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SCHEME TO DISBAR CLARENCE DARROW MAY BE ATTEMPTED

Man Who Made Plans of Times Building Is Tool.

ORDINARY HOLD UP

Bar Association Lenient to Attorney Fredericks Accused of Irregularities.

By National Socialist Press.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24.—An attack has been made upon Darrow from a source that he has not been able to trace. A man of the name of Leving prepared some plans of the Times Building for the defense and he was paid for his services.

Now Leving has made an application to the Bar Association of Los Angeles asking that the chief attorney for the defense of the McNamaras be disbanded.

Darrow characterized the matter as an attempt to "hold him up," saying that he would accept all he was entitled to receive. No official of the Bar Association would discuss the matter.

The Executive Committee of the Bar Association is extremely favorable to District Attorney Fredericks, as he recently sat in conference when Fredericks was accused of irregularities in connection with the King will case, wherein the District Attorney was accused of having illegally received \$10,000 from a person who should have been prosecuted for forgery.

It is not believed the Bar Association will take seriously any attempt to disbar Clarence Darrow.

Darrow forced an issue in the McNamara trial when he succeeded in getting the Ortle McManigal "confession" read into the records of the proceedings.

The "confession" was, it is believed, a makeshift affair and hurriedly arranged for expediency in getting indictments from the Grand Jury.

It was printed in the newspapers shortly after it was made and was calculated to prejudice the public. It is thought it was a crude affair compared with the finished article Ortle has framed, under the able tutelage of Operative McMan.

Darrow and Harriman will use the "confession" in interrogating the witnesses regarding how they formed their opinions and their strength.

District Attorney Fredericks said that he had no objection, but was not prepared to admit that the McManigal affidavit was an "authentic confession."

Two days have gone by without a single juror being admitted to the box. There is but a remote chance that a man now there will be allowed to remain.

The acceptance of George McKee was a severe blow to the defense, and there is a strong likelihood he will be disposed of by a peremptory challenge later on.

The defense is going as far as the court will allow along the line of interrogations as to the cause of the destruction of the Times. Darrow, Davis and Harriman develop all they can along the gas theory, and by their questions show plainly that the defense will build their case on the theory that gas destroyed the Times, and thereby throw the dynamite hypothesis to the ground.

At the rate the impounding of jurors is now proceeding it will take several months to get the twelve men.

Day after day men who admit that they are members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and contributors to special funds to fight labor organizations, are examined, and in each of these cases the District Attorney tries to get them on the jury.

An example of this was F. J. Mullin, an employer and real estate dealer. He believed labor unions all have an "anarchistic" strain.

Darrow asked Mullin if he had not heard that General Otis deserved credit for keeping down inflation with "wise-guiness," both in London and in Chicago, where he had personally viewed conditions. He said he believed that the Times was destroyed by dynamite. Fredericks will try to hold Mullin for a juror.

Reports who are making experiments for the defense are using dynamite at a secluded spot in the foothills near Los Angeles.

The arrival of a shipment of dynamite addressed to Job Harriman served to show how thoroughly established is the spy system in Los Angeles.

Yesterday an hour after the way bill arrived, all the gun shoes and gun men Burns' list were down at the freight station to see what awful pot was on

BOYCOTT HATER OTIS ORGANIZES BOYCOTT

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 29.—Trade union buster Harrison Gray Otis, who has inveigled so viciously and continuously against labor unions and their policies, and especially the boycott, is now participating in one of the most vigorous boycotting programs ever witnessed in Los Angeles.

Some weeks ago the owner of the Evening Express established a morning paper, the Tribune, in competition with the Times, Examiner and Herald. Since the invasion of the morning newspaper field by the Tribune, it has been impossible to buy the Tribune at any newsstand or of any newsboy who handles the Times, Examiner or Herald.

An investigation was made, and the proprietors of the newsstands and the newsboys corroborated one another's statements that the editor had gone forth from the Times, Examiner and Herald that if they endeavored to handle the Tribune they would be unable to purchase the three papers mentioned.

ZAPATA DISTURBS MEXICAN BUSINESS

Many Appeal to Madero to Make Bandit Leader Stop Fighting, Believing President-Elect Responsible.

MONTERREY, Mexico, Oct. 29.—Francisco I. Madero, President-elect, is being applied to by business men all over the country to use his influence to buy Zapata and his men lay down their arms.

It is openly charged by the anti-Maderist political element that the President-elect is giving strong secret support to Zapata, his purpose being, it is alleged, to keep this large-armed and fighting contingent in the field to be ready instantly to meet any armed opposition that may arise to menace the success of his recent revolution.

The continued fighting of Zapata's force has been having a bad effect on business.

The so-called bandit is now practically in possession of the States of Morelos, Puebla and Mexico. Men who are fighting under Zapata say that he has promised them that when Madero becomes President he will divide all the large landed estates in the country into small tracts and distribute them free of cost among the poor people.

The military element of the country is making much to do over that part of Madero's speech in Monterrey a few days ago, in which he said:

"I need the assistance of all good Mexicans to sustain the principles of democracy, detesting the help of bayonets which served the old regime."

THREATENS ENGLAND IN MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Italy intends establishing a great naval station at Tobruk, according to information reaching the Foreign Office here. This was the real reason for the haste with which troops were rushed to the Cyprean port, five days in advance of the dispatch of the general expedition to Tripoli.

Apparently, Italy was taking no chances on the possibility of losing what naval authorities consider the finest port on the southern coast of the Mediterranean for a naval base. Its strategic position, between Malta and Alexandria, combined with its natural advantages as a harbor, are calculated to become a serious menace to England's prestige in the Mediterranean.

Some authorities go so far as to say that Italy's plans when worked out will render England's bases at Malta and Alexandria next to useless, in the event of war between the two countries. She would be able to cut communication between those two bases and would thus dominate the whole of the Eastern Mediterranean.

WANTS RECEIVER FOR TRUST

Lawyer to Make Demands at American Tobacco Company Hearing.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 29.—Former Speaker E. J. Justice, of Greensboro, and S. A. Woodard, of Wilson, N. C., the two North Carolina lawyers recently retained by the North Carolina State Farmers' Union, to represent the tobacco-growing element among the members of that organization, left for New York today, to be present at the beginning of the American Tobacco Company organization proceedings in the United States Court there tomorrow.

Woodard will ask that a receiver be appointed for the American Tobacco Company, and will contend that no individual stockholder shall hold stock in any of the fourteen proposed companies, except one company. He will ask for a list and statements of preferred stockholders, and the number of shares they hold. He has proof, he asserts, that the American Tobacco Company are offering rebates and free goods in some States, and are selling at regular prices in others, which they are positively forbidden to do by decree of the Supreme Court of the United States.

FIRE CAUSES HEAVY DAMAGE

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 29.—Fire early today at Tusculoo, Ala., caused a loss of between \$300,000 and \$350,000, for a time the entire town was threatened, outside help from Birmingham being necessary in order to stop the conflagration. The city authorities called out the Warrior Guards, who acted as a fire patrol and did guard duty in protecting goods. The loss is not covered by insurance by one-third.

BRITISH R. R. MEN IN FIGHTING MOOD

Denounce Adverse Report of Special Commission and Demand General Strike.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The railway employes of the chief railway centers held meetings today to denounce the report made by the Railway Commission ten days ago, and to demand better conditions.

None of the meetings was influenced by the recent announcement that the Great Eastern Railway would at once increase the pay of its men in the lower grades at a cost to the road of something like \$500,000 yearly, or by the reports that other companies were preparing to increase wages.

The temper everywhere was that of impatience and insistence upon higher wages and better conditions. There were even threats of another general strike if their demands were not conceded, and it is impossible to regard the possibility of another strike as very remote.

James Henry Thomas, M. P., who was the moving spirit of the August strike, told the men at Crew that the leaders had not agreed to accept the commission's findings, and that they should accept nothing short of full recognition of the unions. He had received a hundred resolutions within the last week, urging the leaders to call a general strike.

He was not prepared to announce what the leaders would do about the matter, but they had determined that the present conditions should not continue.

He referred to the much discussed suggestion that the miners should join the railwaymen in a strike. If such a thing was brought about, said he, it would not be a strike but a revolution. A great majority of the railwaymen favored extreme action. He appealed to the public to consider the consequences of another strike before Christmas.

