about \$500 on deposit, but by successive questions, Marble got him to say that perhaps it might have been about \$2,000. The witness said he had several hundred dollar bills in a safety deposit vault, which he said were given him for keeping by members of his family.

## BARNES GANG ARE ORDINARY THIEVES IN ALBANY PROBE

(Continued from Page 1.)

as near larceny as anything I know." "Now issue a subpoena for William Barnes, Jr., to be here tomorrow," continued Osborne. "I'll find out who these stockholders are. William Barnes, Jr., is put on the newspaper as editor and proprietor, and he ought to know. It looks like the easiest way."

"Perhaps on reflection the witness will decide to give the list," suggested Bayne. "I will not," said the witness. "Your Executive Committee ordered you not to tell," asked Osborne. "They did," was the reply. "The witness will have to call Mr. Barnes," added Osborne.

"It is the sense of the committee that proceedings shall be brought against this witness," said Bayne. "You know that these may be both civil and criminal. We do not want this matter dropped."

"I will do this at once," replied Osborne. "But they are not very strong on the Penal Code in Albany."

Witness Braves Contempt. Osborne read the articles of incorporation of the Journal company. He then again demanded of the witness the names of the stockholders. "I refuse to give them," was the answer. "Then the committee declares you in contempt and directs proceedings to be taken against you," declared Bayne.

"You can take summary proceedings," suggested Osborne. "The committee considers this a very serious matter, and will proceed deliberately," said Bayne. "The committee has ample authority to uphold its dignity, although it may not order your incarceration."

"I'd like to have you read the resolutions under which you are acting or are going to proceed," said the witness. "I've been out of town and don't know just what you're getting at. I don't know just what your authority is."

"The committee might consider the question of the witness impertinent," replied Bayne. "and we will not now take up our time in the manner he suggests."

Another in Contempt. The afternoon session was fully as interesting as that of the morning. Edward B. Cantine, who, as Commissioner of Public Safety, has charge of the police and fire departments, was the important witness. Trouble started as soon as he was called, and he was almost immediately declared in contempt for refusing to answer questions which he called "personal."

Afterward, however, he did answer to Osborne's satisfaction, but the committee did not formally declare him purged of his offense.

"I refuse to answer," was the reply. "Mr. Chairman," he continued. "I am here to answer any questions concerning my public office, but I refuse to answer any questions as to my private affairs."

The large audience present clapped their hands and applauded and were warned by Senator Bayne that the Senatorial investigators would proceed if this happened again. "We cannot be interrupted by rowdies or toughs," he said.

"Are you a member of any corporation which has a contract with the city?" "I refuse to answer," was the reply. "The committee finds this a pertinent question and directs you to answer," said Bayne.

"I am sorry, but I must refuse," replied the witness. "Court will take the necessary steps to proceed against this witness for refusing," was the order. "Let us try another way," suggested Osborne.

"One moment," interrupted the witness. "I am a member of a corporation having a city contract. It is the Municipal Gas Company."

"Anything else?" counsel asked. "I think not," was the reply. "I shall claim my rights as a citizen under the Constitution, and decline to answer questions relating to my personal affairs."

No Rules for Cops. Osborne took up the police book of rules and asked Commissioner Cantine which rule told an officer what to do in case of a misdemeanor. None could be found, and Osborne said his object was to show that this omission provided for just such a situation as existed in Albany.

"Nothing there to tell a policeman what to do in case of a disorderly house?" he asked. "I don't say so," replied Cantine. "Your book only tells a policeman to report unusual crimes," said Osborne. "That's why they don't report disorderly houses, isn't it?"

"You say so," was the answer. "Police-men are told their duty." "Isn't it true that disorderly houses are openly run in Albany?" demanded Osborne.

"That is not so," answered the witness. "Where do you keep your automobile?" demanded Osborne. "In the hose depot, on Plain street," was the answer.

"And you don't know that the house next door is a disorderly house?" Osborne asked. "Not of personal knowledge," was the reply.

"Ever in it?" was asked. "Once, when the walls were defective and bulging. I went there with others to inspect it," said witness. "Ever made an honest effort to close the disorderly houses in the Red Light District?" demanded Mr. Osborne.

"I have," was the reply. "Ever made an effort to close the disorderly houses next to your hose depot?" was asked. "Yes, with all others," was the answer.

Lindsay Gets in Deeper. This did not suit Osborne, who wanted the witness to reply "yes" or "no," but the committee accepted the answer made,

and Cantine was allowed to go until tomorrow. Lindsay, the contumacious witness of the morning, was recalled and his refusal to answer certain questions caused him to be declared still further in contempt.

Lindsay said the Journal Company did only a little over \$4,000 worth of county printing last year. Bayne wanted to know all about the printing contracts, and witness refused to answer.

"Note this refusal, Mr. Stenographer," ordered the chairman, and the matter rested.

William B. Coates, a clerk in the Controller's office, testified that "printers' phat" was a common thing and that the Argus Company kept its type standing and printed extra reports from it at regular rates if it new matter.

"Why should all this profit go to the Albany Journal?" demanded Osborne. "Isn't it because William Barnes, Jr., is connected with it?" "Don't know," replied witness, and this was his answer to all further questions of the same import.

TAILORS TO MEET TONIGHT. A special meeting of the Italian Branch of the Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union, Local 38, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, will be held at Astoria Hall, 63 East 4th street, at 8 o'clock tonight. This is the first meeting of the Italian Branch, and the date and location for future meetings will be set at this meeting.

# McPartland & O'Flaherty Co.

8TH AVENUE, CORNER 43D STREET

## TODAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The most important special sale ever announced, that undoubtedly will save money for you. Bargains of unheard values.

### Boys' & Youths' Clothing

BOYS' RUSSIAN SAILOR & SAILOR BLOUSE SUITS; with sailor and military collar; in all the newest materials and colors. Sailor collar trimmed with fancy braid; with tie and emblem on sleeve and shield; sizes 2½ to 10 years. value \$3.00; sale price..... 1.98

BOYS' \$3.00 DOUBLE BREASTED & NORFOLK SUITS; made of mixtures, tweeds and chevitis; in tans, browns, grays and navy blue, made up durable; a very serviceable suit for boys. Cut very full. Sizes 6 to 16 years. Sale price..... 1.98

BOYS' RUSSIAN SAILOR & SAILOR SUITS; made in all wool navy blue serge. Guaranteed fast color; made in double breasted effect, with emblem on sleeve and shield. Collar trimmed with soutache braid. Pants are lined throughout with linen. Sizes 2½ to 10 years. Regular value \$4.00; sale price..... 2.98

BOYS' \$4.00 DOUBLE BREASTED & NORFOLK SUITS; in all the newest fabrics and latest colors; in new browns, grays and tans, also navy blue—coats are cut full and well lined; pants have peg top, taped seams, double stitched, and strap and buckle; sizes 6 to 16 years. Sale price..... 2.98

### Youths' \$10 Suits, \$6.95

In a large variety of colors and fabrics, including worsteds, serge, tweeds, and cassimera. Made up very stylishly in the latest models; perfect workmanship in every detail. Coats are lined with twill, serge or verona, and have concave shoulders. Sizes 31 to 36 chest.

<b>Toweling</b> Brown linen TOWELING; 17 inches wide. Special..... 7½c Bleached linen TOWELING; good quality. Special..... 8c All linen roller TOWELING; extra quality..... 9½c Glass TOWELING; red and blue checked. Special..... 9¾c Barnesly linen TOWELING; extra heavy..... 12½c	<b>Damask</b> Mercerized TABLE DAMASK; 66 in. wide. Special..... 35c Imported mercerized TABLE DAMASK; 64 in. wide. Special..... 45c Bleached and silver TABLE DAMASK; all linen..... 50c Full bleached, TABLE DAMASK; 70 in. wide. Special..... 69c Snow white and silver bleached TABLE DAMASK; satin finish; extra quality; value, \$1.39. Special..... 98c	<b>Tea Cloths</b> Hemstitched TEA CLOTHS; all linen; size 36x36..... 49c <b>Ideal Cream</b> 25c Ideal Witch Hazel Cream; put up in beautiful china jars..... 15c <b>15c Peroxide</b> Ideal Peroxide Cream—10c at..... 10c <b>Ideal Beautifier</b> 50c Ideal Beautifier, in china jars..... 35c <b>Face Powder</b> 35c Ideal Liquid Face Powder..... 21c <b>Skin Lotion</b> 25c Ideal Skin Lotion—19c at..... 19c <b>Sachet</b> 25c Ideal Sachet Powder; 21c at..... 21c <b>Pillow Cases</b> PILOW CASES; size 42x26; strong mullin. Special..... 10c PILOW CASES; size 42x26; heavy quality. Special..... 12½c PILOW CASES; size 50x36; extra heavy. Special..... 15c	<b>Flannels</b> OUTING FLANNELS; new designs; good quality. Special..... 7¾c Extra heavy OUTING FLANNELS; handsome patterns. Special..... 10c DOMET FLANNEL for skirting; full width. Special..... 7½c	<b>Table Cloths</b> Mercerized TABLE CLOTHS; hemmed and hemstitched; large size..... 98c & 1.25 Bleached TABLE CLOTHS; hemmed; all linen. Special at..... 1.39 Silver bleached, all linen TABLE CLOTHS; extra heavy; hemmed; size 63x63; — at..... 1.98
--	---	--	---	--

### SALE OF PURE GROCERIES

Exceptionally Low Priced

SALAD OIL—Occasionally our friends are anxious for us to make a cut price in some particular line of goods. We trust they will appreciate the slashing we make in this line. The quality is, as always, the finest.

Qt. Bottles Colossal Size Reduced to..... 17c 27c

AMMONIA—What we offer is strongest test and best grade possible to produce—The Florence brand; each bottle contains a full pint and possesses more actual value than a half gallon of weak, inferior goods; per bottle..... 8c

PARSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA; this is an old established article that we are occasionally permitted to cut the price on. Its merits need no mentioning. The price will appeal to you. Qts 22c Pts. 12c

EGGS—What were packed away last summer will now gradually be presented to you. It is not the kind we offer, and those who patronize us are aware of this. If you are not one of them and are complaining of what you get we have some that will please you.

### EXPLOSION KILLS 3 WORKERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Three men were killed and seven injured in an explosion at the plant of the Fowler Packing Company in this city today. Seventy-five men were at work in the tank house of the hog killing department when the pipes burst. The roof fell almost immediately.

COLLEGE PRESIDENT SHOT. MANCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 18.—Rev. A. J. Burns, president of the Oneida Baptist College at Oneida, was shot from ambush this forenoon and died in a few minutes. Perry Burns, said to be a kinsman of the minister, is under arrest, bloodhounds led to Burns' home.

ARMY OFFICER A SUICIDE. LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Oct. 18.—Capt. Winfred B. Carr, of the army service schools at Fort Leavenworth, was found dead today by a maid who entered his quarters to clean house. He had shot himself late last night or early today.

### M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

631-633 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK.

Strictly One Price Store

FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL SAVE OUR COUPONS.

They are equal to 4 per cent discount.

### C. O. LOEBEL

UP-TO-DATE  
1205 Hester and 12th Streets.  
1810 PITHIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

### MAX KRAUSZ

CAFE AND RESTAURANT,  
210 EAST 92ND STREET, NEW YORK.  
Open Day and Night.

### J. B. Scherensbeck

29 Broom St., Brooklyn.

### CALLAHAN

240 BOWEN.



# THE CRUSADE OF THE ANTI-TIPPERS

## From the Waiter's Standpoint—Would Prefer Decent Wages and No Fees.

There is very little about the hardships of the waiter's lot that Eric Brum, of 33 West 98th street, does not know.

He began at the age of 13, and his hours of work for the first two years were from 8 a. m. till 2 or 3 a. m. (i. e. of the next day, that is). That was in Germany. He has since been employed in Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, England, Egypt, Italy, and in various cities in this country from San Francisco to New York. Not many of his experiences have been of the most diverting sort, but one incident that he related last night would have got a laugh if it had been told to a person with a more highly developed sense of humor than is possessed by The Call representative with whom Braun was talking.

"In connection with this question, shall we tip or shall we not tip?" that seems to be giving the wealthy so much anxiety of late," said Braun, "I recall the time when I waited on John D. Rockefeller. There were four in his party, and the bill was \$15. Of course John D. did not forget to tip me.

"Here, son," said he, with an expression which was perhaps intended for a pleasant smile, "buy yourself an automobile with this." He gave me a nickel.

"In recommending you to buy an automobile," suggested the reporter, "you may have been trying to impress a lesson on a thrift. He meant to advise you to save all your tips."

"That would be possible if I could live without eating, and if I could work without wearing decent clothes," answered the waiter. "In the best hotels we sometimes—very rarely—receive in gratuities as much as \$2.50 a day when each of us takes in, for the boss, as much as \$90 or \$100. And, while good food is thrown away, if a waiter is seen eating he is discharged. We receive in wages \$25 a month, or about \$2 cents a day."

"Are wages as low as that in all the hotels and restaurants?" interposed the reporter.

