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WHITMAN "FLAYS" CUMMINS

Carnegie Trust Head Called "Common Thief" at Trial.

HOT ARRAIGNMENT

"It Was Just Crude Stealing," Prosecutor Tells the Jury.

William J. Cummins, of the Carnegie Trust Company, on trial for stealing from that concern, sat with head to ear yesterday listening intently while District Attorney Whitman, in opening the case, described him as a "common thief."

Whitman said he would prove Cummins' great need for money, and added: "The money was there, the opportunity was there, and the thief was there, and there followed the result which is inevitable under that combination of circumstances—it was just crude stealing." Cummins did not blush under this arraignment.

The District Attorney said that in the spring of 1910 Cummins, who had come up from the South to finance his many companies, "all of which needed actual cash—something better than mere paper," had secured absolute control of the trust company, with its deposits of \$9,000,000. He had brought about the election of his friend, Joseph B. Reichman, as president, and his friends held over 50 per cent of the capital stock. The active banker of the concern, Robert L. Smith, the vice president, would testify that in all matters in which Cummins was directly interested he acted under Cummins' orders.

"Needed Money, Got It."

"Prior to April, 1910," said Mr. Whitman, "Cummins had borrowed from the Carnegie trust \$2,000,000. His many companies needed money," said the District Attorney, "and there was a man who had no visible means of support and who never had had. He needed money, a lot of money; and he knew where to get it and he got it. He was William J. Cummins, and we will show the jury how and where he got it."

The State Banking Department was on the trail of the Cummins loans in the Carnegie and was threatening drastic action unless they were paid. Cummins and his friends held at this time the stock control of the Van Norden Trust Company, the Nineteenth Ward Bank, and the Twelfth Ward Bank, and Cummins turned to them for the money. Cummins knew, said Whitman, that the banks which had lent money to Warner Van Norden and Warner M. Van Norden, receiving as collateral certificates of stock of the Nineteenth Ward and Twelfth Ward banks, were insisting that the loan be taken up and secured by Cummins to call the loans and sell the bank stock.

It was necessary in order that the credit of those banks remain unimpaired, that the stock should not be offered in the market, and it was planned to raise a fund to take up the stock of the two banks. "Cummins followed the money raised for that purpose," declared the District Attorney, "and he stole it." Mr. Whitman went on to relate that Cummins had conferred with Bradley Martin, Jr., president of the 19th Ward Bank and vice president of the Van Norden Trust Company, and that it had been agreed that the money to protect the stock should be advanced by the two institutions in the form of loans, on notes of individuals and corporations, and should be held in trust for the purchase of the stock. The directors of the Van Norden, of whom Cummins was one, approved the scheme and it was decided that the Carnegie Trust Company should act as trustee of the fund.

Days in "High Finance."

The entire transaction involving the raising of \$335,000 for the trust fund, Cummins said, was accomplished between April 24 and May 4, and by the latter date "every single cent of this \$335,000 had gone into the individual account of William J. Cummins."

The \$140,000 with which alone this fund is concerned was represented, the District Attorney said, by four checks drawn by the Nineteenth Ward Bank on Bradley Martin Jr.'s direction, all to the order of the Carnegie Trust Company, and in exchange for two checks of \$70,000, those of Charles Arno Moore, Jr., and the Merchants and Manufacturers Securities Company, for \$100,000; on the Mercantile National Bank, \$25,000; on the Chase National Bank, \$10,000; and on the National Reserve Bank, \$5,000. What was loaned to this \$140,000 was deposited by Whitman as follows: \$100,000 on April 24, and by the Carnegie Trust Company, but not one cent ever

GAS COMPANIES FEAR THE UNION

Post Lists of Unemployed Men to Frighten Workers Away From Trade Organization.

The gas companies of this burg are seeing the specter of unionism and are fighting it.

According to a statement by President H. Kane, of Gas Workers' Union No. 11149, the companies are posting clippings from New York newspapers about their shops, showing the amount of union men who are out of work. The interpretation given these clippings is that these men are unemployed because they are union men and not because they are such a thing as an unemployed problem. If the men were not union men, company henchmen buzz into the ears of the workers, they could find all sorts of jobs.

All this, of course, is done to discourage the moral mind of their employees who are not yet members of the Gas Workers' Union, from joining that organization.

There is a rumor also, President Kane said, that the companies intend to allay the discontent among their employees by giving them a 10 per cent increase in wages on January 1 and keep up this increase until the close of the busy season, when they will discharge many men or force them to look for less remunerative jobs.

The union officials declared yesterday, however, that the schemes of the companies are known to the men and will only quicken union activity. In fact, President Kane said, applications for membership are coming in daily and will be considered at the next business meeting, which will be held at 12 St. Marks place on November 4.

EASTERN TRAINMEN MOVE FOR RAISE

75,000 Railroad Men May Demand Increase If Special Convention Formulates Demands.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 19.—Increased wages for 75,000 railroad employees in the East will probably be asked as a result of the convention of the Eastern Association of Railroad Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, meeting here today.

It is asserted that the Eastern trainmen do not obtain as good wages as the employees in Western territory, and E. Sheppard, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, said today that, while it was unlikely that demands would be formulated and presented to the Eastern railroads during the present session, a special convention probably would be called toward the purpose.

Sheppard says that a difference of from 12 to 15 per cent exists in the railroad wage schedule of the East and West.

Officers and the convention city for next year will be selected this afternoon by the trainmen.

TEXTILE WORKERS HOLD BUSY SESSION

Joseph McGlory, a member of the General Executive Board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, yesterday addressed the convention of the United Textile Workers, now in session at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street, appealing to the workers to rally to the support of the McNamara. After listening to his address the delegates assured him that though the various local unions have done their share toward the defense fund of the McNamara, the convention would take it up and vote some money for the defense fund.

Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, greeted the convention with a speech on the organization success in all its undertakings, in the name of the league. She stated the league had always stood ready to help the United Textile Workers to organize the women workers of the mills. Miss O'Reilly then stated that the league would place Miss Melinda Scott as a special organizer for the textile workers, which was gladly accepted by the convention, and credentials were issued to her.

Most of the time of yesterday's session was taken up with the discussion of how to organize the trade and set the great mass of unorganized textile workers under the fold of the union. It is expected that officers will be elected today. The Paterson weavers' strike was also discussed yesterday.

TRUST HEADS AT TRUST FEAST.

Wickersham and Morgan to Be at Economic Club Dinner.

George W. Wickersham, Attorney General, and J. Pierpont Morgan have accepted invitations to the Economic Club dinner, to be held at the Hotel Astor, probably on November 20. The dinner is being given in honor of the Government Regulation of the Trusts, with Special Reference to the Sherman Act.

Among the speakers already announced are Senators Cummins, of Iowa; President Butler, of Columbia University, and Samuel Untermyer, and it is expected that there will shortly be announced as an additional speaker one of the managers of the large industrial combinations.

REGISTER TODAY.

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

GUERRILLA WARFARE TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF ITALIAN LIFE

Night Skirmishes Behind Tripoli Telling on Invaders.

VANISHING FLEET

British and German Envoys Confer With Rome Ministry on Peace.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.—Edward Mygind, an experienced and reliable correspondent of the Zeitung-am-Mittag, cableing his paper from Jerba, an island belonging to Tunis, and a point where he escapes the Italian censorship, says the Italian losses in nightly skirmishes in Tripoli are considerable, and that the Italian assertions that the Turks and Arab allies are discouraged and intend to surrender are pure humbug.

The government has interfered in the case of a German Reservist, Lieut. von Lochow, whom the Italian Consul has ordered to leave Tripoli because he is suspected of being a spy. Germany demands that Italy prove her case before expelling a citizen of Germany.

Mygind adds that 20,000 Italian troops have been landed on the Tripoli coast; their organization is excellent, though the soldiers complain that their clothing and equipment are too heavy; and that there is no thought of an advance into the interior before the present army has been reinforced.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphs that the Turkish fleet has not left the Dardanelles and has no intention of leaving. The fleet was built up at great sacrifices for use against the Russians and Greeks and will not be risked against the Italians, though the reported presence of Italian torpedo boat destroyers in the Aegean Sea is a tempting bait.

Find Turks Intrenched.

MILAN, Oct. 19.—The British and German Ambassadors today had a long interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome with a view to concluding the conflict between Italy and Turkey.

It is said in official quarters that Turkey must abandon the idea of even threatening a demonstration with her fleet, as it is prepared, considering Turkey's financial position, to give her an indemnity. Later Italy, it is said, will not only refuse to pay indemnity, but will demand it herself for the expenses of the war.

TRIPOLI, Oct. 19.—A small Italian expedition that was sent up to Homs found the Turks strongly intrenched and the commander was unable to land his men. He sent for reinforcements.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Whether or not the Turkish fleet is on its way to attack Italy's naval force off Tripoli, it is certain from today's Constantinople dispatches that it has left the Golden Horn and was last seen steaming to the southwestward, through the Sea of Marmora. Admiralty advices say an Italian squadron has been dispatched to the western entrance to the Dardanelles to meet it if it attempts to dash into the Mediterranean.

The official Turkish version is that the fleet left Constantinople merely for gun practice at Ullisamid, but considerable credence is given here to reports that the peace party at the Sultan's capital decided to sacrifice as a means of convincing the Jingoists that the government has done its best, and that nothing remains but to make terms with Italy.

Tripoli messages say cholera is becoming very serious in the Italian army of occupation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—

The Turkish squadron of nine units, the departure of which from the Golden Horn on Sunday was surrounded with mystery, is anchored today in the Dardanelles.

The Jeune Turc (Young Turk) today advises the people to encourage the anti-Italian boycott. It says the government is unable to expel the Italians wholesale, but if the people of the Ottoman nation work together they will be able to make life for the Italians now living in Turkey unbearable.

Chester "On the Job."

TRIESTE, Oct. 19.—The United States scout cruiser Chester sailed from here today for Constantinople with stores for the gunboat Scorpion, which is the station boat at that place. The Chester will return to Malta, and escort the yacht Utowana, with the American archeological expedition to Cyrenaica aboard to Derna. Allison V. Armour is the financial backer of the expedition.

ROME, Oct. 19.—Deputy Dileggi, the Socialist supporter of the Tripoli today news that is disquieting. He states that the Turkish soldiers have crossed the Tunis frontier, with constant. The French authorities ordered

GOV. DIX SIGNS HOEY FIRE BILL

Fire Inspectors Now Given Power to Compel Removal of Combustibles.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Upon receiving a letter from Abram I. Hoey, counsel for the commission recently appointed to investigate and suggest remedial legislation for the better protection of factory employees from fire, Governor Dix at once signed Assemblyman Hoey's bill giving the New York City Fire Commissioner plenary powers in the work of fire prevention in New York City.

Dix wrote Hoey: "Acknowledging your esteemed favor of the 18th inst., I beg to say that I have just signed the Hoey bill, which gives authority to the fire inspector to compel the removal of combustible material and take such other precautions as should be taken to reduce fire risks. I regret that the bill does not extend far enough the scope of the inspectors, and I shall recommend the building of the legislature that the law be amplified, for I am determined to have employees in factories surrounded by the best of safeguards and protected from the hazard of fire, as far as human agency can protect."

"I have sent a copy of your letter to the Commissioner of Labor, requesting him to answer direct to you."

MARBLE WORKER HELD FOR SESSIONS

Magistrate Freschi in the Harlem Court yesterday held Patrick Daly, a striking marble worker, in \$500 bail for general Sessions on the charge of assaulting a scab marble worker. Daly denied that he assaulted the scab, but Magistrate Freschi held him without giving Daly's witnesses a chance to state what they knew about the case.

The strikers emphatically denied the statements of the employers, printed in a recent issue of the Standard, stating that they had succeeded in getting 800 marble workers to take the places of the strikers and that ninety-nine buildings, large and small, were manned by new marble workers, including sixty of the building. They said that, according to all the reports of the pickets, the bosses have not got more than 212 men in their employ, including the special detectives, and that neither can do work which was previously done by the strikers.

The strikers denounced the statement that ninety-nine buildings have been manned by scabs, and branded it as a lie given out for the purpose of making the strikers believe that the bosses have all the scabs they want. They also stated that there are not sixty large buildings under construction in this city, and saw the story was given out for the purpose of misleading the public and making them believe that the strike is broken.

The strikers were highly elated yesterday over a report that the architects in charge of erecting the new Vanderbilt Hotel have started at the marble work put up by the scabs will have to be taken off and put up by competent mechanics as it will fall off in case it is left the way it is being put up. It was reported that the strike might be broken if work on the addition to the New York Central station and on the Bankers' Trust building, at Wall and Nassau streets.