Ramsay MacDonald, addressing the Chester men, said that the men would not be pacified while they were in a condition of slavery. If the condition was not to be changed by negotiation, the men must strike. If society, through its government, failed to compel the companies to discuss the employes' grievances properly, then let society take the consequences.

Other leaders spoke in a similar strain elsewhere. There were enthusiastic cheers and every meeting emphasized the general disposition to adopt extreme measures.

WOULD-BE LYNCHERS LOSE THEIR VICTIM

WASHINGTON, Ga., Oct. 29.—After having confessed that he murdered C. S. Hollenshead, a wealthy merchant and planter, A. B. Walker, a negro, escaped from a man who had taken him from the Sheriff, after a rope had been placed about his neck and as the mob was in the act of hanging him.

Hollenshead was killed in his store last night about 8 o'clock and suspicion fell on Walker, as his wife had trouble with the merchant. The Sheriff captured Walker and brought him to Washington about 2:30 this morning. As the Sheriff was taking him to jail he was overpowered by a mob of fifty men and the man was seized.

The would-be lyncher started with the negro to the outskirts of the city to lynch him, the negro having fled to Hollenshead. The members of the mob had plenty of whisky and drank freely, so that they were drunk when they reached the place where they intended to kill their victim. A rope was put about his neck and an attempt was made to hang him, but the would-be lynchers were so drunk they fell to the ground. The negro saw his opportunity and ran, getting away before the members of the mob realized what had happened. Poses have been searching for him all day, but he has evaded his pursuers.

CAVE-IN OF WESTERN MINE THREATENS TOWN

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The mining town of Quartz, a place of about 800 inhabitants, on the famous Mother Lode in Tuolumne County, is threatened with destruction because of a remarkable cave-in at the App mine, one of the old-time gold producers.

The collapse which began last Thursday reached a climax at 9:30 o'clock last night, when a yawning hole, 200 feet by 300 feet and 150 feet in depth, appeared in the surface of the earth and continues to grow. It bids fair to swallow many buildings.

The cave is the most extensive in the history of California mining. All northern workings of the App, which have produced millions, have collapsed from the surface down to the tenth level, a distance of nearly 1,000 feet. Had it not been for probable preliminary rumblings and a tremor like a great earthquake, all the forty-two men in the mine would have been killed. All escaped because of the warning.

PULITZER DIES AT SEA IN HIS YACHT

World Editor and Owner Expires After Forty-Eight-Hour Sickness.

Joseph Pulitzer, editor and proprietor of the World, died at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon on board his yacht Liberty in the harbor of Charleston, S. C. He had been ill only about forty-eight hours, and until just before he died it was believed that the illness was only a slight indisposition.

Death was due to heart trouble, caused, it is believed, by an attack of acute indigestion. Mrs. Pulitzer was summoned from New York Saturday and left for Charleston in a private car attached to a train leaving New York at 3:55 Saturday afternoon. She reached her husband's bedside half an hour before he died.

Pulitzer was 64 years old. He had been in his usual health up to the time of the brief illness preceding his death. Last Wednesday he left New York on his yacht for a short cruise to the South, intending to be back in New York for election day. He was accompanied by his youngest son, Herbert Pulitzer, a lad of about 14 years, who had long been his father's companion. The cruise was planned merely to avoid the chill of New York and no stops were included in the plans.

When Pulitzer became ill, the Liberty was turned toward Charleston to obtain medical aid. On its arrival in Charleston, Mrs. Pulitzer was notified. She had been called to her husband several times before when he had suffered minor illnesses while away from home and nothing in the present instance led either Mrs. Pulitzer or those who had summoned her to believe that the illness would prove serious.

Joseph Pulitzer's father was a Hungarian Jew, his mother a Catholic. He was born at Budapest on April 10, 1847. During his childhood in Hungary he received some instruction from a private tutor, which was the sum total of his schooling. Forty-seven years ago he landed at Boston, a tall, lean emigrant, over six feet in height, and came to New York with a 25 franc purse in his sole belongings. At the time of his death his wealth is estimated as more than \$20,000,000.

In September of 1864, Pulitzer joined the Federal Army as a private in the 1st New York Cavalry, popularly known as the Lincoln Cavalry. He served with the Army of the Shenandoah until honorably discharged at the close of the Civil War.

He returned to New York then and found prospects so bad that he half decided to tramp to New Bedford to ship on a whaling vessel. Horace Greeley already was advising, "Go West, young man." The youth, still in his teens, one day in the old French Hotel at Frankfort street and Park row, got into a quarrel with a porter from which he arose in wrath in his heart against Manhattan and he started toward St. Louis. The hotel stood on a part of the ground now occupied by the Pulitzer Building.

He arrived in St. Louis in February, 1856, penniless, and first got a job at Jefferson Barracks, where he took care of sixteen army mules. For two years he was fireman on a river boat running between St. Louis and New Orleans. When he wasn't working he was haunting the reading and reference rooms of the St. Louis public library.

His sole amusement was chess. One night in a German saloon he played chess against Dr. Emil Probstorius, one of the editors of the Westliche Post, a German newspaper of St. Louis, and beat the editor. In 1857 he got a job on the Westliche Post as a reporter. Eleven years from the time he got this \$10 a week job he was able to buy the St. Louis Dispatch and to unite the paper with the Evening Post as the Post-Dispatch, which he owned until his death.

The newspaper was successful, and Pulitzer began to look toward New York. On May 10, 1858, he bought the New York World from Jay Gould. A Presidential campaign was looming ahead, and Pulitzer launched into the fight to elect Grover Cleveland. During the campaign Tammany rewarded him with the nomination for Congress from the 9th New York District, and he was elected. During this campaign the editor made his last speech in German. He resigned his seat in Congress three months after his election, gave his salary to charity, and returned to his editorial work.

In 1856 he purchased the Park row property where the Pulitzer Building now stands. For more than a score of years he has been in the building but, rarely, only about two or three times, but there has been no time when he hasn't been in intimate touch with the editorial and business departments of his properties. The building, at one time the tallest in the world, was not finished until after Pulitzer had become totally blind.

Of late years he has spent most of his days aboard his yacht surrounded by a corps of readers and secretaries, who read the newspapers to him carefully, and then carried out his orders. It was an ordinary occurrence for him to wake up his staff aboard the yacht at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning to aid him in some new work he had suddenly thought of.

Late one afternoon twenty-two years ago Joseph Pulitzer, who was then 42 years old, was leaning on the rail of a yacht as the boat was stand-

(Continued on Page 2.)

ITALIANS SAID TO BE FALLING BACK

Turks Receive Encouraging News From Tripoli Via Tunis.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—The Porte apparently is receiving reports from the Turkish commander at Tripoli by way of Tunis. These reports are not published, but it is current report that they have been distinctly encouraging. It is said that the Italians are falling back upon their first line of defense, and that the Turks are occupying the positions abandoned by the Italians. The latter are said to have suffered severe losses.

The newspaper Ikosm goes so far as to say that the Turks have again occupied Tripoli. The story is that the Turks made a violent attack upon the town when the warships were not present to give their support, having been compelled to go out to sea because of heavy weather.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Daily Telegraph's dispatches from Rome by courier to the frontier under date of Sunday say that the Italians are in a critical position. The censored reports conceal the truth. The details of the dispatch are so nearly identical with a dispatch last week from Malta that it is suggested as merely a reiteration.

It quotes a Tripoli message, saying that there has been an attempt to murder General Caneva.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Reports to the Turkish embassy here are all to the effect that the Italians suffered tremendous losses in dead and wounded in the fighting at Benghazi and around Tripoli. Dispatches say the Turks' Arab allies in the hinterland are being reinforced hourly and the jihad is on in earnest.

TRIPOLI, Oct. 29.—This afternoon, 300 meters from the Italian outposts, the Arabs occupied a villa, which was blown up by the 4th Company, 54th Regiment. The screen of Arabs, pushed in front by the Turks, is now annihilated and the Turkish regular army can be seen.

Cavalry detachments, which have appeared on the Italian flank at Sidines, were driven back by artillery.

The Turkish guns fired five shrapnel shells at the Italian outposts without damage.

WASHINGTON PLANS TO MAKE "PATRIOTISM" PAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Ever alert to the garnering of tourists' dollars, Washington has evolved a new idea to swell its revenue. A movement has been started to make a week's holiday of the Presidential inauguration, with proper side attractions before and after the great event. Optimists leading the movement figure that half a million sightseers would be lured to the national capital. On this basis it can readily be seen that an expenditure of even \$2 a day by this mass of visitors would fatten the coffers of the hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, street railroads and possibly the saloons, with skads and skads of money.

