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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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McNAMARA DEFENSE TO FIGHT FOR GAS THEORY JURYMEN

Judge Bordwell's Ruling on Dynamite May Confound Him.

DARROW INDIGNANT

Nockels, of Chicago F. of L., to Aid in Proving Alibi for James B.

(By United Press.)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24.—Despite the ruling of Judge Bordwell that the holding of an opinion that the Los Angeles Times was destroyed by dynamite is not sufficient to disqualify a juror from the McNamara case, the defense prepared today to re-frame the issue to secure at least a second ruling on the subject. After examining the exact text of Judge Bordwell's ruling, the defense attorneys held an extended conference prior to opening of court today and agreed to try to qualify the first juror who intimates that he leans toward the gas theory, thus compelling a positive ruling on this point.

This is as soon as it is known that some men whose names are still in the jury box go on record as declaring they believe a gas explosion destroyed the Times. When such a proposition is encountered District Attorney Eberhardt is expected to argue that this belief in the gas theory absolutely disqualifies a juror, because it would make it impossible for the State to prove its case.

The defense will then insist that the case is absolutely parallel with that of *Veneman McKee*, who holds to the dynamite theory. Attorney Darrow is not concealing his belief that yesterday's ruling was improper, and that, if McNamara is convicted, the Appellate Court must set aside the verdict when it passes on an appeal. Just prior to opening of the court today, Darrow said:

"I think this ruling is absolutely improper and should be reconsidered, as it robs the defendant of his substantial rights guaranteed by the common law—a presumption of innocence. While the court would undoubtedly have been in error if he had ruled only on the ground that McKee, holding to the theory that dynamite destroyed the Times, was ineluctable, it made it much more improper when he said: 'As the record proves, I am compelled to believe this juror is impartial when he says he is willing to set aside any opinion and try McNamara absolutely on the evidence adduced in this court.' This attitude of Judge Bordwell absolutely contradicts the record because *Veneman McKee* told me five times that he holds a strong opinion that the Times was dynamited by a felonious act, and that he would be unable to lay his opinion aside until evidence, and strong evidence at that, is produced. To try McNamara with a jury in this frame of mind, would be a travesty on justice and no court in the land would permit a verdict in such a case to stand."

Bordwell Fails to Save Hauser.

Three veniremen examined late yesterday afternoon were all eliminated, two because of conscientious scruples against capital punishment. The third was excused because he said he conducted a personal investigation of the Times Building, and was satisfied it was blown up by dynamite and all the evidence in the world to the contrary would not make him change his mind. He is the member of the Manufacturers' Association—E. C. Hauser, vice president of the Big Hauser Packing Company here, which was fought by the unions. Hauser declared any prejudice against unions as such. He insisted, however, it is an "outrage that men should quit work when a demand for more wages is registered." When Attorney Davis was examining Hauser, however, and tried to get an extended review of his case the record, he found Judge Bordwell a stonewall in interring. Fifty times by actual count, Davis demanded whether the venireman believed the United States would be better off if there were no unions; whether he favored discrimination between union and non-union men and whether he believed the most lawless men are members of labor unions. No matter how he framed the questions, however, the District Attorney objected, and the court sustained. Finally, Davis pinned Hauser to a statement that he personally investigated the Times explosion, and examined the ruins after the fire, and believed a dynamite was committed. When he stuck to his opinion after District Attorney Eberhardt tried to qualify him, nothing was left for the court to do but sustain the defense's challenge.

The visit here of E. N. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is shrouded in mystery. Attorney Darrow insisting he simply brought important evidence for the defense. District Attorney Frederick

(Continued on Page 2.)

COPS CHASED HIM 7 WEEKS; HE SURRENDERS

Jacob Herz, the alleged proprietor of the hotel at 29 Third avenue, which the police have called disorderly, and after whom the police have been chasing with a warrant since August 31, walked into Part 5 of Special Sessions yesterday on the arm of his counsel, Assemblyman Harold Speigelsberg, Justices Steiner, Zeller and Mayo held him in \$1,500 bail for trial. Also the police have been looking for Herz's wife, Rosie, who is said to be the proprietress of a disorderly house at East 1st street. They issued a warrant two days before one was issued for her husband. She also disappeared. The police managed to get a hold of Rosie's brother, Max Rosenbach, a partner of her husband's, and are going to have him tried for the same offense on November 2.

Herz's surrender created quite a stir among those persons who are interested in long delayed return of warrants.

PHONE TRUST MUST ANSWER COMPLAINT

Interstate Commerce Commission Gives Bell Outfit Twenty Days To Explain Its Actions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, has given the American Telephone and Telegraph Company twenty days in which to answer the complaint recently filed against it by the Home Telephone Company of Clarksville, Tenn.

The Home Telephone Company alleges that the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company of Tennessee, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of Tennessee, subsidiary companies of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York, and each operating in its respective States in August last, cut all connections with the Home Company and now declines to enter into arrangements for joint rates and through rates. The Home Company alleges that the other companies named are members of the trust and want to absorb it or drive it out of business.

The complaining company asks that the commission compel the Bell system to enter into arrangements that existed prior to August last when connections were cut and the American Company declined to connect its exchange with that of the Home Company.

This is the first case of its kind brought before the commission, and is looked upon as in the nature of a test case of independent telephone companies against the trust. When the American Company has filed its answer the commission will fix a date for hearing and it is understood, will take considerable testimony.

EX-PRIEST IS HELD ON EXTORTION CHARGE

William T. Sherman, 62 years old, who more than twenty years ago married Miss Tillie McCoy while he was an assistant priest in the Church of the Visitation in Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Geismar in the Gates Avenue court on a charge of extortion.

It was alleged that for some time he has been impersonating a State excise inspector in the Bedford, Ocean Hill and East New York sections and getting money in this way from saloonkeepers. He was arrested on Monday night in David Sloane's saloon at Marey avenue and Fulton street. Two excise officials who were on his trail passed him an envelope containing five marked \$1 bills, and a policeman of the Atlantic avenue station arrested him on their complaint. He was released on \$500 bail pending examination on November 8.

Sherman has been in various occupations since quitting the priesthood. For two years he has been active in Republican politics in East New York.

WOMAN AUTOIST HELD FOR FRIEND'S DEATH

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—After the witness had testified that she had driven at reckless speed the automobile under which Mrs. Margaret J. Austin, of Delaware, N. J., received injuries, that caused her death when the machine turned turtle, Mrs. Amanda Smith, of Pigtown road, Fort Washington, Pa., was today held by the Coroner's Jury to await the action of the Montgomery County Grand Jury on the charge of causing Mrs. Austin's death.

Mrs. Austin died on October 18 at the sanatorium of Dr. Marston. The accident occurred on Camp Hill, near Fort Washington, on October 15. Mr. Austin, widower of the victim, testified that the automobile was driven at terrific speed, zigzagging along the road, and narrowly missing telegraph poles. His wife also told him before she died that she requested Mrs. Smith to abate her speed on account of the slippery condition of the roads, but in vain.

BOOKKEEPERS' UNION TO MEET

The regular monthly meeting of the Bookkeepers and Accountants' Union, No. 12646, will be held at headquarters, 43 East 22d street, today, at 8 p.m. sharp. Be sure to attend, as it will be a very interesting meeting.

HIGH FINANCE IN BARRACKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The dismissal of First Lieutenant Myron E. Bowditch, 15th Cavalry, was announced at the War Department today. He was convicted at Fort Sheridan, Ill., of duplicating pay accounts.

WOMAN SLAIN BY HUSBAND IN STREET

Crowd Chases Criminal Who Is Finally Landed in Station House

A man murdered his wife while he was walking with her and his two children at Bradhurst avenue and 146th street last night. After he cut her throat he was chased for blocks and finally caught by an excited crowd that would have harmed him had it not been for the interference of the police.

Joseph Ferrene lived with his wife Kate, young and pretty, at 40 East 8th street up to some weeks ago, when they quarreled and she left him to visit some friends up-State. Two days ago she came back and begged his forgiveness. Things were apparently settled, and last night the family went up to Harlem. They were walking on Bradhurst avenue, along the edge of Colonial Park, when the quarrel flared up again. The children, accustomed to such scenes, trudged on ahead with a 16-year-old friend of theirs out of earshot of the bickering. They left their parents standing beneath a lamppost, the woman crying and the man talking loudly and gesticulating. Three boys playing mumbletypeg in the park looked out at the uproar and saw Joseph reach in his pocket.

In the half light they saw a razor flash and the woman crumple up, and before they could cry out the man was running through 146th street. Police Sergeant Dyer and Policeman Sineer, who was out duty walking with his wife and Policeman Agnew, were soon after the man. They finally cornered him in a back yard at 2753 Eighth avenue, where Agnew went in and brought the man out.

The crowd that had taken up the chase closed in on the three policemen and their prisoner with threats of lynching, but the cops got their man to the 157th street police station after shouldering off the leaders of the crowd and drawing their clubs.

The ferrene children had looked at their mother's body after the murder and then ran off crying from fear. No one could find them after their father had been locked up.

FALLING BUILDINGS INJURE TWO PERSONS

Two persons were injured yesterday when four partly demolished buildings at Tenth avenue and 47th street collapsed. Nora Lacey, of 735 West 40th street, was passing when the flying timbers struck her. John Nickols, of 607 East 11th street, was the other one known to have been injured. Both were taken to Flower Hospital. Sylvester Jute, the foreman, was arrested on a charge of criminal negligence.

The buildings are two double-decker tenements and were four stories high before the top floor was torn off. All had been abandoned except the ground floor of 642 Seventh avenue, where Morgan O'Brien keeps a saloon. The crowd in the saloon fled as the bricks came down.

TWO WORKERS MEET DEATH IN YONKERS

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 24.—John Richards, a brakeman of the Putnam division of the New York Central, was killed near the Nepperhan station, in this city, tonight. As he stepped from the top of one of the freight cars to another he fell between them and his body was cut nearly in two. He was about 30 years old and had a wife and two children at 479 Convent avenue, Bronx Borough.

This afternoon Patrick McArdle, a laborer, of 206 Riverdale avenue, met death at the Otis Elevator Works. He was crushed by the engineer's car of a huge traveling crane.