In regard to the statement made by President H. A. H. of the Marble Industry Employers' Association that some strikers have applied for work and been reinstated, the strikers said that it was absolutely false, as all the strikers report twice a day, and that not a single man has missed starting at the marble headquarters since the light started, on August 8.

COOPERS PLAN TO RENEW AGREEMENTS

The conference between the International Coopers' Union and the Machine Coopers' Employers' Association, held for the purpose of trying to bring about a renewal of the agreement, opened at Indianapolis yesterday. The agreement between the union and this branch of employers is to expire on November 1, and an attempt will be made to get the employers to renew it.

The Beer, Ale, and Brewery Coopers' Union, No. 14, of Brooklyn, sent Albert Fensch as a delegate to the conference and he is also expected to look after the interests of Locals 2 and 213, of New York City, and Local 134, of Newark. The workers of this city are confident that a settlement will be reached at the conference.

EUGENE V. DEBS IS SPEAKING TONIGHT

Eugene V. Debs speaks tonight at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willsborough avenue, Brooklyn. Admission 25 cents.

A close watch to prevent a breach of neutrality. The missionary father, Apollonio, head of the home at Benghazi, Tripoli, for young negroes who have been freed from slavery, says the slave trade in the north of Africa is flourishing. Arab merchants are conducting caravans between Benghazi and Waddi in the Sudan with the knowledge of the authorities, who are themselves interested in the trade.

The principal dealer, the missionary says, is the Sultan of Waddi, who makes armed expeditions for the capture of victims. Small children are packed two and even three in a bag for transportation, while the larger ones are held in chains, the desert being stained with their blood. Those who collapse are abandoned to die of starvation or to be the prey of lions.

On one occasion, the missionary says, the leader of the caravan, enraged because an exhausted female slave was unable to proceed further, cut off one of her arms, using the member subsequently as a weapon with which to beat others of the unhappy party.

MINAMURA COUNSEL MAINTAIN FIERCE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

Bitter Feeling on Both Sides Increases Every Day.

ELOQUENT SPEECH

Prosecution of Labor Men Is Supported Secretly by Big Interests.

(By United Press.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 19.—Officers guarding the door today to the room where the McNamara trial is being held arrested and disarmed M. A. Keshler, a teamster, who had concealed on his person a revolver. Keshler said he was attracted to the trial only by curiosity, and explained that he usually carried a weapon. As far as the police know, Keshler had no intention of attempting violence.

Attorneys for the defense finished with the veniremen today, and the District Attorney began questioning them. A. C. Robinson was passed by the defense after several hours of close examination. John W. Roberts admitted under examination by the prosecution that he had conscientious scruples against capital punishment and was dissatisfied. F. D. Green was passed by the defense.

Judge Bordwell has not ruled on the question of veniremen Jessen and McKee, who were challenged by the defense because they said they believed the building was blown up by dynamite. The court intimated he might rule on this tomorrow. When the court adjourned this afternoon there were seven men in the jury box, who were acceptable to the defense, but of whom the prosecution has not finished.

Bordwell the Whole Cause.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—Upon the ruling of Judge Bordwell, on the challenge for cause interposed by the defense against veniremen George W. McKee and Otto A. Jessen, depends the entire future methods of the McNamara defense.

Attorney Darrow and associate counsel arrived at the courthouse today determined to force an issue as soon as possible to compel Judge Bordwell to place himself on record as to whether a venireman who admits believing the destruction of the Times Building was absolutely due to dynamite, is eligible for service, inasmuch as the defense will build its entire case on the hypothesis that the explosion was accidental and the result of gas ignition. This is a crucial point.

Judge Bordwell so far has refused to rule on this point, but possible intimation of the defense has caused the defense to examine a total of twelve for cause. He is reserving his decision regarding McKee and Jessen pending that time.

The State reiterates the theory that the man who believes dynamite destroyed the Times Building is perfectly eligible, while a man who believed the gas theory is manifestly ineligible to serve because this would involve a presumption of accidental fire explosion and a complete demolition of the State's contention.

When court opened today the defense had examined nine men and passed seven, subject to cause, and admitted being prejudiced against labor unions because they favored strikes.

McKee and Jessen have been challenged for cause, but the court has not ruled on this point. The foundation is also being laid for the impeachment of H. Y. Quackenbush, because after swearing under oath he never had expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the McNamara witnesses, he has been earthed who swear he said they were "guilty as hell."

Francis Heney Dragged In.

The personality of Francis J. Heney was suddenly injected into the case yesterday, further complicating the situation. It came when Attorney Davis was examining Venireman Robinson. Davis asked if Robinson had read a statement by Heney that Detective Burns, because of his association with Heney in the San Francisco graft cases, was a man of high character who could not make a mistake. Fredericks fought to keep this out of the case, but failed. Judge Bordwell said the question was competent. Robinson had not read such a statement. The question will be repeated, however, in all future examinations.

Robinson's examination resulted in several sensational clashes between attorneys and the court. Judge Bordwell refused to permit Davis to inquire whether the venireman's belief that unions resort to strikes to enforce their demands indicated a belief that unions are inimical to the welfare of the nation. Davis then demanded of Bordwell: "Could you, yourself, believe that a man was innocent when you know as a fact he is actually guilty?"

Bordwell in Bold Statement.

"Certainly, as a legal proposition, I could," replied the court. Davis then demanded of Robinson whether this belief that Burns had always told the truth and his knowledge that McNamara had been indicted did not make him believe McNamara guilty. He received no answer and demanded: "Now, in your heart, don't you believe this man guilty, but you are anxious to stay on this jury?" The State objected and was sustained. Robinson was then questioned a dozen times along similar lines and

Shanghai is a hotbed of revolution.

Shanghai is a hotbed of revolution, and rumors of plots and counter-plots are rife. A formal appeal issued by the revolutionary agents here today: "We appeal for the co-operation of our brethren throughout the world. Those with money should contribute funds; those with wisdom should devise plans; those with physical prowess should mount steeds and join the ranks; those with information should secretly report the enemy's condition. We expect that our movement will succeed. If it fails, the ten days' massacre of Hang Chow and Kiating, when the Manchus seized China, will be repeated. It is hoped that our patriotic brethren will respond to the appeal and with unanimous minds will turn this universe about. A proclamation credited to the revolutionary leader in Hankow is as follows: "I come to save the Chinese people. I have no idea of acquiring personal profit or preference, but aim only to pull you out of the fire and cure your creaking maladies. Hitherto you have been bitterly oppressed. You have been drowned in a sea of misery by a government of aliens. Your rulers have treated you like bastards, not like children. "Let whoever is animated by patriotic sentiment come quickly and join our ranks. With us he will obtain unending glory by delivering his country from the Manchu barbarian who hitherto has eaten our flesh. From now on we shall sleep in our skin. "Yet let us be merciful even to our enemies. Let us give them an opportunity to surrender their uniforms and weapons. If they do not then yield, our continued enemies of the revolutionary movement, they must be killed."

POWERS PREPARING TO DIVIDE CHINA

Japan Has Seventy Thousand Troops Ready for Service When Big Thieves Give The Word.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARE GAINING GROUND

Revolts Are Expected in Shanghai, Peking and Canton. Leader of Rebels Issues Manifesto, Declaring Manchus Have Treated Chinese Like Bastards.

TOKYO, Oct. 19.—That the Japanese Government expects the uprising in China to develop into a gigantic struggle, in which the world's greatest powers will become involved, was indicated today when it became known that the War Office has completed preparations to send a large force of troops to China whenever the Powers shall request it.

Seventy thousand Japanese troops are ready to rush to Hankow if the European governments, ask the Mikado to intervene for the "protection" of the foreign residents of the Celestial Empire.

The Navy Department today sent the destroyers Shikunami and Makihama and the dispatch boat Phihaya to Hankow.

In addition to a large force of marines, the vessels carry considerable provisions to be used in an emergency should the landing of a large force of Japanese troops be decided upon.

Rebellion Gains Ground.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19.—The Chinese rebellion is gaining ground rapidly, according to today's advices from up and down the Yang-Tse-Kiang Valley all the way between here and Hankow.

Telegraphic communication with Hankow collapsed shortly after midnight, and it is variously reported that the rebels and loyalists are now fighting desperately there, and that the former have gained a complete victory.

Yesterday's general engagement between the rebel force and the Hankow garrison certainly did not, as the government represented, end in a loyalist victory. The rebels had the best of the battle until their ammunition ran out, and then fell back upon Wu-chang, where they presumably secured a fresh supply and resumed the attack.

It is said that every man, woman and child of the Manchu race was executed when the rebels captured Wu-chang, and it is believed that similar executions occurred in every city taken by the revolutionists.

In yesterday's fight at Hankow, 300 rebels were killed, and the loyalists' losses are said to have been even heavier. The losses were enormous, considering that not more than 2,000 men were engaged.

At Peking and Canton the precautions the authorities are taking suggest strongly that they look for early outbreaks in both cities.

Mutines are breaking out among the 21,000 troops now on their way to relieve the loyalist garrison of Hankow, and by the time they reach there the indications are that the troops will go over to the rebels bodily.

For the first time in history, Chinese women are volunteering as Red Cross nurses.

Eight hundred Manchus have been massacred in Hankow alone, according to arrivals from there today. There were similar slaughters at Wu-chang and HanYang. Refugees doubt if a Manchu remains alive in any of the three cities.

Suspect were compelled to pronounce the Chinese word "six," which differs slightly in the Chinese and Manchu languages. Lacking the Chinese accent they were killed.

China needs reform, but it will have to be done by the Chinese themselves and not by outsiders, according to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, former Chinese Minister to the United States, and now a resident of Shanghai. Wu does not take to the idea of outside intervention in the empire's present troubles.

"Talk of an altruistic movement by the great nations to give China a more efficient government sounds attractive to one who has not given the subject serious study," he said, "but cannot be worked out in actual practice."

Partition Game Foreseen. International jealousies would not allow a commission to work harmoniously. An attempt of the kind was made by America, England and Germany in the Samoan Islands, and it resulted in the partition of the islands.

The need for reform in China is well known, and the problem of effecting it is difficult, but not hopeless. A strong man in charge of the government would have the country on its feet within five years.

Six crowded steamships arrived here from Hankow today, carrying refugees. The Belgravia was occupied exclusively by foreign passengers, who were given free accommodations at the direction of the Consul in Hankow.

Copies of the Central China Post which arrived on the Belgravia describe the early progress of the revolutionary movement. An editorial article comments at length on the manner in which the revolution was conducted.

"The movement commands the admiration of all parties," says the editor. "The leaders displayed secrecy, promptitude and thoroughness—qualities seldom shown by the governing classes in China. But the massacre of the Manchus in our three cities is a ghastly blot on the reputation of the revolutionaries."

Shanghai is a hotbed of revolution, and rumors of plots and counter-plots are rife. A formal appeal issued by the revolutionary agents here today: "We appeal for the co-operation of our brethren throughout the world. Those with money should contribute funds; those with wisdom should devise plans; those with physical prowess should mount steeds and join the ranks; those with information should secretly report the enemy's condition. We expect that our movement will succeed. If it fails, the ten days' massacre of Hang Chow and Kiating, when the Manchus seized China, will be repeated. It is hoped that our patriotic brethren will respond to the appeal and with unanimous minds will turn this universe about. A proclamation credited to the revolutionary leader in Hankow is as follows: "I come to save the Chinese people. I have no idea of acquiring personal profit or preference, but aim only to pull you out of the fire and cure your creaking maladies. Hitherto you have been bitterly oppressed. You have been drowned in a sea of misery by a government of aliens. Your rulers have treated you like bastards, not like children. "Let whoever is animated by patriotic sentiment come quickly and join our ranks. With us he will obtain unending glory by delivering his country from the Manchu barbarian who hitherto has eaten our flesh. From now on we shall sleep in our skin. "Yet let us be merciful even to our enemies. Let us give them an opportunity to surrender their uniforms and weapons. If they do not then yield, our continued enemies of the revolutionary movement, they must be killed."

PEKING, Oct. 19.—Telegraphic communication with Hankow has been suddenly broken today. The wireless messages are current of an overwhelming defeat of the loyalist force there. There are also whispers of serious disaffection in the army.

The Chinese telegraph administration has given notice that messages for points beyond Shanghai will only be accepted at sender's risk until further notice. In any event, cipher messages will be refused, everything will be subject to censorship, and reference to military affairs is forbidden.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19.—A telegram from Kwang-Chen-tai in the Province of Kirin, Manchuria, says the revolution in the South has created a panic on the Chinese coast. The value of credit notes of the Daishin Bank, as well as those of private banks are falling in value every hour. The population is very much excited. Paper money is circulating at a constantly growing discount.