The matter has been brought to the attention of the Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and the Federation of Citizens' Associations. An effort will be made to interest Taft and procure his aid.

They propose to call the annex to the inauguration a "patriotic" celebration, but there are also to be Mardi Gras features that will coax the dimes and quarters from the rural guard. Fireworks, military parades and patriotic processions made up of allegorical and historical floats are among the stunts in contemplation.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER

Man Taken in Bowery Charged With Killing Carey in Box Car.

Two headquarters detectives, on information received from the Newark police, arrested a young tough known as the Bowery as Whitey Johnson in front of a lodging house at 9 Bowery on Saturday night, whom they believe is the man who murdered Deane Carey, the man who was found slumped in the trunk road in the lonely Waverly section of Newark on September 20.

Johnson was taken to the Tombs Court yesterday morning from the Elizabeth street station house, where he had been locked up over night, and was there held without bail and committed to the Tombs Prison for forty-eight hours to await extradition papers from New Jersey. In court he said that his Christian name was Edward and that he was 27 years old and had no home.

PAVERS GET GOOD INCREASE

The International Union of Pavers, Rammermen and Flag Layers reports that it has been successful in advancing the wages of its men in the laying of wood block pavement from \$2.25 to \$5 per day. This international union, while not large, has so far been extremely successful in increasing the wages of its members and securing splendid working conditions.

PEKING THREATENED BY ROYAL TROOPS

WISCONSIN AUCTIONS LABOR OF CONVICTS

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—The Board of Control of Wisconsin is advertising for proposals for the labor of approximately 300 prisoners at the State Penitentiary at Waupun, for a term of five years. The contract will include the necessary power, light and heat, and the necessary floor space for machinery, office and shop room.

Accordingly, these convicts are being placed on the auction block, to be disposed of to the highest bidder in a similar manner to the black slaves prior to 1860.

Wisconsin is considered a "progressive" State. Progress may proceed along such definite lines as to prohibit in the near future contracting the labor of inmates of its penal institutions.

PRESCRIBE CURTIS PAPERS FOR LABOR

Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal Are Recommended to Employers as Xmas Gifts.

Radiating Christmas cheer a full two months in advance of the great festival of holly and mistletoe, the Curtis Publishing Company, which is responsible for those two ultra-respectable products of the printers' and display ed. writers' art, the Ladies' Home Journal and the Saturday Evening Post, is circulating the country with an appeal for subscriptions. The Post and the Journal, it is represented, form the finest kind of a gift, and they are especially recommended to employers of all kinds of labor, high-paid and low-paid, union and non-union, as calculated to offer little or nothing by way of inspiration or suggestion.

"The influence of a periodical of the caliber of these in the home of the employe is an undoubted influence along lines tending to make him or her more useful and competent," reads the manifesto which boasts of already having won over a number of hountiful "bosses," who so far "fell for" the "dope" handed out from the Curtis offices in Philadelphia town, that they presented their clerks and employes with yearly subscriptions to the twin organs of the "standpatters."

The circular, in part, is as follows: "Several years ago we suggested to about a hundred business concerns that subscriptions for either the Ladies' Home Journal or the Saturday Evening Post, be ordered as Christmas presents for employes. The suggestion met with immediate response, and since then it has grown tremendously. Last year about 600 employes sent orders for subscriptions, the quantity ordered ranging from four or five up to 2,000. Among those who have adopted the plan are some of the largest and most progressive business and financial concerns in the country."

"The expense of the gift is not great; being received at intervals throughout the year, it is a constant reminder of the good will of the employer, and it helps to bring about that feeling of personal loyalty and good feeling on the part of the employe, the value of which any employer appreciates."

"We venture to hope that the suggestion will interest you and that you will decide to use it among your employes for the coming Christmas season. We believe that the result of so doing will prove as beneficial to you and to your business as it has to the other concerns who have adopted it as a regular feature."

According to a dispatch from Hankow dated Saturday and coming by way of Wu Hu, the rebels on Friday night posted a battery below Wuchang and shelled the imperial gunboats at daybreak. The ships were completely unprepared for the attack, but subsequently returned the fire, though their shooting was slow and inaccurate.

WELSH MINERS STRIKE TO ENFORCE AGREEMENT

BRISTOL, England, Oct. 29.—The coal miners in this district are practically all on strike, the wage agreement of 1907 having been violated.

This agreement was to the effect that wages should rise and fall with the adjoining Somerset coal field, and although this has been carried into effect when decreases have taken place in the Somerset district, when an increase of 2 pence per day was given in Somerset the Bristol operators refused to comply.

The matter was referred to the Board of Trade to inquire into the matter. It seems that the report of the Board of Trade was susceptible of any kind of interpretation, but generally considered to be against the men. As a consequence, the miners have ceased work to enforce the 1907 agreement. There are 5,000 miners idle.

TAFT AUTOS THROUGH PARKS OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Even without a Mount Rainer, the committee conducting President Taft's visit here gave him an automobile ride this afternoon which at times quickened the breath of those with him. The President was taken on a fifty-mile trip through the Chicago park system. At hardly any point was the speed less than twenty-five miles an hour, and frequently for short stretches it was increased to thirty-five.

Second Imperial Army Serves Ultimatum on Government.

MANCHUS NEED AID

Assembly in Secret Session Indorses Army's Demand for Constitution.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Peking, dated October 29, gives the most serious complexion to the situation at Lanchow. It is said that 27,000 soldiers forming what was designated as the second army for the campaign, have given the Prince Regent the option of immediately granting a complete constitution or seeing Peking attacked.

The Assembly at a secret session this evening indorsed the demand for a constitution, and sent a memorial regarding it to the throne.

Thus the Political and Military League is working toward revolution, though it has promised to uphold the Manchu dynasty if the demands be granted.

The demands include that the army and navy are not to be employed in the case of internal trouble without the consent of the Parliament, that the Emperor will no longer have absolute control of the life of a subject, that members of the royalty be not eligible to the Cabinet, that the Parliament share in the making of treaties and fully control the budget and taxation.

The presentation of the memorial to the Prince Regent caused consternation at the palace.

It is reported that some of the Imperial Manchus will urge asking foreign nations to send troops to uphold the dynasty.

The secret war council has received a telegram from Sa Cheng Ping, saying that the navy will desert unless there be a political reform.

Four regiments of the Manchu Imperial Guard were sent from the city tonight to guard the railway approaches. Some of the legation guards ordered the women and children of their respective countries to go to the coast.

PEKING, Oct. 29.—The situation at Nanking is reported to be more uncertain. The new Imperial troops are clamoring for ammunition, which the Viceroy refuses to distribute, and they refuse to move outside the city. Six thousand Imperial troops at Lanchow, near Shanhaikwan, refused to enter Hankow and have sent a memorial to the throne asking that a parliamentary constitution be granted immediately.

According to a dispatch from Hankow dated Saturday and coming by way of Wu Hu, the rebels on Friday night posted a battery below Wuchang and shelled the imperial gunboats at daybreak. The ships were completely unprepared for the attack, but subsequently returned the fire, though their shooting was slow and inaccurate.

Tai Yan Fu is reported to have joined the rebels after a meeting of the Imperial troops. It is officially announced that 3,000 troops are moving on Changshai to check the looting and massacres in which the rebels are said to be engaged.

Yuan Shih Kai has not yet started for the south and remains in Chungking. His arrival here as Prime Minister is expected shortly.

The Viceroy of Canton has notified the government that it is impossible to send the military contribution demanded. It seems that Canton is exercising autonomy with regard to the \$30,000,000 loan told of in yesterday's dispatches.

WIFE'S TALK CAUSED HUSBAND'S DEATH

Mrs. Bella Pollock, whose husband, Abraham, ran a Russian tea house at 272 Broome street, did not approve of her husband's customers. In fact, she said that she thought it would be a good plan for the police to raid the place.

This traveled to the ears of some of those who ate and dined in the little restaurant, and on Friday Mrs. Pollock was the center of an excited little circle, when her husband stopped in and got a knife wound in the groin. He was taken to Governor Hospital and died there yesterday morning.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 2—Houston street and Second avenue. August Claessens and Ed Meyer.