"Smaller Restaurants Pay Better.

"In some of the smaller restaurants wages are a little higher—though sometimes much lower—and tips are fewer, but there are not enough of those good little places to go around. I, for one, have not been able to get work anywhere for the last two months.

"It is true that I refused one job. At the Hotel Astor I was offered a job on condition that I wear a filthy uniform. I did not know what disease its last wearer might have been afflicted with, and I wouldn't put it on."

"At the Rector Hotel the uniforms are new and the waiters pay for them."

**M. BAUMANN**  
Yorkville's Union Hatler  
1606 2d Ave.  
Bet 63rd and 64th Sts.

**O. W. Wuertz**  
PIANOS  
1516 THIRD AVENUE,  
near 86th Street (Manhattan).  
2029 THIRD AVENUE,  
near 151st Street (Bronx).  
1796 PITKIN AVENUE,  
near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

**TRUSSMAKER.**  
**HENRY FRAHME**  
TRUSSMAKER  
7890 3d Ave. Bet. 84th & 85th Sts.

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

**DENTISTS—Brooklyn.**  
**DRS. L. & I. HERMANN**  
SURGEON DENTISTS.  
Have removed to 1208 49th St., cor. 12th Ave., Brooklyn. Phone 227 Bar Bldg.

**DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.**  
**DR. A. CARR** SURGEON DENTIST  
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.  
333 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

**DR. S. BERLIN**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
32 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave.  
Tel. 540-L Harlem.

Surgeon Dentist  
530 Brook Ave.,  
Cor. 149th St.,  
Bronx.

**DR. Ph. Lewin**  
DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn.

### Children's Teeth Treated and Filled Free of Charge

If parents have their dental work done at any of our offices. No child can be admitted to school unless his or her teeth are in proper condition. We bring them to us and we will treat them FREE OF CHARGE.

## Paris Dental Parlors Co.

223 Sixth Avenue, near 15th St. • 1815 Madison Avenue, cor. 118th St. NEW YORK CITY  
715 Broadway, near Flushing Avenue "L" Station, Brooklyn.  
Crown and Bridgework \$3.00  
Guaranteed the Best...

on the installment plan, the money being taken out of the monthly stipend of \$25.

"You are opposed to the anti-tipping idea, are you?"  
"With wages as low as they are now we are entitled to the tips. We could not live without them. But if a law were enacted to prohibit tipping the waiters might wake up and get together and demand living wages. Most waiters are foolish enough to believe that their interests and the interests of their employers are the same; but concerted action for their own interests is possible among them. When the Elite Head Waiters' Association blacklist was started last fall the waiters killed it with a petition of over 1,000 names which was presented to the various hotel proprietors. You see, the head waiters are organized, and organized against us. And they are the ones who profit by the tipping system."

"The head waiter sometimes gets as much as \$10 from one party, as a reward for procuring a table after the guest has been given to understand that all the tables are reserved."

**Head Waiters Are Well Paid.**  
"The head waiters' wages range from \$125 to \$150 a month, while dishwashers get only \$14. It is hard for us waiters to understand why the head men are so highly favored—unless it is because they are constantly looking out for the employers' interests (and for their own interests), but never for our interests."

"At the Auditorium in Chicago the head waiter, instead of paying the waiter, handed each one an envelope. Each man who objected was then paid the proper amount and discharged."

"Is there really no waiters' union?"  
"There are a great many organizations. Some of them are social clubs, where the waiters may go after their sixteen-hour workday is over, and spend their money in a foolish imitation of the rich. On the East Side, especially, there are many fake employment bureaus masquerading as unions. The principal feature of such a union is the bar, which the waiters must patronize in order to obtain work."

"How do you account for the unorganized condition of the hotel and restaurant employes, Braun?"  
"It is due," he replied, "to the idea that every good and perfect gift cometh from the Father in heaven. The rich give us our living," they say, "and we won't do anything to offend them."

Having been out of work for two months, he was having nothing to show for the years of slave-like toil that he had put in, Braun was quite naturally in a dejected mood, but he brightened up as the reporter was departing, and said:

"Our hope is that the Socialist propaganda will arouse the waiters to a realization that divided they are powerless, but united they would be strong; that ultimately they would lose nothing by the prohibition of tipping; that they must teach them to unite and demand better wages; above all, that the Socialist propaganda will bring them to realize that, in common with all other workmen, they will lose nothing by the abolition of the wage system, but will gain the freedom which is necessary to true manhood."

### MYSTERY SURROUNDS DEATH OF SHOEBRIDGE

Charles S. Shoebridge, until recently private secretary to R. C. Wilson, general manager of Munn & Co., publishers of the Scientific American, and widely known among magazine men, it became known yesterday was the victim picked up Tuesday night on the Oakwood-Beach, Staten Island.

His body, removed to the West Brighton morgue, was identified by Wilson and others. There it was found that veins in each wrist had been cut, though the arteries were not severed, as was stated at the time the body was found.

Dr. George Mord, who performed an autopsy, announced that death had been caused by drowning. The wounds on the wrists had nothing to do with it. Yet the police could not give an opinion whether the case was one of suicide or murder. While they said some of the pockets of the man were turned inside out and an undated vest pocket cut, they would not undertake to call the case a murder.

Friends were surprised when they heard yesterday that he was dead. Those who knew him well insisted that he could not have committed suicide. They said that he was a man of strong will power, happy and prosperous, so that they knew of no cause for suicide.

### RED CROSS OUT TO SELL 3,000,000 STAMPS

The agency for the Red Cross Christmas seal for the fight against tuberculosis taken again this year, by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society. The headquarters will be in Room 11 of the Arcade, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison avenue. The campaign will be under the direction of Frank H. Mann, secretary of the committee, and James H. Hutchens, sales manager.

"We expect to sell 3,000,000 of these seals in the fight against tuberculosis this year," said Mann yesterday, "as against the 2,000,000 mark which we reached in 1910. After November 15 we will have no less than 1,000 agents working with us selling these seals in every section of the city."

Mann emphasized the fact that it is entirely in accord with the rules of the postoffice authorities in Washington to place these seals on the back of letters and packages, but that they should not be placed on the face of mail. Postmaster General Hitchcock has definitely approved the design for this year's stamp, which is a very pretty winter scene in red and green suggestive of the Christmas tide.

### RENEW OCEAN POOL

BREMEN, Oct. 1.—It is announced here that negotiations between members of the International Conference of Transatlantic Steamship Lines in Paris yesterday resulted in a renewal of the transatlantic swimming pool for five years.

**DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn.**

# SAFETY COMMITTEE TALKS, TALKS, TALKS

## Says It Will Fight Fire Traps, but There Is No Fighting.

Words, words, words.  
This characterizes the "activity" of the New York Committee on Safety, which has among its members Anne Morgan, George W. Perkins, and other "friends of the working people."

The Committee on Safety held a meeting yesterday at 165 Broadway to devise ways and means to punish the 300 manufacturers, who, in their shops, are daily jeopardizing the lives of their employes because these factories are fire traps no better than the Triangle shop was.

At the conclusion of the conference Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the committee, gave out a statement saying that the committee is going to send some of these men to jail and telling of "terrible" conditions endangering the lives of the workers. But here the matter ended.

The best way to help the people, some 45,000, who are working in shops that are fire traps, would be to publish a list of these shops. Fire Commissioner Johnson is in possession of the list of fire traps, but would not make it public. The Committee on Safety is, or ought to be, able to make a list of its own in view of the amount of investigation it has done in the past six months. But this the committee does not do.

Except for the committee's achieving publicity in the newspapers, it seems to be doing nothing to bring the attention of more proprietors of fire traps to time.

Fire Commissioner Johnson, when asked yesterday for the list of the fire trap shops, declined to give it out. The reasons for refusing to make these life-endangering shops public were given by the Commissioner as follows:

"I would not hesitate for an instant to make public a list of buildings against which the Fire Department has violations, if I thought it was the most effective thing to do. I would like to publish a party to very great list if I gave out this list, because not all of these buildings by any means are fire traps."

"The Fire Department has full power under court decisions to enforce the installation of automatic sprinklers and there is no escape from it. Many of the owners of these buildings are perfectly willing to comply with the Fire Department regulations. Why should all of them be branded as fire traps?"

In the meantime the fact remains that another Triangle fire may break out any moment.

### TELLS MAYOR CIVIL PRISON IS INSANITARY

In a letter to Mayor Gaynor, Sheriff Patrick H. Quinn, of Kings County, has agreed with Commissioner Henry Solomon on the condition of the prison for civil prisoners. The Sheriff says that the commissioner's report is correct in every instance, and denies conditions are due to neglect on his part.

Sheriff Quinn in his letter stated he wrote to the Commission of the Sinking Fund one month after he assumed the office of Sheriff and called their attention to the condition of the civil jail and requested them to designate an adequate number of cells where civil prisoners might be incarcerated. A second letter was sent two weeks later, when the Department of Correction requested him to vacate the portion of the city prison on Raymond street, as a civil jail.

The board of the city prison, in an old building within the grounds of the city prison, was designated as a civil prison. In May, 1911, \$20,541.50 was appropriated to put this building in sanitary condition. The matter is still in the hands of the Board of Estimate.

### HINT OF BIG PHONE COMPANIES' MERGER

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is preparing to absorb the Western Telephone and Telegraph Company, it was suggested yesterday in the financial district. An offer will be made soon to the stockholders of the Western company to exchange their common and preferred shares for stock in the American concern. The American Telephone and Telegraph Company already owns \$9,145,000 or 76 per cent of the smaller company's common shares.

The Western Telephone and Telegraph Company owns a controlling interest in several central western operating companies. The rise of Western Telephone stock on the Boston market gave a hint that a merger was in view. The common shares advanced from 19 cents, the closing price Tuesday, to 26.

While details of the deal were lacking, it was believed in the Street that the preferred stock would be taken over at par with accumulated dividends of \$7 a share. The rumored exchange figure of the common was \$30 a share.

### ASTOR ESTATE SUED BY INJURED WORKER

William Berkowitz, 15, of 345 43d street, Brooklyn, has sued James Roosevelt, a cousin of Colonel Roosevelt, Nicholas Biddle and Douglas Robinson, as trustees under the will of William Astor, for \$10,000 damage for injuries received while employed by Leon Pearl, who leases part of 350 Broadway, Manhattan, from the Astor estate.

On November 21, 1910, Berkowitz says, he was asked, though an inexperienced boy, to run an elevator from the subcellar up to the street level. In doing this he was crushed by a badly packed tin to remain in the hospital six months. The answer is contributory negligence.

# Don't Make Other Appointments! A Monster Mass Meeting

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE Woman's Committee of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia WILL BE HELD This Sunday, October 22, 1911 At the LABOR LYCEUM, 6th and Brown Streets

**Speakers:**  
**ANITA C. BLOCK**  
Editor Woman's Sphere, N. Y. Call  
**PAULINE M. NEWMAN**  
Socialist Candidate for County Commissioner.  
**CHARLES SEHL**  
Socialist Candidate for Mayor.  
**ANNA COHEN**  
Chairman of the Meeting.  
**Everybody Welcome**  
Admission Free  
Philadelphia! Wake up, and pack Labor Lyceum to the doors.

# CHARGES CITY BANK VIOLATED THE LAW

**Special Master Says Concern Showed Preference in Bankrupt Lathrop, Haskins & Co. Loan.**

Charles F. Brown, special master in the litigation instituted by Henry D. Hotchkiss, as trustee of the bankrupt firm of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., against the National City Bank, in a report filed yesterday in the Federal District Court, says that the transfer of securities by the firm on January 19, 1910, in connection with a loan of \$500,000, constituted a preference under the bankrupt law.

He says further that the transfer being voidable, Trustee Hotchkiss is entitled to the return of the securities, and, in default of such delivery, the complainant is entitled to a judgment against the bank for \$181,000.62, with interest on \$154,800 from the date of his report, and on the interest and dividends collected from the receipt of the securities.

The report states that on January 19, 1910, at about 10 a. m., the National City Bank loaned to Lathrop, Haskins & Co. the sum of \$500,000, and at the same time received two promissory notes, one being for \$500,000 and the other for \$200,000. At the time of the making of the loan the firm had then on deposit with the bank \$54,319.98, and in the course of the day it made deposits amounting to \$374,845.80.

Three checks, previously deposited by the firm, aggregating \$9,411.73, were not paid and were therefore charged against the firm's account by the bank.

# TO COMPLETE JURY IN CUMMINS CASE TODAY

One man for the jury which is to try William J. Cummins, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Lathrop, Haskins & Co. Trust Company, for the larceny of \$140,000, was still to be chosen yesterday at the close of the second day. Two special panels have been exhausted and 141 men have been examined in the process of selecting eleven. Another special panel will be called today, and it is probable that the jury will be completed at the morning session.

When Justice Davis reconvened Part I of the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, there was consultation between Justice Davis, District Attorney Whitman and Max D. Steiner, counsel for Cummins, and then it was announced that Edward Adams, juror No. 2, a salesman, and Kay Juror No. 6, who is connected with a plaster company, were excused from serving. Justice Davis said that the excusing of the jurors did not reflect in any way upon their character, or their conduct as jurors. It was learned that Steiner had personal reasons for objecting to one man, and that District Attorney Whitman had changed his mind about accepting the other.