From Japanese sources it is reported that the leaders of the Chinese revolution have been reported to the State Department by Edward T. Williams, Charge d'Affaires of the American Legation at Peking. He insisted upon authority from the Imperial government for the evacuation of 10,000 troops, and that he granted the sum of 2,000,000 dollars he would endeavor to crush the rebels. Mr. Williams states that the government has an indefinite plan between the government troops and rebels at Hankow.

(Continued on Page 2.)

Union-Made Suits and Overcoats— And Satisfaction or Your Money Back

If you find anything at all wrong with any suit, overcoat or other garment you get here—if for any reason you don't think you got a big one-hundred-cents-worth for every dollar you paid—then simply let us know and we'll give you a new garment free or return your money.

Our \$15 Special Suits—plenty of Blue Serges (the real True Blue), Black Unfinished Worsteds, and also Blue-Grays, Browns, etc., in a variety of patterns and fabrics (every suit all-wool). We don't claim these are \$40 suits or any gush of that sort, but we know lots of stores are getting \$20 or more for suits not a bit better than these \$15 Specials.

Other Prices—\$12.50, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$28 and \$30—from such famous makers as W. S. Peck & Co., in a variety of rich shades and fine fabrics—suits which

would be good values if priced from \$2 to \$10 higher.

Overcoats—\$12.50 to \$30—including a Silk-Faced Oxford Gray at \$15.

Also Shirts, Neckwear, Hats and Hose at popular prices.

Profit-Sharing Coupons—good for 5% in cash, payable every 3 months, given with all purchases.



CLOTHING—HATS—FURNISHINGS 430 Sixth Avenue N. E. Corner 26th Street

The Daylight Store Established 1895 Open Saturday Eve Until 10:30 o'Clock

DESCRIBES MAYOR'S TRAP FOR BRIBERS

Ex-City Official of Wilkes-Barre Held in \$3,000 Bail for Trial.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Oct. 19.—W. B. McGuire, formerly Deputy City Treasurer, today made a full confession of his part in the alleged attempt to bribe Mayor Lewis P. Kiffin to sign an ordinance granting the Wilkes-Barre Light Company a seventy-five year franchise, and, as a result of his testimony, Joseph Dumphries, who has been promoting the company and selling its stocks and bonds, was held under \$3,000 bail on the charges of conspiracy to bribe and bribery.

McGuire was placed on the stand by District Attorney Valentine at the hearing of Vice President and General Manager John J. Cummins, Dr. E. A. Sweeney, and Joseph L. Dunn, members of the company, and Dumphries, who was charged with bribery and conspiracy a few days after McGuire was caught in a trap by the Mayor, as he offered the latter \$4,000 in cash and \$20,000 of the light company's bonds.

McGuire, in his long story on the stand today, said that the Mayor told him he had signed the ordinance and that he believed the light company should do something for him, like paying his campaign expenses, he having just been nominated for Sheriff. McGuire declared that the Mayor asked him to see the light company officials and that he saw Dumphries, who, after some talk, agreed to give the Mayor \$4,000 in cash and \$20,000 in bonds.

Regarding the actual alleged bribery, McGuire said that while he was in the office of the light company Dumphries gave him a package and asked him to hand it to the Mayor. McGuire said he did not know the contents of the package, but that after he placed it on the Mayor's desk, the latter requested him to open it and he did so, finding the money and bonds, which he counted for the Mayor. Then the Mayor gave the signal, he says, and the men hidden in the closet sprang out and seized him.

Mayor Kniffen also told his story. It was that McGuire approached him and offered him the money from the company, and that after he had fallen to have the bribe presented by one of the officials of the company he resolved to trap McGuire. Dumphries offered no defense and furnished \$3,000 bail for trial.

OPPOSE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 19.—Twenty-one men declared they could not serve on a jury hearing a murder case because they were unalterably opposed to capital punishment. This unusual situation arose yesterday in the selection of a jury to try George Quarles, aged 19, on the charge of killing John Mitchell here on August 5. The panel was finally completed.

UNION LABELS. Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

UNION MADE PIANOS. Remember that manufacturers and dealers in union made pianos always emphasize in their advertisements the fact that their pianos are UNION MADE.

PIANO AND ORGAN WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA. Always insist on seeing the label.

SUAREZ IS ELECTED MEXICAN VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Pino Suarez, candidate for Vice President of Mexico on the ticket with Francisco Madero, Jr., has been elected by a substantial majority, according to formal announcement telegraphed to the State Department by Ambassador Wilson at Mexico City today.

MONTREY, Mexico, Oct. 19.—It is reported that a general uprising of supporters of General Bernardo Reyes is planned to take place in Northern Mexico within the next few days. Much excitement was caused by a dispatch from Matamoros stating that a force of several hundred armed Registas were organized on the Texas side of the river near that place, ready to enter the State of Tamaulipas. The report is believed to be unfounded.

Many of General Reyes' partisans have left the country and others are going out on every train.

NECKWEAR MAKERS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

The Neckwear Makers' Union will today continue to renew agreements with the bosses at the union's headquarters, 151 Clinton street. The agreements expired some time ago. Several employers renewed the agreements yesterday, but the others were postponed until today, as the workers did not complete the price lists and they were all busy holding shop meetings last night getting ready for the settlements.

It was reported at the union offices last night that most of the manufacturers who signed agreements with the union last year have already filed applications for renewal of agreements and that a strike will thus be avoided. A great number of contractors have also applied for settlements, and it is believed that the others will follow suit and prevent trouble. The bosses realized that the workers meant business, and that the agreement of a strike would mean the ruination of the next season, and they all agreed to grant the demands of their employees. The union is now in a better position than ever before, and the bosses are beginning to realize its strength. The Settlement Committee will sit at the headquarters from 9 o'clock this morning until late in the evening in order to accommodate the employers, who for some reason or other cannot come down during the day.

GREENBLATT'S Wear Well Shoes 1155 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN.

A. PERTHOU SHOES Knickerbocker Ave. and Harman St. Agent for W. L. Douglas Union Shoes.

Martin Derrx MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 602-604 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN. See Manhattan Ave. and Delovette St.

DRY GOODS AND FURNISHINGS. BERGER'S LUCKY SPOT 2825 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAYER'S RIDGEWOOD B'Y DRY GOODS STORE. 210 Gooders Ave., Cor. Ralph St. We give and redeem Storey Stamp.

BOOTS AND SHOES. The Home of Satisfaction. Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE 1731 Pitkin Ave., Opp. Postoffice.

C. O. LOEBEL UP-TO-DATE Union Hatter and Men's Furnisher. 1244 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

The Max's Shop Exclusive Union Hatters and Men's Furnishers. 1775 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

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

MAMAMARA COUNSEL MAINTAIN FIERCE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

(Continued from Page 1.)

objections prevented his answering. At last he said he was willing to presume McNamara innocent. Judge Bordwell then questioned him and received a statement from Robinson that he knew what a presumption of innocence meant and was willing to consider McNamara "until proved otherwise."

Davis interrupted and cried: "Now, you are willing to presume this man innocent, although you positively believe him guilty— isn't that a fact?" Fredericks objected and was sustained.

Then came the Heney incident and a bitter clash between attorneys, which only ended when adjournment was reached.

Both Sides Growing Bitter. Feeling on both sides is growing more bitter daily and the court is consequently compelled to interfere.

It is learned that of the nineteen names in the indictments connected with the Times affair, all but the McNamara brothers, Kaplan and Schmidt are fictitious.

District Attorney Fredericks will develop the identity of the other persons involved as the case proceeds. It is said that two of the names are said to represent prominent members of the California Federation of Labor, but the evidence against them is so weak that arrests are unlikely.

Who Pays the Prosecution's Aid? LOS ANGELES, Oct. 19.—That powerful private interests are taking an active but secretive part in the prosecution of the McNamara case is the statement of H. D. Wheeler, who is here doing special articles on the affair for a daily paper.

Wheeler writes that one of the important representatives of the private interests is Judge Wheaton A. Gray, a partner of ex-United States Senator Frank P. Flint, in the Los Angeles law firm of Flint, Gray and Deane.

Just before the opening of the trial, District Attorney Fredericks said: "The published report that the members of this firm (Flint's firm) have been retained by this office to aid in the prosecution is not true. So far as I know, no member of the firm has appeared or will appear in this case."

Shortly after, Frank P. Flint made this statement: "To the best of my knowledge Judge Gray has been retained in the prosecution of the McNamara case. Judge Gray retained by the District Attorney."

"You will have to ask Judge Gray that." Flint's office did not know where Judge Gray was. While waiting to see what Flint had to say, he went to Flint's office that "Gray was wanted in the office immediately."

Gray was found in the office of the District Attorney with Fredericks. He came into the corridor. Before he had been asked a question Fredericks opened the door.

Judge Gray Refuses to Talk. "I shall have to see you for a moment immediately, Judge," he said, and turned the door. The door was closed. There was a slam open above the door. That was slammed shut.

In a moment Judge Gray came out. "You will have to see me in my office," he said. "This is not my office," he added, curtly.

Here are some significant facts. 1. The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, which has been an open, bitter enemy of organized workmen, is affiliated with the National Erectors' Association. It is pledged to the principle of the "open shop." The Los Angeles Times is its mouthpiece.

2. In June, 1910, Flint's firm, which represented the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association in civil actions, pressed injunction proceedings brought by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, who, in July, 1910, assisted in drawing a drastic anti-picketing ordinance and who, in October, 1910, directed the Grand Jury investigation of the destruction of the plant of the Los Angeles Times, from which grew the charges of murder against the McNamara brothers.

No Quarter by Burns Gang. (By National Social Press.) LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13.—The terrific struggle made by the prosecution to get palpably prejudiced veniremen into the jury box has convinced the defense of the McNamara brothers that there is to be no quarter, no temporizing and little fairness on the part of the District Attorney and his men, all of whom are active and interested in the direction of William J. Burns and his men.

The preliminary skirmishes between the attorneys has also shown that the prosecution has gone about the task with a dogged determination to hang James B. McNamara in spite of all efforts to prove his innocence and save him.

Clarence Darrow and Cyrus F. McNamara have made two eloquent speeches for the defense and Attorney G. Ray Horton, for the prosecution, has made a speech covering several hours. District Attorney Fredericks sits in the court room apparently bewildered at the proceedings. He made but two attempts at speaking, and on the occasion of the closing of Horton's speech Fredericks nullified the whole plea by his blundering tactics and almost incoherent talk.

The whole controversy hinged upon whether T. Nelson, a retired capitalist of Long Beach, should be on the jury. In the examination of Nelson he expressed himself as convinced that the Times building had been destroyed by dynamite, that he was prejudiced against J. B. McNamara, that it would "take awful strong evidence to remove" this conviction from his mind.

Many statements made by Nelson convinced the defense that the talesman was deeply prejudiced against the defendant and that he was a labor hater of the most virulent type. Nelson is a member of the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce, an organization that is frankly opposed to labor. This organization adopted resolutions concerning the Times explosion and later took up a policy of advocating Long Beach as an open shop town.

It is evident from the actions of Nelson he wants to serve on the jury. He is the only venireman so far that has not tried in every way to get off the jury.

Clarence Darrow challenged Nelson for actual bias and to the surprise of all lawyers who were in the courtroom the prosecution overlooked the opportunity to appear fair and not to test the challenge of a man so clearly prejudiced and incompetent to act.

Judge Bordwell Shows His Hand. Judge Bordwell took a hand in the examination of the venireman and his words and actions convinced spectators that he too wanted to see Nelson on the jury. That would make it unanimous save for the defense. It was evident from the whisperings of the court room that the prosecution was directing the prosecution, that he wanted the capitalist for a juror, so did the District Attorney.

After the prospective jurors were all cleared from the courtroom and the jury box the argument on the Nelson case began. Fredericks made a few remarks, in the course of which he said he did not believe it was going to be possible to get twelve jurors in Los Angeles County who had not expressed an opinion or taken sides in the matter.

Darrow made a masterly speech, but confined himself almost entirely to citing authorities on the matter. He declared that the prosecution was able to get such jurors as Nelson in the box it would be useless to go ahead with the ceremony of selecting jurors, but might call the first twelve men and let their client take his chances with the first men called to the box.

Darrow's argument made a profound impression on his hearers and Judge Bordwell promised to go carefully over the cases cited by the attorney. Darrow held that the problem was a matter of procedure, and that the mere instructions of a judge ordering him to do so was a difficult one.