SOLDIER HELD FOR STRIKING A GIRL

Charged with assaulting Georgia L. McLondon, of 8920 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, Wilson Boyd, a private in the 3d Company, Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, was held in \$200 bail for trial at Special Sessions yesterday by Magistrate Geismar in Fifth Avenue Court.

Boyd called at the girl's home last Thursday night and found Sergeant Frank Hamell, of the same company. There it is alleged he attacked the sergeant, and the girl was struck while trying to separate the men.

OVERTURNS INTERSTATE COMMERCE RULING

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—A temporary injunction was granted today by the United States Court of Commerce, setting aside the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the so-called Nashville grain case.

ANOTHER HERO FUND

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 24.—It was announced today that Andrew Carnegie had given \$100,000 for the establishment of a Norwegian hero fund.

CHINESE REBELS CAPTURE ANOTHER IMPERIAL CITY

Four Warships Also Said to Have Been Surrendered.

ROYAL ARMY GONE

National Assembly Has Small Attendance and Bankers Refuse Advances

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Daily Telegraph's Peking dispatches dated October 24 say that throughout Monday night there was continuous firing of skirmishers near Hankow. The revolutionists, who adopted aggressive tactics, engaged the imperialists at many points.

The northern army is pushing to the southward cautiously, clearing the ground scientifically with artillery as it proceeds. The remainder of the government forces are fighting without regard to order or method.

The general staff at Peking is reported to be arranging for the mobilization of a second northern army, comprising two divisions from Manchuria and one from Shantung. There will also be a Peking reserve army.

The insurgent cause is strengthening, and unless the struggle around Wuchang be speedily and successfully ended a general civil war is inevitable.

Since noon communication between Peking and Kai-feng-fu, the capital of Hu-nan, has been interrupted. It is said that rebel agents entered the city over night, and that since their arrival the troops have revolted. If this be true, it will be the death blow to the government's hope that Yuan Shih Kai, as a native of He-nan, will be able to pacify the province.

Yuan Shih Kai has ordered his special train to return to Peking, and this, it is interpreted to mean that he has decided that he is not able to undertake the mission.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.—The rebels captured the treaty port of Kiu-Kiang today after a short, fierce fight. The yamen, or government building, was burned during the engagement.

Kiu-Kiang is on the Yang-Tse-Kiang River, 130 miles southeast of Hankow. It has a good-sized foreign colony, but most of its members have already taken refuge here.

The imperial gunboat flotilla in the Yang-Tse-Kiang River, and the army of 15,000 loyalists, under General Yin Chang, have both mysteriously disappeared. The flotilla was considerably battered in the fighting at Hankow, and two boats, including the flagship with Admiral Sah aboard, are said to have been captured by the rebels.

Some of the vessels dropped down the river, however, out of range of the rebel fire. Since then not a word has been heard of them. General Yin's force is believed to have scattered north of Hankow.

The foreign military commanders, having reported to the diplomatic corps at Peking that they have only sufficient troops to protect the legation quarter there and the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin, but not to keep communications open between the two cities, the Japanese Government has notified the diplomats that it has men enough at Port Arthur and Dally to attend to the latter task, and will charge itself with the mission.

The China Times, a native newspaper, points out that in the letter which Li Yuen Hsing wrote to Admiral Sa Chang Ping, seeking to justify the former's act of joining the revolutionaries, Li Yuen says that his own troops were absent when the rebellion began, that he was captured by the rebels and compelled to take command.

Since then he has found that men of all ranks concur in the movement and that he thinks that it is better to belong to a united than a disunited party.

Report Warships Surrender.

TOKIO, Oct. 24.—Dispatches from Peking today declare that four Chinese imperial warships under command of Admiral Sah have surrendered to the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The city of Chang-sha has been captured by rebels and foreign residents are apprehensive and have asked for a warship to protect them. They are gathered in the custom house. It is likely that a vessel will be sent there. When the rebels entered the town the Governor fled and many officers were killed. Fighting is also reported at Nan-chang.

The operations of the Chinese fleet in the Yang-Tse River have been ineffective, according to advices received at the State Department today. Yuan Shih Kai is still at his residence at Peking, although the Chinese Government insists that he will shortly leave for the front.

CHARGES FLY IN STEPHENSON PROBE

Democrat Politician Denies Detectives Tale of Crooked Work.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24.—Charge and counter charge followed in rapid succession today in the Stephenson investigation.

Detective Harry W. Wood testified that Matt Regan, a well known Democrat, told him that Robert Shields had consulted with him about the three Democrats who walked out of the Legislature, electing Stephenson United States Senator, and that according to Regan, Shields said he had carte blanche to pay any price to secure Stephenson's election.

Regan is the man whose testimony sent detective Wagner to state prison for perjury after Wagner had testified that he saw Regan pay \$5,000 to the absentee Democrats. After Wood was through Regan testified that he had consulted Wood to try to learn who hired Wagner to testify falsely at the State investigation.

He said that instead of telling Wood that Shields had carte blanche to spend any sum he wished, he had said he was actually consulting Shields about a deal for a tract of land for European colonists in Northern Wisconsin. He then declared that three days ago Wood told him that if he (Regan) would corroborate the testimony Wood planned to give, the two could "hold Stephenson up" for a big sum.

Assemblyman Domachowski said that when he said he was offered \$15,000 to help elect Stephenson he was joking, and that no such offer was ever made. Paul J. Watrous, secretary of the State Workmen's Insurance Commission, a former newspaper man employed by Stephenson's paper, said that Domachowski told him of the offer in apparent seriousness for publication. Watrous also testified that Shields was at the Legislature, before Stephenson was finally elected, visiting legislators.

ROW OVER GERMAN POTASH IS SETTLED

By the ostensible surrender of approximately \$25,000,000 of American money to Germany the long protracted potash war, which began on June 30, 1909, and which has caused the United States government much concern, has been ended.

According to an officer of the American Agricultural Chemistry Company, 2 Rector street, the actual results of the settlement are that the American contractors retain a substantial amount of the profits obtained from the low priced contracts before the Potash Law went into effect and at the same time obtain a refund of the "surplus tax" from the German government sufficient not only to pay for the cancellation of the independent contracts, but also to reduce the prices existing in 1909 before these contracts were made. In addition to this a fair profit from the contracts themselves will be realized.

The independent mines will re-enter the syndicate and the American buyers will thereafter obtain their supplies from the potash syndicate under identical contracts, the monopoly being thus re-established on a firm basis.

DR. COOK JEERED IN DENMARK'S CAPITAL

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24.—When Dr. Cook, the fake pole finder, reached the hall where he was to lecture tonight he found a tremendous crowd outside. He was greeted with hoots and jeers and shouts of "Swindler."

There were about 1,500 persons inside the hall, and it didn't take the doctor long to learn that he was not wanted, and in a very short while he was compelled to get out of a rear door escorted by the police.

There was some hand-clapping when Cook came on the platform, but before he began Nansen, his former friend, arose and said that Cook was the most impudent swindler that ever happened. Cook tried in vain to convince those present that he thought that he had gone to the pole, but there was such an uproar that he had to give up without getting any further north.

None of the representatives of the provinces of Sze-Chuen and Hu-Peh appeared, and there were but few of the government appointees, who number one-half of the total membership of 200, present.

A state of suspension prevailed. Every one seems to be awaiting the result of General Yin Tchang's first encounter with the rebels.

The Constitutional Progressives, who are in the majority in the national Assembly, have formulated a series of demands for freedom, which they will submit to the throne, declaring that it is the only way possible to avert disruption of the empire.

The demands include the immediate creation of a truly responsible cabinet, the removal of Manchian princes and other incompetents, and the appointment of Yuan Shi as Prime Minister, as well as a pledge from the government that no severe measures will be taken against the rebels.

Should the demands be acceded to, the Progressives will vote supplies and loans to suppress the rebellion.

DEBS CALLS BURNS A LIAR AND THEIF

ACCUSED COP DENIES DARLING'S CHARGE

Joseph F. Darling, the lawyer, of 116 Nassau street, who has got himself arrested several times for having a revolver in his house without a permit in an effort to test the Sullivan Anti-Gun Law, has brought suit against Detective John Dondero for \$10,000 because he was arrested while conducting an open air meeting at Seventh avenue and 125th street on October 8 and was taken to a police station and then to the Night Court, where he was discharged.

Dondero filed his answer yesterday, saying that Thomas M. Lenehan asked him to arrest Darling, but Dondero told Lenehan to make the arrest if he wanted to, and that he would escort them to the police station. He did so and his acts were all in accordance with the police regulations.

Darling has made Lenehan his employer, Gustave Sidersburg, a broker, part defendant to the suit.

MEXICAN TROOPS DEFEAT ZAPATA

Rebel Band Routed After Battle Lasting Four Hours, Near the Capital.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—The "bandit" Zapata was defeated by government troops today in a battle that lasted four hours at Milpa Alta, the State of Mexico, about an hour by train from Mexico City.

The rebels retreated toward the mountains in the State of Morelos, but burned three villages before they left. This is the first decisive fight won by the government. It is believed that it will serve to drive the rebels further from Mexico City, and is hoped that it will, as recently they had been getting uncomfortably near to the town.

Many families in the State of Morelos and Puebla are leaving the country. It is said that business there is absolutely paralyzed.

Newspapers here are criticizing the government severely for its inaction against the rebels, and it is believed hereafter a vigorous campaign will be pursued.

PEACE REIGNS AGAIN IN OKLAHOMA TOWN

COWETA, Okla., Oct. 24.—Everything is quiet at Coweta tonight following the first days and nights of terror after the riot and lynching Sunday night. Company F of the Oklahoma National Guard returned to Muskogee today, and business in Coweta was resumed. Captain W. A. Green, of Company F, stated tonight the citizens are organized at Coweta, and with the negroes disarmed, will be able to control the situation.

"If it gets away from them we can assemble and run to Coweta within two hours."

Funeral services were held today for B. J. Beavers, City Attorney of Coweta, the first victim of bullets, the body being sent to Coweta for burial. Carmen Oliver, the second white man shot in the race riot, died at a Muskogee hospital late last night, making the third victim.