Branch 4—15th street and Elgin square. Lansdowne and Mrs. Lena Morow Lewis.

Branch 7—98th street and Lexington avenue. F. Hubschmitt and L. Kirman.

German. Yorkville—Avenue A and 124 street. First avenue and 83d street. Second avenue and 83d street. William Karlin and E. T. Neben.

Meeting will be addressed from a truck starting from headquarters at 8 o'clock.

NOON.

Branch 2—Sheriff and Grand streets. I. Phillips; Bethune, between West and Washington streets, J. C. Frost.

Branch 5 Meets Tonight.

Come early. Special meeting. We expect to have the forum crowded to its capacity. Don't look for excuses. You must be present. Matters of vital importance to the branch will be discussed. Help to inaugurate system and organization out of the present chaos and confusion.

SAMUEL M. ROMANSKY, Secretary.

2d, 10th, 12th and 14th A. D. Notice!

There will be a special meeting of citizens and enrolled Socialists of the 2d, 10th, 12th and 14th Assembly districts tonight at 61 St. Marks place, Ed Meyer, Socialist candidate for the Assembly, and Alfred Freundlich, Socialist candidate for Alderman, will address the meeting. The organizer will give instructions to watchers. All Comrades desirous of acting as watchers should attend this meeting.

HENRY MULLER, Organizer.

Bronx Ratification Meeting.

Branch 9 will hold a ratification meeting this evening at Niblo's Garden, 170th street and Third avenue. Joshua Wanhope and W. R. Cassile will speak. Frank MacDonald will preside. Socialists of the Bronx are expected to turn out en masse and bring along their friends.

Directors Needed.

A most important work is that of assisting the circles of the Young Socialist Federation. They are in a promising condition now, but there is still need of several directors. Three English speaking directors and one who can speak and understand Jewish as well as wanted. The work is interesting and important and will repay any one who will take it up in the enthusiasm and good will of the young members of the federation. Any one who is interested in the work or has any suggestions how to get directors for these circles, please communicate with Mrs. Bertha H. Malloy, 112 East 19th street, New York City.

Successful Meeting.

From 600 to 700 people listened for more than two hours to an address on "Unemployment" delivered by Max Sherover, Jr., last Thursday night at Grand and Pitt streets. Many ques-

D. SIBELSON SIGNS
AND BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
104 E. Houston Street, N. Y.

You are at home when dealing with **FRANK'S Department Store**...
11 E. COR. 83D ST. & AVE. A, N. Y.
Always Something New
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277 Seventh Ave. 106 E. 23d St. 27 Beekman St. 37 W. 17th St.
BOSTON, MASS., 27 Kingston St. BUFFALO, N. Y., 225 Main St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 286 Chestnut St. PITTSBURGH, PA., 27 Liberty St.
As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread.
10c, 12c, 15c. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

MANHATTAN

CLOTHES, GENTS' FURNISHERS AND HATTERS.
120 W. 4th St. 120 W. 4th St. 120 W. 4th St.
CLOTHES, MEN'S HATS, TAILORS, AND HATTERS.
120 W. 4th St. 120 W. 4th St. 120 W. 4th St.
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tions were asked of the speaker and were all answered satisfactorily. Thursday night Comrade Sherover will speak on "Objections to Socialism" at the same corner.

Socialist Teachers' Union.

A regular meeting of the Socialist School Teachers' Union will take place Friday, November 3, at 8:15 p.m., at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Members are urged to attend, as important business must be attended to; also election of organizers.

Minutes of Executive Committee.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee of Local New York was held on October 26 at the office of Local New York, 239 East 84th street. The following members were present: Gerber, Marsh, Wall, Sackin, Markoff, Rodgers, Mrs. Sloan and Aquilotti. The following members were absent with excuse: Dr. J. Halpern, L. Baum, Cassidy, Lee and Frost, and the following were absent without excuse: Kirkman, Miss Dexter, Dr. Berlin, William Kohn and John Stock.

In the absence of the secretary, Organizer Gerber acted as secretary pro tem. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read. Forty-eight applications for membership were admitted.

The organizer reported that the supply of leaflets is pretty nearly exhausted and he does not think it worth while to print an additional supply, as the branches seem to get their supply from The New York Call. It would, therefore, be useless to print leaflets and have them lay around the office and be thrown away after election.

He also stated that he is very much in need of speakers for Local New York for the last week of the campaign, due to the fact that some of the speakers for Local New York took dates outside the city, owing to the fact that some of the out town locals pay a higher rate. This matter was left in the hands of the organizer, to take such action as he deems necessary to have sufficient speakers for the last week of the campaign.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported the Carnegie Hall meeting a success, morally as well as financially, and further reported the following branches have not settled for their tickets in spite of repeated calls to do so: Branch 7 owes 35 tickets, Branch 8, 2; Branch 9, 28; Branch 10, 44; Branch 11, 5; German Branch, Manhattanville, 21; German Branch, Downtown, 36; Polish Branch, Bronx, 25; Russian Branch, Bronx, 17.

Most of the labor organizations who have received tickets have settled with the exception of the following: Carpenters' Union No. 513, 10 tickets; Brotherhood of Machinists Lodge No. 9, 10; Cement and Asphalt Workers, 30; Brotherhood of Machinists, Lodge No. 1, 10; Brotherhood of Machinists, Lodge No. 20, 10; Butchers' Union, No. 174, 10; Building Employees' Union No. 12695, 10; Arbelter Maencherher, 10; Arbelter Liederkreis, 10; Branch 157, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, 10; Branch No. 91, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, 10; Branch 6, Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, 20. Secretaries are requested to settle as soon as possible.

The organizers are requested to account for these tickets, and all the tickets not being returned in time as requested had to be paid for to the Appeal to Reason, and Local New York is therefore not in a position to receive any unsold tickets.

On motion Comrades Sackin and Gerber were appointed a committee to draw up instructions to the voters and watchers to be printed in the party press on the Sunday preceding the election. Organizer stated that he will request all lawyer Comrades to volunteer their services on election day at headquarters as well as branches.

On motion it was decided to place on the order of business at the next meeting of the Central Committee the nomination for members of the State Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

JULIUS GERBER,
Secretary Pro Tem.

Dinner to William D. Haywood.

After the meeting, which will be addressed by William D. Haywood, at the Lenox Casino, 118th street and Lenox avenue, on Monday evening, November 6, there will be a dinner given to Comrade Haywood.

The dinner will be without frills, but will be formal, and all desiring reservations will please notify William

Fanger, 235 West 125th street, chairman Haswood Committee, at least two days before the meeting. The dinner will be held near the hall (place to be announced later), and will be 50 cents per plate.

BROOKLYN.

Open Air Meetings.

2d A. D.—State and Smith streets, Charles H. Matchett and Charles L. Furman.

5th-23d A. D., Branch 1—Lafayette and Reid avenues, J. Chant Lipetz and J. A. Weil.

6th A. D., Branch 2—Willoughby and Marcy avenues, A. L. Samuelson, Harry Slavin and M. Sherover.

6th A. D., Branch 2—Nostrand avenue and Kosciuszko street, B. C. Hammond and J. T. Vaughan.

12th A. D.—Seventh avenue and 2d street, W. W. Passage and James Brady.

15th A. D., Branch 1—Manhattan avenue and Milton street, Jean J. Coroneo and Robert Lansdowne.

21st A. D., Branch 1—Harrison avenue and Walton street, M. Goldblatt and I. Polsky.

21st A. D., Branch 1—Moore and Humboldt streets, N. Stupniker and D. Oshinsky.

NOON.

Bond and Fulton streets, Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon and E. J. Riley.

Ryerson street, between Flushing and Park avenues, Jean J. Coroneo.

Seventh avenue and 13th street, J. T. Vaughan.

Notice, Branch 2, 23d A. D.

Branch 2 of the 23d A. D., will hold a special meeting tonight at 1775 Pitkin avenue. Appointment of watchers and other business of the utmost importance will be taken up.

Canarsie, Attention!

Tomorrow evening a ratification meeting will be held at Harm's Hall, Rockaway avenue and Smith lane, Canarsie, under the auspices of the 23d A. D. Speakers, Dr. Charles Furman, J. J. Coroneo, John Vaughn, E. Feigenbaum and Fred E. Martin.

Next Meeting of the 4th A. D.

The next regular meeting of the 4th A. D. will be held Wednesday evening, November 1, at 386 Marcy avenue, second floor. Special order of business: Organization for election day.