In the course of his argument against the challenge of Nelson, Assistant District Attorney Horton said that while the talesman had said he believed the Times had been destroyed by dynamite, he did not say whether he believed it was set off by the defendant or by Harrison Gray Otis. A smile came over the face of the talesman, indicating that some of the spectators had some ideas of their own on that particular point.

OSBORNE CALLED TOO SOON, SAYS BARNES Albany Leader Declares His Grilling Was Timed for Election Evs.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—James W. Osborne, counsel for the Albany Probe Committee, who yesterday issued a subpoena for William Barnes, Jr., the Republican leader of Albany County, was not ready today to hear his testimony, and consequently he will testify next Tuesday. Osborne proposes to have Barnes testify as to the stockholders of the Journal Company, which has been performing city printing.

"I thought Osborne made a mistake and called me too early," declared Barnes, sarcastically, upon leaving the Senate chamber. "He was tipped off by 'Packy' McCabe to call me right before election. He got excited yesterday and called me too soon. Today he realized his mistake."

Testimony was taken today to show that the Journal Company collected from the State for the publication of the session laws as a State paper and then on the same publication from the county as a county paper.

Testimony was produced from the records of the Secretary of State to show that the Journal Company printed the general laws from 1890 to date, with the exception of 1907 and 1908, and the session laws from 1895 to date, excepting the same two years. Two payments were made annually for the publication from vouchers, except in the year 1907. Then the Secretary of State cut out of the session law bill \$1,000, because it was a duplicate payment, and the Journal was beaten in court in a suit to recover. Since then the publications have been made on different dates.

Osborne Rebuked. A side remark of counsel for Osborne that "the penal code was unknown in Albany," caused Chairman Bayne to administer a sharp rebuff to him, the Senator saying that such a general statement was a reflection on all the people of Albany. Osborne withdrew the remark and agreed to confine himself strictly to language necessary in the investigation.

So much curiosity has been shown as to the ownership of the Journal Company, the Argus Company and the J. B. Lyon Printing Company because of their connection with the various printing works, that Mr. Osborne presented the lists of stockholders in the last two named at the afternoon session. The manager of the Journal Company had previously refused to furnish a list, and is now under contempt for his refusal.

There were a number of small owners in each concern, but the bulk of the stock apparently is held by men of well known business and political affiliations.

Osborne read the list of stockholders himself, but accentuated no names particularly. The Argus stockholders include Anthony N. Brady, who has 105 shares; Amasa J. Parker, who has 1; Timothy S. Williams, who has 40; and Edward Murphy, 2d, who has 50. There are in all 600 shares at a par value of \$10 each. The stockholders of the J. B. Lyon Company, which has been doing much of the State printing in the past, include B. Lyon, holding 750 shares; William Barnes, Jr., holding 750; and F. M. Danaher, holding 100. The capital stock is \$300,000. Mr. Barnes acquired his stock in 1901.

Osborne turned the list of stockholders over to the public printing. He said the newspaper publication was an idea of Judge Earle, who was one of the commissioners to prepare a second set of laws and who was a great believer in publicity.

Osborne asked the witness what check there was on the ordering of department supplies, and the witness replied that "the budget and the head of the department making the order were the checks."

"Suppose there was a requisition for 500 barrels of fine old Scotch, would it go through?" demanded Osborne.

"No, sir," was the reply. "Nobody would make such a requisition in the first place, and, again, nobody would vote for it."

Albany business manager of the Albany Argus, testified to going printing for the Albany Journal. "Under this arrangement your bidding is nominal rather than real," suggested Osborne.

"We take chances, of course," replied the witness.

"You set no new type for the Journal Company?" asked Senator Bayne.

"Only where there are corrections," replied the witness. In answer to a question he stated that the Argus, when the State paper, always printed legal matter once and got paid twice, just as the Journal did afterwards.

"We pay the Journal 25 per cent commission for the paper," he added.

Osborne then showed by witness that the 1,000 copies of the City Building Code, mentioned at former sessions, was printed for the Journal at one time and cost \$4,925. This fine neck of dogs in four lots, so as to avoid the legal restriction requiring bids for everything costing over \$250.

Printing Expert Henry J. Horner, of New York, was recalled and declared that in his judgment the printing done in Albany are a fake. The Albany price for composition is 60 cents per thousand, he asserted, and in New York it is 36 cents. The Albany price per line for the paper is \$1.50, and in New York it is \$2. On the job under consideration, costing \$4,925, the saving in New York would be \$1,485. This was a county job. Witness also asserted that the Common Council proceedings had been so padded in recent years as to add 12 1/2 per cent to the size. If printed properly the cost of printing ought to be reduced as much as 50 per cent. By actual count there were twenty-seven lines on a page of proceedings in 1910 and forty-one in 1901, the same type being used in each case.

"So you claim that the books are now padded at least 50 per cent?" asked Osborne.

"No, only about 40 per cent," replied the witness.

"This work cost the city about \$3,800 to print," remarked Osborne, "and 40 per cent of this could have been saved?"

The reply was in the affirmative, and those who ordered the work done must have known that.

Senator Bayne was curious to know why the proceedings of the council had been enlarged by getting another and Mr. Tolson of the Argus told him that it was done in accordance with the specifications.

On adjourning for the day Mr. Osborne said he probably would finish up his investigation of the printing tomorrow.

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SIGNS DIRECT PRIMARY BILL. ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Governor Dix today signed the Ferris-Blauvelt direct nomination bill, which takes effect on November 15, and the Congressional reapportionment bill, dividing the State into forty-three districts.

Double 3x4 Green Trading Stamps with each purchase. OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS. CLUB BAYMAN COMPANY BROOKLYN. 1449-55 Broadway. We Protect the Union When and Where We Can.

OUR SECOND FALL OPENING CONTINUES! Let Us Show You How to Economize. Free Souvenirs With Every Purchase.

EXTENSION TABLE. Solid Oak Table; finely made; effectively carved; heavy pedestal; beautifully polished; top 62x42; extends to 6 feet; claw feet. 5.98

All Steel Bed COLLAPSIBLE GO-CART. Special Only 4.98. Strongly made; with upholstered mattress; folding leatherette hood and folding wheel; light in weight; very compact, and is worth twice the price we are now asking.

SIDEBOARD 15.98. 31 DEPOSIT. 50c WEEKLY. 10% Discount for Cash. Large and roomy; deep linen drawer; 3 silver drawers; 3 closets; French beveled mirror, 20x16; top 45x22. \$4.00 ROCKERS Only 1.98. A Comfort Winner. Mahogany finish; saddle seat; spring seat; brass; panel back; very comfortable.

OUR LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM. \$50 WORTH \$3 to \$4 DEPOSIT. 75c to \$1 A WEEK. Will Furnish Your Home With No Income or a Dividend to Your Income. \$100 WORTH \$7.50 to \$10 DEPOSIT. \$1 to \$1.50 WEEKLY.

MAN HUNTING DOGS TREE CAT INSTEAD. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 19.—No longer will we read that the seven \$1,000 penitentiary bloodhounds have been put on the trail. This fine pack of dogs, christened bloodhounds when they were brought to the penitentiary about two years ago, are about to be sold. Capt. Sol Shipley can find a purchaser. In almost every case where an escape has been made—and nineteen prisoners have escaped in the past twenty-four months—these valuable dogs have been put on the trail. Have they ever come back with the bacon? They have not. Once when the dogs had been taken out to run down an escaped prisoner, a meat wagon passed on a hurry run and broke up the chase. Another time the dogs succeeded in treading a cat, that being the best piece of work they have ever done to date. The dogs, although full-blooded bloodhounds, are jokes as man hunters.

BRONX MACHINISTS MEET. Metropolis Lodge No. 1, of the Brotherhood of Machinists, will hold an open meeting and house warming at its new headquarters, the Bronx Labor Lyceum, Courtlandt avenue, between 154th and 155th streets, at 8 o'clock this evening. W. R. Cassile, chairman of District Lodge No. 1, will deliver a talk on "Industrial Unionism," and a discussion will follow. An invitation has been extended to all metal workers who are interested in the organization of an industrial organization in the metal industry to turn out to this meeting, and a large meeting is expected. The lodge invites all workers to attend, as no admission will be charged.

GOMPERS CASE UP. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—With six judges sitting in the case, argument will be heard tomorrow on a motion to dismiss the contempt charges pending in the District Supreme Court against President Gompers, Secretary Morrison, and Vice President Mitchell, of the American Federation of Labor.

ALFRED GLASER, THE SHOE MAN. First Ave. and 59th St., New York.

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. Kirpatrick, 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.

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

SUPREME COURT PACKED BY TAFT

Declares Bryan, Challenging Production of Nomination Reasons.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 19.—Accusing President of dodging and with the Supreme Court to favor the trusts, Bryan declares in the Com. report: "President Taft—You appointed to the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court Justice White, who thirteen years ago took the trusts' side of the question. You appointed him over the head of Justice Harlan, who had served longer and with more distinction and who had taken the people's side on trusts and other questions."

"Who asked you to give a trust democrat the place over an anti-trust Republican? Make public the recommendations, written and verbal, and let the people know the influence that dictate your appointments."

"You appointed Governor Hughes to the Supreme Bench after he had interpreted your platform to suit the trusts and proceeded to join Chief Justice White and carry out your platform promise to amend the Anti-Trust Law by weakening it. Make public the written and verbal recommendations upon which you appointed Justice Hughes, and let the people see how many trust magnates were used to secure his appointment."

"All the other Supreme Justices appointed by you took the side of the trusts in the decisions. Make public the written and verbal recommendations on which you appointed them and let the people see how completely you have turned our highest court over to the trusts."

"You now say that the trusts, having secured what they want, there shall be no change in the law. Having placed the trusts to make the law to suit them, you now propose to keep the people from amending the law in their interests. Please tell the people why anybody but a trust magnate should endorse your position on the trust question. A vote to approve President Taft's policies is a vote for the trusts."

BEGGAR DIED WORTH \$50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19.—Michael Sullivan, who has begged on the streets of San Francisco for thirty-five years, was found dead in his hotel here today. Bank books discovered in a mattress showed deposits of more than \$50,000. Sullivan's death was apparently due to natural causes. He left a will in which he bequeathed \$50,000 to his sister, Mary A. Sullivan, of Utica, N. Y.

Grand Annual Ball

Bottlers and Drivers' Union No. 345

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. WILL BE HELD AT
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum
Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues

Saturday Evening, October 21, 1911

TICKET, Admitting Gentleman and Lady, 25 CENTS
Music by Our Favorite. THE COMMITTEE.

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

ROSS JUNGNIKLE
Conductor

MISS MARJORIE MACK
Soprano

MR. FRANK ORMSKY
Tenor

PROGRAM

- 1. A Comedy Overture..... G. Strube
- 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 Franks)
- 6. Adagio Pathetic..... B. Godard
(Transcribed for Orchestra by Ross Jungnickle)
- 7. Opera "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 progress 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, 409 Pearl Street; office of the Forward Party Headquarters, 239 East 84th Street, and Rand School, 112 East 19th Street.

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

McANENY DEFENDS CITY PAVING POLICY

Letter to Friend Says Fusion Administration Is Wronged.

Borough President McAneny yesterday addressed to Deputy Sheriff Lewis Edwards, of White Plains, N. Y., who had advised him not to mind the newspaper tirades against him, a letter defending his course and the care of the city's streets.

Edwards had said that, as a practical road builder himself, he knew that Mr. McAneny had done his best under the circumstances. Borough President McAneny's reply reads as follows:

"From your experience you readily understand—as any one with a grain of horse sense ought to—that we have done the best that we could do with the rotten areas of pavement inherited in Manhattan. The only remedy is the substitution of modern pavement for the old and obsolete."

"In pursuance of a policy of this sort we have repaved forty-one miles in Manhattan during the current year, against twenty-four miles in 1910 and eighteen miles the year before. Constant attention has been given, too, to the question of up-to-date types of pavement, and before another year is passed the results will speak for themselves."

"There is little use in talking about this sort of thing, however, to people who don't want to know, or whose purpose is to misrepresent everything that proceeds from the fusion government. I have thought that sometimes such people get the ear of the public much more readily than those who have a plain case of fact to state; but that just as certainly cannot be prevented."

TO TEST LIABILITY LAW.

Employers Band to Break New Jersey Statute.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 19.—The constitutionality of the Employers' Liability Act passed by the last New Jersey Legislature is to be tested. Griggs & Harding, counsel for the P. S. Van Kirk Construction Company, have filed objections to the claim of James Weir, who seeks to recover \$100, to which he would be entitled under the Employers' Liability Act for injuries.