EDWARD M. GROUT'S APPEALS ARGUED

The two appeals taken by Edward M. GROUT from decisions of Supreme Court Justice Putnam in connection with the Union Bank matter were argued yesterday afternoon before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn. Decision was reserved.

Martin W. Littleton appeared for GROUT and State Superintendent of Banks Van Tuyl was represented by the Attorney General. The appeals are from two orders upholding Van Tuyl's contention that he is employed by law to subpoena GROUT, whose testimony as former president of the Union Bank is desired by the commission investigating the affairs of that defunct institution. GROUT offered to testify conditionally, but the commission would not hear of this and applied to Justice Putnam for a body attachment, which was granted.

STEAMER, CARRYING 30, SANK OFF MAZATLAN

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—The Pacific Mail steamer City of Sydney, Captain George W. Yardley, from Panama, via Mexican ports, which arrived here this morning with twenty cabin passengers, brought tidings of the terrific hurricane off the western coast of Mexico October 17 and 18.

The officers, crew and passengers of the Sydney state that the Mexican steamer Bonito, with thirty passengers aboard, was lost off Mazatlan.

For twenty hours the City of Sydney, which took to the open sea from Mazatlan, bucked a gale of 100 miles an hour and was almost submerged.

Says Detective Lied to Hide His Unspeakable Infamy.

DOUBLE-EARED ASS

Slueth Realizes Indicted Kidnapper Is Object of Loathing and Scorn.

William J. Burns has now reached the end of his tether, and his efforts to break loose are twisting the rope around his neck.

Discredited in the eyes of all reasonable and self-respecting citizens in his efforts to secure the legal murder of labor leaders, and realizing the need for some decent covering, as also do his supporters in Wall Street, he intrigued until America's greatest university allowed its name to be associated with that of one of the most unscrupulous crooks who have appeared since the infamous McPartland of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone notoriety.

With the utter lack of self-control, and disregard to truth characteristic of the man, he lied on the floor of the university, and has had the lie direct given him by Samuel Gompers. He then lied outrageously, it is alleged, he did not criminally libel Eugene V. Debs in a statement published in the Sunday New York World. The Call the next day gave him the lie direct, and following is a telegram from Eugene V. Debs:

"Albany, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1911. "Editor of The Call: "The trouble with Burns is that he now realizes that an indicted kidnapper is an object of loathing and scorn, even among pickpockets and Bowery blackguards, and he is now rolling his eyes in the convulsion of a persecuted martyr."

"A kidnapper is a thief, and a thief is a liar whose word is utterly without value."

"When Burns charged in the World interview that I had called for volunteers to assassinate him, he lied, and he knew he lied, to screen himself from his own unspeakable infamy."

"The Call in its scathing comments left little or nothing to be added. "Burns has now thoroughly discredited himself, even among those who bought and paid for his protracted services."

"There is something truly edifying in such a double-faced ass being engaged to occupy the forum of a great American college and thereby humiliate a tale."

"It is clear that we have the hounds yelping with rage, and their Wall Street owners ready to call off the pack."

"EUGENE V. DEBS."

"ICE CREAM KING" FACES TERM IN JAIL

Alfred Bonomo, the Coney Island "Ice Cream King," was arrested yesterday by Inspector Frank Morgan, of the local Board of Health, charged with violating the Sanitary Code by using wood slabs to favor ice cream. When taken before Magistrate Dodd, in Coney Island Court, Bonomo pleaded not guilty and was paroled until October 27 for examination.

Morgan visited Bonomo's establishment at 2947 West 5th street last week and asked for a sample of the favor he was using. Morgan received the amount he wanted and went to the rooms of the Board of Health. Upon examination by chemical analysis it was found the slabs were composed chiefly of cheap wood slabs. If Bonomo is found guilty, it is said, he will be given a jail sentence.

IDA LEWIS, FAMOUS LIGHT KEEPER, DEAD

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Ida Lewis, the famous keeper of Long Rock Light, in the southern end of Newport Harbor, died shortly after 8 o'clock this evening. Her death was caused, it is believed, by a stroke of apoplexy, she having been stricken on Saturday morning when she was preparing to light her lantern.

Ida Lewis, as the world knew her, gained prominence by her bravery, and during her fifty-five years at the light, having rescued in all 150 persons, from drowning in the stormy waters of her own harbor.

SHOE CUTTERS WILL WIN 8-HOUR FIGHT

Strikers Stand Firm and Indorse Action of Executive Board.

(Special to The Call.)

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 24.—Stephen M. Walsh, master workman, Knights of Labor Local 3682, gave a Call reporter the following statement today: "At this time, one week from the introduction of the eight-hour day by the shoe cutters of Lynn, it is apparent that a firm adherence to the policy outlined will surely result in a general adoption of the plan by all the manufacturers in the city. At present there are some twenty manufacturers who on Tuesday, October 17, refused to allow their men to resume work on the eight-hour basis. Since that time there has been no break or dissension in the ranks of the men locked out, and the men are looking confidently to the time, now near at hand, when victory will be theirs.

"At the regular meeting of the assembly, held on Thursday, October 19, a motion was unanimously passed that the action of the executive board in the present controversy be indorsed. This illustrates the spirit of the members as effectively as can be done. Already there are signs of weakening on the part of some manufacturers who could not stand the strain of a long siege, and it is evident that before forty-eight hours have elapsed the opposition to the eight-hour movement will crumble away.

"There are 430 men locked out as a result of the manufacturers' action. One firm has already sent for its men, others are expected to follow. Some of the cutters have secured employment elsewhere, and perhaps about 200 are out waiting for a settlement of the affair. We are calm, confident and abiding citizens of the commonwealth, and we anticipate nothing but good results will follow when the matter of the eight-hour day is finally settled and adopted, as it will be by the manufacturers of Lynn.

As the boot and shoe industry of Massachusetts is one of the Bay State's principal industries, any strike, lockout, or disturbance in the trade is bound to attract widespread interest.

As the boot and shoe manufacturers have practically a monopoly of the American market, being buttressed by the tariff wall, they show the same consideration for the workers as their horny handed brethren. They love their American employes, but they will not grant them the time and opportunity to enjoy life by conceding the eight-hour day.

MORGAN'S MAN MUST TALK ON INTERBOROUGH

Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, directed yesterday that the suit of the Continental Securities Company against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and other defendants be reopened to permit the Morton Trust Company to examine James F. Tierney, Tierney, who is the head of the syndicate department of J. P. Morgan & Co., will be questioned with respect to the purchase by the Morgan firm of \$25,000,000 of the Interborough three year 6 percent notes, due Jan. 1, 1911, and also the purchase of \$10,000,000 of the 5 percent convertible Interborough bonds.

Tierney also is to be interrogated with reference to the sale of those notes and bonds by J. P. Morgan & Co., and the time of the sale of the Continental Securities Company's claim that the entire bond issue of \$67,000,000 was invalid.

FOR ANGLLO-SAXON UNION.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 24.—Andrew Fisher, the Premier, in a speech today, said that Australia ought to cooperate with the Motherland in preserving the freedom of the sea, so that as part of the family of nations and co-operating, perhaps, with the United States, she might be able to say to those who would break the peace of the world: "You shall not do it with impunity."

BAND TO LOWER LIVING COSTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—Producers and consumers, as members of a joint corporation, the stock to be held by the farmer, gardener, fruit grower and wage worker, is the plan which will be presented to the convention of wage workers next Sunday as a solution of the high cost of living, according to the announcement arranged at a meeting here today.

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WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF A LECTURE BY
Dr. Alfred E. Zimmern
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

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Rand School Reading Room
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Wednesday, Oct. 25, 8 P. M.
ADMISSION FREE BRING A FRIEND

BALL GAME HALTS PROBE IN PHILA.

Callin' Graft Hunting Commission Holds Short Session, Devoid of Excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—The Callin' Senatorial Commission bucked up against the fourth baseball game of the world's series today and lost out. After a brief session in Common Council chamber, from 11 o'clock until 12:30, the hearing was adjourned to reconvene tomorrow morning at 11 in the same place.

The Vore street cleaning contract underwent further investigation today, but the commission was able to develop nothing new or sensational. Loran M. Bullitt, the first witness, by a comparative table undertook to show that had Senator Vore lived up to the specifications his losses this year on the street cleaning contract would total a sum slightly in excess of \$1,800,000.

Senator Vore, the next witness, declared that he had lived up to the specifications so far as the weather would permit and declared that his profits would not be in excess of \$50,000. He asserted that he did not "care a rap" for the street cleaning contract, and offered to transfer it now for \$10,000.

Francis Shunk Brown, attorney for Vore, charged the Bullitt Taxpayers' Committee with being a "persecuting committee," and declared that, while there are things in Philadelphia worth investigating, the time of the commission had been taken up in an effort to besmirch his client.

Thomas Raeburn White characterized Brown's speech as a "bumboasted," and this practically ended the session.

BURGLARS GET \$7,000 WORTH OF SKINS

Burglars, three of them, it is believed, stole \$7,000 worth of skins from the furrier establishment of Samuel Sachs & Co., on the ground floor of 49 West 24th street yesterday morning. The arrest of one man with a bundle containing 280 of the skins, valued at over \$2,000, led to the discovery of the robbery.

Policeman Benjamin Smith of the new West 20th street station was standing on post at Sixth avenue and 24th street shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning when Benjamin Flower directed his attention to the man passing with the bundle.

The prisoner, who said he was William Little, of 138 Orchard street, declared the bundle had been given to him by two men who asked him to leave it with the bootblack on the corner. Meanwhile Detective Boyce was making an investigation at the 24th street building and found that three men had been busy to the extent of \$7,000 worth of skins.

The police were unable to get any more information out of Little and after a journey to headquarters, where the detectives looked him over, he was brought to Jefferson Market Court. Policeman Smith charged him with burglary. Little waived examination and was held without bail for the Grand Jury.