# ASK \$4,000,000 MORE FOR SCHOOLS

For New Year's schools in 1912 the sum of \$33,007,000 was asked yesterday. Last year the amount was \$29,022,000. Consequently there is an increase of \$3,985,000 in the new budget of the Board of Education, which was put before the budget committee of the Board of Estimate by President Winthrop and Superintendent Maxwell of the School Board.

When the Controller, President and Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, they took their positions on the rostrum of the old council chamber, they faced a large crowd of persons interested in the schools. With these officials were Prof. Paul Hays, of Harvard, who has been employed with the committee as an expert to dissect the school budget, and Mrs. Matilda Ford, who watches school affairs for the Controller's office.

The board will have to take care of 671,000 school children next year, an increase of 16,000. These will make necessary 528 new teachers.

# MURPHY CROWNS MACK AS STATE CHAIRMAN

Boss Murphy, of Tammany Hall and the New York State Democracy, spent a busy day yesterday at the meeting of the State Committee of his party making and unmaking kings. The results of his labors in shuffling politicians to and from positions of importance was as follows:

Norman E. Mack was made chairman. He took the place of W. S. Huppach, who is under indictment, and therefore, a person non grata even to Murphy. Murphy also did some generalizing which it was said, cleared the way for the election of William F. Sheehan as national chairman.

The Democratic organization of Putnam County was declared irregular and will no longer be recognized by the State organization.

# SALEM AGAINST COMMISSION.

SALEM, N. J., Oct. 18.—Salem decided against the commission form of government in yesterday's election by a majority of 51. The vote was light, only twenty-six more than the number who had signed the petition voting in its favor.

# STEEL TRUST IN A NEW BLUFF

## Says It Will Give Up Hold on Great Northern Ore Properties.

The United States Steel Corporation will abrogate its lease of the Great Northern ore properties, according to authoritative disclosures made yesterday. In the terms of the lease, which was entered into in October of 1906, it was stipulated that the lease should run until the ore should be exhausted, with the single exception that the contract might be terminated on January 1, 1915, if the Steel Corporation cared to exercise its option of giving two years' notice to that effect.

The management of the Steel Corporation has determined to give that notice on January 1, 1915, and thus get out of the contract. It was the understanding in Wall Street yesterday that the lease would not expire by mutual consent before the final date of January 1, 1915.

There were several explanations for the Steel Corporation's decision. None of them was official. Judge E. H. Gary refused to say anything about the matter. Chief among the explanations was one based on the belief that the lease was to be terminated in order that the Steel Corporation might be freed from governmental prosecution as a combination in restraint of trade.

In his report on the Steel Corporation, Commissioner of Corporations Herbert Knox Smith stated explicitly that he considered the company a monopoly, or "of a monopolistic tendency," largely on account of its unique control of ore holdings and the transportation of ore.

Wall Street has supposed that if the government should bring suit against the Steel Corporation under the Sherman Act it would base much of its case on what Commissioner Smith had to say about the company's ore holdings. The termination of the lease under which the Steel Corporation enjoys its control of the Great Northern ore lands naturally got that charge out of the way.

The only other sensible explanation which was offered yesterday was that in leasing the Great Northern properties the Steel Corporation had made a mighty bad bargain, and that it was only too glad to get out of it as soon as it could. The fact that the contract became effective on January 1, 1907, and that the Steel Corporation mined no ore to speak of in 1907, 1908, or 1909, although the lease provides that ore must be mined at a certain progressing rate or paid for on that basis whether mined or not, and the fact that the rate of royalty agreed upon is absolutely unprecedented in the history of the ore trade was taken by many financial authorities to show that the lease had been too costly a precautionary measure, if such it was, for further continuance.

# TEAPA, MEXICO, WANTS REYES FOR PRESIDENT

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18.—Advises received here today declare the people of Teapa, in the State of Tabasco, have revolted, and have declared for Gen. Bernardo Reyes for President.

It is declared 200 well mounted and armed men from Tapulapa are riding to join the Teapa insurgents. Provisional President de la Barra has dispatched troops to the scene.

# FIVE HURT AS TRAIN DERAILS

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 18.—The Cincinnati and Pittsburg express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was derailed at Lore City, near here, today by spreading rails, and the following were injured: E. J. Beabout, Loudenville, Ohio; Claude McCarty, Zanesville, Ohio; J. Brestart, Cincinnati; F. P. Cooper, district passenger agent at Columbus, Ohio; Conductor John Doyle, Newark, Ohio.

# A Chance to Help The Call

## The Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra THIRD CONCERT Sunday, October 22, 3 P. M.

# 69th REGIMENT ARMORY 26TH STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE

## 100 PERFORMERS

**MISS MARJORIE MACK** Soprano  
**MR. FRANK ORMEY** Tenor  
**ROSS JUNGNICKLE** Conductor

### PROGRAM

1. A Comedy Overture.....G. Straub
2. Symphonic Sketch (No. 1).....G. W. Chadwick
3. In October.....E. A. MacDowell
4. Song for Tenor, "The Cross".....Harriet Ware (Orchestration by Ross Jungnickle)
5. Concerto for Stringed Orchestra.....A. Vivaldi a. Allegro Moderato b. Adagio c. Allegro (Arranged by Sam Frank)
6. Adagio Pathetico.....B. Godard (Transcribed for Orchestra by Ross Jungnickle)
7. Overt "Natoma".....V. Herbert a. Spring Song (Soprano) b. Prelude to Act III
8. Irish Rhapsody.....V. Herbert

The program at this concert consists exclusively of publications of American music publishing houses, indicating the great part which is being made to foster and perpetuate the works of American composers and arrangers.

**Tickets, 50c., 25c. and 10c.**  
Tickets on sale at The Call Office, 400 Pearl Street; office of the Forward; Ferry Headquarters, 230 East 94th Street, and Rand School, 112 East 19th Street.

Call readers are urged to buy their tickets at the above places, as all unsold tickets sold at those places will be donated to the Beneficial Fund of The Call.

The 1042d Edition of The Call and Our Announcement  
**COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL**  
**MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS**



**UNDERWEAR**  
Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Gloves, Suspenders, Rubber Shoes, etc.

**CLEAN MADE**

Underwear, Shirts, Linen of Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Gloves, Suspenders, Rubber Shoes, etc.

Walters' and Cooks' Outfits, Corsets, Kimonos, Shirts, Waists, Gloves, etc.

Up-to-date Goods and popular prices.

## SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS

50 Third Avenue  
Near 10th Street, New York

# SAYS HUSBAND'S BODY WAS MALTREATED

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Catherine Bancy filed a suit here today for \$75,000 damages against the Pittsburg, Butler, Harmony and N. C. Railway Company, as the result of the death of her husband, Peter Bancy, an employe of the company.

Fifty thousand of the damages is asked for the death of the husband and \$25,000 for alleged actions of a representative of the company when Bancy's body was brought home.

Bancy was employed as an ash man at the Harmony bars and his death was caused when he was thrown from the platform of a car down a steep embankment.

# MAXIM GORKY, FAMOUS AUTHOR, ILL IN CAPRI

NAPLES, Oct. 18.—Grave apprehension is felt here today over the condition of Maxim Gorky, the Russian writer and Socialist who is seriously ill at Capri.

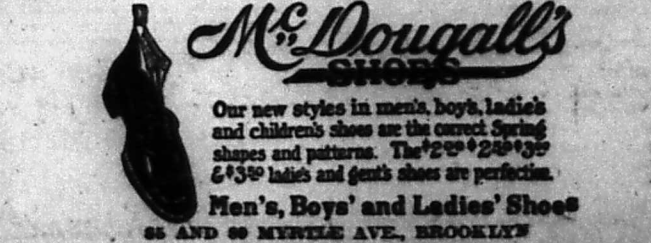
Gorky has been living in Capri for a number of years, owing to the delicate state of his health. The famous tramp author is suffering from tuberculosis, which he contracted during the years he spent "at the bottom" of society cleaning those faces, impressions and pictures which later made him famous.

# FRANK'S Department Store

N. E. COR. 63D ST. & AVE. A. N. Y.  
Always Something New.  
We handle all union-made merchandise.

# McCann's Hats

Are always the best and cheapest.  
210 BOWERY.



## McDougal's SHOES

Our new styles in men, boys, ladies and children's shoes are the correct Spring shapes and patterns. The \$2.50 and \$3.50 ladies and gent's shoes are perfect.

**Men's, Boys' and Ladies' Shoes**  
25 AND 26 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN



SOCIALIST PARTY STATE CANDIDATES

A Third List of Nominations Made by New York Locals.

Below is another list of candidates nominated by the Socialist party in the various counties, cities and towns of New York State.

Rochester, Schenectady County—Supervisor, John H. Myers; town clerk, George E. Myers; tax collector, Albert Wilcox; superintendent highways, Junius F. Bell; constable, Hezekiah Bigsbee; superintendent of poor, 1st District, Warren B. Parks; 2d District, John C. Williams; justice of peace, 1st District, Clarence W. Cole; 2d District, Fred A. Merchant; assessors, 1st District, Harry W. Daniels; 2d District, James B. Kelly; 3d District, Frank Himes; constables, 1st District, Walter J. Casey and Leo J. Cunningham; 2d District, William Greene and Emilie G. Goodness; 3d District, John Richtmyer.

Cortland, Cortland County—Assembly, Myron J. Muncey; county treasurer, George J. Miller; Alderman, 1st Ward, John Grant; 2nd Ward, Cass C. Wilcox. Town of Hanover, Silver Creek, Chautauque County—Supervisor, George W. Hyman; of Silver Creek; town clerk, Richard J. Homan; assessors, Bernard Wettstein, George W. Dickinson and Lafayette Green; superintendent of highways, O. Harley Sallsburg; collector, Sidney N. Brown; overseer of poor, O. A. Fairchild; constables, George Gorndt and George Stamp.

Town of Brant, Erie County—Supervisor, Fred M. Pizzolanti; Justice of the Peace, D. Graney; Fred J. Schultz, Albert Morrow and Jack Ellis; Town Clerk, Frank Leahy; Superintendent of Highways, Herbert Condon; Collector, Charles Lograno; Assessors, L. Lograno, Charles Quagliano and Herman M. Schuler; Overseer of the Poor, Antonio Ipannato; Constables, Peter Villa, Robert Holden, Antony Leoni and William Roberts; General Committeeman, Daniel Grancy; 1st District, Committeeman, Charles Villo; 2d District, Committeeman, Herman Shultz.

Westchester County—County Treasurer, Henry Schomber; of Mount Vernon; Register, Albert Baler; of Mount Vernon; Coronator, Joseph Sokol; of Elmsford; and Dr. Abraham M. Skern; of Yonkers; Assemblymen, 1st District, Ernest Vogel, of Yonkers; 3d District, Oliver E. Caruth, of Tarrytown; 4th District, Henry W. Blumenberg, of Harrison. Town of Greenburg, Westchester County—Supervisor, Hayden Caruth, of Tarrytown; Overseer of the Poor, Jacob Horowitz, of Tarrytown; Superintendent of Highways, Charles Luff, of Tarrytown.

NECKWEAR MAKERS TO START SETTLEMENTS

The Neckwear Makers' Union will today own settlement headquarters at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, and commence renewing agreements with employers that have expired recently. Notices have been sent to all manufacturers and contractors to renew their agreements by today and a grievance number have responded, stating that they will grant the demands submitted to them and prevent a strike.

The union demands that the manufacturers compel the contractors to deposit a bond securing the wages of the workers, as during the past year many contractors gave up their business and failed to pay the workers their wages; and that no work shall be given to contractors who do not produce passes from the union, as during the past year many contractors gave up their business and failed to pay the workers their wages; and that they shall not employ any learners, and that they shall install electric power in their shops. Unless they grant the demands of the union, a strike is threatened, but union officials said yesterday that they were confident the employers would grant the demands.

GUN WELDER HELD IN \$5,000 BAIL

Harry L. Gray, a vaudeville performer, of 241 West 142d street, was yesterday arraigned in the Harlem Court before Magistrate House, charged with felonious assault and carrying a dangerous weapon. He was held in \$5,000 bail on the first charge and \$2,000 bail for carrying the revolver. Charles E. Kroner, a contractor, plumber at 280 West 145th street, was the complainant.

EDISON, MAY GET NOBEL PRIZE.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Oct. 18.—It is stated that the Nobel prize for physics will probably be awarded this year to Thomas A. Edison.

JOSEPH SCHOOL Regents, College.

Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, Civil Service, Day and Evening. Moderate fees; easy terms. Send for "Story of Success." Mutual Alliance Bank Building.

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America, Branch 125, will hold a quarterly meeting TONIGHT at 285 Prospect Ave., Brooklyn. All members are requested to attend. OTTO STIEBEL, Secretary.

Drink "Peter Brew"

The Wm. Peter Brewing Co. UNION HILL, N. J.



