

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



The Weather.

FAIR AND COOLER TODAY

600 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 3303 BERKMAN.

Vol. 4—No. 308.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1911.

Price Two Cents.

SHANGHAI FALLS TO CHINA REBELS WITHOUT BATTLE

Victors Proclaim Provisional Republic From Captured City.

BLOODY MASSACRES

Imperial Troops Slaughter Chinese in Hankow—Civil War Is Probable.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3.—Without any resistance the rebel forces today occupied the native quarter of the city of Shanghai.

All the foreign concessions are under heavy guard, as it is feared desperate street fighting between the rebels and imperialists may start at any moment.

Following their capture of the native quarter here the rebels formally notified the foreign consuls of the establishment of a provisional republic.

The only sign of opposition to the transfer of the native quarter from imperial to rebel control was made by the garrison of the arsenal, which fired a few shots, but without effect.

Several of the foreign warships had already landed marines to support the local foreign volunteers, who had been called out a short time before the revolutionists assumed control.

Shanghai's fall before the rebels has been anticipated for days, the Governor having already left the native quarter and taken refuge in the European section. The revolutionists are expected to seize the river forts above Shanghai tonight and Nanking and Ching Kiang tomorrow.

Fearful Massacre in Hankow.

The native quarter of Hankow has been completely burned, according to advices received here today. The government troops, it is added, have not succeeded in clearing the rebels from the city, though they are in control of part of it.

In other sections street fighting continues. Neither side is granting quarter to the enemy. Prisoners are taken at once. Consequently the fighting is very fierce. The wounded are killed wherever found.

Corpses are thickly scattered everywhere. In the sections which they control the inhabitants are mercilessly slaughtered in the various battles and massacres it is estimated that 6,000 or 7,000 have been killed since fighting broke out in Hankow.

PEKING, Nov. 3.—The imperial troops at Tsi-nan, capital of Shantung Province, mutinied today and captured the arsenal. In Yun-nan Province the imperial forces declared the province's independence. The military cadets at Peking have joined the revolt. All these outbreaks mark the rebellion into new territory.

General Li Yuen Hung's reported refusal to discuss peace terms with Yuan Kai, except on the basis of the Emperor's abdication, is regarded here today as sounding the death knell of the Manchurian dynasty. General Li, the rebel commander, is said to be standing firm for the permanency of the republic of which he recently proclaimed himself President.

Civil War Possible.

There seems a possibility, indeed, that Northern China, which is not as thoroughly republican as the south, may accept the throne's offer of abdication, but it is agreed here that this would undoubtedly mean the southern provinces' accession, a bloody civil war, and probably ultimate foreign intervention and the disintegration of the Empire.

An outbreak of the Manchurian element in Peking is growing hourly more threatening. The throne's latest concessions to the rebels including the continuance of the pensions which they have received, and the order that they adopt Chinese surnames, as a step toward dealing them with the native population, has driven the clan fairly mad.

The rate, and the younger men in particular are clamorous for a wholesale massacre of the Peking Chinese, even though they themselves pay the penalty for it with their lives later.

The Peking Manchus are outnumbered by the Chinese six or seven to one, but as the latter are better armed and more aggressive, and could undoubtedly give a frightful account of themselves in the event of their threatened outbreak.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—A constitutional monarchy has been established in China by the National Assembly. Edward T. Williams, charge d'affaires of the American Legation at Peking, has been named by the State Department that the new form of government is being approved by the United States.

Yuan Shi Kai, who was recently placed in charge of the naval and military forces, has declined the post of President under the new constitution. The reason for his action was not made public.

BRANDS TRAINMEN'S AUXILIARY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 3.—Mrs. Mary Marshall, of Philadelphia, was named grand president of the Women's Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which has been in existence here since October 23.

ENGLISH FRATERNAL DELEGATES ARRIVE

James Crinion and George H. Roberts, fraternal delegates from England to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor at Atlanta, Ga., arrived here last evening on the Red Star liner Cedric. Crinion represents the textile workers and Roberts the printers.

The English delegates were met at the pier by Cal Venti, organizer of the A. F. of L.; Charles M. Maxwell, president of "Big Six"; Daniel Harris, of the New York State Federation of Labor; B. Langer, of the United Garment Workers; Hugh Frayne, former A. F. of L. organizer; Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Women's Trade Union League, and B. Weinstein, of the United Hebrew Trades.