SUPREME COURT DECIDES NATURE OF PNEUMONIA

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 24.—Whether pneumonia can be contracted in a sleeping car in one night or whether it is a strictly germ disease which a railroad company has no means of combating on behalf of its patrons were questions entering into the Supreme Court's opinion deciding the case of Simon E. Marcott vs. Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company.

The Supreme Court ruled in favor of the railroad and decided pneumonia is a germ disease. Marcott, a resident of Escanaba, Mich., sued for \$50,000 on the ground that he had contracted pneumonia, resulting in permanent impairment of health, while occupying a berth in a sleeping car on the journey from Minneapolis to Escanaba.

Marcott claimed the company failed properly to heat the car, and that during the night—it was uncoupled while the train waited at the scene of a wreck near Ladysmith—the steam was cut off and the car became cold. The company sought to show that the man's illness came through his own carelessness.

THREE IMPORTERS IN CUSTOMS TOILS

On federal indictments charging extensive understatement of duties, Ernest Boas, head of the importing house of E. Boas & Co., was arrested with his partners, M. W. George and George E. Heimlinger, yesterday.

Boas was taken into custody at the Ritz Carlton. The indictment against Boas charges that on June 21, 1907, he fraudulently imported silk wearing apparel, cotton laces and furs valued at \$4,496.35 francs, using false invoices.

Boas was held in \$10,000 and the others in \$6,000 each by Judge Hough.

HOW 'BOUT THAT TOUCH, TAFT?

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—Because he declared that President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt had borrowed large sums of money from him, which they refused to pay back, Julius B. Bergeron, 52, told his friends today that he was going to "see the President" when he came through Minneapolis and enforce collection of the alleged bills. His friends notified the police and Bergeron was committed to the State Hospital at Rochester.

McNAMARA DEFENSE TO FIGHT FOR GAS THEORY JURYMEN

(Continued from Page 1.)

says he brought additional funds to help the defense's campaign. It is learned positively, however, that one reason is that he brought the statements of a dozen witnesses who will be depended on by Darrow to prove an alibi for James B. McNamara, should it finally be decided to make that the secondary defense. The first defense, of course, will be that the Times was not dynamited at all.

The State is daily bringing more witnesses into court to look over the defendant to decide whether they can identify him as James Brice or tell where they saw him for a month before the disaster. The Burns detectives say they will have an absolutely perfect case with direct evidence tracing McNamara's movements, which will be impossible to overturn by labor witnesses.

But 13 Venires Left.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24.—But thirteen men of a venire of 125 summoned for the trial of the McNamara brothers, charged with dynamiting the Times Building, have survived the inquisitorial ordeal and remained in the courtroom tonight, of these thirteen, nine are of the jury box, but whether any one of them will qualify as jurors is doubtful.

F. D. Green has been passed by both sides temporarily. Robert H. Bain also has been accepted tentatively, while George W. McKee was overruled. Walter L. Coward has been passed by the defense, and F. J. Mulren was challenged by the defense for prejudice. Seaborn Manning and J. F. O'Leary have been accepted by the defense. A. C. Winters is in process of examination, and Albert L. Dunlap, who also is in the jury box, has not been questioned.

A strong fight was made by the defense against F. J. Mulren, and nearly the entire forenoon session was consumed in questioning him. Mulren said he believed that the defendant was guilty of blowing up the Times Building, and intimated that it would require evidence to change his opinion. E. Rambaud was dismissed today because of his imperfect knowledge of the English language. Charles F. Linder was excused because his name is not on the assessment roll. George Anderson was dismissed because of prejudice against the defendant. E. Hulley was excused, because his name is not on the assessment roll. Judge Boyle will decide tomorrow whether E. Huntley's prejudice is sufficient to bar him from jury service.

McNamara Moving Pictures Now.

(By United Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—"Humiliating, but necessary," was the criticism which the American Federation of Labor passed upon its own show today.

Moving pictures, which portray the sensational arrest of the McNamara brothers in Indianapolis last April; scenes in the courtroom and of their prison life, have been prepared by the federation and are now on exhibition in Ohio. They will be taken to Pittsburg, Washington, and other Eastern cities. In explanation President Gompers today said:

"Moving pictures have come to be looked upon not for amusement only, but as educational. Our purpose has been twofold, first to give the people a fair object lesson and secondly to supply the much needed funds for the defense of the McNamara brothers, as well as the prosecution of the kidnapers.

"I see that Detective Burns is again trying to try the case in the newspapers, and he imagines that he can excuse himself by abusing me. The very fact that he is trying to make the people believe that an immense amount of money is at the disposal of the federation in the defense of the McNamara brothers discloses the idea that he wants to deny these men the opportunity of a proper defense, so that we shall not raise enough money.

"He also attempts to create the idea in the minds of the people that we have such a big fund that it is idle for them to contribute, when as a matter of fact we have scarcely enough to continue from day to day to meet the enormous expenses involved."

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—A plea for the return of the books and documents of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers now held by the Marion County authorities here as evidence against John and James McNamara in the alleged dynamiting conspiracy is to be made by attorneys for the iron workers, according to information here today. Unlawful possession by the county will be alleged.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT MEETS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Parliament re-assembled today after the summer recess. At the opening of the House of Commons Prime Minister Asquith outlined the program for the session, which showed that eight of the forty days would be allotted to the consideration of Lloyd George's employment insurance bill.

FALL FROM WINDOW FATAL.

Maurice Schred, 35 years old, who lived on the fourth floor of 409 East 52d street, was found lying in the yard of his home yesterday by his brother Samuel. Schred was removed to Flower Hospital, where he died. The family thought that he had fallen out of the window by accident.

DEBS AROUSES BIG CROWD IN ALBANY

Success of Meeting Shows Workers' Awakening In Capital City.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

ALBANY, Oct. 24.—Eugene V. Debs spoke in Albany last night to a crowd that taxed to the limit the capacity of German Hall, which holds 1,500 people. The great Socialist orator was at his best, and his speech was constantly interrupted by thunderous applause, particularly when he took up the McNamara case.

Albany has in the past been noted for its small crowds at indoor Socialist meetings, and no better evidence could be desired of the widespread awakening of the workers than the enthusiastic crowd of 1,500 men and women who paid 25 cents and 50 cents each to hear Debs in this home of reaction, corrupt politics, "Packey" McCabe and William Barnes, Jr.

To say that the old party politicians were surprised, is stating it mildly, and many of them are wondering this morning if Schenectady is the only dangerous city in this part of the State.

A large amount of literature was sold, and a collection of \$25 taken. A large number of applications for membership in the party were filled out after the meeting and everything indicates that the Socialist movement in Albany will have to be reckoned with hereafter by the old party politicians.

The Albany Knickerbocker Press this morning devoted more than a column to an account of the Debs meeting, making it the leading story of the issue. In part the Press said: "Eugene V. Debs, three times a candidate for President on the Socialist ticket, leader of the great railroad strike centering at Chicago in 1894, during which he was in jail five times—all of this and a longer record of agitation and war against the existing order of things—spoke for two hours last night in German Hall to a crowd of between 1,400 and 1,500 men and women.

"Debs is the same impassioned orator that he was seventeen years ago, when he had the whole country by the ears and President Cleveland found it necessary to send Federal troops to Chicago to keep the mail trains moving. Last night he aroused a few more cold, his listeners to tumultuous applause in making an appeal for the McNamara brothers, accused of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times Building.

"We have the right," he shouted, "to presume these men innocent before they are tried than have the corporations and their hirelings to presume them guilty." And most of the audience thundered its approval.

NECKWEAR BOSSES RUSH TO SETTLE

Fifty Asked Quarter Yesterday After Putting Up Big Bluff About Fight to Finish.

The neckwear manufacturers changed their arrogant stand against the union yesterday when fifty employers called at the strike headquarters, 151 Clinton street, and signed agreements conceding all demands made by the strikers. The employers first threatened that, should a strike be declared, they would hold out to finish, but according to the line of the bosses that was waiting to get a chance to settle it looked as if their threat was nothing more than a bluff to frighten the workers from striking.

One of the main points the bosses are objecting to is the establishment of electric power in their plants, which, they say, they cannot afford, but many employers said that this matter could be overcome. Another point demanded of the manufacturers is that they secure for the workers the employees working for their contractors.

It was stated that this was the first time in the history of the labor movement that manufacturers were made to be responsible for the wages of workers employed by their contractors, and that this will be a great victory for the union on account of the great number of contractors falling constantly. The great competition existing among the contractors drives many of them out of business, and with their untimely end go the wages of the workers.

Workers also demand that safety appliances be installed in the shops and that the shops be kept in a perfect sanitary condition. They ask that they be paid time and one-half for overtime and an eight and one-half hour working day. Many bosses had to leave the hall disappointed, as no settlement could be reached with them on account of the price committee not having the price lists completed. The workers are all confident that the present strike will be of short duration, as all the bosses are rushed with orders and the continuation of the strike will mean the ruin of the reason.

FOUR TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS MISSING

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 24.—Fearing the torpedo boat destroyers Barney, Craven, McDonough, and Wilkes have met with some serious accident, doers name could not be learned, and the big naval tug Potomac was sent to sea tonight to search for the missing boats.

The four destroyers left Charleston several days ago and were due at Norfolk yesterday. Reports of an accident to one of the boilers on the Wilkes is the only news received from the tiny crafts since they left the South Carolina port. Naval officials cannot understand why at least one of the boats has failed to arrive, even if assistance was rendered the Wilkes. Efforts to obtain some information of the missing destroyers by wireless proved of no avail today.

GIRL MEETS QUICK DEATH IN LIFT

Back Broken and Body Crushed by Elevator of Uptown Apartment House.

In attempting to get out of a freight elevator at the fifth story of the big apartment house at the southeast corner of Lenox avenue and 118th street yesterday, a young servant girl known in the house only as "Tessie," slipped, and before she could recover herself was caught between the roof of the car and the floor. Her back was broken and her body crushed, death being instantaneous.

In the elevator at the time were Samuel Hill, the runner, and Sophia Dyback and Kate Pachek, two other servants. The two girls became hysterical, and the house was thrown into an uproar by their screams. It took half an hour before firemen could get the girl's body out after chopping away the flooring.