MME. SIMONE, IN "THE THIEF," AT DALY'S THEATER.

By William Malloy.

One can quite understand after seeing Mme. Simone's impersonation of Marie Louise in Henri Bernstein's play, "The Thief," at Daly's Theater, why the majority of the critics expressed disapproval of that performance when given for the first time in America on last Monday night. In the first place, this was not the Marie that had drawn from their ingenuous hearts a great gob of sympathy and from the theatergoers, and especially the women, rivers of tears five years ago. No, this was a different kind of Marie. She didn't emotionally sob obviously, nor shed so copiously nor distribute herself so violently over the furniture as did the old Marie, as impersonated by Margaret Illington with all her glaring imperfections of speech, gesture and action thick upon her.

That was a shallow, volatile, blundering and not inbredly wicked Marie, designed to titillate the tear ducts of susceptible women who might easily imagine themselves placed in the same position in the effort to retain the affections of their unreliable and erratic husbands—a romantic Marie, in other words. Mme. Simone's Marie is the real Marie, hard and cold as steel beneath her coquetry, self-indulgent, self-centered, concerned only with gratification of her passion for her husband at no matter what cost of other people's happiness, fighting desperately to hold her husband regardless of consequences to those who would innocently interfere with her purpose. This is the Marie the author evidently intended her to be, and which even Margaret Illington could not altogether conceal. It is not the kind of Marie that would become popular in America, because she fails to arouse a false sympathy that would palliate the exhibition of a character inherently vicious and destructive.

To depict such a character truthfully and in a convincing manner is no mean feat. Mme. Simone probably offended the grave and reverend signors of the daily press. She is a realistic artist, so realistic that the small, mean soul of Marie is revealed to us without mercy. She does not require her to distort her face for us to see what she is thinking. When she listens to the detective's recital of his supposed discovery of the thief, her face is immobile, but she shines through it the intellect that is at work behind the mask determining what she shall do when the crucial moment of discovery comes. We know this moment has not come unexpectedly to her; she has been waiting for it, and she realizes that her flirtation with young Fernand, which in view of her love for her husband seemed inexplicable to us at first, was really deliberated so that she might ultimately have him charged with the theft. This is the Marie who is very realistic that makes possible the deception she practices in the first act.

It is only when she is in danger of discovery by her husband at the very moment she desires most to secure that she loses control of herself. Affecting a regard for the sufferings of the Lagardes family, whose confidence she has notably betrayed, there is, however, a note of alarm in her remark, "It was awful, I could have cried my eyes out," which reveals her absolute insincerity. But when, from one point to another, her husband's true character is revealed, her self-possession is shattered. Then she becomes the woman at bay, and her desperate fear and demoralization are all the more vivid and poignant, because of her previous bravado. This entire scene is admirably delivered by Mme. Simone without the exaggeration and violence that disgraced Miss Illington's acting, but sharply, decisively, and convincingly. And through it all she remains the woman of intellect, employing every method of her resources to save herself. It is in the naturalness, the calm authority, the complete control of herself that Mme. Simone exhibits in this scene, whereas Miss Illington, in the final act also, we know her confession, for all her despairing cry, does not come from her heart or out of sympathy for Fernand, but because she knows her husband is testing her, and that her course on her part would mean her repudiation by him. And when she says good-by to the poor fool Fernand as he sobs over his cruelly dispelled half-love, we see lurking in her eyes a gleam of triumph. And we are quite aware of doing the same evil all over again, provided she feels sure she will not get caught at it.

This character of Marie has a certain fascination played by Mme. Simone which it did not have before. She is the average bourgeois woman to the life—the kind that cheats its dress makers and milliners and bullies its work people and has one dress for all occasions, and that one to play the game by. She is the woman who is "smart set" plays. She deserves no sympathy because she could exclude none herself. It is well that Mme. Simone shows her to us in her true colors.

The French actress is not beautiful in the ordinary sense of the word, and she apparently makes no pretensions to beauty. Her face is an intelligent, expressive one, and her voice of a somewhat nasal quality that suits the part of Marie peculiarly well. Her enunciation is singularly clear and distinct, considering that this is the first time she has spoken English on the stage.

Edwin Arden, a reliable though not brilliant actor in certain roles, was not at home as Richard. He lacked the repose, distinction, and ineluctable which Kylie Bellow gave the part, and which made it the real feature of the former Freeman production. Albert Gran was uneven as Raymond, but was very good in the passages where his affection for his son was displayed. Charles Francis was capable enough as Fernand, an ungrateful part. Sydney Herbert repeated his effective impersonation of the detective, and Grace Halsey Mills was graceful and convincing as Isabelle. The staging was efficient enough for all purposes.

Specialist though it be, one cannot help but admire again the skill with which this play is constructed. This is its chief merit, for it is not otherwise significant. The interest is held throughout by the clever development of the situations, and Mme. Simone's artistic acting enhances that interest and gives the play a vitality which was not discernible before. It is a fine impersonation that she offers, and one that will repay observation. It entitles the Freeman production to a hearty welcome from all those to whom naturalness on the stage is a refreshment amid the artificiality

MUSIC

"WIENER BLUT," SUNG AND WALTZED BY VIENNA SINGERS, CAPTIVATES AUDIENCE AT IRVING PLACE THEATER, AND REALIZES ANOTHER FIGARO IN BECKER PORTRAYAL OF FUERST YPSHEIM-GINDELBACH.

By Harry Chapin Plummer.

Two beautiful waltz songs occurring in the second act of "Wiener Blut" (Vienna Blood) sufficed to arouse the enthusiasm of another crowded house last night at the Irving Place Theater, where the charming Strauss operetta was presented as the second offering by the company from Vienna. The lovely "Wiener Blut" waltz, of course, took the audience by storm, and the sextet and ensemble, cast in the initial Strauss mold, brought the act to a close that was not unlike a "big night" at the Metropolitan Opera House. Applause and calls for the conductor, Siegfried Glanz, and the director, Gustav Amberg, brought those happy individuals, with the soloists of the cast, before the curtain.

The vocalization of the rippling lyrics of the operetta devolved mainly upon two principals—Mlle. Meyer, who enacted the part of Gabriele, the vivacious countess, and M. Verheyne, who played Count Zedlitz. These two artists sustained their allotted roles most creditably, and in the "Wiener Blut" waltz-song captivated the audience by the artistic beauty of their singing and dancing. Mlle. Verheyne has an agreeable voice, which she exercises to advantage. Hers would be a more successful and convincing delivery, however, if she was less explosive in her phrasing. M. Verheyne disqualifies an otherwise satisfactory musical performance by his forced attack upon higher tones. His singing in the third act last night proved him to be unusually gifted as a romantic tenor.

Of the important comedy role of Fuereit Ypsheim-Gindelbach, the old police minister, M. Becker made a study that confirmed the favorable impression created by him upon his debut Monday night in "Die Fledermaus." His treatment of the character realized to the full its possibilities and ranked it with the Figaro of Campanari and the Pasquale of Fin-Corsal. The part, however, affords but slight opportunity for singing; in the sextet, however, he acquitted himself well.

A newcomer was Mlle. Georgi-Mahlau, who, cast as Franziska, the brilliant singer, displayed a pretty voice, and lightsome acting and dancing; her intoxication scene in the gently "risque" scene of the last act was cleverly done. Mlle. Conti, as Peppi, the model, was effective in voice and action.

The orchestra provided efficient support for the singing cast; only the brasses obtruded too loudly and harshly at intervals. But, after all, an impassioned and languishing quality of violin ensemble is the all-around requisite in the accompaniment to "Wiener Blut," and this the strings surely provided last night. The operetta was staged attractively and with taste, and full regard for the period and environment of the story—Vienna, in the year 1850.

Pol's Theater, Waterbury, Conn., has been finally decided upon for the first performance, one week from tomorrow night, of the English version of Giuseppe Puccini's lyric drama, "The Girl of the Golden West" (the Girl of the Golden West), founded upon the Belasco-Long drama.

Ellison Van Housé, the well known tenor, who has a large number of concert engagements all over the country, has already been cast for a number of the operatic performances with the Chicago Opera Company, has been released for a number of appearances in London in the English production of "The Girl of the Golden West." Van Housé has appeared in the opera houses of Germany, Italy, France and England since his last tour in this country, and his record is an enviable record wherever he has been.

Henry Savage, who is producing the latest product of the "ziovianisti italiani," has ransacked the musical centers of Europe and America for singers who can act as well as sing. He has interviewed the score and action of "The Girl" with the result that the Puccini opera will be rendered by a galaxy of artists, such as never before assembled in English drama or lyric drama. The equipment is complete, will measure up to the usual high standard established by Savage in all of his productions.

Musical lovers will undoubtedly be attracted by the tempo of the necessary to express harmoniously the speech and action of the lawless days in the California of '49. A bar of music will start very quickly, and then a sudden and pronounced riarido will be sung before the curtain has had time to open. The score follows quickly (very quickly) in three, in four, in two, in five, and in three and four together. To all the exciting scenes Puccini has given the spirit of unrest so that when a soft and beautiful aria comes it is all the more refreshing to the listener.

Devotees of music who attend the many organ recital performances given in the churches and public halls of Greater New York during the season will be interested in the announcement that C. Charlton Palmer, organist of Canterbury Cathedral, England, has completed the transcription for the organ of six of the late Edward MacDowd's most charming compositions: "Nautique," "A Sea Song," "Romance," "Meditation," "Melodies" ("To a Water Lily"), "In Nomine Domini."

BERLIN, Oct. 18.—Siegfried Wagner, son of Richard Wagner, publishes a fierce attack upon Wagner, whom he accuses of the "lowest motives" in the pursuit of his art, by composing for "intellectual degenerates" music full of poisonous miasmas and un-

THE FRANK DEPARTMENT STORE  
Corner 108th St. and Columbus Ave.  
We carry a complete line of Underwear, Hosiery, Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Shoes, Trunks, Bags and Leather Goods. In fact, everything you need in the line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Wear. We allow 4 per cent on all purchases.

THE FRANK DEPARTMENT STORE  
Suits and Overcoats \$18  
Made To Order  
All Our Garments Bear the Union Label.  
Weiskopf & Berliner  
1 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

From FACTORY to YOU  
203-205 E. 76th St.  
Everything for the Home  
The BIG FURNITURE WORKS  
These Chairs, leather seats, golden oak, fancy carvings, worth \$3.00 in any retail store. OUR FACTORY PRICE \$1.40 (Only six to a customer.)  
WRITE FOR BOOKLET No. 6.

SPORTS

RAIN PREVENTS GAME  
Jupiter Fluvius Takes a Hand in World's Series and Gives Giants and Athletics a Rest.  
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Shortly before noon today, the National Baseball Commission officially declared this afternoon's game between the Giants and Athletics off, owing to the rain. There will be a game here tomorrow if the weather permits.

MANHATTAN.  
Labor Temple, southwest corner East 14th street and Second avenue—Edward Bromberg. "Russian Folk and Peasant Songs." The origin of the folk song; the hypnotic influence each song has on the life of the peasant. Illustrated by singing of the most characteristic and quaint folk songs.

BROOKLYN.  
Public School 86, Rogers avenue and Robinson street—Mrs. Bertha Hirsch. "Songs of the German People." Development of German songs from their origin to the culmination of the artistic songs of the present day. Illustrated by songs.

QUEENS.  
Public School 21, Bell avenue, Bay-side, L. I.—Mrs. Mary E. Cheney. "Welsh Music." The legends of Wales and the Welsh people, and the history of the country as portrayed in its songs. Illustrated by songs.

WHITE SOX ARE CHICAGO'S PRIDE  
CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The White Sox licked the Cubs today, 7 to 2, and thereby won the championship of Chicago in four straight games. Walsh was on the slab for the Sox, and the Cubs never had a chance, the spital pitcher holding them to five hits.

FLYER RODGERS AT DALLAS.  
DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 18.—Aviator C. P. Rodgers reached here at 12:43 this afternoon.

VIENNA, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from London to the Neue Freie Presse says England will proclaim the annexation of Egypt on October 23.

NO EGYPTIAN GRAB.  
Official Denials From London of Berlin and Vienna Rumors.  
LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Foreign Office issued a statement today to the effect that the reports, circulated in Berlin yesterday and elsewhere today, that England was about to annex Egypt are without foundation.

International Bread bear. ing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.  
Always insist on seeing the label.

Workingmen, Do Your Duty  
This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.  
MARTIN LAWLER, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY  
MACFADDEN'S  
NEW YORK CITY  
55 Broadway St. 125 Pearl St. 280 Fulton St. 615 North Ave.  
2075 Seventh Ave. 105 E. 82d St. 27 South St. 37 W. 17th St.  
BOSTON, MASS., 27 Kingston St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 625 Chestnut St.  
PITTSBURGH, PA., 357 Liberty St.  
As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread, 10c, 12c, 15c. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

MANHATTAN  
CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS.  
100 Broadway, 125 W. 4th St., 120th St.  
CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, AND HATTERS.  
100 Broadway, 125 W. 4th St., 120th St.  
CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, UNION-MADE CLOTHES ONLY.  
100 Broadway, 125 W. 4th St., 120th St.