Monday night a reception in honor of Crinion and Roberts will be held at Clinton Hall, 351 Clinton street.

HARRIS AND BLANK PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Whitman, Stung by Criticism, Asks for Quick Trial.

"Not guilty." That was the plea which Isaac Harris and Max Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle waist shop in the Asca Building in which 145 girls lost their lives on March 25, of this year, made yesterday before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions.

Blanck and Harris are each under seven indictments charging manslaughter. Should Dame Justice remove the bandage from her eyes for once, then Harris and Blanck each have before them a term of sixty years in prison.

District Attorney Whitman, stung by the criticisms which have been heaped upon his office by the parents and friends of the fire victims, through his assistant, Delehanty, presented to the court a "certificate of public importance" in which he called upon Judge O'Sullivan to bring the case to quick trial on the present calendar.

A representative of Max steuer appeared as counsel for Blanck and Harris. He asked for further delay, requesting inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury bringing indictments and time in which to file a bill of particulars.

A motion for a bill of particulars will be argued today.

Fully 100 owners of factory buildings declared by the Superintendent of Buildings to be unsafe appeared in the 5th District Municipal Court, Broadway and 96th street, yesterday, to defend civil action brought against them by Assistant Corporation Counsel John T. O'Brien to collect the penalties for violation of the law.

Among the "distinguished" citizens whose names were called by Judge Frederick Spiegelberg were John Jacob Astor, John Muldoon, Brian G. Hughes, Moe Levy, the Methodist Book Concern, and the rector, vestrymen and wardens of Trinity Church. Colonel Astor and Moe Levy were the only ones in this list not represented in court. Brian G. Hughes and John Muldoon appeared in person to beg for an extension of time in which to obey the law.

Judge Spiegelberg declared that he would grant no postponements, and that every one of these cases must be brought to trial one week from yesterday.

DEAD FROM FIRE.

M'KESPORT, Pa., Nov. 3.—Anna Rosen, who narrowly escaped death in the fire of the Triangle Shirtwaist factory in New York, when 145 persons were killed, died today from burns and injuries received following a gas explosion at her home here. Two others were seriously injured.

RECORD MISTRIAL IN CASE OF MRS. M'KEE

OPELOUSAS, La., Nov. 3.—Mistrial was recorded in the case of Mrs. Zee Runge McKee, accused of the murder of Allan Garland, the young Tulane student.

The jury, which had been out since noon yesterday, reported today it could not agree. Mrs. McKee had expected a speedy acquittal on her declaration that she shot young Garland "in defense of her honor." The prosecution, it is said, will fix a rehearing for next Monday.

HAYWOOD MEETING TO AROUSE HARLEM

Branch 5 of the Socialist party, Local New York, is working hard to make the William D. Haywood meeting next Monday evening at Lenox Casino, 110th street and Lenox avenue, one of the biggest success of the campaign. Haywood, who will make a special trip from Ohio to speak here, will lecture on "The Coming Victory of Labor."

Haywood's speech will be a call to arms for the campaign of 1912. He will take up the McNamara case, being particularly well qualified to speak on the subject because of his having been the central figure in the famous Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone trial.

CHIDED GIRL LEAPS TO DEATH.

Kate San Felipe, a 16 year old Italian girl, of 644 President street, Brooklyn, who worked in a factory near her home, when chided yesterday morning by her brother for coming late to breakfast, jumped through the window of an airplane to the cellar fifty feet below. She died in the Soney Hospital.

A. N. BRADY "DUCKS" ALBANY VICE PROBE WHICH IS POSTPONED

Voters Found to Be Registered From House of Ill Fame.

QUIZ PROSECUTOR

Police Captain Admits Understanding With the Commissioner.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—The Bayne Albany Investigating Committee, which now has been in session one day over three weeks, adjourned 7 o'clock tonight, until 11:30 a.m., November 14.

Before leaving, Osborne said he had received a telegram from Anthony N. Brady, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, stating that the request to come to Albany had not reached him early enough to permit of his coming this week.

"I have tried to subpoena Mr. Brady this week," asserted Osborne, "because no investigation of Albany affairs can be carried on without Mr. Brady. He is substantially in every big financial institution in this county. He is president of the gas company, that makes bargain with the city; he is the controlling factor in this company and has apparently made the Mayor of the city one of the directors. He is a large owner in the Argus company, and is in the business and politics are so inextricably confused in Albany that it is impossible to tell where business begins and politics ends. That is why I must call Mr. Brady and why I have sought to do so."