"Tessie," who was employed in the family of Mrs. Yetta Cohen, had been on the roof hanging out clothes. Coming back she entered the elevator at the seventh floor. When at the fifth floor the runner stopped. Tessie slipped and fell so that half her body lay over the edge of the car.

The boy had started the car down as the girl stepped out. He tried to pull his lever as she fell, but he was not quick enough, and the roof of the car crushed the girl against the fifth floor.

Other servants said the girl came to the house only a short time ago and had friends at 517 or 570 East 70th street.

ANOTHER BLOW AT THE BREAD TRUST

United Hebrew Trades Takes Stand for Co-operative Bakeries at Big Meeting.

The first foundation for the opening of co-operative bakeries in order to defeat the attempt of the Bread Trust to get control over the bread market and thus put the unions out of business was laid at a public conference of unions and progressive organizations held at Beethoven Hall, 210 5th street last night. Representatives of 204 organizations responded to the call issued by the United Hebrew Trades and representatives appeared at the conference last night.

Meyer London urged that an agitation for the union label be started, and that the fight against the trust be made a fight of the people. Dr. N. Sirkin urged the establishment of co-operative bakeries to be controlled by the people, and not by the bakers' union. He said that the success of the Rochdale and the Ghent co-operatives was due to the fact that they were controlled by the people.

B. Schlesinger, Socialist candidate for Assembly from the 8th District, said that he favored co-operatives, but spoke against them being dependent on the shares of individual workers. J. Goldstein described the conditions under which the Bread Trust is working its people, and appealed to the workers to demand union bread. Ernest Bohm, of the Central Hebrew workers on their great undertakings. Max Pine urged the establishment of co-operative bakeries.

It was decided to elect a committee of twenty-five to organize anti-trust committees all over the Greater City. Circulars will soon be issued asking the public to refrain from buying scab bread. J. Panken, acted as chairman, and J. Kohn, of the Furriers, acted as vice chairman. E. Weinstein, of the United Hebrew Trades, acted as secretary, and Louis Schaefer, of the Socialist party, acted as his assistant.

NOTHING DOING IN BUILDING TRADES YET

The strike of the building trades in sympathy with the marble workers that was expected to be called yesterday was again postponed, and not a single trade struck on the building work under construction.

The work on buildings where scab marble workers were put to work continued and the expected tie up did not materialize. It was stated, however, that it was expected that a strike would be declared as soon as the bosses attempted to man the jobs of the strikers.

GIRLS WHO STOLE LET GO.

Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions suspended sentence yesterday on May Walsh of 114 West 126th street and Florence Keogh, 20, of 314 West 127th street. The young women who had pleaded guilty to grand larceny on October 1 they stole two ball dresses from a dealer in costumes and wore them to a dance. They wanted to go to the dance and had no dresses to wear they said. They pawned the dresses afterward.

CAUTION
The numerous imitations of our famous gold watch have caused us to place this notice in our advertisement. We are the only ones who have the right to use the name L. GOLDBERG. We are the only ones who have the right to use the name L. GOLDBERG. We are the only ones who have the right to use the name L. GOLDBERG.

MORE PEACE TALK IN ITALIAN ROW

But, in the Meantime Turks and King's Men Are Being Slain.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Rome to the Echo De Paris today says that Turkey has made overtures to Italy for an immediate armistice. Italy, the dispatch says, is willing provided Turkey stops at once the anti-Italian movement in the Ottoman Empire.

Berlin reports semi-officially this evening that Baron Marschall von Siberstein, the German Ambassador at Constantinople, is making renewed efforts to bring about peace. It is believed that the prospect of a long and costly campaign will probably induce Italy to unbend.

D. M. Mason, Liberal member for Coventry, asked in the House of Commons this afternoon whether the government had offered it good offices to Italy and Turkey in the direction of securing peace between those countries. Premier Asquith said that an answer to that question now would not serve any object.

The Official Gazette announces tonight that Turkey has informed Sir Gerald Augustus Lowther, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, that prize courts will be established at Constantinople, Smyrna and Saloniki.

VIENNA, Oct. 24.—Belated messages arriving here today from Tripoli leave no doubt that the bombardment of Benghazi by the Italian fleet October 19 was a far bloodier affair than the censorship has hitherto allowed the outside world to know.

Four thousand casualties resulted from the battleships' fire, it is now said, among which were a large number of killed. British Consul John Francis Jones was wounded and the British consulate nearly destroyed. Several other British subjects were killed and it is expected the British Government will call Italy to severe account as soon as it receives fuller details of the incident.

The Turks are said to have put up a stiff fight, and there was probably a heavy casualty list on their side as well as ashore.

ROME, Oct. 24.—General Canova, commanding the forces in Tripoli, reports that two officers and four soldiers were killed in the fighting of yesterday and that eleven officers and fifteen privates were wounded. Two members of the Red Cross are included in the list of wounded. The casualties in the ranks of the 11th Bersaglieri regiment are not known.

Pessimistic rumors from Tripoli have it that numbers of Arab tribes from the interior have joined the Turks, and that repetitions of the recent attacks are likely. A prolonged resistance on the part of the Turks is to be expected, and it is believed that the subjugation of the hinterland will be difficult.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 24.—The main body of the Italian fleet is reported to be cruising in the archipelago and is said to have been sighted off Merina. It is rumored here that the Italians lost 2,200 killed and wounded in the fighting around Benghazi.

CANVAS MAKERS STILL ON STRIKE

The striking canvas makers, who are out against Weiner Bros, 12 Second avenue, entered on the sixth week of their struggle for higher wages and recognition of their union yesterday with no break in their ranks. One of the strikers, who was arrested and charged with assaulting a scab, was freed and the complaining scab was called down by the magistrate for having a man dragged to court on a tramped up charge.

Several scabs quit work as a result of the great interest being displayed by the workers of the neighboring shops and as a result of the workers refusing to eat in the same places with scabs. The union yesterday ordered a strike against a contractor, J. Kantorovitz, 100 Hester street, who was found to be making Weiner's orders. The workers walked out and pledged to stay out until he sent all the scab work back.

The workers from other shops are picking the Weiner shop every evening and the strikers expect a settlement every day. The strikers are receiving weekly benefits, and all the workers are paying a weekly assessment to help keep up the strike.

STATUE OF BRYANT PRESENTED TO CITY

The City of New York became the richer yesterday by the acquisition of a bronze statue of William Cullen Bryant, which was the gift of the Century Association. The heroic sized bronze modeled by Herbert Adams stands under a dignified canopy of marble directly in the center of a paved terrace behind the new Public Library and overlooking the park which bears the name of the poet. Bryant is represented seated on a richly embossed chair, one hand spread upon an open book in his lap.

John Bigelow, the patriarch of the Century Association and one of the few men living who had enjoyed association with Bryant as an editor, was to have presented the statue to the city in behalf of the Bryant Memorial Committee of the Century Association, but his age and a slight illness forced him to pass the honor of the funds to George L. Bly of the committee. Miss Francis Bryant Goodwin, the daughter of Frederick M. Goodwin, Bryant's son-in-law and biographer, and great-granddaughter of the poet, unveiled the statue. Mayor Gaynor received it for the city.

REFORM DOOMED NOW.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Elder A. G. Daniels, president of the general conference of the Seven Day Adventists, who opened their convention at the national headquarters here today denounced the initiative and referendum as a political device which would result in pernicious religious legislation. A sub-committee was appointed to make a national fight against the initiative and referendum.

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SUE LUMBER MEN UNDER TRUST LAW

Northwestern Association Detective Agency Head and Alleged Organ of Combine Named by Government.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 24.—Suing charging violation of the anti-trust law were filed by the government here today against the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association, the Lumber Secretaries' Bureau of Information, the Lumberman Publishing Company and Luke W. Boyce, owner of a detective agency.

The action, the fifth in the government's fight to break up the so-called "trust," charged conspiracy to prevent competition and the maintenance of an alleged "blacklist" by means of the publishing company.

Luke W. Boyce, head of a Minneapolis, Minn., detective agency, is charged with spying upon independent lumber dealers who are said to have violated the trade "ethics" laid down by the alleged trust. The Mississippi Valley Lumberman, a trade journal, the government charges, has been the organ of the "trust" in that section.

Platt B. Walker, of Minneapolis, editor of that paper, is made a defendant, as are also the following members, officers or directors in the Northwestern Lumbermen's Association: W. R. Wood, Parker, S. D.; Charles Webster, Waucoma, Iowa; William G. Hollis, Minneapolis, Minn.; George F. Thompson, C. M. Porter, Oskaloosa, Iowa; E. G. Finn, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. D. Day, Dubuque, Iowa; M. T. McMahon, Ferris Falls, Minn.; C. A. Finkbine, De Moines, and John W. Barry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

AVIATOR RODGERS LEAVES SAN ANTONIO

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 24.—Aviator Cal E. Rodgers started from this city on the Western leg of his flight for San Francisco at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon and arrived at Spofford, 122 miles from here, at 6:05 o'clock. He made three stops, one at Lacoste, where repairs required an hour, another at Rabinal and a third at Uvalde, spending half an hour in each for exhibition flights.

He expects to leave Spofford tomorrow morning for Del Rio, where he will touch the Rio Grande. West of Del Rio he will do some pioneering in an automobile before essaying the choppy currents of the Big Bend country, which is very mountainous.

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BUSH TO SEE ALL-STAR NAVAL SHOW

Fifteen War Craft Steam to Anchor and Public Duly Thrilled.

Schoolboys and Schoolgirls ran pell mell down the streets of the Upper West Side yesterday to Riverside Park and the drive to the big all-star Taft naval show staged by the ever-smiling President.

It was the first squadron of battle-ships that are to take part in the gigantic naval review here on November 1.

At 1:40 the flagship Connecticut, which led the squadron, dropped anchor off the foot of West 57th street.

The Michigan, next in line, swept on past, and then came to a stop 400 yards distant off the foot of 59th street.

Each in turn passed Rear Admiral Osterhaus' flagship and anchored, extending north in a line that reached Grant's tomb, off which the battleship Georgia rested.

As additional war vessels arrive, the line will stretch out in double, triple and quadruple formations, until on October 30, when all the ships are here, it will reach to Spuyten Duyvil.