Notice!

Members of the 12th A. D., Brooklyn, are urgently requested to attend a special meeting on Tuesday, October 31, at 8 p.m., at 309 15th street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of assigning watchers to the different polling places. Do not fail to attend.

L. WASERMAN, Organizer.

NEW JERSEY.

Attention, Newark Socialists!

The smoking concert, par excellence, will be held tonight at 124 Market street, under the auspices of the 2d and 7th Ward Branch. Don't miss it, or you will be sorry. The admission price entitles you to refreshments that are really good and varied. The concert will be immense. Orchestral music, pantomime and vaudeville will make up the program. Come and smoke the pipe of War. War on capitalism. Admission 50 cents, and worth it.

ALEN SCOTT, Secretary.

Jersey City.

The Polish Catholic Sisters did not venture to disturb the meeting held Friday evening at Washington and Morris streets, and the meeting was a big success. Some time ago they broke up a Socialist meeting at the same corner, by inducing the crowd to leave. M. Sherover acted as chairman, and spoke for some time, then introduced E. T. Neben, who spoke for an hour to about 300 people. Neben made an excellent speech, and at its conclusion, some dozens of men in the crowd came to him, shook his hands, and told him if he would deliver such an address again for them, they would arrange a large hall meeting for him. Neben told them he was willing, and gave them his address, and the men told Neben he would soon hear from them.

Secaucus.

The Socialists of Secaucus held a very successful open air meeting Wednesday evening at Paterson Plank road and Front street. The large crowd so encouraged the principal speaker, James M. Reilly, Socialist candidate for Sheriff of Hudson County, that he volunteered to speak at a meeting to be held tonight at Paterson avenue and Front street. The Secaucus Comrades have an excellent chance to elect their candidate for Mayor, Charles Niderer, and are working hard to elect their entire ticket.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meeting.

Broad and South, Joseph Domes and F. Whiteside.

4th and Cumberland, William Nagel and Sam Clark.

NEW YORK.

Watertown.

Eugene V. Debs addressed a meeting which filled the City Opera House Wednesday evening. The Syracuse Post-Standard, which gave a good account of the meeting, with a picture of Debs, said, in part, in its account: "Debs has changed but little since his appearance here two years ago. For two hours or more tonight he discussed the various phases of Socialism. He made an appeal for the McNamara brothers, accused of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times Building. 'We have a better right,' he said, 'to presume these men innocent before they are tried than have the corporations and their hirelings to presume them guilty.'"

Jamestown.

W. S. Bennett, secretary of Local Jamestown, writes as follows: "The Socialist Local in Jamestown is carrying on the liveliest campaign in the line of propaganda meetings ever conducted in the city, and from present indications will have quite an in-

crease in the vote on election day. To date we have held five public meetings, all of which have been well attended. The Debs meeting, which was held in Samuel's Opera House, was the largest Socialist meeting ever held in Jamestown. At this meeting a collection of \$65 was taken up to aid the upholsterers who are on strike here. This shows a great growth in class solidarity, and it has had a good effect on the unions. Comrade Debs made a stirring appeal in their behalf, which was loudly applauded.

"At the meetings held this fall a large amount of scientific literature has been sold, which will have a tendency to make the street and shop arguments of the rank and file of the Socialists more effective. At our last local meeting we voted to hold a series of lectures offered by the National Socialist League Bureau. These also will doubtless be a success. The local is steadily growing, which gives promise of greater campaigns to follow."

Syracuse.

The Socialist city and county tickets are as follows: Mayor, George Casler; President of Common Council, Henry Guth; Controller, Frank Schauble; City Treasurer, Fred Schiell; Judge of Municipal Court, Ernest Blume; Judge of Special Sessions, Henry Hodges; Assessors, Thomas Pearson and Edgar Orcutt; School Commissioners, Mrs. Ella Berber and William G. Williams. County Ticket—County Treasurer, Harry Felton; Superintendent of Poor, Rudolph Baeder.

Assembly candidates are: 1st District, John Moore; 2d District, Philip Ott; 3d District, Gustave A. Strelbe.

LaMonte's Tour.

Large and enthusiastic audiences are greeting Robert Rives LaMonte in his speaking tour through the State. Good meetings have been held at Hornell, Salamanca, Jamestown and Buffalo. The meeting at Jamestown was excellently planned and conducted. Ten cents admission was charged and \$19.10 was taken in at the door besides the advance sale of tickets, over 100 International Socialist Reviews were sold.

The meetings in Buffalo, which would not seat over seventy-five. At least fifty stood and listened in perfect quiet for one and a half hours. The collection was over \$2.

At Auburn, Friday night, the courthouse was packed with a crowd eager to hear LaMonte. Many stood throughout the meeting, which lasted two hours. Leading manufacturers of the town were in the audience. The biggest collection (over \$15) in the history of Local Auburn was taken up. The local is planning a big meeting for Frank Bohn, Friday night.

CHICAGO.

The complete Socialist ticket of eleven candidates will go on the ballot for the judicial election November 7. This was announced by Judge Owens, of the County Court, after he had received an opinion by Attorney Mitchell, of the Board of Election Commissioners. Objections had been made because of the time of filing nomination papers by the Socialists. The County Board on Election, consisting of the County Judge, the County Clerk and the State's Attorney, ruled the nominations out. Attorney Carl Stover, for the Socialists, gave notice that the candidates would again be filed as nominations to fill vacancies created by the rejection of the original petitions. Judge Owens was inclined to rule that this could not be done, but on further consideration changed his mind. The Democratic and Republican tickets will also go on the ballot, as the objections made to them were overruled. The city is being thoroughly covered with Socialist literature, and it is estimated that 10,000 posters and 500,000 leaflets have been distributed.

INDIANA.

The Indiana Socialist party is growing very fast and will soon be a power in the political life of the State. The Terre Haute Post recently devoted more than a column to an interview with James Oneal, State secretary of the party, in which he told of the progress of the Socialist movement in Indiana. In part, the article in the Post was as follows:

Terre Haute is the center of a revolutionary political movement which is sweeping over Indiana. Here, at 309 1/2 Ohio street, is located the State headquarters of a new and different political party—one which carries on a campaign constantly, in off years as well as on—the Socialist party. James Oneal, State secretary, Thursday was found surrounded with letters, handbills and pamphlets. The party is governed by the initiative, referendum and recall, and that makes office work.

"In spite of the fact that it is an 'off' year, and that it has been summer, the growth of the party in the last six months has been remarkably rapid," declared Oneal. "In May we had 64 local organizations, now more than 100; in May 555 members in good financial standing, at the last tabulation, 1,598; in May, 2,208 members on the roll; at the last count, 2,595.

"The number of members admitted last month is 418, showing that the rate of winter growth will be. The number of propaganda meetings held by the State lecturer in May was 29; in September, 74. Nearly twice as much literature was distributed in September as during the entire Congressional campaign.

"Since July this office has been swamped with inquiries for speakers and how to organize. Formerly locals started with a dozen members; now the charters contain 25 and 30 names. The growth of the Indianapolis movement has been more remarkable. In a little over a month its dues paying membership has jumped from 167 to 375. The local has twenty-one branches, a new one being organized each week.

"The cause: The widespread unemployment and the kidnaping of McNamara. The report made to me show unemployment is more general

than in 1907. The Socialist party is the only one which explains the cause of this condition and offers a remedy.

"The denial of a workman's constitutional rights in the McNamara kidnaping has especially stirred union men, and they are increasing our ranks. The farmers, especially in the southern part of the State, feel the oppression of landlordism, the private ownership of the railroads, express companies, and the Machinery Trust, and the needless profits of middlemen between them and the consumer."

"Locals with names like Green's Corner, Rabbitville, White River, and Lucy Chapel, show ours is not an exclusively urban movement. Many of the farmers are well-to-do men who see a better society under Socialism.

"It is natural that a political revolution should rise here in the producing centers and not in the seats of the ruling economic power in the East, where the working class is corrupted and used by the master class. This and the West are most typically American.

"The Socialist vote in 1910 was 20,218, an increase of 6,196 over 1908, while the vote of other parties fell off 162,758. The Socialists claim they will be able to elect legislative representatives from Madison County next year, carry a number of small towns and elect a Congressman from Indianapolis.

"As for the State Secretary himself, he is a dark, lean, vital man, of the type that doesn't age. 'I was born in 1875, but I have lived 100 years,' he said. 'I shall live a thousand years before I die; this work for Socialism is so intense.'