It is believed that other employers are behind the Van Kirk Construction Company, as the amount involved is a trifle compared with the probable cost of the litigation that will follow. This will be the first test to be made of the new law.

Protest Mass Meeting M'NAMARA BROTHERS

On Monday, October 23, 8:30 P. M.

LIBERTY HALL Spring and Shippen Streets, West Hoboken, N. J.

SPEAKERS Geo. R. Kirkpatrick and Hugh Frayne

DON'T FAIL TO COME

SAFETY COMMITTEE

SAFELY DODGING

Fail to Make Public List of 300 Fire Trap Shops.

Talk, talk, and still more talk, was again the order of the day yesterday with respect to the 300 fire trap shops now in existence in New York and which threaten the lives of 45,000 workers.

Fire Commissioner Johnson, who has the list of fire traps, where, according to Fire Chief Kenlon, a conflagration similar to the Triangle fire may take place any moment, has not made the list public.

The Committee on Safety, which has been "investigating" factory conditions all summer, and ought to be able to point out these 300 fire trap shops which should be promptly closed, likewise kept mum about these places.

Instead, Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the Committee on Safety, came out with more slush in the newspapers, singing the praises of the committee and dodging the real issue. Morgenthau said:

"We want to protect the lives of working people. That is the purpose of this organization. The best way to learn of these conditions is through the workers themselves."

Chairman Morgenthau then asks the workers to report all fire trap shops to the Committee on Safety and the "law committee" of the safety committee will then get busy. Fine suggestion, but a trifle old as news matter. This is just exactly what had been done immediately after the Newark fire, which was even before the Triangle fire. Lists were then sent out to the workers in all shops asking them to report the condition their shops were in.

After the Triangle fire the Women's Trade Union League sent out a similar list to shop workers. The Ladies' Waist Makers' Union has done the same thing. The Call and several other newspapers printed the list of questions day after day for some time.

Does not Chairman Morgenthau know all this? Does not the Committee on Safety know all this? Or are they simply throwing sand in the eyes of the public?

The workers have done their share; they have pointed out the fire trap shops. The names of these shops are now on the list of the 300 fire trap establishments certified by Fire Chief Kenlon and in the keeping of Fire Commissioner Johnson.

What Morgenthau suggests the workers ought to do has been done by them months ago. It is up to the committee now to make public the list of traps. Anything else is dodging the real issue. To ask working people to name fire traps when there are 300 fire-trap shops not only named, but branded, which are withheld from the public, is not even clever dodging.

The workers have spoken. The result of what they said is summed up in Fire Commissioner Johnson's drawer in that list of 300 fire traps endangering the lives of 45,000 people. Let the Committee on Safety speak now by making public the list of fire traps, or by getting up its own list of fire traps.

Corporation Counsel Watson added to the gaiety of nations in this fake cry for the safety of the workers by throwing all the blame on Superintendent Miller of the Building Department. In a typewritten statement issued, Watson said:

"The trouble with the existing situation is, so far as the Borough of Manhattan is concerned, that the Bureau of Buildings, whose duty it is to make inspections and acquire knowledge of the physical facts, does not specially report to the Law Department the flagrant or emergency cases, but merely transmits violations with the request that civil action for the penalty be brought."

"Civil actions for penalties, however expeditiously prosecuted, are not adequate where human life is at stake. Long ago this department advised the Building Bureau that under section 8 of the sanitary code criminal proceedings might be instituted in the magistrates' courts for the omission of reasonable and proper precautions to prevent or remove danger to life or health."

"Only in a few cases has the Building Bureau requested proceedings under this section, whereas, to serve the Tenement House Department, an assistant corporation counsel is kept constantly in attendance at the magistrates' courts."

CUMMINS "FLAYED"

BY WHITMAN

(Continued from Page 1.)

went into the trust department. On the back of each check an indorsement was written by Eail, the auditor of the Carnegie Trust Company, making them payable to William J. Cummins, and this indorsement in the name of the Carnegie Trust Company was signed by Vice President Smith and Ball, acting at the direction of Cummins. The entire \$110,000 was then indorsed by Cummins for deposit in the credit of his individual account in the Carnegie Trust Company and credited to that account on the books.

The money, according to Mr. Whitman, went to pay-off his borrowing from the Vets. Colorado Mining and Smelter Company, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Securities Company, the Cummins-Bennett Company, a Nashville brokerage concern, and the Enterprise Soap Works. Cummins had left his credit on May 9 less than \$1,000, according to Mr. Whitman.

When the District Attorney had finished, Max D. Steuer, counsel for Cummins, asked Justice Davis to discharge the order on the ground that Whitman's speech had contained an arraignment of the defendant on alleged facts outside of the present case. The motion was denied. Bradley Martin, Jr., was called and identified the four checks bearing the Carnegie and Cummins indorsement. He told of consulting with Cummins concerning the means to secure the bank stock and for formulating of the trust fund plan.

SHOE FITTERS MEET.

The Shoe Fitters' Union, Local 463 of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, will hold an open mass meeting at Lutz's Teutonia Hall, Harrison Avenue and Bartlett street, Crook-Lynn, at 8 o'clock tonight. Charles L. Baine, general secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and B. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades, will address the gathering. The topic for discussion will be "How to better the conditions in the boot and shoe industry," and a lively time is anticipated. An appeal to all workers employed in the shoe industry has been widely distributed and a large gathering is expected. The union is still conducting the strike against J. Grossman, DeKalb Avenue and Steuben street, Brooklyn, and this meeting is called for the purpose of arousing the sympathy of all the shoe workers with the fight against Grossman. The strikers are confident they will win their demands.

Know Why Socialism is Coming

Manx knew—he read it in the progress and development of the human race. Trace this development of civilization to slavery and other institutions to the present day and you will know why socialism is inevitable.

Victor L. Berger says:

"A few socialist phrases are not sufficient to make a scientific socialist. In order to know why socialism is coming, a socialist should have an idea of evolution, he must know history, he must know something of economic development."

"We as socialists are vitally interested in the development of civilization. History for us is not a collection of shallow village tales, the story of coronations, weddings and burials of kings. For us the true lesson of history is the story of progress of mankind by gradual steps from brutal slavery to enlightenment, culture and humanity."

"The manner in which one system has grown out of another, feudalism out of slavery and capitalism out of feudalism is most suggestive of the manner by which the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system."

"To show how the Socialist Republic will gradually develop out of the present system, the 'Library of Original Sources' has been published. It is a treasure mine."

The Library of Original Sources
(In two volumes) contains the original sources which clear away the bigotry and superstition that has accumulated around religion, law, government, education, etc.—brings to light the real facts of history and shows how the present system has developed from the past. A rare and valuable source of knowledge in all fields of thought—socialism, philosophy, science, education, etc. The rock-bottom facts which centuries' capitalist writers have deliberately kept from the people.

Read What the Leaders Say:
Fred Warren: "Most important discovery: a Local could not make a better investment."
A. M. Simmons: "Consent to encyclopaedia."
Jack London: "A theory held down. I never could open than ten volumes from my library."
Arthur M. Lewis: "The most valuable part of my library."

An "original document" free
Telling of a popular uprising in medieval England, and how the people got their rights. A rare document of greatest interest and importance to Socialists.
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Tell me about the Library of Original Sources and how I can get a set on the cooperative plan.
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EQUAL PAY FIGHT WON BY WOMEN

Teachers' Hard Fought Measure to Become Law If Dix Signs It.

Whether women teachers, doing the same amount of work men teachers are doing, are to get equal pay with men teachers, or whether they are to be exploited in the future as they have been in the past, now rests with Governor Dix.

Mayor Gaynor yesterday signed the bill passed at the recent special session of the Legislature giving the women teachers in New York City's public schools equal pay with the men teachers doing the same work. The bill has now to receive the approval of Governor Dix before it becomes a law.

Gaynor gave out this memorandum on his approval of the equal pay bill: "After careful consideration I see that I should accept this bill for the city. It gives the women teachers in our common schools equal pay with the men teachers in all the grades. They now have equal pay in only some of the grades. The Legislature has passed this bill several times in recent years. Its will should not be vetoed again. The rule of equal pay to men and women teachers is nothing new. It already prevails in over one-half of the large cities of this country. Instead of lessening the number of men teachers it will increase it. The economical reason for appointing women teachers because they are paid less is removed by it."

"The principal objection is that the annual budget will be increased about \$3,500,000. It is said that the taxpayers object. On the contrary, I find they generally favor this bill as a measure of justice and good policy. Moreover, the will of the whole community must be consulted in matters of government, and not merely that of the corporations, and persons who pay the taxes. The interests and wishes of the taxpayers are no less important than those of the taxpayers, as every wise landowner knows. We should do better to always say taxpayers and taxpayers, instead of saying taxpayers only."

"And when we consider this addition of \$3,500,000 to the next tax budget, it is not so great after all. It is an increase of 4 mills in the rate. That means that one who now pays \$100 in taxes will have to pay 40 cents more, namely, \$100.40 by reason of this increase; that one who now pays \$250 will have to pay \$254, that one who now pays \$1,000 will have to pay \$1,004, and so on. I am perfectly content as a taxpayer to pay this small increase, and I believe the vast majority of taxpayers feel the same way. They are not so niggardly as some would have us believe."

"We can save \$3,500,000 in other ways. An offer of an operating company to put \$100,000,000 into subway construction was recently rejected by the officials of the city. It is intended instead that the city shall put in all the money, notwithstanding that under the law the city has the very same ownership and control, and the operating company cannot get a longer lease, even though the operating company put up part of the construction money on all of it. The interest on the bonds to raise \$100,000,000 at 4 1/2 per cent, which is the rate we now have to pay, will amount to \$4,500,000 annually. Why not save that for teachers and schools?"

When Miss Grace Strachan, president of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, who has led the fight, was apprised of the Mayor's decision, she said that the women teachers would probably hold a mass meeting of rejoicing over their victory.

The fight for equal pay was carried on by women teachers for six years.

HARRIMAN LINES FEEL STRIKE OF SHOPMEN

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—The strike of the employes on the Union Pacific has begun to tell on the operations of the road, according to a statement issued today by J. A. Franklin, international president of the Brotherhood of Boiler-makers of America.

"Our reports show that engines have died with loaded trains with considerable frequency of late. The trains on the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific are from thirty minutes to several hours late quite often. Even President Taft's train was delayed because of defective equipment."

"More employes are quitting. Not more than dozen altogether have returned to work on the entire system. We will fight the company to a finish."

NEW CURRENCY PLAN OUT.

Revised Report of ex-Senator Aldrich Presented at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The supplemental report of former Senator Nelson W. Aldrich on a plan of currency reform, on behalf of the National Monetary Commission, was made public today. The revised report considers matters not discussed in the former report.

In a statement issued tonight, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, A. Piatt Andrew, who is secretary of the National Monetary Commission, observes:

"This is the plan which Senator Aldrich presents to the monetary commission to supplement what he submitted to them last January. It contains an elaboration of many points which were then only suggested, and many qualifications and modifications of detail which are the result of discussion which has occurred since that time."

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Brooklyn's Leading Clothiers—Retired.

Part of Their Fall and Winter Stock Now on Sale

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671 Broadway 1-35 Manhattan Ave.

Corner Manhattan Avenue. Corner Broadway, Brooklyn.
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Specials for Friday and Saturday

Men's \$10.00 Suits, in all new shades, on sale at.....	\$5.00	Men's \$20.00 Suits, hand tailored, equal to custom made, on sale at.....	\$10.00
Men's \$12.00 Suits, in all newest models, on sale at.....	\$6.00	Men's \$15.00 Overcoats, all new models, on sale at.....	\$7.50
Men's \$15.00 Suits, strictly all wool, on sale at.....	\$7.50	Men's \$20.00 Overcoats, brown, black and gray, combination and plain collars, on sale at.....	\$10.00

671 Broadway 1-35 Manhattan Ave.

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Bring this coupon with you and get special 5 per cent discount. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Open evenings.

AFTER COTTON BEARS.

Southern Executives Want Congress to Probe Price Slump.
NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19.—That Congress should take immediate steps to prosecute the bears of the cotton market for alleged manipulation to force down prices will be the principal clause in the declaration of principles to be adopted by the conference of fourteen Southern Governors who will assemble here on October 30. A message received here from Governor Colquitt of Texas, who issued the call for the meeting, also states that the United States Government will be asked to gather figures concerning probable consumption as well as crop reports.

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5 POINTS OF EXCELLENCE Service Quality Cleanliness Attention Sufficiently

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You have the best Shoes that popular prices can purchase. Immediate contact with retail shoe customers is not every manufacturer's privilege—it has been ours for more than forty years. No other makers of Shoes can be better posted than we are as to what people want in Footwear and what prices they wish to pay. With our practical training and close study we have built up a great business that rests upon the foundation of sterling values and the confidence of our thousands of satisfied customers.