The fifteen battleships that arrived anchored in the following order from the foot of West 57th street to the foot of 125th street:

The Connecticut, Michigan, Delaware, North Dakota, Louisiana, Vermont, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Idaho and Georgia.

When the entire fleet is gathered there will be twenty-four battleships, two armored cruisers, twenty-two torpedo-boat destroyers, sixteen torpedo boats, eight submarines, three tenders for the torpedo boat flotilla, four gunboats, nine miscellaneous craft, eight colliers, one oil tanker, and three tugs.

By October 30 the last of the vessels will have arrived in the Hudson River. On November 1, from the Mayflower, George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy, and guests, including members of Congress, will review the fleet, which will steam past the Mayflower and straight to sea.

One of the features of the stay of the armada will be the illumination of the fleet and the searchlight drill on the night of October 31. Thousands will be enabled to witness this sight from Morningside Heights, Riverside drive, the Palisades and from vessels in the river.

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

Dr. Ph. Lewin. Surgeon Dentist. 350 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., BROOKLYN.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST. 61 Second Ave., Between 3d and 4th Sts. Branch, 320 East 123th Street, between Second and First Aves.

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TO CALL MORGAN MAN TO TESTIFY

Think H. P. Davison Can Shed Light On Carnegie Trust.

It is certain that Henry P. Davison, of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan, will be subpoenaed to testify in the trial of William J. Cummins, chairman of the Executive Committee of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company, who is charged with the larceny of \$149,000 from that institution on April 22, 1910.

The defense contends as a secondary line that the Southern financier is the victim of a Wall Street conspiracy. Testimony was given Monday to the effect that Henry P. Davison figured in some of the meetings of the directors of the Van Norden Trust Company and 19th Ward Bank. Max D. Steuer, Cummins' counsel, said yesterday that he will certainly call Davison.

The testimony of Robert L. Smith, vice president and active banker of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company, became such a stumbling block yesterday to the prosecution that Assistant District Attorney John K. Clark exclaimed:

"The District Attorney must express surprise at the variance of the testimony given here and that given before the Grand Jury. I desire to refresh the witness' memory."

District Attorney Whitman in opening the case had announced that the prosecution would prove through Smith that checks which were part of the fund raised by the Van Norden Trust Company, the 19th Ward Bank and the 12th Ward Bank to protect the stock in those institutions pledged for loans by Warner Van Norden, had been indorsed over to Cummins by Smith at Cummins' order, thus becoming part of Cummins' personal account.

But Smith couldn't recall many of the alleged transactions. He couldn't remember that he had indorsed the check offered in evidence over to Cummins at Cummins' order, and when asked if he had not so informed the District Attorney, said that he might have, he couldn't remember.

His signature on the checks, he said, merely indicated that he had "seen" them.

After Smith had identified several checks and notes whereby the prosecution sought to show that Cummins had put certain sums of money raised in pursuance of the trust agreement into Cummins' companies, Max D. Steuer, Cummins' counsel, began a series of questions intended to bring out that before Cummins was connected with the Carnegie Trust Company, C. C. Dickinson, president of that institution at one time, had formed a syndicate to offer and that the syndicate raised the money for this purpose by "dummy" loans on the notes of chauffeurs and office boys, securing them by holding the purchased stock in escrow, and that when Cummins became the controlling factor in the Carnegie he proceeded to substitute for the "dummy" loans notes of "responsible persons."

Procedure along this line was blocked by objections sustained by Judge Davis, but Cummins' lawyer succeeded in getting before the jury the suggestion that as the trust agreement sanctioned the purchase of Carnegie Trust Company stocks as well as those mentioned as pledged by the Van Norden, the trust fund had been used by him for this purpose.

MADERO WILL TAKE OFFICE ON NOV. 5. EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 24.—Telegrams from Francisco Madero to friends here today announce that he has fixed the date of his inauguration for November 5. This is the first announcement as to when the President-elect of Mexico will take office. Madero will be in Torreon this week, and while there will consult with Ysido Escobedo, who has been heading a band of men styled at one time bandits and at another patriots in Sonora, to hear Escobedo's protest against the election of Eugenio Gayou as Vice Governor of Sonora. Escobedo declares the election was through fraud and declares he will keep his men in arms until a new election is called.

All the insurgent troops are being mustered out or taken into the rurales as fast as possible. The forces in Torreon have been taken into the rurales, and the Jaures party will be mustered in this week. General Blanco's force at Casas Grandes still the command at Casas are to be disbanded.

SEND EX-POLICEMAN "UP." Levy Sentenced to Penitentiary for Petit Larceny. Louis H. Levy, an ex-policeman, was convicted of petit larceny in Special Sessions yesterday and sentenced by Justice Moss, Duell and Forker to serve three months in the penitentiary.

The former policeman appropriated money belonging to a company which he served as collector.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER. 140 BOWERY. Nearly 30 Years' Experience.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Brooklyn.

BIG MEETING FOR RIGHTS OF JEWS

Discrimination by Russia Against American Citizens to Be Hit.

Plans for the big mass meeting to be held at Carnegie Hall on December 6 as a protest against Russia's discrimination against American passport holders by citizens of the Jewish race indicate that it will be a remarkable gathering. There will be about fifteen speakers, including Governors, United States Senators, Congressmen and other notable men.

Andrew D. White, president of the National Citizens' Committee, under whose auspices the meeting will be held, will preside if his health permits. A splendid musical program will be furnished between the ten-minute speeches by a band of fifty pieces.

These details were decided upon at a meeting of the Executive Committee held in the rooms of the Railroad Club, 30 Church street, William G. McAdoo, chairman of the committee, appointed Edward Lauterbach, Congressman William Sulzer, Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, President James Creelman, of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, former Congressman William S. Bennett and Henry Green, a committee to secure speakers.

Lauterbach, as chairman, suggested the following: Governor Wilson, of New Jersey; Governor Harmon, of Ohio; President Eliot, of Harvard University; W. R. Hearst and the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, in addition to the United States Senators and several Congressmen of the State.

Following the mass meeting in New York meetings will be held in Chicago, San Francisco and Cincinnati. Green, whose office has been changed from general manager to that of general director, will leave shortly to organize these meetings.

It was decided that contributions should not be limited to a few large ones from prominent men, who had promised Leo Kuhns, chairman of the Finance Committee, large amounts under this arrangement, but that any person might contribute in any amount. This would better preserve the national character of the movement, it was thought.

"I do not mean to say that I am doing nothing on account of lack of money, because I am perfectly aware that the new law has placed this power and responsibility on the Fire Department. It is not possible to run the uniformed force of a sufficient number of men to do this work because we have not any too many firemen now. Yet it would be utterly impossible to carry out the full spirit of fire prevention unless a reasonable appropriation is made therefor."

"RED TAPE" HOLDS UP MINE INQUEST. MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 24.—The water in the Hibernia mine, in which twelve men were drowned Thursday night by the water breaking through into the new shaft from an abandoned working, has been lowered fourteen feet since Friday noon.

Pumps are at work in both the new shaft and the old mine and the skip in the new shaft is also utilized. The skip is a steel bucket approximately three feet square and eight feet deep. As there is about 750 feet of water in the shaft it may take two months to remove the water, instead of two weeks, as prophesied by the mine officials. The twelve bodies are at the bottom of the mine, 1,950 feet below the surface.

Prosecutor Charles A. Rathbun said last night that he would make no official action against the Wharton Steel Company, owners of the mine, at present. "Nothing can be done," he said, "until Coroner Edward F. Totten has held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict. As the inquest is held up until at least one of the bodies is recovered it may be several weeks before the Coroner can move in the matter."

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MISS LINNELL'S BODY TAKEN TO BOSTON. BOSTON, Oct. 24.—Acting upon orders from District Attorney Pelletier, the body of Miss Avis Linnell was taken from the grave in the Oak Grove Cemetery in Hyannis today and brought to this city. The ostensible purpose in conveying the body back to Boston was for the purpose of examining the interior of the casket to ascertain if there is a poison container in either pocket of a bath robe which the young woman had over her when she took the fatal draught. But there is not the slightest doubt that there is another object in bringing the body to Boston, and a more complete autopsy will be made at 1 a.m. tomorrow.

Philip R. Dunbar, of counsel for Richardson, the accused clergyman, is reported to have made application this afternoon for a writ from a judge of the Superior Criminal Court, ordering the police to permit the defense to have their own medical expert present when the autopsy is performed, so that it is said, refused to grant the writ, saying he would make a final decision tomorrow morning.

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The Mayor said he didn't see how he could help them. He didn't like to exert any influence on the Board of Aldermen in the matter.

The Grand Jury left after saying they would look up the law and see what could be done. It was this Grand Jury which indicted Edward M. Grout.

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LIST OF FIRE TRAPS MAY BE PUBLISHED

Fire Commissioner Declares Board of Estimate Tries to Thwart Him.

The persistent campaign of the Call to secure the publication of the long list of owners of fire traps similar to the Asch Building, seems at last to have had an effect. For Fire Commissioner Johnson declared yesterday that his first act after the appointment of the new Bureau of Fire Prevention will be to attack the conditions against which the Call and the Globe have protested, and that he will give to the public a list of the fire traps in which Chief Kenion has declared the Triangle disaster may be re-enacted at any hour.

Commissioner Johnson declared that though the Board of Estimate is attempting to tie his hands and make a farce of the legislative enactment for fire prevention, he is losing no time, but is having inspections made and getting reports on buildings of the most imminent hazard.

In discussing the desire for public exposure of the fire trap owners and the responsibility of the Fire Commissioner, Johnson said:

"It is a very serious thing to say that a man has a 'fire trap' as bad as the Asch lot."

"However, the Bureau of Fire Prevention does not put the responsibility under such conditions, upon the Fire Commissioner, but the law as it stands now is of little force without the men and the money to administer it. I applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a force of 555 men to cost \$744,000 a year, and the tentative report of the Budget Committee granted me just nine men."