Senator Bayne examined the census of the disreputable houses and asserted that it contained specific information. "Why couldn't you get on this?" he asked Police Captain James Brennan. "I don't consider it sufficient."

"And the reason you haven't acted in the case of the houses of gambling and prostitution is substantially because of an understanding you have with Commissioner Cantine about the matter?" demanded counsel.

"Practically that is so," was the answer.

At this point Osborne placed District Attorney Sanford on the stand and went into the matter of sealed indictments. He said that they were sealed so as to keep secret until the person was arrested. There have been thirty-five of these during his term. Mr. Osborne spent nearly an hour trying to find out why no arrests had been made, but did not succeed.

His witness suddenly produced a poll list and said:

"That Italian Manghi has ten registered from his place this year. That's the horrible place we have heard about, where women hand money to men. He was indicted four years ago for assault, and this Republican District Attorney hasn't brought him to trial yet, but holds the indictment over him."

"And you look into this, Mr. Osborne," asked Senator Bayne. "Fling out what these votes registered from this place means, and how many votes are registered from the houses of prostitution."

"No, I can't," replied counsel. "If I look up everything we turn up, I don't know what will become of my poor head."

JERSEY SUFFRAGISTS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 3.—The principal speaker at the twenty-first convention of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, which opened here today, was the venerable Dr. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, of Elizabeth, N. J., who spoke on "Progress and Woman." Formerly the "people" used to be men, but today it is conceded that the whole human family constituted the "people," Dr. Blackwell said.

Replying to the argument that woman's place was in the home, she said that as a husband and father, man's place was also in the home, and that liberty was a human and individual right. If woman wished to confine herself to the home, she had that right; if she desired a place in the outside world, she had that right. All the sex evil there had been in the world came from the fact that woman had held an inferior position.

BOILER MAKERS WILL STRIKE ON FOUR LINES

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 3.—A strike of all the boiler makers on the Big Four, Lake Erie and Western, Indiana Southern and Indiana Harbor and Belt railroads, was ordered by J. A. Franklin, international president, here today.

Franklin says the walkout will commence at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning and says violation of contract is the cause of the strike order.

TO RELEASE "SANTA" LETTERS.

"Santa Claus" letters are to be released by the postoffice this year. By order of Postmaster General Hitchcock all letters addressed to "Santa Claus" will be delivered to trustworthy charitable organizations that ask for them.

FOSS OWNS UP TO SHAMEFUL CHARGE

Governor of Massachusetts Admits He Employs Women at Coremaking in His Plants.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—Governor Foss, as private citizen and manufacturer, employs women as core makers in one of the foundries in which he is interested, and he admits it.

The Governor has been repeatedly attacked by his political opponents in the present campaign of employing women in his factories at work which is endangering their health. Foss sought to suppress this by keeping still about it. He was finally forced, however, to come out in the open.

In a letter to Martin T. Joyce, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, which had queried the candidates for Governor relative to their stand on labor matters, Governor Foss said today:

"In regard to the employment of women as core makers, if this work is found upon investigation by competent judges to be unsuitable for women, no man in the commonwealth would be quicker to demand its abolition than myself."

TRACE \$10,000 DRAW TO WILLET

Kings Leader Tells of "Indiscretion" of Supreme Court Nominee.

Revealing secrets of nominating convention preliminaries, and admitting he considered William Willett "most indiscreet" in drawing \$10,000 for the Supreme Court bench, John H. McCoey, Democratic leader of Kings County, yesterday underwent a severe ordeal on the witness stand at the hearing to determine if there was evidence in support of a charge that McCoey, while Louis T. Walters, Jr., and Joseph Cassidy, Democratic leader of Queens County, conspired to exchange a nomination for money.