MASSACHUSETTS  
CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET.  
100 Broadway, 125 W. 4th St., 120th St.  
CUSTOM TAILORS—Boston, Chelsea & Anderson, 225 Washington St.  
HARDWARE AND TOOLS—Boston, A. & H. J. Lee, 225 Washington St.  
SHOE REPAIRING—Boston, 100 Broadway, 125 W. 4th St., 120th St.  
SURGEON DENTIST—Boston, 100 Broadway, 125 W. 4th St., 120th St.  
UNION-MADE BADGES—MONTREAL UNION BUTTONS—CHICAGO NOVELTIES.  
UNION MADE HEADY AND TOM MADE CLOTHING—N. H. & Co., 1119 Columbus Ave., Boston.  
UNION MADE CIGARS, BOX TRAYS, MAIL ORDERS—Boston, Boston Shoe Co., 100 Broadway, 125 W. 4th St., 120th St.  
PHOTOGRAPH STUDIO—Boston, 100 Broadway, 125 W. 4th St., 120th St.  
UNION LABEL PREPARED BY THE UNION LABEL BOARD, Lynn, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS  
Patrons: The Call Advertisers. Show Them Call "Ads" Pay. Use Your Purchases Card.  
ATTORNEYS, COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Boston.  
MUSIC & BOOKS—25 Haverhill St.  
BARBERS SUPPLIES—RAZORS—REPAIRING.  
J. F. Clancy, 143 Portland St., Boston.  
ALL AMERICA AND EDUCATOR SHOES, UNION MADE—Boston, Boston Shoe Co., 100 Broadway, 125 W. 4th St., 120th St.



SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings. Branch 1—Northwest corner 35th street and Broadway. J. Mullen, Miss Johana Dahme.

Branch 2—Seward Park, L. Baum and Jewish speaker.

Branch 3—15th street and Third Avenue. Frank Hubschmitt.

Branch 4—5th street and Eighth Avenue. August Claessens.

Branch 7—115th street and Fifth Avenue. E. T. Neben and Dr. Simon Berlin.

Branch 8—149th street and Bergen Avenue. I. Phillips.

Branch 9—Wilkins Avenue, between Intervale and Southern Boulevard, William Karlin.

Manhattan Lodge No. 7, Brotherhood of Machinists—Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, J. C. Frost.

Branch 1—24th street and Madison Avenue. J. C. Frost.

Branch 2—Campaign-Executive Committee, 22 Rutgers street.

Branch 5—Harlem Forum, 560 West 153rd street. Meeting of all standing committees of the branch. Library open. The Executive Committee will elect a provisional organizer in place of Karl Heidemann, resigned.

Branch 7—143 East 103d street. Important campaign matters will be discussed.

Rand School Notice. The second class in English, Max Schenberg, instructor, begins tonight. All those interested should register at once.

The Rand School restaurant is now open afternoons and evenings.

McNamara Protest Meeting. The Finnish Branch of the Socialist Party will hold a McNamara protest meeting tonight at Madison Hall, 1941 Madison Avenue. Jacob Panken will speak.

To Boom Haywood Meeting. There is still a lot of work to be attended to regarding the Haywood meeting. All members of Branch 1 who can spare the time are requested to materialize and appear this evening at branch headquarters. With a membership of nearly four hundred it can

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST. NEW YORK. When you are troubled with your eyes, have them examined and if glasses are necessary, have them made at

Dr. B. L. Becker's OFFICIAL PLACE. 203 East Broadway, Tel. 5245 Orchard.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN. I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician.

1028 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g's

George Oberdorfer 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street

Pharmacist THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY.

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 27.

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, SUMNER AVENUE AND BROADWAY, BROOKLYN

AN INTRODUCTION TO JAMES WILSON. Did you ever hear of James Wilson? If not, you are invited to make his acquaintance.

He was one of the first justices of the Supreme Court. He was the personage who put into the Constitution one of its most famous clauses under which labor laws have been declared unconstitutional, and bribed legislation has been validated.

This clause originated in a great banking fraud in which Wilson and three other delegates to the constitutional convention were interested.

And later a 35,000,000-acre grant which Wilson bribed through a Legislature was validated by the Supreme Court under this clause.

Don't skip James Wilson. He was a very enterprising individual, and the ablest member of the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Jay. He proved that there was no inconsistency in being a Supreme Court justice and at the same time owning millions of acres obtained by fraud.

The Hon. James Wilson will be introduced to you in the next installment of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Supreme Court of the United States" in next Sunday's Call.

If you want pure fiction why this work. But if you want something as fascinating as fiction, but as solid as facts can make it, don't miss the next issue.

not be expected that the whole work shall be put on the committee of five, who are already overloaded with details, so come and help.

East Side Lectures. Max Sherover, Jr., will conduct a series of four lectures on every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of Branch 2, at the corner of Grand and Pitt streets. The following subjects will be thoroughly dealt with and questions and discussion will follow the lectures. 1. "Unemployment, Its Cause and Remedy." 2. "Patriotism, Militarism and War." 3. "What is Socialism?" and 4. "Objections to Socialism Answered."

Last week Sherover lectured on "Equality of Opportunity" on the above corner to a large and attentive audience. The literature sales were surprisingly large, and about 2,000 pieces of literature were distributed free. This corner promises to turn into the "125th street and Seventh Avenue" of the East Side. All residing in the neighborhood are urged to attend these lectures. Remember every Thursday night.

Socialist Suffrage Club. The first meeting of the fall was held by the Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club last Thursday at 143 East 103d street. Jennie B. Kaiserman presided. Comrade Reiss resigned as secretary. Kaiserman was elected temporary secretary. Comrade Nachimov was elected financial secretary. Dr. Anna Ingerman sent in a report of the Women's Committee, stating that a general meeting of Socialist women will be held October 29 at Labor Temple. The object of this meeting is to discuss the means of establishing permanent headquarters from which the woman's propaganda work may be carried on and which will serve as a social center for the progressive women; that the Women's Committee desired to have a women's meeting before election day, but the Executive Committee of Local New York suggested to have a woman speaker at the ratification meeting at Cooper Union instead. The first question was discussed, and the general opinion was that a Socialist suffrage center is of great importance. On motion the report was accepted. As Dr. Ingerman consented to be directress of the Harlem Club, and the Yorkville will remain without a directress, it was suggested to amalgamate with the Harlem Club, if they will consent. The reasons given were that being combined more efficient work will be accomplished, thereby spending less energy. The secretary was instructed to appeal through the columns of the Call to the members who were absent to attend the next meeting, tomorrow at 2 p.m., at the same address.

Minutes Central Committee. The Central Committee of Local Queens met on October 14. H. Gronbach, chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted. The report of the Credentials Committee shows that there are still three credentials outstanding. Twelve applications and two transfer cards were read and placed on the agenda. A letter from the Women's National Committee was read. Moved to comply with their request and to distribute the lists among the delegates.

Communication was read from the Mayor, no action taken. Placed on file. A letter from the National Office was received and the following nominations were made: J. M. Work, William Buerkle, J. M. Work, and K. Heidemann. The organizer branch has been organized in Bay-side with twenty-two members. They had sent their application to our Central Committee, but as Bay-side belongs in the jurisdiction of Local As-sociation, the applications were returned and they were informed in Bay-side that the good citizens of Jamaica seem to be very much afraid of Socialism. Some civil club held a meeting in the town hall, where they passed a resolution not to have any Socialist speakers present. Socialism was discussed in the back of each of the buildings. The organizer was instructed to arrange for as many meetings as that spot as he possibly can, from now until election. We are from Missouri and are anxious to see who will lead us.

It was moved and carried to have Comrade Duffy speak at the festival of Branch Glendale on October 28. Moved and carried that we approve of the activity of Comrade Halmeier in regard to the arrangement of lectures for this season. Moved to leave it to the judgment of the organizer whether we shall hold another Central Committee meeting before election.

The Entertainment Committee gave its report about the affair on the 21st of this month. Everything works like a charm, and if the weather is nice we'll fill Meyer's Trolley Hall to the brim. The committee on the boat excursion made its report. A big boat and large base are hired and the boat will stop at Empire Grove. Dancing and a concert will take place on the boat and at the landing place. The Sunday School Committee reports that the school will be opened in the very near future. The committee which had to see G. Schubel, of the Ridgewood Times, made a report. Adopted. The committee which was to report about Comrade Fruchter, could not make a report, because they did not call at the Central Committee meeting of Local Kings. Report accepted and committee discharged.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1 reports progress on all lines; of 110 members at least are in good standing. Good agitation meeting, with Comrade M. Oppenheimer a speaker, very well attended. Branch Ridgewood No. 2 reports that the meetings are not so well attended, but this will be changed. The women's agitation meeting was fairly well attended. Another such women's meeting will be held in December. Branch Metropolitan reports progress. Branch Glendale reports progress. A mass meeting will be held on October 31 in Hoffmann's house and one in Keobuttschek's Hall on November 2. To the festival on October 28 in Hoffmann's the local is cordially invited.

Branch Corona—Good work has been done. 5,000 to 6,000 leaflets have been distributed. A successful discussion meeting was held. Comrade T. Walsh spoke last Sunday. Another mass meeting will be held next Saturday. Jamaica No. 1 reports progress. Massapeh No. 1 had some trouble at their last street meeting. A meeting will be held at the same place next Thursday evening. The Comrades are urged if they have a spare hour to be on the job. See announcement in Call.

Branch South Ozone Park has thirty-one good standing members. A mass meeting will be held October 27. They request a speaker for the meeting. The report of the delegates to the State Committee was given in brief form. Branch Corona wants a speaker's platform. Moved to have one built and same to be paid for by the local. In consideration of the steady increase in membership and the increase of work which is caused by this fact, it was moved and adopted that we pay our local organizer \$10 per month, to show him our appreciation for the work he has done and is still doing.

The organizer was instructed to write to the Volkszeitung about the announcement of the street meetings. The branch organizers are requested to bring the matter about the amendments, which are to be voted on in this year's election, up in the various branch meetings. These amendments should be thoroughly discussed, so that our Comrades may vote on them intelligently.

A. RABOT, Secretary.

Big Entertainment Saturday. The committee has met with all arrangements for the entertainment and ball to be held by Local Queens, on Saturday evening, October 21, at Meyer's Trolley Hall, Cypress Avenue and Norman street, Evergreen, L. I. A three-act play will be produced by the Dramatic Section of the Workmen's Educational Association, New York. A few songs will also be rendered by some well known progressive singing societies, and as another feature of the evening, a good speaker will be present to deliver a short address.

Those acting on this committee are: Froehlich, Drechsler, Gronbach, Stehle, Storck, Morstadt, Man, Knopf, Sophie Lehman, Dora Franck and Katherine D. Eimer. Tickets for this entertainment can be had at the headquarters of the Branch Metropolitan, Woodward Avenue and Linden street, or at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen, and sell in advance at the price of 15 cents, if purchased at the door on the evening of the festival, the cost will be 25 cents.

The committee can assure all that a pleasant evening will be spent by attending this affair.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. The 8th Ward Branch meets tonight at 189 Monticello Avenue.

Newark. A Socialist lecture, under the auspices of the Clinton Hill Branch, will be held this evening at 225 Fabryn place. A. J. Lacombe will speak.

McNamara Meeting Planned. The Town Central Committee of West Hoboken, acting in conjunction with the Hudson County McNamara Defense Conference, has arranged for a McNamara meeting next Monday evening, at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken.

Those acting on this committee are: Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick and Hugh Fraune, former organizer of the American Federation of Labor; in German, by Ludwig Lore, and to be conducted by Arthur Carotl. James M. Reilly will preside.

All Hudson County Socialists are urged to put forth their best efforts for the success of this meeting.

PHILADELPHIA. Open Air Meetings. Lawrence and Dauphin, William Nagel and Charles Sehl. Monroe and Passayunk, E. Kilne and H. E. Close. Tacony and Bridge, A. Muldowney and F. W. Whiteside.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. The hottest fight in the Bridgeport municipal campaign will begin on Monday, October 30, and will continue until November 7. On that day Robert Hunter will come to Bridgeport to bombard the political party with his irrefragable logic and exposition of the principles of Socialism. Comrade Hunter will speak at noonday factory meetings and at open air meetings in the evening on Sunday evening, November 5, he will speak at the Empire Theater. Comrade Hunter's popularity is so great in the Park City that when he spoke last fall in a theater holding nearly 2,000 people, the doors had to be closed at 10 o'clock, the time set for the beginning of the meeting, and hundreds of men and women had to be turned away. Such a thing has never happened with any other speaker in the industrial capital of Connecticut.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. The big meeting addressed by Joshua Wanhope, associate editor of the Call, last Saturday evening, was a complete success, and Wanhope's explanation of the position of the Socialist party toward the church was well received by an audience numbering about 2,000.

When Wanhope arrived here he was handed a pamphlet which was the text for a vigorous protest.