"He left school when he was in the sixth grade, worked ten years in the steel mills, but he educated himself enough to write a book, 'The Workers in American History,' which is the recognized Socialist version of that subject—and the use of which has cost one college professor, Arthur W. Calhoun, of the State Woman's College of Florida, his job. Oneal was on the staff of the New York Worker, and lectured in a number of States."

EUROPEAN NOTES

AUSTRIA.

At the bye-election for the Reichsrath, which took place on October 3 at Ottakring (Vienna), the scene of the recent disturbances, the Social Democratic vote increased from 9,567 last June to 9,893, while that of the Christian Socialists decreased from 2,999 to 2,132. Albert Sever was elected in place of Comrade Schuttmeyer, who resigned.

FRANCE.

A group of young Socialist artists, writers and musicians are about to open classes for the study of different kinds of art at 49 Rue Bretagne, Paris. The first courses will consist of literature, singing and notation, and mandolin playing and other subjects will soon be added. The object is to bring Socialism and art into closer communion with each other.

At the trial of the members of the Guerre Sociale staff, charged with temporarily depriving the agent provocateur, Motivier, of his liberty, and other offenses, the tables were completely turned on the accusers, who, in reality, are now the accused. Motivier did not appear, and is supposed to have fled to Morocco, though it is alleged that he was seen in Paris a few days ago. However that may be,

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss trade unions met in conference at St. Gallen during the week ending September 23. Among the principal discussion were those dealing with the relationship between the unions and the Socialist party, the co-operatives and the rising prices of food, and the effect of a resolution of undiminished confidence in Dr. Brunstein, though he was not again adopted by the Basel organization as candidate for the National Council.

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a written confession was produced at the trial, in which Motivier admits having taken part in the placing of a bomb at the house of Comrade Masard at the time of the railway strike. He is also proved to have been implicated in stirring up the fatal riots of Villeneuve St. George's, in which so many persons lost their lives. The mouchard accuses the Socialists of having ill treated him during his detention, which, however, they swear to be absolutely untrue.

ITALY.

As the telegraph wires between Parma and Langhirano were cut on the day of the general strike, it was only after some time that the news got through of the terrible events at the latter place on that occasion. On the morning of September 28 it was announced that the protest strike was to continue, whereupon thirty persons proceeded to the station to prevent the trains from starting. They found the station guarded by seven carabinieri and two foresters. The demonstrators took up their stand in front of the engine to prevent its moving. The carabinieri attacked them with the butt ends of their rifles, and as the people still showed no sign of retreating, fired three shots from the distance of only a few feet, with terrible effect. Three persons were killed outright, among them two women, one of whom, our Comrade, Mrs. Schiavi, was expecting to become a mother in a few weeks' time, the other being Mrs. Mondelli, secretary of the Women's Agricultural Workers' Union. Two men, agricultural workers, were mortally wounded, one of whom soon died, while several others were severely wounded. Even the Mayor, an adherent of the Clerical party, admits that this ferocious attack was utterly unprovoked and uncalled for, which is clear in view of the small number of demonstrators. When Mrs. Mondelli's mother threw herself weeping on her daughter's body the soldiers beat her off with their guns. The people were so infuriated by their behavior that they were only with difficulty restrained from setting fire to the guardhouses.

Comrade Berenini asked questions in Parliament of the Minister of the Interior regarding this deed of shame.

TURKEY.

News has been received that the Turkish Socialists have raised their voice in protest against the war with Italy.

A great meeting of Socialists to the number of 4,000 was held in Saloniki, Vlachoff Effendi, a Bulgarian member of Parliament for Saloniki, opened the proceedings by a speech in Turkish. "For some days," said he, "we have been at war with Italy, which, under the pretext of humanity and civilization, wishes to lay savage hands upon a huge slice of our territory. It is not the Italian people which has stirred up this war; it is the work of capitalists, financiers, diplomats and partisans of a 'forward' colonial policy who have incited Italy to commit this unexampled act of piracy. Official Italy thought that as France was meeting Morocco, Germany the Congo, Russia the north of Persia and Austria Bosnia and Herzegovina, so she, Italy, also must have her share of the cake. Italy, however, has two accomplices, the triple alliance and the triple entente, who are permitting her to perpetrate this monstrous crime. Nothing, then, is to be expected from the so-called Great Powers, Germany, which we took for our friend, forsakes us, and the others laugh at our weakness. But the Socialists of all the world are on our side. A meeting of Socialists at Zurich, including many Italians, has condemned the base conduct of Italy, while in Italy itself the Socialists and the workers of Rome, Milan and Genoa have hurled in the face of the government the epithet 'Rabbers!'"

Four other speakers followed to mark the same effect, speaking in Spanish (the language of the Jews of Saloniki), French, Greek and Bulgarian. Their words were received with tremendous applause and the signing of the "Song of Labor" by the crowd. Telegrams of adhesion were received from two Armenian societies, the Revolutionary Dashnaktsun and the Democratic Hetchak. The meeting dispatched a telegram to the Italian Socialist party congratulating it on its courageous action, and another to the International Socialist party at Brussels.

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VOL. 1. MONDAY, OCTOBER 30. NO. 303.

BREAKING DOWN

Germany was one of the last of the great nations to adopt capitalist methods of production, but when she did adopt them it was done with characteristic thoroughness. What is known as "efficiency" in the United States, and is advanced as a new discovery, has long been typical of many German industries. Furthermore, highly trained men have been investigating better and cheaper methods, and scientists have devoted their splendid equipment to searching out quicker ways to wealth for the German capitalists. Consequently, Germany went ahead with a rush, and through its well-organized methods of production, through the science devoted to manufacturers, and through the best trained body of sales agents in the world, she has been able to dispute the markets of the world with England, France and the United States.

In spite of that, she is not able adequately to feed her own people. She may develop capitalist methods to the very highest attainable point, and she may spend, as she does, \$315,000,000 a year on army and navy to protect the plants established for the welfare of the capitalist class, but the people of Germany today face a serious food shortage.

A dispatch to the New York Times directs attention to the high cost of all foodstuffs, meats especially, and to the fact that owing to droughts the country has not produced nearly enough to supply immediate wants. The patriotic German, faithful to Fatherland and Kaiser though he may be, sees in this an opportunity to enrich himself. Those who have food for sale are extorting the ultimate pfennig for it, even though such a course means starvation to many fellow beings. In this they do what their brother capitalists of all lands do in similar circumstances.

Such conditions, naturally, are not long to be endured by civilized people. Though the entire crop of Germany had failed this year, there is no good reason why the German people should starve. Neither do they intend to starve, as this extract from the Times' article shows:

Floating straws have shown recently in which direction the political current is turning, and Social Democratic and Liberal candidates have been returned by enormous majorities at all the by-elections. The power of the Agrarian and Ultramontane (Catholic) party has been broken and, after the next elections, the deluge—unless, indeed, something be done meanwhile to fill the stomachs of the vast bulk of the nation.

Even now there are no serious political doubts that the Social Democrats and Liberals will be returned by an overwhelming majority at the approaching elections. This will mean much to Germany and the outside world.

The Socialist ideas, far from being impracticable and merely the visions of dreamers, are the only possible and practical ones. Through the unpaid labor of millions of persons there has been built up in Germany, as in other countries, an enormous and efficient system of production. Ownership of this has been appropriated by a small class, and now, through the viciousness of that ownership, the very class that built the machinery, that toiled and produced, that fed every one from the Kaiser down to the simplest peasant, is faced with starvation. The Kaiser, the nobles, the big landed proprietors and the larger capitalists will not even feel the slightest pang of hunger, for their hold on the means of production is such that they can always extract enough to eat and leave over some to waste.

Socialists recognize the monstrosity of such a situation. They have ideals and aspirations in plenty. But they are practical people. First, they are going to see that the people are fed. They admit that the bread-and-butter problem is of the most pressing and immediate importance, and they do not fear being reproached with material ideas because of it. They have the eminent authority of Christ, before he delivered the Sermon on the Mount, miraculously feeding the multitude so they would be in the bodily state of comfort that would enable their souls to receive the words of grace. Capitalism performs no miracles. Socialists know there is no need of them. But they object forcibly to the capitalists preaching resignation, humility, fortitude and patriotism to the people who are hungry. And it is in times of hunger that capitalism sends out its largest bands of preachers.