Justice Seudder, of the Supreme Court, presided as a magistrate at the hearing in the Supreme Court building, the Long Island City courthouse. McCoey testified to having told Willett he had been indiscreet and to Willett's fellow candidates, Herbert T. Ketcham and Patrick E. Callahan, having spoken similarly. Callahan said that McCoey had said that it would be hard to make the public believe Willett's version of why he drew out the money on convention day.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

District Attorneys De Witt and De Ford got busy before the opening of court yesterday morning and drafted an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McCoey testified that he had a conference with Joseph Cassidy three days before the convention, at which an invitation to Mayor Walter to let his county should have one of the three judicial nominations. The representatives of Richmond, Nassau, and Suffolk counties agreed that Queens had the right on population. That was the only time the witness discussed the subject with Cassidy. The witness said he was reluctant to grant the nomination and asked what men were under consideration.

McNAMARA CASE IS FALLING TO PIECES DESPITE BURNS DOPE

State's 'Evidence' Needs a Great Deal of Bolstering Up.

DARROW MENACED

Jury Box Temporarily Filled. Desperate Fight Over Iron Workers' Books.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3.—For the first time since the McNamara trial started the jury box was filled, so far as the defense is concerned, when Talsman H. D. Blinkhorn was passed by the defense after a brief examination at the hands of Attorney Clarence Darrow.

Blinkhorn declared he could be perfectly fair to both sides.

Assistant District Attorney Horton immediately began to examine Blinkhorn. If the State accepts this juror, the box will be filled and the exercising of peremptory challenges will begin. This process is expected to reduce the number in the box to not more than four.

Talsman Liak was passed for cause during the morning session, both sides accepting him tentatively. He took the eleventh seat in the box.

Unless the State secures possession of the entire alleged evidence secured in the raid on the offices of the Iron Workers' Union at Indianapolis, the case here against the McNamara brothers will be greatly endangered. It leaked out today that during the past forty-eight hours many telegrams have been sent by District Attorney Fredericks to his representatives in Indianapolis, urging them to do everything possible to get this evidence. This is due to the fact that there are now in the jury box here eight men who absolutely declare they cannot convict on circumstantial evidence alone. Detectives also report that this belief is entertained by a majority of the men liable for jury duty in this county.

Ortle's Dope All Hearsay.

Fredericks has planned to place Ortle McManigal on the stand, and declared his testimony would be direct, although McManigal admits his knowledge of James B. McNamara's movements is entirely hearsay. Therefore it is certain that this part of McManigal's alleged confession cannot be admitted.

In order to support it, Fredericks is unable to have discovered he must have the bankbook which he has. Attorney Darrow expects this evidence will be brought here and used against his client, and is preparing for it. He insisted today that even if it comes much of it cannot be used unless Detective Burns personally takes the stand. If he does, Darrow anticipates a lively time with the detective.

With the box practically filled, both sides have agreed on who shall fall before the peremptory challenges. The most certain not more than two men will survive, and both sides are still investigating them. They are T. F. Green, capitalist and rancher, progressive Republican, and the original La Follette booster, in this section, and Z. R. Manning, a bachelor farmer, 62 years old, who is an old school Democrat, without any opinion whatever on labor union ethics. His health, however, is bad and, possibly, even if not removed by peremptory, he will be eliminated, on a doctor's certificate before the trial actually commences.

State Will Challenge Four Men.

There are four men in the box the State probably will have to challenge. These men are Sam F. Mendelhall, wealthy farmer, who bitterly opposed Fredericks; Frank Frankes, farmer, and Robert Bain, retired carpenter and Grand Army man, who are inclined to favor unions, and F. B. McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

McNeely, retired tailor, who organized the first tailor union in the city, and managed its first big strike here, but who insisted he had no opinion in the McNamara case. The defense will not use fewer than four peremptories, and A. C. Winter, butcher, strikebreaker, and admitted foe of labor unions; George W. Johnson, who says all union men are "tramps and bums"; Walter N. Prampton, wealthy farmer, who says McNamara undoubtedly is guilty, but would acquit him if proved innocent; and George W. McKee, who is satisfied that dynamite destroyed the Times Building, but has not actual opinion of McNamara's guilt.

FIREMAN DRIVEN TO DEATH AT HIS WORK

WORLD WIDE TRUST OF CHEAP STORES FORMED

SIX STATES FIGHT FOR REFERENDUM</

summoned to take Horsfall's place, and Partridge saw Kipps and another fireman, a German known as George, take the unconscious man on deck. Captain Amey was then summoned, but too late. The dead man's mates say that the firemen were apologetic but never recovered consciousness, and died shortly after midnight.