The pamphlet in question was labeled "A Close View of Socialism," and has been circulated in Rochester under the direction of the Catholic Federation. Its author is Dr. N. F. Keefer, whose arraignment of Socialist doctrine is based chiefly on its so-called "irreligion."

"Concerning the doctrines of the other world," said Wanhope, "for which the church has taken its stand, we, as Socialists, have offered no attack. In fact, we make no attack on the church at all, but we know something about this world and when such pamphlets as those force the issue with us, then the Catholicism take heed that we are to be found fighting."

"These are not the days when priests or bishops or cardinals can assert a divine right over the opinions of the people. I do not mention the Pope in this connection, because I venture to declare that never will there be found an encyclical decree against the so-

White on "Religion as Revolution." Admission free. 16th A. D.—1911 Flatbush Avenue. On account of the Debs meeting at the Labor Lyceum Friday night, the regular meeting of the branch will be held tonight. The plans for opening the forum will be considered and acted on. Watchers at the polls on election day will be assigned to their respective districts. Every member should endeavor to be present, as the business to be acted upon is of more than ordinary importance.

20th A. D., Branch 1—196 Hamburg Avenue. 21st A. D., Branch 1—113 Moore Street.

Meetings Postponed. On account of the Debs meeting tomorrow night, there will be no meetings of the Young People's Socialist Club of Kings and Queens this week. Next meeting will be October 27.

The Rand School in Brooklyn. While the Rand School has each year had a considerable number of students from Brooklyn, many Brooklynites who would have liked to attend have been deterred by the long time required for coming and going. As a part of its general policy of establishing extension courses, the Rand School is now beginning to meet this difficulty by starting two courses in Brooklyn.

On October 21 George R. Kirkpatrick will start a class in public speaking. The nature of the work will be identical with that in his Sunday class at the Rand School. The Brooklyn class will meet regularly on Saturdays from 8:15 to 9:45 p.m. for twelve weeks. If the students then desire it, the work will be continued for another term.

On the following Friday, October 27, will be given the first of a series of twelve lectures by Algernon Lee, dealing with "The Evolution From Savagery to Socialism." The lectures will be supplemented by syllabi and references for systematic readings.

The tuition fee for either course is \$1.50 for party members and \$2.50 for others.

Both courses will be given in the rooms of the Lincoln School, Sumner Avenue and Broadway, where students should register before the time announced for the classes to meet.

QUEENS. Open Air Meetings. Ridgewood—Corner Woodward and Greene Avenue, John T. Hill, John V. Storck, and H. Froehlich. Ridgewood—Onderdonk Avenue and Ralph Street, Ferd Stehle, Rud Morstadt, and George Lieburg. Astoria—Fulton and Fulton Street, William Buerkle, John Flanagan, and H. Gronbach.

Minutes Central Committee. The Central Committee of Local Queens met on October 14. H. Gronbach, chairman. Minutes of previous meeting adopted. The report of the Credentials Committee shows that there are still three credentials outstanding. Twelve applications and two transfer cards were read and placed on the agenda. A letter from the Women's National Committee was read. Moved to comply with their request and to distribute the lists among the delegates.

Communication was read from the Mayor, no action taken. Placed on file. A letter from the National Office was received and the following nominations were made: J. M. Work, William Buerkle, J. M. Work, and K. Heidemann. The organizer branch has been organized in Bay-side with twenty-two members. They had sent their application to our Central Committee, but as Bay-side belongs in the jurisdiction of Local As-sociation, the applications were returned and they were informed in Bay-side that the good citizens of Jamaica seem to be very much afraid of Socialism. Some civil club held a meeting in the town hall, where they passed a resolution not to have any Socialist speakers present. Socialism was discussed in the back of each of the buildings. The organizer was instructed to arrange for as many meetings as that spot as he possibly can, from now until election. We are from Missouri and are anxious to see who will lead us.

It was moved and carried to have Comrade Duffy speak at the festival of Branch Glendale on October 28. Moved and carried that we approve of the activity of Comrade Halmeier in regard to the arrangement of lectures for this season. Moved to leave it to the judgment of the organizer whether we shall hold another Central Committee meeting before election.

The Entertainment Committee gave its report about the affair on the 21st of this month. Everything works like a charm, and if the weather is nice we'll fill Meyer's Trolley Hall to the brim. The committee on the boat excursion made its report. A big boat and large base are hired and the boat will stop at Empire Grove. Dancing and a concert will take place on the boat and at the landing place. The Sunday School Committee reports that the school will be opened in the very near future. The committee which had to see G. Schubel, of the Ridgewood Times, made a report. Adopted. The committee which was to report about Comrade Fruchter, could not make a report, because they did not call at the Central Committee meeting of Local Kings. Report accepted and committee discharged.

Branch Ridgewood No. 1 reports progress on all lines; of 110 members at least are in good standing. Good agitation meeting, with Comrade M. Oppenheimer a speaker, very well attended. Branch Ridgewood No. 2 reports that the meetings are not so well attended, but this will be changed. The women's agitation meeting was fairly well attended. Another such women's meeting will be held in December. Branch Metropolitan reports progress. Branch Glendale reports progress. A mass meeting will be held on October 31 in Hoffmann's house and one in Keobuttschek's Hall on November 2. To the festival on October 28 in Hoffmann's the local is cordially invited.

Branch Corona—Good work has been done. 5,000 to 6,000 leaflets have been distributed. A successful discussion meeting was held. Comrade T. Walsh spoke last Sunday. Another mass meeting will be held next Saturday. Jamaica No. 1 reports progress. Massapeh No. 1 had some trouble at their last street meeting. A meeting will be held at the same place next Thursday evening. The Comrades are urged if they have a spare hour to be on the job. See announcement in Call.

Branch South Ozone Park has thirty-one good standing members. A mass meeting will be held October 27. They request a speaker for the meeting. The report of the delegates to the State Committee was given in brief form. Branch Corona wants a speaker's platform. Moved to have one built and same to be paid for by the local. In consideration of the steady increase in membership and the increase of work which is caused by this fact, it was moved and adopted that we pay our local organizer \$10 per month, to show him our appreciation for the work he has done and is still doing.

The organizer was instructed to write to the Volkszeitung about the announcement of the street meetings. The branch organizers are requested to bring the matter about the amendments, which are to be voted on in this year's election, up in the various branch meetings. These amendments should be thoroughly discussed, so that our Comrades may vote on them intelligently.

A. RABOT, Secretary.

Big Entertainment Saturday. The committee has met with all arrangements for the entertainment and ball to be held by Local Queens, on Saturday evening, October 21, at Meyer's Trolley Hall, Cypress Avenue and Norman street, Evergreen, L. I. A three-act play will be produced by the Dramatic Section of the Workmen's Educational Association, New York. A few songs will also be rendered by some well known progressive singing societies, and as another feature of the evening, a good speaker will be present to deliver a short address.

Those acting on this committee are: Froehlich, Drechsler, Gronbach, Stehle, Storck, Morstadt, Man, Knopf, Sophie Lehman, Dora Franck and Katherine D. Eimer. Tickets for this entertainment can be had at the headquarters of the Branch Metropolitan, Woodward Avenue and Linden street, or at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen, and sell in advance at the price of 15 cents, if purchased at the door on the evening of the festival, the cost will be 25 cents.

The committee can assure all that a pleasant evening will be spent by attending this affair.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

One good standing member. A mass meeting will be held October 27. They request a speaker for the meeting. The report of the delegates to the State Committee was given in brief form. Branch Corona wants a speaker's platform. Moved to have one built and same to be paid for by the local. In consideration of the steady increase in membership and the increase of work which is caused by this fact, it was moved and adopted that we pay our local organizer \$10 per month, to show him our appreciation for the work he has done and is still doing.

The organizer was instructed to write to the Volkszeitung about the announcement of the street meetings. The branch organizers are requested to bring the matter about the amendments, which are to be voted on in this year's election, up in the various branch meetings. These amendments should be thoroughly discussed, so that our Comrades may vote on them intelligently.

A. RABOT, Secretary.

Big Entertainment Saturday. The committee has met with all arrangements for the entertainment and ball to be held by Local Queens, on Saturday evening, October 21, at Meyer's Trolley Hall, Cypress Avenue and Norman street, Evergreen, L. I. A three-act play will be produced by the Dramatic Section of the Workmen's Educational Association, New York. A few songs will also be rendered by some well known progressive singing societies, and as another feature of the evening, a good speaker will be present to deliver a short address.

Those acting on this committee are: Froehlich, Drechsler, Gronbach, Stehle, Storck, Morstadt, Man, Knopf, Sophie Lehman, Dora Franck and Katherine D. Eimer. Tickets for this entertainment can be had at the headquarters of the Branch Metropolitan, Woodward Avenue and Linden street, or at the Queens County Labor Lyceum, 1647 Hancock street, Evergreen, and sell in advance at the price of 15 cents, if purchased at the door on the evening of the festival, the cost will be 25 cents.

The committee can assure all that a pleasant evening will be spent by attending this affair.

NEW JERSEY. Jersey City. The 8th Ward Branch meets tonight at 189 Monticello Avenue.

Newark. A Socialist lecture, under the auspices of the Clinton Hill Branch, will be held this evening at 225 Fabryn place. A. J. Lacombe will speak.

McNamara Meeting Planned. The Town Central Committee of West Hoboken, acting in conjunction with the Hudson County McNamara Defense Conference, has arranged for a McNamara meeting next Monday evening, at Liberty Hall, Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken.

Those acting on this committee are: Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick and Hugh Fraune, former organizer of the American Federation of Labor; in German, by Ludwig Lore, and to be conducted by Arthur Carotl. James M. Reilly will preside.

All Hudson County Socialists are urged to put forth their best efforts for the success of this meeting.

PHILADELPHIA. Open Air Meetings. Lawrence and Dauphin, William Nagel and Charles Sehl. Monroe and Passayunk, E. Kilne and H. E. Close. Tacony and Bridge, A. Muldowney and F. W. Whiteside.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. The hottest fight in the Bridgeport municipal campaign will begin on Monday, October 30, and will continue until November 7. On that day Robert Hunter will come to Bridgeport to bombard the political party with his irrefragable logic and exposition of the principles of Socialism. Comrade Hunter will speak at noonday factory meetings and at open air meetings in the evening on Sunday evening, November 5, he will speak at the Empire Theater. Comrade Hunter's popularity is so great in the Park City that when he spoke last fall in a theater holding nearly 2,000 people, the doors had to be closed at 10 o'clock, the time set for the beginning of the meeting, and hundreds of men and women had to be turned away. Such a thing has never happened with any other speaker in the industrial capital of Connecticut.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. The big meeting addressed by Joshua Wanhope, associate editor of the Call, last Saturday evening, was a complete success, and Wanhope's explanation of the position of the Socialist party toward the church was well received by an audience numbering about 2,000.

When Wanhope arrived here he was handed a pamphlet which was the text for a vigorous protest.

The pamphlet in question was labeled "A Close View of Socialism," and has been circulated in Rochester under the direction of the Catholic Federation. Its author is Dr. N. F. Keefer, whose arraignment of Socialist doctrine is based chiefly on its so-called "irreligion."

"Concerning the doctrines of the other world," said Wanhope, "for which the church has taken its stand, we, as Socialists, have offered no attack. In fact, we make no attack on the church at all, but we know something about this world and when such pamphlets as those force the issue with us, then the Catholicism take heed that we are to be found fighting."

"These are not the days when priests or bishops or cardinals can assert a divine right over the opinions of the people. I do not mention the Pope in this connection, because I venture to declare that never will there be found an encyclical decree against the so-

HUDSON COUNTY SOCIALISTS BUSY

New Jersey Revolutionists Putting Up a Vigorous Campaign.

"Not since the year 1908 has there been put up a campaign to equal the one being made this year by the Socialist party of Hudson County, N. J. The interest in the movement is quite general throughout the county, and several new party branches have been organized since the first of July, while several that were merely leading a nominal existence have been restored to activity," declared Charles Ufert, of 181 Spring street, West Hoboken, to a Call reporter yesterday.

Continuing, Ufert, who is one of the old war horses of the Hudson County Socialist movement, said that open air meetings, and they are invariably better attended than ever before, have been held in Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, Union Hill, West Hudson, Guttenberg, Weehawken, and Secaucus for the past few months. A notable feature of these meetings is the fact that the speakers received far better attention than at any previous time in the history of the movement in this country.

Where the Outlook Is Good. In Guttenberg and Secaucus, the county's smallest municipalities, the Socialists are conducting aggressive campaigns, and many of them confidently expect that several Councilmen, if not the Mayors, of these towns, will be elected upon the socialist ticket.

In the town of Guttenberg an interesting situation presents itself, in that the Socialist candidate for Mayor, Bernard Prochnow, a member of the party for the past twenty-five years, has only a Democratic opponent, as the Republican party did not find it worth while to nominate. The Socialist party is, in fact, numerically stronger than the Republican party of this town. As the Democrats here had an infamous campaign of vilification during the primary elections, in the course of which the rival Democratic aspirants for the Mayoralty nomination called each other the choice of names, and in a general way upon their party and its methods, there are many who openly declare that they will vote for the Socialist ticket, as the campaign of education waged by the Socialist appears in distinct contrast to the methods of the Republican party.