This matter of hunger is not confined to Germany by any means. The spontaneous strikes in England were hunger strikes. In our own country, where ignorance and capitalist methods have not quite yet drained the land of its great fertility, and where agricultural products are abundant, we have tens of thousands of semi-starved human beings. We have the problem of the increased cost of living, and it is steadily advancing to that acute point that has been reached in Germany.

General hunger is inseparable from capitalism. Production is carried on for profit, and the profit goes to the capitalist. If he sees no chance of profit, production ceases, and the workers starve. And because this is a general trait of capitalism, there has grown up to combat it in every country a Socialist party.

It is a united party the world over. Though the capitalist class can always be depended on to oppose and oppress the working class, still members of that class, and different capitalist classes of the different countries, have the wolf instinct for rending a stricken member of the pack. Thus the capitalists of the United States will take a complacent and anticipatory interest in the calamity of Germany. As the Times indicates, there will be good trade:

One of the first acts of the new Parliament will be to abrogate the customs measures which prevent the people of Germany from obtaining good meat at popular prices. Meat from Argentina and the United States will be imported in huge quantities—first of all as a temporary means of relief and then permanently. American tinned meats will be permitted in the empire again, and trade all along that line will revive.

For the United States this is a matter of grave moment, and no doubt the far-seeing packers of the West have already made their preparations for the change in Germany.

Capitalism draws profits from ruin, from starvation, from disasters of all kinds. It is relentless in its pursuit of profits. But the Socialists of Germany and the rest of the world are as relentless, for they are going to put an end to capitalism and its needless but chronic hunger.

The World and the Woman



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THE ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF VICE AND THE INFLUENCE OF PUBLICITY UPON IT

By DR. EDWIN F. BOWERS.

The following is a part of a report of what the Chicago Vice Commission found:

"The first truth that the commission desires to impress upon the citizens of Chicago is the fact that prostitution in this city is a commercialized business of large proportions with tremendous profits of more than \$15,000,000 a year, controlled largely by men, not women. Separate the male exploiter from the problem and we minimize to a great extent and abate its flagrant outward expression.

"In juxtaposition with this group of professional male exploiters stand ostensibly respectable citizens, both men and women, who are openly renting and leasing property for exorbitant sums, and thus sharing, through immorality of investments, the profits from this business, a business which demands a supply of 5,000 souls from year to year to satisfy the lust and greed of men in this city."

Who is responsible for this condition? Is it the degraded pandit who sells his own relative into sexual servitude?

Is it the grasping landlord—frequently an honored and respected "pillar of the church"—who takes pecuniary advantage of the "scarlet evil" to further his avaricious interests?

Is it the pervert who lives upon the earnings of these unfortunate women? Or is it the hellish economic system under which we live, which leaves stripped and defenseless the moral fibre of our working girls?

For know that in proportion of 88 out of 100, the ranks of abandoned women are recruited from the working class; the domestic servants, the maids, and shop girls, close second.

Their economic necessities force them to adopt a life which is loathsome to the normal woman. Indeed, it is to the eternal credit of womankind that such difficulty is experienced in supplying recruits to fill the ranks of their dead sisters—5,000 a year in Chicago alone. The hard bitter struggle for a mere living—every man's hand against them—the cursed uncertainty of employment—particularly in "seasonal" vocations, where they are driven at heart-breaking and nerve-racking speed for a few months, and then forced to seek for any employment which will hold the wolf at bay a little longer—it is a credit to a glory to women and girls that so many of them do not gain honest, and to the eternal shame of American manhood, be it said, that she has to fight every step of the road to remain so.

The man who would kill another for insult and wrong directed against his own sister or relative, is the first to pursue some other man's sister with sinister intent.

And the pathos, brutality, and irony of the system is further exemplified in the treatment accorded business dependents.

The economically constituted lord, in many low paid vocations, is as much the master of the bodies of his female employes as was the feudal baron of old. The women of his establishment are his serfs, held in bondage by a system of industrial slavery as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

These overlords of industry control the means whereby 5,000,000 working women may live. They own the tools of production, without which it is impossible to gain a livelihood. The huge cities under one roof; the tremendous concentration of wealth which makes competition a monstrous joke; the giant factories, employing thousands of all possible descriptions; the monopolistic establishments in which woman is but a cog in an extremely intricate and elaborate machine, together with the discrimination against women in the matter of equal pay, work, and divers other ways which the tyrant man has imposed upon his "inferiors" by the iron law of might, she is disadvantaged.

And the latest stupid blundering piece of idocy of which the Fool of

Creation has been guilty is in forbidding the transmission by mail of the report of the Chicago Vice Commission, an upright and scholarly body of men, as able and sincere as any Chicago can boast.

They investigated the horrible conditions in Chicago, pointed out in carefully considered language the essential causes of the social evil as found in that city—and it is pretty much the same all over the world—only to have a bigoted zealot, who has the ostrich's facility for sticking his teapoonful of brains in the sand and refusing to see what he does not wish to see, deny the report the right to the United States mails. Of course, he has no pecuniary interest in the matter, as had the infamous Mayor Gil, of Seattle—recalled from his office by the suffrage of women voters, he it remembered—he is simply an ignorant incompetent, who is unconsciously the strongest possible ally of the forces of vice and corruption.

For know that ignorance and innocence are not, nor never were, synonymous terms. They are, in effect, antipodes. The calm unbiased reading of the report of the Vice Commission might have been the means of saving hundreds of ignorant girls—ignorant of the scheming and "wardly tricks" of the "white slaver," and the system which he represents.

But this familiarity with the aspects of evil—with its characteristics and methods—is to be denied them, taken—policy of one clothed in a little brief authority. Thus also was Senate Document 196 suppressed.

Instead of spreading the incalculably valuable knowledge broadcast, through the press and pulpit, medi-

ocrity dams the path of the stream of wisdom, and lets the evil stew in its own corruption.

A pruned prude, who should have been borne an old maid with mouth for prunes and prisms, stands in loco parentis to vice in Chicago by reason of his sapient refusal to permit postal privileges to this report. He should "have his brains taken out and buttered, and fed to a dog for a New Year's gift."

Let us hope that public and press of Chicago will unite in pouring the vials of their wrath upon his offending head, and that he will be only too willing to withdraw from the position he has taken—withdraw in the interest of honesty, integrity and decency, which will be materially enhanced through the dissemination of the matter contained in this report.

How to the line, let the chips fall as they may—no matter if some political henchman of the Hinky Dink and Bathhouse John stripe suffer some slight, falling off of "business"—no matter if a few hundred good old reliable party member owners and landlords of houses of prostitution are expelled; no matter if the young working girl does not attend quite so many cheap dances, and accept quite so many invitations from perverts—which may ultimately lead to her ruin.

Better think this over, Mr. Postmaster. You know that only fools and dead men never change their minds. Emerson puts it substantially, "Let me speak today, in good round words, what I believe to be true; let me speak tomorrow, in good round words, what tomorrow I believe to be true, even though it may contradict every word I say today."

Change your mind.

Christmas, Shrove Tuesday, Micareme and national holidays. It is also customary upon the visit of a foreign potentate to close the season for twenty-four hours or so.

The poor has a gentle nature. It roams about the towns like a domestic animal. It talks, it sings, it chats with a good deal of pleasure. The hunters take it from ambush and waste no time about it. They take advantage of the few close seasons to find out precisely the position of the holes into which the game retreats, and to learn its habits and the rapidity of its flight. They make useful observations upon it when they submit to their superiors in long reports. They also make use of their leisure hours to study the formation of the young, to confine them in places from which they cannot escape, while other hunters drive the old into vast infirmaries, so-called "public hospitals," where they are given strength enough to make another and more picturesque flight through the streets. When the short closed seasons end the hunters begin all over again, and their bag of game is superb; game is taken on every stroke and driven into large halls, called prisons, where it is subjected to a special treatment before being killed.

The poor is interesting to us—one outside of the official hunters. It is too common a game, it seems, and is not as interesting to hunt as the pheasant or the rabbit. It is said that foreign bankers and noblemen spend millions annually to assure to the game of their choice plenty of food, but these rich men never give 10 cents to feed the poor.

However, the species is so hardy that it never disappears, on the contrary, through some curious law, it is constantly developing and becoming more numerous.

Mr. Crimmonbeek—Here's an item which says the swan outlives any other bird, in extreme cases reaching 3,000 years.