He was dropped into the sea at 5 o'clock the next morning, and the following day the ship reached the Barbadoes, where the British Consul received a report.

The report was made by the captain, who, the seamen say, declared that until he was taken sick in the stockhold, Horsfall had made no complaint. Two firemen, one the German, George, the other, a William Millio, also testified, and neither of them would tell their mates what they had told the Consul.

There the matter rested until a Call reporter heard the story from some of the firemen, who complain of having been defrauded of their money by Amey.

Thomas Brophy, a trimmer on the Cervantes, was assaulted shortly after the ship left Barbadoes by Third Engineer Meagher, a coal stowaway, and the stowaway extra labor to get it to the firemen. Brophy was sworn at by Meagher, who, in the presence of Kipps, knocked him down, blacked one of his eyes, and dislocated his shoulder.

"Come on, Meagher," "Get some coal out there, or I'll put you where Horsfall is. You are only a nuisance on the ship. If you come back on her I'll leave you over the side before we make Buenos Aires. You sink out in New York."

Peter McLoughlin was cursed in the same manner and similarly threatened. Peter Maginn was assaulted by Kipps, who knocked him down and declared he would "rush him to death." It was from such treatment that the fifteen determined to escape, and applied for their discharges and pay.

Captain Amey declared that if they wished to land they would have to pay a head tax of \$5 each. This tax is payable only by seamen who intend to remain in the country. Men who are able to show, as these men did, that they intend to leave the country in pursuit of their profession, are exempt from the tax. The men, however, were not familiar with the facts of the law, and were obliged to pay.

The demand for the \$5 reached the ears of Delegate Matthew Tearle, of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, and a letter was sent to the British Vice Consul, pointing out that the men were obliged to pay this tax. The letter was handed to the Vice Consul, the men declare, before they were paid off in his presence. He took no action at the moment, and after the men had signed receipts, that made it appear as though they had received their money, they were conducted, two of them protested. The Vice Consul replied that he could do nothing, since the men had received for the money.

Tearle went to see Amey about it on the "Centaur," and the men and Superintendent Wheeler of the Lamport and Holt Line, was present. No satisfaction could be obtained, both men declaring the fifteen seamen had signed for receipt in full.

The reporter was told that a warrant for the fifteen seamen was issued, morning, and that Attorney Gallagher, of 149 Broadway, will ask a summons for recovery of the money.

BANKING COMPANY SCARED OF BUSTING
The National City Company, the holding corporation organized last June by men associated with the National City Bank, has determined to withdraw from the National City interests without conflict with the banking laws, might own stocks in other banks, and thus secure control over many financial institutions in the city.

LOS ANGELES WOMEN OUT FOR SOCIALIST
Dispatches received by local suffragist leaders yesterday from Los Angeles indicate that the women, who have recently enfranchised, are ready to support a Socialist party in the forthcoming election there. The women, the dispatches state, are preparing to aid the campaign to elect Herriman, the Socialist candidate for Mayor.

M'NAMARA CASE IS FALLING TO PILES DESPITE BURNS DOPE
(Continued from Page 1.)
ers' headquarters in this city when John J. McNamara was arrested in connection with the explosion that destroyed the Los Angeles Times Building. The writ is against Prosecuting Attorney Baker and the complainants, Burns, head of the Burns documents which are held as evidence in the case by the State courts.

Judge Markey today ordered that the federal officials be given copies of the books and records of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. This order does not affect the court's previous ruling, giving the federal authorities the original evidence, which is now being held up pending a hearing on the validity of the court's order in view of the iron workers' appeal.

William J. Burns, head of the Burns Detective Agency, was in conference with United States District Attorney Miller for three hours today and informed him that his agency would be ready to give all the "evidence" in its possession, showing that the McNamaras and McManis were interested in commerce and the United States mails in connection with their "dynamiting" schemes. He refused to express any opinion as to whether the records here are essential to the Los Angeles case.

Rand School of Social Science
112 East 10th Street, New York.
STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING
UNDER DIRECTION OF MR. JOHN LYONS.

6,000 TAXICAB DRIVERS STRIKE

Companies Deduct 6 Cents From London Man's Wages, and Declare Lockout, Closing Garages.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Yesterday 6,000 taxicab drivers went on strike against a deduction of 6 cents from the wages of one of the men. A great meeting was held, at which it was decided by the men to stay out pending the decision of the union executive.