The County Campaign Committee of the party has decided to give the Guttenberg Socialists every possible support in their fight, and at least two or three meetings per week will be held in the town from now until election day.

The Socialists feel certain that if they do not elect their ticket they will at least greatly increase their vote, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have removed the prejudice against the Socialist party that still lurks in the minds of many workmen.

In Jersey City, the movement of the party but during the short career of its existence much educational and propaganda work has been conducted, and already at a former election a goodly percentage of the votes cast in this town were Socialist.

The party there is also putting up a hustling campaign and the optimists among the Socialists say that they will have at least one Socialist Councilman in Secaucus after November 7.

A house to house distribution of literature has been conducted by many of the branch organizations for months back, and a special fund has been raised for the purpose of mailing leaflets, and in the hands of each voter throughout the county. Hoboken, West Hoboken, and Union Hill have got municipal platforms, and this will also be distributed along with the other printed matter that is yet to go to the voters.

At the Wind Up. During the remaining three weeks of the campaign the work of propaganda will be pushed with vigor, the number of meetings will be increased and the literature distributed regularly every Sunday.

Socialist voters should take note that the final registration day falls on Tuesday, October 24, and it is absolutely necessary that every voter better acquaint the voter with the names of the candidates, as the new Geran Election Law makes this mandatory in every municipality of this county. If you are not registered you cannot vote.

The new election law in this State, passed at the behest of Governor Wilson, does away with the old form of individual party ballots. The ballot in vogue under the new law is the same as that used in Massachusetts and other States. The candidates of all parties appear upon one blanket ballot and the names of the candidates are not arranged by party columns like in New York State, but alphabetically according to the names of the candidates and the party designations are printed in the back of each candidate's name. In order, therefore, to vote a complete Socialist ticket it is necessary to put a cross in the square set opposite every Socialist nominee's name. In order to better acquaint the voter with the style of the new ballot, sample ballots will be mailed to every registered voter at least a week prior to election day, but these sample ballots are of a different color than the official ballots, and they cannot be voted on election day.

Hudson County Socialists have worked real hard, and they feel that their efforts will be rewarded with a marked increase of the number of Socialist votes on next election day.

cial democracy. But among the priests and the bishops and the cardinals there will you find the dissemination of opposition.

Tonight the Socialists will hold a meeting at 8 o'clock at 11th Street, between South and Caroline street, when candidates in the present Rochester campaign will be heard.

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, 5c per line; 2 insertions, 10c per line; 3 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. 1400-1408, bet. 123d and 124th Sts.—Four rooms and bath; \$14.

17TH ST., 450 W.—3 light rooms; tubs, sink, stove; small furniture; conveniences; \$11.50.

100D ST., 100 W.—Six large, light rooms; bath; hot water; rent \$21.

121ST ST., 440 W. (between E. 121st and 122nd Sts.)—Four rooms; hot water; \$18.

121ST ST., 41 W.—Large, light rooms and bath; hot water; \$22.

147TH ST., (cor. 9th Ave.)—4 rooms and bath; rent \$15.

147TH ST., 52 E.—Elegant apartments 4 and 5 rooms; improvements; reasonable rents.

147TH ST., 507 W.—Front, 3 rooms, bath, electricity, steam, hot water;



# The Call

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 2303-3294 Beckman.

Subscription Rate	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Yearly
For One Year	1.00	2.50	7.50	25.00
For Six Months	0.50	1.25	3.75	12.50
For Three Months	0.25	0.60	1.80	6.00
For One Month	0.08	0.20	0.60	2.00

In addition to the above rate mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent a day additional to cover postage.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19. No. 292.

## WHAT IS A REGULAR?

Both Democrats and Republicans have pulled their party organizations into shape and are prepared for the preliminary work of this year, and the big, massed campaigning of next year. It necessarily happens that in the performance of this work there should be a few harsh things said against those who do not take part in it. So the "irregulars" come in for particularly bitter denunciation. They are the men who are not directly affiliated with one or the other of the parties that to the present have dominated affairs in this country.

In denouncing the bolters and fusionists the two old parties use good judgment which is founded in fact and sustained by history. Such insurgent movements in politics as the present have usually been coin collecting affairs based upon the needs of the individuals concerned. There is not, for instance, a single instance of a protesting party or person in this State which amounted to anything. Possibly if the bank account of the person could be seen it would be found that there was advantage. But that is a mere instance of individual crime or selling out.

But this year so much is at stake, when the primaries for next year are formed, when the results may practically be known, this situation that exists between regulars and irregulars is highly interesting. It is more than interesting when we see the tried, seasoned and discerning leaders getting after the irregulars. Those leaders know the hold-up that is attempted.

Of course in the history of both the Democratic and Republican parties there were many things in which to be "regular" was either to be a scoundrel or a fool. Irregularity was a sort of political piracy, but regularity was willing, submissive stupidity. As there was no really potent Socialist party in the field up to the last few years, it is easy to see why there was some excuse for the bewildered and not too strong man to vote for things he did not believe in, or to protest with organizations he did not understand.

That time has gone. The Socialist party is here with a clear, clean, ringing, decisive message. It is the only protesting party, the only third organization, the only body of people who really wish to do anything.

The "bolters" and the "fusionists" without a doubt are made up of those who could not use the old organizations, who could not work to personal advantage through them, who could not rise to the standard of meanness required or who failed as tools of these organizations. So they have stepped into the wayside and are trying pathetically to win sympathy through telling the sad story of what has been done to them. They show the bruises that have been inflicted, point out the place where the kick has landed, and display the sore spots. They are all willing to endure such treatment and such insults if only they are permitted to be recipients of public favors. The denial of this privilege is what hurts.

Bolters and reformers and insurgents are for the most part discards, castoffs, men who find that they can no longer market their conscience, who are so worthless that they cannot sell themselves in the open market run by the Republicans and Democrats, who are so out of favor that they can no longer be used.

The reform, or bolting, movement is a prostitutes' revolt, nothing else. So it is natural that those guardians of family sanctity, those custodians of human honor, the Republicans and Democrats, should be down on it.

You cannot find a man on the fusion ticket who has not been contemptuously refused a place on one of the "regular" tickets. You cannot find a man who is not a despicable failure. You cannot find a man who, having found no bidders or takers among the Democrats and Republicans, does not now offer himself freely on the roadside of fusion.

He is not in revolt. He merely announces the fact that he has not found a market.

The man who is sincerely, really and absolutely in revolt is with the Socialists. He is bent on cleaning out the whole filthy nest and on putting a stop to political prostitution. It may be a difficult work and a hard one, but it is necessary. There is no present glory in it and instead of applause there are hisses. But the hisses are those of the persons who have been or are being used or who are too blind to understand the truth.

Every fusion movement in the present time is due to the fact that those behind it are not satisfied with the rate of pay they had been receiving. They seek to start in business for themselves and thereby get what they know their former paymasters were able to obtain.

Consequently it is but natural that the regulars of the Democratic and Republican parties should be so angry and so scornful. It is the anger of those who know the past record of the revolters.

## WHY CANADA IS DISAPPOINTED

The returns of the Canadian census are over a million below what was expected, and some of the Canadian papers are loud in their expressions of disappointment. Yet the figures are up to what might have been expected. If they are compared with the figures for the United States they will be found to be highly favorable.

The most profitable branch of capitalism is factory production and in factory production millions of human beings are used, or wasted. As yet Canada has not advanced to the point where it is a factor in this work. It is still a country of enormous natural resources, which are being destroyed by capitalism, and of good material for factory exploitation. But this material is not being used. What is happening is what happened in the United States half a century ago: the best portion of the country is being gouged of its wealth, not for the people who do the work, but for the business concerns that are in control.

Canada has still several superb advantages, its new farming lands, its forests, its inland water ways, its mines, its water power and its fisheries. The new arrivals in the country have been developing its farming lands. That is hard, unremunerative work and does not require, except in two brief seasons of the year, a very big population. But from it the railroads and the grain dealers have managed to grow rich. The small holders in Canada, however, are in about the same position small holders are in the United States. They are barely holding on and no more. That is a reason why Canada does not grow faster.

But those who have control of the forests, the grain elevators, the pulp mills and the mines have grown enormously rich. The great natural wealth of Canada has more surely gone into the hands of a few than did the great natural wealth of the United States. The holdings in Canada are closer than they are in the United States. That section will not witness the growth of the big trusts, or corporations, the same as this did, but it will see the growth of enormous individual holdings. It will not have the trust problem on its hands. It will have the problem of the dominant, rich man.

So when there is some lamentation over the fact that Canada has not increased in population it is worth while to find out the reason. It is a mean, sordid one. Canada is not a good place in which to live. It does not offer advantages over the United States, Italy, England, Germany or any other portion of the globe. This is simply because the methods of ownership and production are intolerably vicious. Immigrants would simply go from bad to worse, or from bad to conditions quite as bad. Yet Canada, naturally, is a beautiful, habitable country. Capitalism makes it unattractive. So while we have millions of people anxious to get onto the land and to produce food, the landlord and land ownership systems stand in the way.

## THE "MEN AND SOCIALISM FORWARD MOVEMENT"

By JOSHUA WANHOPE.

"How is the movement getting along?" is a question which, when it refers to Socialism, brings forth a varied assortment of responses ranging between the statement that the movement is going to the "demition bow-wow," and that it is assuredly going to sweep capitalism off the earth within the next five, or at most, ten years.

Into these answers there enter many different factors the optimistic or pessimistic temperament of the respondent, hobbies of various kinds, theoretical, philosophic, tactical, or connected with forms of organization, personal likes and dislikes of individuals and organizations, the so-called "impossibilist" and "opportunistic" temperaments, the portions of the country that come under notice, and whether the information from which the opinion is deduced comes from observation or hearsay, etc. At the same time, all these opinions may be perfectly honest, and depict what the person to whom the question is put really thinks of the situation.

The writer of this also has a pronounced opinion on this subject having recently returned from a short tour in one State—New York—and if what came under his personal observation may be taken as a fair sample of the condition of the Socialist movement in the nation, as well as in the State, his conclusions, whatever degree of correctness may be attributed to them, may be perhaps of some interest to the readers of this paper.

It may be that a critic is seldom correct in his estimate of his own qualifications to form a correct judgment. In those rare cases where he even thinks of doing such a thing. The writer, however, imagines himself to be of a rather skeptical disposition; fairly cautious in statement, not readily disposed to accept without inquiry, rather inclined, perhaps, to be pessimistic than otherwise, and at least trying to hold an even balance between "impossibilist" and "opportunistic" using these terms in their broad popular acceptation. With all this, however, he may not see himself as others see him, and these qualities are not positively affirmed as describing his temperamental and critical make-up. They are merely what he thinks exist therein, and he is quite willing to believe that they are subject to much modification and revision in the eyes of others.

However, granting this for the nonce, his opinion of the movement from what he thinks is his point of view, may be worth recording. And that opinion is, in general, that at present the Socialist movement in this country is now sweeping onward with a power and velocity so great that if no check intervenes, or no unforeseen circumstances arise, the predictions of even the most extreme optimists do not appear wholly unimaginable, and that at least within ten years we shall have capitalism fighting for its very existence in this land. This judgment, so far as the writer is aware, is not consciously determined by the wish being father to the thought, a characteristic that has to be carefully watched and guarded against.

For years, those of us who have been active in agitation have been eagerly looking for that period alluded to as the "awakening of the workers," and from time to time have believed and tried to give the impression that the much desired time of awakening had arrived. These ideas were perhaps partly justified by being evolved from partial phenomena.

But if New York State is to be taken as a criterion of general conditions elsewhere, it is simply indisputable that the real awakening is at last upon us. It is no exaggeration to say that the cities all along the line from Albany to Buffalo are literally fermenting with Socialism. So much is apparent to the most casual observer, and in addition the assurance is given that the adjoining cities, towns and villages, north and south of this central line, are in the same condition of active and spreading ferment.

The writer has had considerable experience in tours of agitation through this State for the last seven years, but has never returned with impressions in any way similar to those received from his last flying expedition. And he has the advantage of being able to compare the experiences of past years in different localities with the conditions that now obtain in these places. The contrast is so extraordinary, that it is perhaps not readily comprehended by those who have never had the actual experience. It is not a case of distance lending enchantment to the view, or a matter of entertaining the consoling belief that if Socialism in our own locality is not making the progress we could wish, it is different elsewhere.

Here, for instance, is the city of Utica. The writer has passed through it on several previous occasions, but was never able to obtain or arrange a meeting of any kind. On one of these occasions, when a national campaign was in progress and the writer himself was a candidate for the most important office in the State, he determined to hold a meeting in the city at all hazards. So, unprovided even with the customary "soap box" he held forth impromptu one evening in the central square of the city, and the astonishing sight at once prompted the police officer on beat to stop the speaker under threat of arrest. Only the information that the speaker was the candidate of the Socialist party for the Governorship caused the zealous officer to temporarily desist and call up police headquarters, when, much to the disappointment of the agitator, he was ordered to refrain from interference, for the audience was but a handful, and an arrest under such circumstances would have been most earnestly to be desired in that sleepy burg.