\$3 Ladies' Style No. 912 1/2 Nature Shoe
Extra high cut button boot, high toe, Cuban heel, in patent leather and gun metal. A very smart and popular effect for the Fall and Winter seasons.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS IN NEW YORK CITY FOR THE STYLE-COMFORT.
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24 Ave. 56th & 57th Streets
24 Ave. 150th & 151st Streets
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WEST SIDE: 212 Ave. 42nd and 43rd Sts.
235-237 West 126th St.

BROOKLYN STORES: Broadway, bet. Park & Hilary Streets.
Fulton St., op. A. & S. B'way or Green St.
FACTORIES: 211 to 213 East 7th St.

For Up-to-date Men's Furnishings
Go to **ELI GREEN**
74 Delancey Street
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5 PER CENT TO CALL READERS. PATRONIZE YOUR FRIENDS.



"REBELLION" RECEIVES A CORDIAL WELCOME IN CHICAGO.

Gertrude Elliott and her company went direct from New York to Chicago, where they presented Joseph Medill Patterson's play, "Rebellion," at the Grand Opera House on last Monday evening.

Those who have watched the course of dramatic affairs in this country in recent years have not failed to observe that any play of large social significance, especially as relating to American social problems and conditions, is more certain of a thoughtful, kindly and encouraging reception in Chicago and the territory of which it is the center than in New York and its immediate vicinity.

What ever may be the basic cause for this difference, one thing is sure: The gentlemen who write the dramatic reviews for the New York daily press, with marked exceptions, are almost hopelessly provincial and insular in their point of view.

Instantly after instance could be cited of plays, valuable for the ideas they convey as well as for the power for artistic pleasure and entertainment they possess, that have failed of approval in New York and yet met with hearty critical commendation and public support elsewhere.

It is not accidental altogether. It is due to the fact that the New York standard, so far as serious dramatic works are concerned, is not expressive of the national psychology and should not properly be considered the standard for the nation.

We have the latest instance of this in the case of "Rebellion." The reviews in the New York papers, the morning issues particularly, showed a pitiful failure to grasp the significance of the play and its veracious treatment of a common phase of American life.

It was plain that Mr. Patterson's effort was quite above the heads and beyond the understanding of the men who have recourse but to resort to buffoonery, abuse and distortion when they find themselves in such a predicament.

The city of it is that a large number of people, including many who ought to know better, are greatly influenced by the ebullitions of those who have made dramatic criticism in New York an object of mockery and laughter throughout the country.

There is gratification, therefore, in being able to read that "Rebellion" received a cordial reception in Chicago on Monday evening, both from the large audience and from the critics next day.

Percy Hammond, in the Tribune, says the play was received with "much popular approval," and that Mr. Patterson, "as a dramatist, has contrived the most serious, the most interesting, and the most honest example of playmaking that an American writer has given to the stage in my experience as a professional theatergoer.

"Rebellion" is a simple, direct, uncompromising relation of a series of episodes full of life and the real joys and sorrows of it—and it is a pleasure to attest that the unusually fine audience present last evening so considered it."

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MUSIC. OPERA SOLOISTS FROM STATE THEATERS OF RUSSIA TO RENDER TRIO FROM GLINKA'S MASTERPIECE, "MY LIFE FOR THE CZAR."

Most important of the vocal offerings by the four soloists from the Imperial opera theaters of Moscow and St. Petersburg, which are to be the novel feature of the concert of the Russian Court Orchestra in Carnegie Music Hall Monday evening.

All the way from Corelli, Scarlatti and Rameau, down to Chopin, Rubinstein, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Liszt and A. Hensel, came the recital program which will be delivered this afternoon in Carnegie Music Hall by the Russian Court Orchestra.

- Rondo Capriccioso (op. 14). Mendelssohn.
Renaissance Pastorale, G. major (1653-1713). Corelli.
Etude de Concert No. 7, D major. A. Hensel.

Public lectures on musical subjects will be delivered this evening under the auspices of the Board of Education at the following centers in Greater New York, beginning promptly at 8:15 o'clock.

Manhattan. Public School 160, Suffolk and Livingston streets—Algeron Tassan (21, "Hamlet").

Queens. Flushing High School (P. 8, 20), Sanford avenue and Union street, Flushing, L. I.—William H. Fleming (3), "The Merchant of Venice."

Three movements from Edvard Grieg's ever popular "Peer Gynt" suite and two Liszt offerings, the "Angels," an original composition, and the "Prelude and Fugue on the Name Bach," are on the program announced for Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recital in the great hall of the College of the City of New York.

In a festive service employing great ecclesiastical works of the Hungarian master-composer, the centenary of Franz Liszt's birth will be observed at the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and 11th street, next Sunday morning, beginning at 11 o'clock.

William C. Carl, the organist and choir master, has prepared an elaborate program of organ and choral music of Liszt to be rendered by the full choir and soloists of the church.

Ottakar Bartik, the ballet master of the Metropolitan Opera House, received a cablegram yesterday from Emmy Destinn in Prague, announcing the sudden death of her father.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 19, 1911. Musical Editor New York Call: Dear Sir—In your article of last Sunday on "Boris Godunoff," you state that Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame" is

SPORTS. M'GRAW IS WARNED. National Commission Calls Giants' Manager Down for His Kicking Tuesday—No Game Yesterday.

"This is a sure thing game! Old American League methods! You always wanted 200 per cent the best of it and you're getting it now. It's a fine thing to have Connolly, who is Connie Mack's brother-in-law, umpire for you've got it all framed up to rob us!"

"Connolly is not related to Mack and is eminently fair as an umpire. He treated the Giants square. I called the attention of Messrs. Lynch and Herrmann to McGraw's behavior, and they agreed with me that something should be done."

Fred Merkle, first baseman of the Giants, has been fined \$100 by the commission as a result of his fault-finding with the ruling of Umpire Connolly mentioned above.

The Athletics will probably use Bender, who made his debut yesterday and did very well. By this plan, McGraw will try to send Mathewson back in tomorrow's game at the Polo Grounds, with either Plank or Coombs pitched against him.

INTERLEAGUE BASEBALL. American Leaguers Scored in Post Season Contests. Twenty games have been played in the post season series between American League and National League teams.

NEW PARK FOR DODGERS? According to a report current yesterday in local baseball circles, the Brooklyn Baseball Club is to have a new home. No official announcement to this effect has as yet been made by President Charles Ebbets, but it is reported that the Brooklyn club is already laying plans to provide a modern baseball plant for Brooklyn fans.

BUREAU APPOINTMENT ROUSES NAVAL JEALOUSY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Friction and factional disruption of the naval service were predicted today following the announcement by Secretary Meyer of his appointment of his personal aid, Commander Philip Andrews, to be chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

UNFORTUNATE SAILORS. Three Americans Meet Mishaps While in Europe. A batch of hard luck stories were brought to port yesterday by three Americans who had been adventuring on the deep sea and who were sent back to their native heath by the American Consul at Southampton.

HITS BENEFIT SOCIETY. Necessity No Reason for Increasing Death Benefit Dues. TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 19.—Vice-Chancellor Walker in an opinion filed in the Court of Chancery has set aside the action of the Supreme Circle, Brotherhood of America, in adding 50 per cent to the death benefit dues of its order.

Call readers, if you desire artistic work, have your photograph taken at Comrade L. BOSSOFF'S 355 Grand St., cor. Essex St. Will give my personal attention to Comrades, and a special souvenir to every dozen photographs.

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, CHARLES SEHL, PAULINE M. NEWMAN, ANNA COHEN. Admission Free. Philadelphians! Wake up, and pack Labor Lyceum to the doors.

BETTER FIRE SERVICE COMING SOON. Water Commissioner Henry S. Thompson yesterday notified Fire Commissioner Johnson of the addition to the high pressure fire service in the district bounded by Chambers street, the East River, Maiden lane and Nassau street, will be completed by November 1, and that it will be ready for operation by the Fire Department by November 15.

MARSHALL OPPOSITION TO TOBACCO PLAN. At the rate with which opposition to the American Tobacco Company's plan for reorganizing is developing, it is probable that the matter is open for discussion by the United States Circuit Court on October 30.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. KATIE HORN, Plaintiff, against MICHAEL HORN, Defendant.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. L. CAMPBELL THOMPSON, Plaintiff, against J. CAMPBELL THOMPSON, Defendant.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. WILLIAM B. BOLTON and LOUIS B. BOLTON, as Trustees, etc., Plaintiffs, against EDWARD A. PERKINS and others, Defendants.

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CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY. MACFADDEN'S Physical Culture Restaurants. 55 Bleecker St., 120 Pearl St., 207 7th Ave., 106 E. 34th St., 207 7th Ave., 106 E. 34th St., 207 7th Ave., 106 E. 34th St.

MANHATTAN. CLOTHIERS, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS. MASSACHUSETTS. CLEANING, DYEING, PRESSING, DRESS SUITS TO LET. CUSTOM TAILORS. HARDWARE AND TOOLS. SHOE REPAIRING. SURGEON DENTIST. UNION-MADE BAGS—MONTLY UNION BUTTONS—CELLULOID UNION NOVELTIES.

LEGAL NOTICES. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. ELLEN H. HOLGATE, Plaintiff, against MOUNTAIN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, and others, Defendants.

MICHIGAN DOOMS CONTRACT SYSTEM

Prison Congress Hears of Its Passing in That State.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 19.—At today's session of the American Prison Congress, William H. Venn, parole officer of Michigan, strongly opposed the contract system in connection with the labor of convicts, and told of the passing of this system in his State.

"In the State of Michigan the contract system is doomed," said Venn, "the expiring gasp having been states by legislative enactment. In most, if not all, other States it is held in disrepute, especially among the ranks of the toilers, whether organized or unorganized. When the State, the prisoner, or his family receives the profit from prison labor, and not some contracting firm which pays to the State the paltry sum of from 35 to 75 cents per day for the toil of its wards, the worth of the objector is silenced."

"Michigan may well be proud of one of its penal institutions, which is not only self-sustaining," he continued, "but which has in vogue a co-operative plan of payment to all prisoners confined within its walls for periods of thirty days or over. This is the Detroit House of Correction, which occupies a unique position among not only the prisoners of Michigan, but of America as well, if not of the world."

"July 6, 1911, the Detroit House of Correction passed its fiftieth anniversary. During the last thirty-two years over \$1,000,000 in profits has been turned over to the City of Detroit, the families of prisoners, and to the prisoners themselves. Since 1889, the City of Detroit has annually received sums ranging from \$9,016.83 to \$22,711.64."

In addition to amounts paid to prisoners, some of which is sent by the men to the families, provision is made for the families of those who are imprisoned on the charge of abandonment. This is accomplished under a statute which provides that \$1.50 per week for the wife and an additional 50 cents for each child under 15 years of age be paid them out of the funds of the institution."

A paper by Frank Moore, superintendent of the State Reformatory at Rahway, N. J., treated the question of reforming those whose moral delinquencies might be traceable to mental defects.

"The number of persons in penal institutions belonging to the class whose minds have not reached the level of the normal standard of civilization, was said by Moore to be surprisingly large. In his reformatory 46 per cent of the inmates had been found to be defective in the last two years. A special system of training would have to be adapted to such charges, and he challenged the belief of many that they should be kept in permanent custodial care."

After an agreement between counsel, Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court consented yesterday to the discontinuance of the suit instituted by the United Booking Office of America against Mayor Gaynor and Herman Robinson, commissioner of the Bureau of Licenses, without costs to either party.

The United Booking Office sought to obtain an injunction restraining the city authorities from enforcing the Employment Agency law passed by the Legislature in 1910 requiring all theatrical agencies to file statements regarding contracts and fees charged. Judge Lacombe refused in April to grant this injunction.

As a "trust," the United Booking Office is being sued in the State Supreme Court by a syndicate of actors, which contends that it was blacklisted by the concern. The plaintiff, in asking for \$30,000 damages, asserted that the defendant controlled 90 per cent of the "revueville" acts in this country, and that he and his competitors, H. W. Taft is the company's lawyer.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined, and if glasses are necessary, have them made at Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST Special Liberal Prices for Comrades. 132 E. 84th St. Tel. 3967 Lenox.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST. 22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

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.

Let Us Get Acquainted! We'll Prove to You That It Will Be a Mutual Benefit.

Suits and Overcoatings \$18 To Order at...

Jacobs & Harris FASHIONABLE TAILORS. 77-79 Fulton St. 5% Discount to Call Readers.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

COPIES OF THE CALL WANTED.