The taxicabs are owned by two great companies, and today practically no cabs were to be seen.

The taxicab companies decided last night to close their garages and lock out the men until satisfactory arrangements are reached.

The taxi owners declare that the chauffeurs account only for the money called for by the taximeter and pocket all they get for additional passengers and luggage. They say they are robbed of \$1,500,000 a year in this way. Recently they put "spotters" on the track of the drivers. The first case was the 5 cents. The "spotter" said it was for baggage. The driver asserted it was a tip.

The men are strongly organized and have called several strikes in the last two years, winning their demands in each case. It is believed the companies are trying to crush the union and have seized this dispute as a pretext.

FINDS WITNESSES PAID BY STREET RY.

Court Orders Rehearing of Case of Disbarred Lawyer, Benjamin Oppenheim.

Benjamin Oppenheim, a lawyer, who was disbarred eleven years ago in a proceeding brought by the Metropolitan Street Railway in which he was accused of obtaining a \$5,000 judgment against the company by fraud, will have a new trial under a ruling by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday.

The court concludes that the witnesses against Oppenheim were in the pay of the railroad company at that time. A coincidence in Oppenheim's long fight for reinstatement lay in the fact that in a trunkful of Metropolitan Street Railway vouchers used in the proceeding to have District Attorney Jerome removed from office to prosecute the Metropolitan officers for fraud, was found the evidence to prove Oppenheim's contention that the witnesses against him were actually paid by the railroad company.

The Appellate Division not only rescinded the whole disbarment proceeding to the official referee, ex-Justice Gildersleeve, for a hearing on all the points involved, but permits Oppenheim to move in the Supreme Court to have the \$5,000 judgment restored, which will involve a rehearing of that case also.

"JOURNAL" DENOUNCED BY MARBLE WORKERS

Hearst's "Chinola," which is just now bidding for labor votes for its candidates, yesterday came in for bitter criticism at the meeting of the striking marble workers for continuously printing the paper proceeding from the employers. The censor was directed at a story printed yesterday afternoon headed "Marble Strike Near Its End." The workers emphatically denied that any of their number had returned to work, and stated that at the meeting of the Heliance Labor Club of Marble Cutters all the strikers responded to the roll call.

The Press Committee emphatically denied the stories printed to the effect that the strike was near its end and that the men were returning to work individually. The workers were all standing together, it was stated, and not a single one had thus far returned to work.

The convention of the twenty-two building trades, which was formed last week to devise ways and means of helping the strikers and to try to bring about a settlement of the present trouble, will hold another session at the Bohemian Hall, 321 East 72d street, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The committee that called on the Building Trades Employers' Association for the purpose of bringing about a settlement will submit its report at this meeting.

WAR ON CONCRETE.

Union Bricklayers Protest to P. S. C. Against Its Use in Subway.

John Gill and Matthew J. Sullivan, claiming to represent 40,000 union bricklayers and workers in affiliated trades, appeared before the Public Service Commission yesterday and urged that in future subway work bricks be used instead of concrete.

Gill read some expert opinions, declaring concrete unsafe, or at least too little tried to make its use advisable. Chairman Wilcox said the matter would be referred to the chief engineer.

TERRY CAN'T RUN.

ALBANY, Nov. 3.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon decided against Assemblyman Terry of Kings, who brought proceedings to have his name placed on the ballot as an independent candidate for member of Assembly from Kings.

KILLED IN NEW BUILDING.

Daniel Blakeley, 40 years old, of 232 East 12th street, an iron worker employed in a building at the intersection of Eighth avenue and 122 street, fell from the third floor to the second floor there yesterday and was instantly killed.

TURKS BOMBARD ITALIAN INVADERS

Austrians Mass Troops on Frontier—Socialist Correspondent Expelled.

MILAN (via frontier), Nov. 3.—Following a refusal by the Italians of another demand to save life by surrendering Tripoli, 15,000 Turks under Reshad Bey are bombarding the town, preparatory to an assault, messages received here this afternoon say. It is believed here that the danger of a Turkish recapture of the town is imminent.

Italy has fitted up Tobruk, Tripoli, as a naval base.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—Austria has been unostentatiously adding for several days past to its military forces on the Italian frontier and today, following last night's report of the Italian fleet's departure from Tripoli for Turkish waters, the movement of Austrian troops to the southwest frontier is being considerably accelerated.