But whoever thinks Utica is the same in that respect as three years ago needs to go there and have his opinion revised. There were, to be sure, some Socialists there of the "alte genossen" type, who imagined they were fighting capitalism by denouncing priests, parsons and churches. They are there yet, but there are others. And it is those others who are awakening Utica.

An English-speaking branch—distinct from the group above mentioned, a Polish branch, an Italian branch and a Jewish organization have sprung into existence recently, and are growing with great rapidity. Organization is being perfected, and scores of comrades rise at 5 a.m. on Sunday mornings and distribute some 5,000 pieces of literature regularly. Speakers from outside regularly appear in the city two or three times weekly, and arrangements are being made for meetings every night until election. No longer is the traveling speaker conducted to the city square. He is brought into one of the outlying wards, and it is a poor meeting that does not attract 500 or 600 of an audience. In fact, so far has Utica awakened that the chances of electing an alderman, or maybe two, are being seriously discussed. The election of an alderman, to be sure, does not mean much per se, but it is at least a criterion of the progress local Socialism is making. Three years ago the possibility might be dreamed of as in the very distant future, perhaps, but nothing more.

Syracuse, though more active than Utica in past years, tells the same story. A meeting of some 1,200 people in the City Hall testified to the local activity on the occasion. In Syracuse, too, they are talking of the possibility of electing municipal officers. There is something of a local obstacle as yet, though it is rapidly disappearing, in the existence of a small group of what old time Socialists used to dub "labor fakery," but their power is being steadily and swiftly undermined. These are dull, stupid, people, with neither knowledge or care for the labor movement, but who have their senses preternaturally sharpened by the chances of small political jobs from the prominent politicians of both capitalist parties. Their pitiful attempts to stem the oncoming tide of Socialism, which they fear but do not understand in the least, is a testimony, both to the growing strength of Socialism and their own incompetency. It is doing them too much honor to list them as "fakers," as they have not the least conception that they are faking. All their stock-in-trade is an instinctive predilection for petty trickery, called forth and sharpened by the desire for political scraps, which in former years were thrown to them by the big politicians of the city, and which now are endangered by a movement which they evidently imagine has been designed for no other purpose than to debar them from the local swill tub.

Seventy odd miles to the north lies the little city of Watertown, so proud of its Socialist activity that it aspires to be regarded as first city in the State in the Socialist column in proportion to its size. With nearly 100 party members—a number being constantly increased—Watertown, too, is not only speculating on the election of several aldermen, but considers the election of a Socialist Mayor not an impossibility. Its active members have infected the neighboring villages and hamlets with Socialism, and their agitation is constant and unceasing.

South and west of Syracuse about thirty miles is located the city of Auburn. Here, too, the Socialist leaven is at work to the same extent as in other places. A constant succession of speakers are being used, literature systematically distributed, membership increasing, and here also the results are being seen in the hoped-for election of several city officials. In the much larger city of Rochester the movement is growing to such an extent that local political opposition is now taking the form of a religious war against the new doctrines. Pamphlets denouncing Socialism as irreligious and atheistic are being distributed by thousands among the Roman Catholic portion of the population, an organization known as "The Holy Name Society" being particularly active in this work. On the occasion of the speaker's visit, he was utilized to respond to these attacks, and did so before an audience of some 1,500 people in the largest hall in the city. Like other localities, the Rochester Socialists are waging a most active local campaign, and are also discussing the possibility of electing candidates in the coming election. The nature of the present opposition to their propaganda amply testifies to the fear that Socialism is spreading among its opponents.

Possibly the greatest surprise of all is the extraordinary spurt which has been taken in Buffalo during the past year or two. A city which for years, though twice as large, it was the despair of the agitator. Some Socialism there was, to be sure, but its growth for years was infinitesimal, so slow in fact as to apparently bear out to some extent the boast of Archbishop Quigley that he had exterminated Socialism in Buffalo. Now, however, His Eminence might return and find a task really worthy of his reputed ability as a Socialist exterminator. From a few score members two years ago, the membership of the party has jumped to over 600, and new members are joining at the rate of from forty to fifty per week, most of them unsolicited, and coming of their own accord into the movement. The degree of power which has been reached may perhaps be best illustrated by the fact that the party membership every Sunday morning circulates up to 20,000 pieces of literature, covering the greater portion of the working class districts of the city.

Work is being specialized and divided, and the entire membership is never idle. Theoretical discussions have given place to active work, disruptive elements have been shelved, and Buffalo presents perhaps one of the best illustrations of "Socialists at work" that the State affords. Only recently a meeting, with Debs as speaker, was attended by 3,000 people. Two years ago on a similar occasion, the local list \$5 when the accounts were cast up. This time it was nearly \$350 to the good. And like the other cities, Buffalo also has reached the point where the discussion of the election of its Socialist candidates is seriously called for. Those who talk about the local vote now, do so in terms of thousands instead of hundreds.

Though not the greatest surprise, Schenectady is, however, seemingly at the head of the Socialist procession in New York State. From some 500 members a scant three months ago, the number has jumped to no less than 1,100, and is still rising. About the time this comes to the attention of the reader, there will be 1,200, for there were a hundred applications to be passed upon at the next meeting when the writer left the city. And as in Buffalo, the great majority are unsolicited. Every day men singly, and in twos and threes, hunt up the Socialist headquarters and state that they desire to join. There is a weekly paper of which 15,000 copies are locally circulated every Sunday morning, and Schenectady sends out missionaries to the neighboring towns for thirty miles around. The personal experience of the writer will, perhaps, best exemplify the nature of the awakening in this locality. He was billed to speak, not in the center of the city, but in an outlying ward some two miles distant. There were a few scattered houses around the spot selected, which showed the locality was as yet not built over. There was but very little city light, but in this apparition a city of the-way place not less than a thousand people had collected to await the speaker, and he was informed that most of them had been there for half an hour before his arrival. The meeting had not been started more than ten minutes when the one thousand became nearly two thousand and hardly an individual left until a program of more than two hours' length had been completed. In Schenectady they are not speaking of the possibility of electing. They are talking of certainties instead, and the more enthusiastic of the agitators are not willing to concede either of the old parties a possible show. They insist on a clean sweep from Mayor down through every ward of the city. This may not be realized, but the fact that it is discussed as at least an entirely possible thing is a pointer whose significance cannot be mistaken. When Socialists speculate on getting 8,000 out of the entire 14,000 voters of the city it is surely fair evidence of the "awakening of the workers."

And the politicians of the old parties are well aware of what is taking place, but despair of how to meet it effectively. In conversation with a Socialist of the city, one of them who was asked what his opinion was of the coming election declared sorrowfully that it did not look like an election, but more like a political revolution. The capitalist press of the city, with a sense of its utter futility in doing anything to stem the tide, has once again sought refuge in the ostrich policy of silence. The meetings where 2,000 people attended was not given a line in the local papers next morning, but a meeting of Democrats at which seventy-three people were present was given several columns and described as a magnificent political demonstration. The paper which gave this glowing account admitted to state the trifling fact of the seventy-three present some thirty-five were Socialists who took it upon themselves to see what the other thirty-eight Democrats were up to.

These are stirring days in Europe. Scarcely a week passes without news of some great strike, some popular demonstration or some Socialist victory. The workers, down-trodden and exploited for generations, at last are realizing their power, and are boldly attacking the citadels of tyranny and oppression. To be sure, strikes, demonstrations and Socialist victories are no new thing in Europe. But never before have the masses been so generally disoriented, never organized, and never before have they been so intelligent and ready to march forward to victory.

Probably the best organized section of this great international army of labor is to be found in Germany. The German workers have been building up their political, economic and educational organizations patiently and persistently in the face of tremendous opposition, until today they have a well-balanced labor movement which is a model for all the world.

On the political field the German workers are represented by the Socialist party, which has 836,000 dues-paying members, including 107,000 women, and which polled in the last general election over 3,250,000 votes. On the economic field they are represented by the trades unions, which, altogether, have nearly 3,000,000 members. About 2,275,000 of these workers are in the "Free" trade unions, which work hand in hand with the Socialist party. These unions have magnificent labor temples in most of the large cities, which are the headquarters for labor and Socialist activities. In some cases these centers, which belong entirely to the trade unions and the Socialist party, have cost over \$500,000.

In addition to the Socialist party and the trade unions, the German workers have built up a powerful co-operative movement which already has 1,151,000 members, and owns and operates 3,545 stores. These co-operatives employ 19,000 workers under the best trade union conditions, and do a total annual business of \$108,000,000. Sixteen million dollars' worth of products are manufactured in their own bakeries, mills and factories.

All of these organizations are fostered by the Socialist and labor press, which consists of eighty-one daily newspapers, scores of trade union journals, and dozens of weekly and monthly magazines devoted to various phases of the Socialist and labor movement. Some of these printing plants of the Socialist and labor press are among the finest in Europe. For instance, the plants of the Hamburg Echo, the Berlin Vorwarts and the Metal Workers' Journal of Stuttgart, have the most modern printing machinery in Germany, and employ hundreds of union printers under the best conditions.

Perhaps the most striking phase of the German labor movement is the way in which the different elements work together. The Socialist party helps the trade unions and the unions help the Socialist party, and both parties and unions help the growth of co-operative societies. Yet no organization attempts to dictate the policies of the other. The Socialist party is expected to work out the tactics that will best meet the needs of the workers on the political field, while the trade unions are expected to work out the form of organization that will best protect the workers on the economic field. Within the party some of the members emphasize the ultimate aim—the complete abolition

of the capitalist system of production and the substitution thereof of a Socialist co-operative system. Others emphasize the immediate demands, such as better workmen's insurance, better factory legislation and better housing for the working class. Within the trades unions, likewise, some members emphasize one type of organization and one sort of tactics, while others advocate another type of organization with another sort of tactics. But, while in Germany, as in America, there are differences of opinion regarding tactics and methods of organization, it is everywhere recognized that the political problems should be settled by the political organization and the economic problems by the economic organization. In this way the Germans have avoided much of the misunderstanding and friction which has arisen between the trade unions and the Socialist party in America, where some of the members of the organization feel that it is their special mission to criticize the methods and tactics of the other, and to tell it how to run its affairs. Moreover, within the different organizations of Germany, where certainly the members do not hesitate to express their opinions as to policies and tactics, they very rarely indulge in attacks on personalities. They discuss the issues at stake, and consider them on their merits.

Another striking feature of the German labor movement is the emphasis put upon education. There is no labor movement in the world that is more thoroughly working-class in spirit and membership than the German labor movement. But there is no other kind of a movement, which has a higher respect for science, learning and culture. While the German workers cherish no illusions about being delivered from capitalist oppression by one great leader, or a dozen great leaders, yet they recognize the importance of leadership and give due weight to the opinions of able men. And it makes no difference whether these men are men from their own ranks, like Bebel, Ledien and Molkenbuhr, or whether they are men who have come to the labor movement from other classes, like Marx and Engels, Lassalle and Liebknecht, Kautsky and Bernstein, Singer and Von Volffmar, Sudekum, Lindeman and David. Consequently there is no foolish attempt to divide the organization into "proletarians" and "intellectuals." On the contrary, a continuous campaign of education is carried on through the press, the lecture bureau and special educational organizations to make "intellectuals" of the whole working class.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Another striking feature of the German labor movement is the emphasis put upon education. There is no labor movement in the world that is more thoroughly working-class in spirit and membership than the German labor movement. But there is no other kind of a movement, which has a higher respect for science, learning and culture. While the German workers cherish no illusions about being delivered from capitalist oppression by one great leader, or a dozen great leaders, yet they recognize the importance of leadership and give due weight to the opinions of able men. And it makes no difference whether these men are men from their own ranks, like Bebel, Ledien and Molkenbuhr, or whether they are men who have come to the labor movement from other classes, like Marx and Engels, Lassalle and Liebknecht, Kautsky and Bernstein, Singer and Von Volffmar, Sudekum, Lindeman and David. Consequently there is no foolish attempt to divide the organization into "proletarians" and "intellectuals." On the contrary, a continuous campaign of education is carried on through the press, the lecture bureau and special educational organizations to make "intellectuals" of the whole working class.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it is steadily raising the standard of living and the standard of education and culture among the mass of the people; it is producing a splendid self-reliant citizenship with strong character and high ideals. No one who has been in the ground can have the slightest doubt that the workers of Germany are going to win in their great struggle to establish an industrial and social democracy. They are going to win, because they are practical idealists working in harmony with the laws of social evolution; because they combine dogged-determination and courage with splendid self-control, and because they unite high-grade intelligence with thorough political and economic organization.

Indeed, the great and lasting impression that one gets of the German working class is that it is demonstrating by its achievements its right and power to supplant the present ruling classes. It is building up the most perfect political and economic organization of the masses that the world has ever seen; it