Editor of The Call: Readers of The Call will be glad to hear that the Rand School of Social Science has induced the Public Library, 42d street and Fifth avenue, to accept a complete set of The New York Call for their newspaper room.

Will the Comrades who are in possession of the above copies please send same to the Rand School, 112 East 19th street, New York City? It is very important to place The Call in this magnificent library, where thousands of people can gain access to them.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION. I wish to call the attention of organizers, election district captains, watchers for Election Day, and other Socialists interested to the fact that the State of New York issues a book of 296 pages on the Election Law free for the asking, if a card is addressed to Edward Lazansky, Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y.

United Booking Suit IS CALLED OFF. After an agreement between counsel, Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court consented yesterday to the discontinuance of the suit instituted by the United Booking Office of America against Mayor Gaynor and Herman Robinson.

McCann's Hats Always the best and cheapest. 210 BOWERY

B. N. Lefkowitz 110 DELANCEY STREET

INCREASED floor space enables us to carry double the stock than before. This means that we can offer you an immense selection of shoes.

SHOES OF ALL KINDS FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

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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.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings. Branch 3—10th street and Second street, August Claessens.

Branch 7—106th street and Madison avenue, F. Paulitsch.

Branch 1—Wall and Broad streets, Johanna Dahme.

OTHER MEETINGS. Yorkville Socialist Suffrage Club—143 East 103d street. Comrade Anna Ingeman will lead the discussion.

Russian Open Air Meeting. The Russian Branch will hold an open air meeting tonight at Avenue B and 3d street.

Return Unsold Tickets! Branch secretaries and organizers who have tickets for the Debs meeting will confer a favor if they will bring unsold tickets and money to this office at once.

Young Socialists' Entertainment. At the last regular meeting of Circle 1 of the Young People's Socialist Federation, it was decided to have our grand fifth annual entertainment and ball, on Saturday evening, November 25, at Grand Manhattan Hall.

Debate With Anti-Socialists. A debate between Circle 5 of the Young People's Socialist Federation and the "Athenian Anti-Socialist Club" will take place on Saturday evening, October 28, at the Rialto House, 45 Henry street.

Open Air Meetings. No evening meetings on account of Debs meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

OTHER MEETINGS. 1st and 2d A. D.—157 Montague street, 8:30 p.m. (Meets every Friday.)

Samuel W. Eiges Counselor at Law. 122 Nassau St. New York City.

Dr. Benj. Gortikov Dentist. 25 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 183-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.

NEW YORK. Local Yonkers, at its meeting Tuesday night, made all arrangements for two indoor meetings at the Hollywood Inn, one for Comrade W. Duffy on October 22, and another for P. T. O'Brien on October 23.

PHILADELPHIA. Open Air Meetings This Week. Broad and Erie, Phil Hirth and Beaumont Sykes.

NEW JERSEY. Hoboken. Open air meetings in Hoboken have been arranged for Wednesday and Thursday nights at the West corner Washington and 3d streets.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS. The capitalists and old party politicians are frightened at the results of the vigorous agitation carried on recently by the New Bedford Socialists.

LYCEUM BUREAU ORGANIZERS. Dates in the East for advance organizers of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau are as follows:

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Co-operative League, held at 159 Delancey street on October 16, a resolution was passed to the effect that the league initiate a new enterprise, which will not only be new in this city, but unlike any of the enterprises maintained by the co-operative societies abroad.

DETECTIVES. DETECTIVE—Different nationalities for all occasions. 296 Bryant, 37 West 43d St. Captain Boyer.

"CURB" A FACTOR IN MAGAZINE TROUBLE? Benjamin B. Hampton yesterday issued a circular in which he intimates that the trouble with the magazine venture got into with the Federal courts were brought about, as a matter of revenue, by the agents of a corporation which he had attacked.

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Classified Advertisements

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

Workmen's Circle Directory. BRANCH No. 2, Arbuter 1100, of Brooklyn, every Friday evening at 251 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. AMSTERDAM AVE., 1466-1468, bet. 123d and 124th Sts.—Four rooms and bath.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 107th St., 313 E.—Three and four rooms.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx. FOX ST., 1004 (Stimpson st. station)—4-5 large, light rooms.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx. WESTCHESTER AVE., 380 (near Eagle ave.)—Large, light rooms.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx. WEST 117th St., 400 E. near Willis ave.—Five large, light rooms.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Bronx. LONGFELLOW AVE., 1419 (near Freeman st. station)—5 or 6 rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, Manhattan and Bronx. 112th St., 220 E.—Excellent front and back rooms.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED. YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN wishes room and breakfast in Brooklyn, near subway. A. B. care Call.

BOARD WANTED IN COUNTRY. PARTY MEMBER would like to know of a private family, living in place of high elevation, Outlook, N. Y., preferred.

SITUATION WANTED MALE. EXPERIENCED MAN (Comrade), urgently desires position as collector, indoor salesman or clerk. Best references. McGrath, 152 E. 101st St.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR PROPAGATION OF CREMATION, EXECUTIVE MEETINGS AT 215 First avenue, New York City.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 31st St.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 457, meets every Monday, P. M., at 215 First street.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BICULAR BROS. meets every Monday evening at 300 E. 10th St.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF HUDSON RIVER, N. Y. Club meeting every Wednesday at 100 W. 1st Street.

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The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES	Sunday Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week-Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.50	\$2.50	\$5.00
For Six Months	1.50	1.50	3.00
For Three Months	.80	.80	1.60
For One Month	.25	.25	.50

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

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

VOL. 4. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20. No. 293.

THE BEST ELECTION DOCUMENT

Sunday The Call will have a magnificent full page cartoon and write-up by Comrade John Sloan. He has done some highly significant work for Socialism, because he is not only an artist of striking ability, but he is a man who thinks directly to the things that interest Socialists.

This cartoon will be backed with a fine article by Charles Edward Russell on "The High Cost of Living," one by Joshua Wanhope on "Throwing Your Vote Away," and other articles touching on intimate, pressing problems that deal with the matter of everyday life.

They will all be timely, interesting and important. Combined into a broad sheet they will make what is undoubtedly the best piece of Socialist political literature ever gotten out. You can take The Call's word for it. Those two big, full, throbbing pages will simply fasten down the great campaign the party has been running.

If it is desired that this be made a special publication, send in orders at once. A hundred thousand for a start are needed. The price will be \$1.50 per thousand. But do not delay about ordering them, as printing must be done in a hurry so as to make the sheets available before the voting begins.

It is a campaign document, and a great one. Do not wait for the Sunday issue, but hurry the orders in now.

JUSTICE AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE

No clearer demonstration of the existence of the class struggle in modern society could possibly be given than is afforded by the attempt to select a jury to try the McNamara case in Los Angeles. It is a curious commentary on the myth of an impartial "public" when every prospective juror so far admits openly that he is prejudiced one way or the other, most of them for the prosecution and against the defendant, as might be expected, seeing that they were selected mainly from people who might be presumed to have sympathy with capitalism.

And it is also significant to see most of them admit that they so firmly believe the Times building was blown up by dynamite instead of gas, that it would take very strong evidence to remove that belief, and that some of them went so far as to state that they were not sure that any evidence could be strong enough to remove it. The "law-abiding citizens" who a few months ago were adjuring us to suspend judgment until the case came to trial; are, no doubt, quite satisfied with what has been so far disclosed in the selection of the jury, and it is not likely that we will hear their voices raised in protest against it.

There is little doubt that the defense is on the whole correct in asserting that the selection is so shaping itself that a talesman who believes the building was blown up by dynamite will be deemed eligible, while one who thinks the explosion was caused by gas will be disqualified. When the challenges of the defense are exhausted the dynamite theory will undoubtedly triumph over the gas hypothesis, and the "absolutely fair trial" which we have so often been assured of will proceed apace. The "heavy battalions" of the law, in the very nature of the case, are ranged on the side of capital and against labor.

And this might reasonably be expected. The law may even honestly strive to preserve an impartial balance between capital and labor, but it cannot perform the impossible—cannot serve two masters. It must, and does, incline to the side that is the more powerful. Considered as an impartial tribunal, the law utterly breaks down when confronted with the modern class struggle in its more important phases, as it always has and always will. Its description by Socialists as "capitalist law" is no misnomer. In the Moyer-Haywood case five years ago exactly the same situation was disclosed. If the story told by Orchard could have made any plausible connection, however slight, with the defendants, there is little doubt of what the verdict would have been. It failed, not so much because it was false evidence as that it was really no evidence at all. And yet the judge, when the time came to sentence the confessed murderer, showed his inclinations so plainly that there could be no question of the general bias against the defendants during the entire trial.

It is probably useless on the whole to expect to remove this handicap by protesting against it. There is but one way to remove it, and that is for labor to organize itself for the control of the law-making power, as is so persistently urged by Socialists. The situation is clearly impossible, and it can in no way be bettered by endless declamations about abstract "justice." When confronted with the irrepressible class struggle, that abstraction necessarily inclines toward the side that controls it. What "justice" is, in this sense, is always decided by power.

The idea of justice in the capitalist mind is not that which exists in the collective mind of the working class, and never can be. The two conceptions are utterly antithetical, when the antagonistic interests of each are involved, and must, in the very nature of things, remain so while those antagonistic interests exist.

REGISTER TODAY

If you have not already performed that simple but pressing duty, registration, now is your chance to do it.

But do not delay. Something may interfere later and your name will not get on the list. If it is not there you cannot vote. Voting right is a matter of self-protection, and you have now a real chance to protect yourself.

Another thing of importance is that of enrollment. Unless some great obstacle prevents, get your name down as an enrolled Socialist so you can take part in the primaries of next year.

There probably will be great and important work to do.

There are no illusions among the old party organizers and workers about registration and enrollment being unimportant matters. You will see that when the full returns are out.

So, if you have not your name down, do it this morning.

Today and tomorrow are the last two chances. But today is the time for those who are in earnest.

TIME TO CHANGE THE OLD ORDER

It is announced that James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is to retire from the Cabinet. He is a great political agriculturist. He is supposed to be one of those men of sturdy, home-spun qualities, who appeal especially to the American public. So was Joe Cannon, till they threw him out. Then they found he was a very ordinary politician.

Perhaps Wilson is not really going to go at the present time. He should, however. He has outlived his usefulness.

Yet it is doubtful whether a more fit man will succeed him. A more adroit politician probably will. Here is one of the most important departments of the Government, a department that has to do with the feeding of the people, that is made a place for political incompetents and a shelter for food adulterators and food swindlers.

It is an intolerable condition of affairs. But it shows we must take the Government out of politics and out of business.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION



"MONEY PULLS THE STRINGS."



NEUTRALITY.

Editor of The Call:
If I am not intruding, I would like to have one more word. In answer to Comrade White's reply to my letter in re trade union policy, I regret to have to say that in my opinion he has not answered the questions I asked. I am well aware of the fact that there are many anarchistic freaks in the Industrial Workers of the World. I know that many members of the Industrial Workers of the World take great pleasure in following Socialist speakers and asking ridiculous questions at street meetings. I know that many of them are too dense to see the benefit and necessity of political action. But does that condemn the organization and its principles?

The organization does not oppose political action.

It is a mistake to judge an organization by the independent actions of some of its members.

The Socialist party is not free from freaks and fanatics, nor is any movement.

I did not ask Comrade White to enumerate the different forms of insanity with which some of the members of the Industrial Workers of the World may be afflicted. I asked him to explain wherein lay the insanity of the organization itself, and he has not done so. He declares in favor of industrial unionism, recognizes its superiority over conservative trade unionism and its inevitability, yet denounces the only organization in the country which stands upon this principle as "insane," votes at the national convention of the party against a resolution endorsing industrial unionism (not the Industrial Workers of the World), and in favor of neutrality, and then proceeds to get busy in the trade union movement. "Consistency thou art a jewel."

When Comrade White accuses party members who have declared in favor of industrial unionism as being crafty, designing and so on, he, it seems to me, shows the very bitterness which he deplores. Some of the party members who please to call themselves industrial unionists, because they recognize the possibilities of such a movement; hold the same opinion of the A. F. of L. tacticians as some of the A. F. of L. tacticians have of them. So after all it is only a matter of opinion. Who is right? My opinion is not of much account, but I will give it anyway. They are both wrong. I really can't see what business the Socialist party has butting into either organization (I. W. W. or A. F. of L.). We seek to awaken the working class, whether they work at a trade that is organized or not, to their own class interests. It is not necessary to go into the union to reach the worker who is organized. He can be reached in just the same manner as any other workman, i. e., in his home with literature; at street meetings, at lectures, etc. The union man is just a workman, no better nor worse than the rest of the working class, and no different. Keep out of the unions, is my advice to the party. Fraternally, ALEX. SCOTT.