The inspections called for under this bill are far more numerous and should be just as thorough as tenement house inspections, and yet the Tenement House Department has a larger department and receives more money than I asked for from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

"I do not mean to say that I am doing nothing on account of lack of money, because I am perfectly aware that the new law has placed this power and responsibility on the Fire Department. It is not possible to run the uniformed force of a sufficient number of men to do this work because we have not any too many firemen now. Yet it would be utterly impossible to carry out the full spirit of fire prevention unless a reasonable appropriation is made therefor."

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The Call



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VOL. 4. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25. NO. 298.

THE POOR OLD TAXPAYER

The great heart of the Evening Journal is throbbing sympathetically for the taxpayers, and its voice is lifted up in protest against the burden placed on the taxpayers' narrow shoulders. Of course, it is a mere inconsequential matter that W. Randolph Hearst has managed not to acquire a great deal of tax-bearing property in this city. And, of course, it is a matter of no consequence that Mr. Brisbane has acquired so much speculative tax-bearing real estate that he looks upon the tax collector as the only enemy of society.

Taxpayers in the large city are astute persons, usually. Trying to cheat them is nearly as futile as trying to short-change a Scotchman.

Of course, there are a few amateur taxpayers, those who "own their home," and who pass their life in a miserable anticipation of its being taken away from them. These little fellows, however, are not the ones the Journal has in mind. Such a small taxpayer is much like the good old man who is murdered in the first act, in order to arouse sympathy, or the child who dies to sad and shivery music in order that the right atmosphere may be created. The bulk of the little taxpayers in New York are utterly negligible. Most of those who possess real estate exploit it, rent it, live off it, and live well. Among the owners of real and personal property every year there is played that delightful game: "Who can dodge the most taxes?"

Naturally, it is an invidious and unfriendly thing to inquire into a neighbor's affairs. But the tax collector must, or should do so, and the right and duty he may be assumed by other people. By what right does the Journal yell about the burden of taxation? Why does he not lighten the burden on the little fellows by paying his own enormous taxes?

The American and Journal coyly admit that they have ever so many millions of subscribers. Therefore they must bring in oodles or whangs of cash. Therefore Mr. Hearst must be one of the richest men in existence, and he must have stacks of bonds, stocks and other dividend and interest bearing paper. He is a resident of New York, manifestly, because quite regularly he runs for various offices the voters hard-heartedly refuse to let him have. But you will not find that the name of William Randolph Hearst is among the big taxpayers. Can it be that he is a dodger, and that through his adroit dodging he is adding to the little fellow's burden, over which he sheds such Brisbanic tears?

This question of taxation is a fascinating one because so many people are wrong on it and because it permits such an insight into the working of capitalist society. Through taxation the big tax-paying fish are devouring the little tax-paying fish. They are not devouring the non-taxpayers. They are not devouring the people who merely pay rent. With the rate of taxation the rent payers, the propertiless, have nothing to do. But it is a tremendously vital matter to the small taxpayer. The operation of the system inevitably tends to strip him of the small shreds of property he thought he possessed.

Another still more interesting thing is the fact that a restricted number of people possess real estate on which they do or should pay taxes. It evidently is a tremendous and uncomfortable burden—that is, if we reason from the outcries they make. It would do no good to reduce the rate of taxation. They would still protest. What they want is income-producing property utterly free of all taxation. Their right to such property is really the important question. As it is such a burden to them, as it is the source of so much wailing, as they have no peace or quiet until they lose it, and as they are willing to commit perjury in order to avoid paying taxes, it would be the only sensible and decent way out of it if the property was taken away from them.

Even this would not be a matter of taking it away. It would be merely a matter of restoring it to those to whom it belongs.

That is the only way out of the tax difficulty. In such circumstances the real estate which eats up, in the form of taxes, the income of Mr. Brisbane and the enormous wealth which must belong to Mr. Hearst, but on which he does not pay, would then revert to those who have a right to them and who do not consider them a burden.

THE CAMPAIGN CARTOON

Owing to an unfortunate accident in the pressroom the cartoon and second page of last Sunday's issue were ruined and cannot be used for a broadside as intended. As it was necessary to start printing yesterday there was no time to have a new cut made or to have the second page entirely reset. But a splendid campaign document will, nevertheless, be issued.

It will consist of Gordon Nye's cartoon, "Wage Slavery," together with a stirring argument to the voters, "An Appeal to Reason," which will make the first page. The matrices for these had been preserved and were immediately available.

On the second page will be Ruger's cartoon and the Russell and Wanhope articles, the type of which was saved.

It is to be regretted that the page could not be gotten out as intended. But it is also fortunate that material was in hand to print a fine piece of campaign literature within the short time left for their distribution.

Yesterday an issue was struck off. Because it is strictly devoted to campaign matters, orders must be hurried in as only a very limited number can be printed within the time left.

A CAUSE OF PRIDE

President Taft is indignant at the criticism of his nominations to the Supreme Court. Of course, he has good reason for being indignant, as the criticisms are for the most part foolish. When his critics make it a point of opposition that the men who were placed on the bench were selected for the purpose of "regulating" trade they call attention to the most skillful thing Taft has done. His selections were made for the one purpose of saving the capitalist system, through "regulating" the business of capitalism, and they have shown themselves manifestly fitted for such work.

Each generation, since the founding of the Supreme Court, has seen there men who were eminently able to do the best possible work for the capitalist class. This court has been one of the biggest and most potent factors in forwarding such interests. That there should be a change from generation to generation, that newer courts should work for things of which the older courts never dreamed, is only natural.

Taft, if nothing else, is alert to the call of business. He may see things that menace it, he may see corporations that through their own actions are working to a fall, and so he tries to rectify the mistakes through his Supreme Court or the court of his class.

There has not been a single selection made that did not have in mind the welfare of business, big business, capitalist business, the same business that put Mr. Taft in Washington and that will probably attempt to keep him there.

Therefore the President is right when he is angry at those who criticize him for "packing the Supreme Court." Why shouldn't he pack it? That is the reason he is in office, and he may be depended on to pack it always in the interests of business. It is a thing of which he may well be proud—and it is a thing the working class may well remember.

He Does the Family Voting



"THE BALLOT BOX IS MINE BECAUSE ITS MINE!"

PREFACE TO THE AMERICAN EDITION OF HYNDMAN'S REMINISCENCES

I always find a preface a very difficult matter to write. There is something, in my opinion, more formal in this sort of writing than in any other. That is how I felt, at any rate, about the preface to the English edition which, now I have done it, looks to me stiff and clumsy enough. I don't know why, but sending this foreword to folks at a distance I am not so hampered by my own desire to be epick-and-span. Distance lends ease. An American audience and atmosphere encourage a lighter form of address and a less punctilious literary apparel.

A cuff neglectful, and thereby Ribbando to flow confusedly. A winning wave, deserving note. In the tempestuous petticoat—A careless shoe string in whose tie I see a wild witchery. Do more bewitch me than when art is too precise in every part.

Ruban perdu, boucle défaite. Elle était bien las volala mieux. C'est de vos sœurs la plus parfaite. Sylphes legers soyez mes dieux!

Sylphes legers soyez mes dieux! Far be it from me to compare my halting prose to the graceful movements of these light-limbed fairy goddesses, at whose shrine I worship. I but imitate and stumble from a long way off. When, however, a man has had the assurance to talk through a few hundred pages about himself, his career, and the men and women he has met, it is too late in the day to pretend that diffidence is his most characteristic quality. I speak of the world and the people in it as I have found them, and not the least pleasant part of my time was spent in the United States. As I venture upon no serious criticism, it is possible that what I say will be taken in good part. Though I do remember two charming young ladies at Harrison, N. Y., who denounced me, with engaging vivacity, for being the fellow countryman of the impertinent creature who had ventured to travesty American girls in "Daisy Miller." They never forgave me for telling them that the family of Henry James, Jr., whom I knew pretty well in those days, had been settled in Albany for 300 years, and

that the novelist himself was born and brought up in that scarcely English city. I have recognized ever since then that American hospitality must not be repaid by even the most delicate peritriage to the address of the ruling class across the Atlantic—American maidens to wit. Alas! that was more than thirty years ago. I wait those damsel's my regrets across the sea.

When I first crossed the continent from the Pacific Slope to the Atlantic Seaboard vast herds of buffalo still wandered masterless and free over the Western plains. Brigham Young, of multifarious wifedom, was lord of all he surveyed in Utah, skyscrapers were unknown in New York City, the Brevoort House and the Fifth Avenue Hotel were fashionable resorts, and Boston still retained its pre-eminence as the Hub of the universe and (I hope it does still) as the home of the Somerset Club. In this generation which has passed since my last visit a new race has grown up, suckled on electric trams and nurtured on motor cars. Visions of sudden death, I am told, have now become a daily necessity of business life, above and underground railways prepare the perspiring wayfarer for the still warmer climate which later on may be his portion below. Unreasonable hurry, in fact, has deepened into ferocious rush. I am pressed by many well-intentioned friends of mine on the other side to come over and sample these pleasing developments of Western civilization and to address those who rejoice in them on the glories of Socialism, the propaganda of which has likewise come since my day. It is doubtless a delightful prospect for a man of close on 70 if he would only believe it, but—

"Doppelte susz labt nach den Kamp die Ruh," and I think I am pretty well off where I am. I am not quite sure yet, however. In the following pages I have done my best to give a lively account of an active and varied life. I have also sketched with a light hand some of the famous personages I have known more or less intimately. As I have written, their faces, forms and voices have come again around me and I have found it difficult to believe, as I

heard them, that I was in truth but communing in imagination with the dead. It is a very jolly company I hope to meet each New Year's Day on the Paris boulevards, to buy toys in memory of childhood at the little bar-queues ranged along the kerb, when in turn I join the majority whose work is done.

The growth of Socialism I have naturally dealt with more seriously. All can now see that we are approaching the greatest social transformation in human history. How the tremendous change will be wrought about is far more than any of us can say. But I am glad that as part of the vast evolution toward a better period I have done my little share in hastening on the realization of a nobler life for mankind. What I said in my speech to the greatest meeting ever held in Hyde Park, a quarter of a century ago, I can joyfully repeat, as an old man, today: "So when we, the small men of our time, pass unregarded to the rest of the tomb, this holy consolation shall close our eyelids in their never-ending sleep; that though our names may be forgotten our memory will be ever green in the work that we have done and the eternal justice we have striven for."