Mr. Crimmonbeek—And, remember, John, the swan lives on water.

THE SOCIALIST COMMONWEALTH

Some Comments—III.

Editor of The Call:

Comrade Atkinson makes me tired. I am very busy, and unless he can think of something to the point I shall not trouble to continue a discussion that, under the circumstances, is barren of interest or result.

My Comrade begins his letter with a shout that at last it is out. The thing that is out, it seems, is the fact that I am a communist. In view of the fact that I have never been anything else since the days when, as a child, my parents entertained the Spanish refugees who had been tortured in the prison of Montjuich, and Russian refugees who had been exiled to Siberia and had effected their escape; when survivors of the Paris Commune, including Louise Michel, addressed gatherings in my home and told of the things that made them face torture, poverty and death, and that thing was this vision of the Commune—in view of the fact, I say, and the further fact that I have never passed or wanted to pass as other than a communist, my Comrade's shout seems just a little foolish.

However, he was probably unaware of the fact of my belief owing to my being more or less unknown to him. But why, in the name of all that is reasonable, since he claims to have "suspected" this crime from the first, did he not take the trouble in his first letter of indignant protest to ask directly what was my belief? I should have been glad to tell him, and thus have saved him and myself some trouble.

Comrade Atkinson apparently denounces communism. He believes it to have been demolished as a thing to be striven for by no less a person than the greatest communist who ever lived—Karl Marx. And, what is more, he cites a letter (and is it not a little strange that all these self-styled "thorough-going" Socialists have a faculty for citing private letters from Marx in support of their "arguments" rather than citing his published works?) which he seems to think disposes of my abominable heresy for good and all.

Poor man! Does my Comrade by any chance understand English? Did he by any chance ever hear of a little book entitled "The Communist Manifesto"? And did he take the trouble to read the last paragraph but one of the very letter he cites in the hope of disproving my faith?

The paragraph in question of Marx's letter follows:

"In a higher phase of society, after the servile subordination of individuals to the division of labor and therewith the contrast between intellectuals and corporal labor has disappeared, after labor has become not only means of life, but itself the first necessity of life, after with the all-round development of the individual, the forces of production also have grown and all fountains of confederate wealth flow more fully—only then can the narrow bourgeois horizon of right be wholly crossed and society inscribe upon its flag: Each according to his capabilities; to each according to his needs."

Now, since I happen to write English that is usually well enough understood, but my Comrade has failed altogether to understand what I have written, let me tell him in my own words what Marx says in this paragraph:

First, let me say that the phrase Marx uses: "Each according to his capabilities; to each according to his needs," is the philosophy of communism in summary form.

"In order that the spectators may be further entertained, let me," point out to my Comrade that this communism to which he so strenuously objects is in this same paragraph described by Marx as "a higher phase of society" which can be reached only when "the narrow bourgeois horizon of right be wholly crossed."

In other words, whatever form of society may await us between this capitalist society in which we wallow today, with its "narrow bourgeois horizon," and the final blossoming of humanity in the communist society, will be characterized by the presence of the "narrow bourgeois horizon" which Marx and all men who may rightly be called idealists hate with undying enmity. Still, in other words—and trust the spectators will be further entertained—the society that my Comrade foresees, being neither capitalist (at least, so I presume) nor communist, will suffer from this hateful "narrow bourgeois horizon."

I trust the spectators are sufficiently entertained, and I trust, too, that Comrade Atkinson will not persist in asking me to share his love for the ethical canons of the bourgeoisie. They may suit my Comrade. They do not suit me, and if he will inquire among party members he will be surprised to find that nine out of ten who have any understanding of the Socialist movement are communists.

There is another little point about this letter from Marx that was written to, I think, Bebel and Leibknecht. It was written when the latter, in particular, was effecting the union between the Eisenachers and the Marxists, and it was written most vehemently against that particular fusion. Marx was arguing against the fusion that enabled the democratic movement in Germany to develop into the power that it is today and when a man is in opposition he is apt at times to be a little more emphatic and sweeping in his arguments than he is when working in the leisure of his study. The fact is that a casual letter reprinted in the International Socialist Review without sufficient historical background is a very dangerous instrument to cite in argument.

Comrade Atkinson, I have noticed, has several times demanded authorities. Authorities, forsooth! Authorities be damned. Incredible as it may be to my Comrade, I do not infrequently think independently. True, I do not claim my results are original, and, of course, I am liable to err. None the less, I have no relish for following like a sheep and have in the foreground of those who have gone before, my own path. I have no doubt that my path is the right one.

only in so far as they enable student to push yet farther road they traveled. Believe me, I had Karl Marx and woman born democratic, and I believed as a matter of my studies that their denunciations were wrong, I should reserve my right to controvert them.

And this other bug from Comrade Atkinson suffers, he said this, that and the other, but he has already said this remark at the point and does not touch the case one way or the other, and that statement. It is a part of the most complete indifference about the Socialist party, the question of whether there is money in communist work, I have ventured into these grounds, I doubt it, it will be interestingly amusing, to read what Comrade Atkinson has to say on these things, but these things have no value for me.

And now, Comrade Atkinson, if the Socialist party in the city of its wisdom has nothing to say about communism and money, we therefore to presume the things do not exist? Or do you think nothing about them, please that intelligent body, National Executive Committee, mulgate an ukase? To speculate on these things, by all means, is unimportant.

With regard to that other bug of my Comrade's—"the automation of the 'natural law' of supply and demand," which he claims regulates wages and prices today, and regulate them under Socialism—refer him to the bourgeois economists who formulated that proposition, then let him look up what the best living English bourgeois economist, Professor Marshall, has to say in the matter. And then let him read Huxley on the definition of "natural law," and then—perhaps the spectators will be entertained still further.

FREDERICK SUMNER BOWEN
New York, October 27, 1911.

NATIONAL SECRETARY ELECTION.

Editor of The Call:

I wish to offer my congratulations to Comrades Gelder and Hall on their method of selecting a National Secretary—this purely from the point of office efficiency.

The membership of the Socialist party is entirely incapable of organizing and deciding on this question in the short space of time it has been between nominations and election of the office. No one will deny that that popularity is the thing which the deciding factor under the present method.

The position of National Secretary is one which requires the services of a thoroughly competent officer. Not only this, but the person in the position must be a Socialist, standing and must be able to do proper and qualified creditable to ability, etc. Furthermore, the National Secretary must be an office routine, must be able to run the office in a scientific manner and institute methods of improvement or economy, and, what is most important, he must be able to run the office in an efficient and successful manner. Besides, he must be a person of executive ability.

This, of necessity, requires a professional office man or woman. We are in the Socialist party of this country plenty of good, progressive, energetic office experts, but the work required in a National Secretary and to the position would do honor both to the National Secretary and to the position.

One method which would hit the mark would be the election of a candidate for the place, after the members from all parts of the country have been carefully examined and tested, by the National Executive Committee. If this important office is entrusted to the hands of a ready given to it, can we not do it further in doing another thing for work for us in the scientific method of a National Secretary?

The writer begs to state in connection with his letter, that he does not become a candidate for the position, he is hinting even remotely at the efficiency at the National Office, he knows nothing about it. This letter is written in order to give views of an office worker on the subject in a fair and impartial manner, and hopes that it will help the Comrades Gelder and Hall in arousing the membership to a better understanding of the situation, and ought to be. Fraternally yours,
HARRY D. SMITH
Brooklyn, N. Y.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A COMRADE—Brixius, the dramatist, is still living, and is an old man.

A convict, provisionally sentenced to eight years' hard labor, has been and legally married in Paris by a woman named Blanche, a divorcee. The young lady had declared that she would marry the convict even if he were a convict's stripes. The convict's name was Corrier, and he was "willing" as soon as she could arrange the prison authorities were approached and gave their consent. At the wedding the bride stood beside her fiancé, and his hand for a long time—the only one that was free, for the other was held by the municipal guards.

Not long ago in Scotland the wife of Roxburgh was making one of her visits about a favorite colliery. She learned he had sold. "Why did you sell him, Doreen?" she asked. "I hear you refused £200 for him." "American gentlemen, and then they paid me £10 to come out from Aberdeen." "Why?"

The answer came pat enough: "Well, your grace, it was the only money that I had. I had no other money, and I was in a bad way. I had to sell him for £10 to come out from Aberdeen." "Why?"