Newark, N. J.

EQUAL PAY.

Editor of The Call:
You can lead a teacher to water, and you can make him or her drink too.
Several years ago the Interborough Association of Teachers of New York City began an unselfish, lofty-minded, altruistic campaign for equal pay, under the guidance, philosophy and friendship of a bright particular Amazon school superintendent. They did not stop to think that, although in the present stupid school system those men who can do work which most women cannot do ARE NOT ALLOWED to do it, and therefore do not deserve more pay than women, yet in a logical school system most men, together with some women, WOULD be enabled to do different work from most women and some men—work which would for several reasons require higher pay; and that the women's campaign should therefore be for the reconstruction of the school system, which would do away

Newark, N. J.

THE OFFICE WORKERS.

Editor of The Call:
Under the caption, "Office Workers and the Future," appears an article from the pen of Harry D. Smith, which deserves to be analyzed and commented upon.
The writer starts out saying that "While the present status of these office workers is to be pitied and deplored, the future holds no hopes for improvement," and in the same article concludes with optimistic thoughts that these office workers must ultimately and inevitably organize. A beautiful sermon, well rendered.
Does the writer state as to what form of organization these downtrodden wage slaves should organize? No! He knows too well that a labor union, consisting of stenographers, will do as much good as no labor union at all. Of what earthly use is an Office Workers' Union, when there are in most of

ers' Union, when there are in most of them, and in a good many places but one bookkeeper doing all of the official work necessary.

Now this really is a serious problem. How are you going to call a strike of one disgruntled stenographer, when, as the writer confirms, there are hundreds of them "manufactured" every six months in the various commercial schools, who will only be too glad to get a start?

It is not a very difficult task to call a strike at a trade that requires cooperative efforts of one employee to manufacture a certain product, as printers, for example, but it is impossible to call the individual stenographer or bookkeeper out, because it does not involve as much co-operation to perform their respective tasks, as it would in a different trade.

But, then, there are two ways of organization, you know: if it won't work on the industrial field, then try your luck on the political field. But that is all very well for the "future," and in the meantime, the office worker is exploited to the limit, and the immediate solution of the great problem of organization remains unsolved. JACK WEISS.

SELECTING A NATIONAL SECRETARY—A SUGGESTION.

Editor of The Call:
At this moment we are about to select a Comrade to fill the position of national secretary, and though we are unable at this moment to alter the method of selection, yet I feel that the constitution of the party does not guarantee the choice of a Comrade who is efficient and possessed of the necessary ability.

At this time the chances are that the present incumbent of the office (against whom I have no fault to find) will be elected, simply because we do not desire to take chances in so important an office.

A local in making nominations will do so within a very limited range of vision. It does not know of the qualifications of the possibly available Comrades in the party, and, therefore, will just glance hastily into its own immediate circle and nominate hurriedly.

This goes on all over the country, and the ballots are prepared, we have a large number of candidates, the majority of whom we know nothing about. But there may appear on the ballot the names of one or two Comrades who are well known, because of their writings or speeches, and the result will be the election of some one who is not efficient for the office, but is popular.

For instance, Debs or Warren, or any other well known Comrade, may be a candidate, and will, no doubt, be elected.

This, to my mind, does not lead to efficiency in our organization. The fact that a Comrade may be a good speaker, writer, or piano player, will not make him a good, efficient national secretary.

The qualifications for the office of nomination and election does not guarantee, and the national constitution should be amended to that end. I suggest that the selection of a national secretary should be left entirely in the hands of the National Executive committee. (I hear cries of DEMOCRACY.) When a business house has a vacancy in their organization for a head of a department they immediately advertise in the open market for a person to fill the position.

And why not so with the Socialist party?

We have 100,000 members among whom there are probably 500 at least who may be qualified to fill the office of national secretary, and who may desire to serve the party in that capacity; but remain hidden under the bush because they know that in a popular election they would have no chance. Let the National Executive Committee advertise in the party press, asking for replies giving ex-

PERV. EALER.

New York, N. Y.

POSTMASTER HITCHCOCK

INCOMPETENT EXTRAORDINARY

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

Reports received by Postmaster General Hitchcock, covering the shipment of magazines by fast freight during September, the first month in which the new plan has been operated, show that mail matter aggregating 3,858,706 pounds, or the equivalent of 218 railroads, was sent by fast freight in the third contract section alone.

If mail shipments by freight continue at the same volume throughout the year, the cost of transportation, including cartage charges, will be about \$500,000. The expense of sending the same amount of magazine matter by mail, as under the former practice, would be about \$2,000,000 a year.

If a man should stand with uplifted pitchfork at the barn door and bring it down with a resounding twack upon the long-suffering rumps of the cows when they presented themselves for milking, wouldn't you say that this man must certainly be demoted?

Or if a storekeeper persisted in giving the very least measure, and most inefficient service for the most money, and insisted upon paying the teamsters who delivered his supplies five times as much as his neighbors paid the same teamsters for the same work, wouldn't you be inclined to think that the business acumen of this individual was conspicuous by its absence? And if this storekeeper desired to make a great "splurge," and exhibit his wonderful abilities as an economist, and to this end discharged many of his faithful competent employees—installing incompetents in their places, while remitting \$350,000 a year he averaged in penalties from the railroads for not delivering his goods on time—as per their contract—wouldn't he be pronounced an eminently fit candidate for the booby hutch?

Well, if this is admittedly true, why isn't Postmaster Hitchcock apprehended on a writ of lunatic de inquerendo, and made to show cause why he should be permitted to run around without a guard?

Wherein does he differ from the brainless farmer who belabors his

patient beast, in that increase of cents on registered mail, and a probably decreased efficiency in service?

Wherein does he not resemble a magazine storekeeper who insists on overcharging his customers while pillaging the tillotson gains upon the "paramours" of pillage, the railroads?

Why should he pay five times as much for hauling bags of mail as express companies pay for hauling infinitely more fragile and perishable articles?

And why, in the name of all the gods at once, when a penalty is levied for insuring prompt forwarding of mail, has been enforced for many years, was it rescinded this year, and given back to the roads as a \$100 bonus?

And yet this wonderful "business man" has the incredible effrontery to brag about the "reforms" and "economies" he has instituted!

If he would tell his tale to a course of intelligent jackasses united in smiting him with the law of their late lamented ancestor.

If a private corporation employed a manager who was such an egregious dunce, they'd discharge him before lunch.

If the Express Monopoly can have second class mail matter, insure delivery (which the postoffice does not), and make a handsome profit on the transaction, while charging only a fraction of what the postoffice demands, why can't Hitchcock do the same?

Answer, because the express companies do not feel called upon to pay the railroads five times what a postage is worth and make them handsome presents beside.

By fast freight approximately 500,000 per year will be saved in magazine postage in the United States alone. From the Ethiopian. But that doesn't answer the question: Why is Hitchcock supposed to have brains and, if he has, in whose service is he using them?

THE STEEL DEMON

By HUGH M'GEE.

The twentieth century has introduced a new factor into human society, a new force, a new power, a new producer, a new maker and builder which has changed conditions throughout the entire world.

This new thing is the only perfect creation in the world. It is not a man, it is not a living thing, it does not eat or drink or sleep; it only works. It is made of steel and iron and it will live forever.

This new thing has for nearly 100 years been taking the "jobs" of men and women and doing the work that they were doing, and tomorrow newer machines will throw more men and women out of "jobs" and into a state of starvation.

The use of machines and machinery has very nearly done away with the need of human labor. So true is this that for a man to be unable to find any work to do does not seem strange to any one.

The working men and women today are in reality worse off than the peasants and slaves of Europe ever were, for the reason that before the coming of machines and machinery the Kings, Queens and Morgans of those days needed them to do all the work, and so they did not permit the workers to die of sickness and starvation, if it were possible to save them.

But since machines and machinery do so much of the work today, it does not matter what happens to the twentieth-century wage slaves.

Today the men and women who have been displaced by the perfect machines and complex machinery are becoming tramps or criminals, and the women are turning to prostitution for food and shelter.

When a twentieth century wage slave is "fired" he begins at once to starve, and while he looks for a new master the bloodhounds of the master class arc continually at his heels ready to pounce upon him for being a vagrant tramp, so as to pluck the same blood money from him in the jails and courts which have always provided an easy living for the watch dogs of the masters.

The Socialists demand that the public—the collectivity—claim the ma-

chine and qualifications together with references from their local organizations. They can select the most desirable candidate from the replies received, and we would be assured of getting the Comrade with efficiency at least. We would by a process of careful selection get an officer who will be more efficient than popular.

J. H. GELDER.

New York, N. Y.

THE POSTAL WORKERS.

Editor of The Call:
For some time past the clerks and carriers of the Postoffice Department have been trying to have Congress enact a law that would allow them thirty days' leave of absence (with pay) in one year. Now while other departments in the government service enjoy this privilege our sagacious Representatives have seen fit to oppose such legislation in behalf of the most overworked and underpaid employees in the government service, namely, the postal clerks.

The irregularity of their hours, combined with the arrogant nagging of a petty official, makes the work anything but beneficial to the health of the employees.

The result is that a great many are suffering with stomach trouble, rheumatism, tuberculosis, and other diseases which originate and feed on overworked constitutions.

Of course, I realize the fact that the prevention of these diseases does not come because we have not the thirty days' leave of absence, but it would help the older men in the service a great deal and perhaps save some from losing their position, because you know that when an employee is away over ninety days in one year he is obliged to resign by order of Mr. Frank Hitchcock.

MARK CRISPE.

New York, N. Y.

chines and machinery of production and distribution, as the common property of all the people, to be used, now and forever, as the means of all the people and not for the profit of a few men who have neither conceived nor created them, but own them.

The continued private ownership of machines and machinery by a few means that unemployment will increase, that disease will increase, that the few rich will become richer and the many poor will become poorer.

Crime, poverty, disease, unemployment, prostitution, white slavery, child labor is increasing day by day. Do you want it to continue?

FAMOUS STOLEN PICTURES.

The recent theft of what Parisians consider to be the world's most famous picture—Vinci's masterpiece "La Gioconda," from the Louvre—naturally recalls the theft of Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," and its romantic recovery twenty-five years later.

Messrs. Agnew bought the picture for 10,000 guineas in 1876, and it had not been exhibited more than a week in their Bond street gallery when the attendant entering the room one morning found the picture was gone. It had been cut out of its frame and carried away.

Rewards were offered and every effort made to trace the thief, but without success; and it was not until 1901 that information was received by Messrs. Agnew that the "stolen duchess" was in America, and would be handed over for 3,000 pounds provided "no questions were asked." One of the partners in the firm went over to America, and after arrangements had been made returned with the picture, which it was thought had long since been destroyed.

Another priceless oil painting by Gainsborough was stolen by burglars from a house in Kensington, in November, 1906, and was not recovered for eighteen months, when it was found by the police under the doorstep of an empty house in Victoria Park. Another picture robbery, which in its time created a tremendous sensation, was the theft of the Murillo from the cathedral at Seville. It turned up in New York some time after, and was bought for 150,000 francs by the Spanish authorities by Mr. William Schaus, who refused to touch a penny of the £2,000 reward that had been offered.

A miniature by Plimer was unscrewed from the wall of the National Portrait Gallery in broad daylight, and has never been heard of; while in July, 1905, a Frank Hall, valued at £10,000, was stolen from the Antwerp Museum, and has not yet been recovered.

In 1907 Van Dyck's "Raising of the Cross," estimated to be worth from £20,000 to £40,000 was stolen from its frame in Courtral Church, in Belgium. It was unexpectedly recovered six weeks after, however. Then there was Millet's "Shepherd and Flock," valued at £2,000, which was cut from its frame in a museum at San Francisco some fifteen months ago by a young artist who, on arrest, said that "he only wanted to copy it." Sidney Cooper's "Monarch of the Meadow" was stolen from a house some years ago by decorators, one of whom, by writing offering to restore the picture for £500 to its owner, enabled the police to track the thieves.

MORE CHARITABLE.

He stepped from the stairs leading to the cells into the dock as though in the manner born. Did he want the judge to show him where to stand? Not he!

He gazed up at the familiar face of the magistrate and half smiled. But his worship's face wore a frown.

"This is the seventeenth time I've seen you in the dock," said the cadi sternly. This is not the sort of reception he had expected. He was hurt.

"Well, yer worship," he said sadly, "I've seen you sittin' in that chair for eight years, but I've never heard of complainin'."