[An extended review of Comrade Hyndman's book will appear in next Sunday's Call.]

THE DOCTOR'S REVENGE

It is always a pleasure to hear or read of arrogance rebuked, hence is added this little tale:

An elderly lady, whose characteristics entitled her to the present name of Mrs. Porty Pompos, had a pet monkey which suddenly became ill. She had the assurance to send for a prominent physician to treat the little beast.

When the doctor was introduced to his patient he was very much enraged, but he did not betray himself. He took the sick monkey's pulse and asked the usual questions.

Now in the room was a little boy, Mrs. Porty Pompos' grandson. The doctor approached the boy, examined his pulse also, and then said solemnly to the lady: "Madam, your two grandchildren are suffering from indigestion. Give them only light food, with plenty of exercise, and they will come out all right."

THE OFFICE WORKERS.

Editor of The Call:

I note in today's Call a very good letter from Jack Weiss, taking exception to my article entitled "Office Workers and the Future," for failing to show into just what sort of a union office workers will eventually be organized. The omission was intentional on my part, and I give herewith my reasons therefor:

In order to write about the position of the office worker, in a way to do the subject justice, it would require a book, and the writer never laid claim to the pretensions of being a book writer. The subject is a comparatively new one, and it would be a pretty hard pill to swallow if the readers of The Call were forced to read all about it in one article. Therefore, the subject has been divided into different sections so as to gradually lead to one conclusion. The conclusion comes in the next article, entitled "How to Organize the Office Workers," which is no doubt the missing link to which reference has been made.

It might be mentioned in passing that Jack Weiss has seen offices with only one eye open. Concentration and consolidation is the big byword in office organization today. Even in the law offices, for example, it is so, and law offices are those which have the fewest office workers. The time is coming when these small independent practitioners will be practically forced to the wall. The struggle of the individual lawyer is harder than ever before, not only because of competition, but because law corporations can do the work cheaper and perhaps quicker and better. The fact remains that the majority of office workers are employed in what might be termed "office shops," where a large number of office workers are together in one office or department of a corporation, and it is becoming more and more prevalent as time passes.

This is supposed to be a letter; therefore, much elaboration cannot be made. Suffice it to say that office workers can be organized, are ready to be organized, and will be organized in a feasible and sensible manner that will be productive of good results well worth the effort. Fraternally yours,

HARRY D. SMITH, Brooklyn, Oct. 20, 1911.

ANOTHER "AWAKENING."

Editor of The Call:

Am I addressing the man who wrote "Is a Religious Awakening Imminent"? I am. Well, I wish to say that article has about decided me to try always to be kept on your subscription list for the Sunday issue.

"There's one of the finest articles I've read during my life," is what I said to my wife today, as I was reading last Sunday's paper. I always keep the Magazine Section of The Sunday Call, which reaches me on Wednesdays, for the following Sunday afternoon's reading.

Though a young man of 34, my soul seems always to crave for literature pertaining to the Cause—to humanity. A harsh experience during the past year awoke thoughts on economic affairs, and perhaps most individuals are awakened likewise.

My thoughts I can most always express. But my feelings, I can't express them. You can yours.

I like your editorials, the last one especially, which I have mentioned. The cartoon no doubt did good work. Yes, but some more of these sort of articles are bound to make an impression for your paper.

I believe you're a free thinker. If you are, please send "The Truth Seeker" last Sunday's Call. I believe the editor would enjoy that article. Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. KURTZ, Pocatello, Idaho, Oct. 15.

REV. C. J. KLUSER EXPLAINS.

Editor of The Call:

Kindly publish the following statement in answer to a communication from Morgantown, W. Va., which appeared in your esteemed paper for October 14.

It is absolutely false that I had "plastered" the town with anti-Debs circulars. My circulars were quietly carried to the houses of our city. Not a copy was plastered to poles or billboards.

On the other hand, the Socialists besmeared every pole in my neighborhood with Debs bills and Debs pictures, several weeks before the advent of Debs and before the appearance of my circular, in flat contravention of the city ordinance which forbids the use of telephone and telegraph poles for advertising purposes.

My circular kept at least 90 per cent of the Morgantowners away from the Debs lecture. If the Socialists call this an advertisement of Debs, I am ready to send my circular to every place where he is billed for a lecture. The population of Morgantown is about 10,000. The Swisher Theatre, where Debs lectured, has about 1,400 seats. The audience which attended the Debs lecture was between 800 and 900, not larger. This is the information which I received directly of Mr. Louis Blinck, the manager of the Swisher. Last summer when I invited the Morgantowners to my debate with Comrade Strickland, every seat at the Swisher was taken, and many people could not find admission.

Allow me to ask your Comrades: Is it a crime to quote the writings of Eugene V. Debs? If they answer no, let them bear in mind that I proved my charges against Debs by quotations from his own writings.

So far as I know not a single practical Catholic attended the Debs lecture at the Swisher. Respectfully,

REV. C. J. KLUSER, Morgantown, Oct. 17, 1911.

[Quiet work is always the more gentlemanly, and it is good to read that Mr. Kluser's quiet work was so effective. He just gum-shoed around, plied his little handbills and tramped to Providence and luck for the result. On the contrary, the Socialists were busy in their efforts. They sought to make known the fact that a meeting was to be held, while Mr. Kluser insisted quietly that people should not attend the meeting. He

did not. He just takes his account of it from some one else. That, also, is good, quiet way of doing business because it does not tie one up in a net. It is fine, also, to read of the meeting of Mr. Kluser's meeting. But I am curious if he was so eminently successful that Debs should have been able to get an audience at all. I am curious, also, that any "quiet" meeting should have been necessary against Debs meeting.

All Socialists are more than anxious to have the writings of Debs quoted. But it might as well be done honestly, not "quietly." Quote them from the housestops if the desire possesses you, but quote them fairly. Even in the present instance it is shown that Socialists do not object to quoting Debs in the manner Mr. Kluser did, but for the whole circular quietly distributed was published in full in The Call.]

ON THE HISTORY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Editor of The Call:

In reading a recent installment in the series by Comrade Myers on the history of the Supreme Court, there appears a statement which I believe is not in accord with the facts. Comrade Myers asserts that the struggle over the situation of the Constitution developed a decision which showed that the ruling classes favored and the poor classes opposed. It is correct if he made an exception in the case of New York, but he also includes the ruling classes of this State as favoring the Constitution.

The facts are to the contrary, and I wonder whether Comrade Myers has read the most important study made of the vote cast for and against that instrument. Orrin Grant Libby's splendid monograph, "The Geographical Distribution of the Vote of the Thirteen States on the Federal Constitution, 1787-88," is based on an exhaustive examination of original records and is recognized today as the most authoritative study of the subject. A study of the vote in all the States by him shows the class divisions mentioned, but New York was one exception, and for good reasons.

The interior counties of this State opposed to the Constitution, although the two cities of Albany and Hudson favored it, but did not send delegates to the convention. New York city and county were strongly federal, but the State as a whole was strongly anti-federal, owing to the preponderance of power held by the land kings along the banks of the Hudson and Mohawk. This landed aristocracy controlled the government, collected duties on goods going to other States through New York ports and would be glad to surrender this privilege if the Union entered the Union. Its ruling classes, the whole believed that it could stand alone as an independent State, and opposing the Constitution were following what they believed to be their master's interests.

This anti-federal aristocracy of New York constitutes the one exception to the general truth that the wealthy class urged and fought for the adoption of the Constitution. JAMES O'NEILL, Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 19, 1911.

ESCHATOLOGY AND THE JOURNAL.

Editor of The Call:

In one of his recent ebullient President Taft, doubtless under the stress of deep emotion and apocalyptic vision, remarked that heaven could best be visualized by thinking of it as resembling our unbiased, impartial judges and our unimpeachable judicial system. Question: this is heaven, what is the other like? Will a new Dante now attempt to describe heaven for us in detail?

Madison, N. J. C. J. R.

THE REWARD.

Theophile Gautier was for the greater part of his life bound to the wheel of poverty. His labors as dramatic critic, reviewer and writer of travel books were enormous, yet his income was always meager. He was a newspaper man in an age when Mr. Francis Gribble in the Fortnightly Review, when the salaries of newspaper men were small, Sainte-Beuve, the acknowledged prince of critics, drew from \$40 to \$60 a week for his celebrated "Causeries du Lundi." Mr. Gribble quotes from a letter of Gautier's addressed to his sister at St. Petersburg, in response to an appeal for money:

"My only regret is that I am so poor. I can only send you so small a sum. It is responsible for you to our dear father and mother, and, as long as I live, you will always have what there was no need to promise to give you, since you know without my making the promise, that should keep it until my dying day. You know how disillusioned I am, and how disgusted with men and things. I only live for the sake of those I love, for, personally, I no longer find any pleasure in life. Art, pictures, theaters, books, no longer amuse me. They are only subjects to write about, over and over again. Pray do not add to these troubles with such phrases as those with which one of your letters begins. If you do, I shall be obliged to beat the wall and die. I am very melancholy on November 2, thinking of those who have been taken from us. It was nearly dark at mid-day. The sky was yellow, the ground was covered with snow, and I was so far from my country, alone in my bedroom in an inn, trying to write an article which would not come, and which depended the bread for many months, great and small. I spilled my spur, but my mind was like a worn horse which would rather be bogged down in the shafts than take the trouble to get up again. And yet I wrote the article, and it turned out to be quite a success. I did the same thing on the 10th, on which our mother died—that is, I paid the expenses of her funeral."

Gautier's average earnings for a period of fifteen years were a little more than \$1,200 a year; this for one of the best known masters of French prose. New York Evening Post.

Willie had an elder sister named May, and when questioned one day by his uncle as to whether he knew the name of her admirer or not, he answered in the negative.

"But," he continued, "I sometimes call him 'Aunt Showers.'"

"April Showers," cried his mother in amazement. "Whatever makes you call him by such a foolish name?"

"Because he brings me water," replied Willie, as he went back to his room.