Austrian officialdom can hardly yet believe that Italy means to attempt a campaign on the coast of European Turkey in defiance of Austria's warning, but it is considered that its behavior is sufficiently suspicious to call for ample preparation on Austria's part to enforce its wishes on short notice.

News of startling developments in Tripoli is expected here any day. There is the best reason for believing that the Italian force there is critically situated and the city's recapture by the Turks is deemed well within the bounds of possibility. Such a disaster to Italian arms might easily mean a revolution at home.

TRIPOLI, Nov. 3.—For having transmitted "exaggerated news," the journalist, Bordica, correspondent at the front of the Socialist newspaper *Il Lavoro*, has been expelled by the Italian military authorities here, who regarded his vivid portrayal of the revolting scenes witnessed by him as politically dangerous in view of the prevailing disaffection in the army throughout the kingdom.

ROME, Nov. 3.—The reported mobilization of the reservists of 1889 is officially announced. The announcement is accompanied by an explanation for the summing of these 90,000, which says that it is necessary to assure the reaction of an important force, completely equipped and prepared to start for the front immediately.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 3.—The Armenian newspaper *Arevoik* has been suspended for recalling, apropos of the Italian massacre of Armenians, which it disbelieves, how the Turks massacred the Armenians.

The Marquis Theodil, Italian delegate to the Public Debt Commission, and other notable Italians, have been expelled from Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—An agency dispatch received tonight from the British army lieutenant Mantagu, who is voluntarily serving in the Turkish army at Tripoli, asserts that when the Turkish soldiers of Arabs, which are fortified Arab houses they found the corpses of 120 women and children, with hands and feet bound, mutilated, pierced and torn. The Arabs found in a mosque between 200 and 400 women and children mutilated almost beyond recognition.

SWEDES PREPARING FOR BIG BAZAAR

The Swedes of New York have for months been making plans for a bazaar, which will probably result in the most successful fair ever given in this city. Fifty Swedish organizations of every description are at work to make the bazaar a success.

Mayor William J. Gaynor will open the bazaar in the 71st Regiment Armory. The fair will come during the following week. Monday, November 6, will be Gustavus Adolphus Day, this being the anniversary of the battle of Lutzen; Tuesday, November 7, is Club and Society Day; Wednesday, November 8, is Thursday, Swedish Guild Day; Friday, children's day. The fair will close Saturday night, November 11.

The proceeds of the fair will be devoted to erect and maintain a Swedish home for aged people. The Swedes have built and maintain the Swedish Hospital in Brooklyn and the Kallman Scandinavian Orphanage in Brooklyn and now are devoting their energies to build a home for their aged women and men.

KANSAS CITY FREE SPEECH FIGHT BEGUN

Twenty I. W. W. members left for Kansas City over the Erie road yesterday morning to take part in the free speech fight in Kansas City, Mo. This fight, which was provoked by the police authorities, began several weeks ago.

As all agitators are being relegated to the city prison, the I. W. W. is concentrating its shifting units toward the alley of the Kaw in an effort to block the schemes of the shyder business interests by a policy of passive resistance.

Thousands of the modern crusaders are on the way, and Kansas City will find an interesting job on its hands.

CUTTERS PLAN BIG MASS MEETING

Cutters, members of Local Union 10 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will hold a mass meeting on Friday evening, November 10, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place, to frame demands for better conditions and higher wages to be presented to the employers in the near future.

Among the speakers will be Meyer London, Ben Schlesinger, Abraham Rosenberg, Max Pine, Jacob Panken, Abraham Barof, Nathan Stupnick, B. Weinstein, Jacob A. Dyche, Abraham Guyer, John G. Ryan, Alexander Bloch and John Pierce.

THREATENED BY DOCTOR, COP IS A SUICIDE

Police Sergeant John W. Zoll, a member of Harbor Squad C and on the force for seventeen years, was found dead yesterday in the bathtub at his home, 170 Court street, Brooklyn, with a gas tube down his throat. The support of five children devolved on the widow. She thinks worry over a doctor's bill drove him to suicide.

The New Fall Styles Ready
There is a tinge of Fall in the air—out in the open leaves are taking on the yellow and red tints. Inside our store the Fall season is remarked everywhere. Going to be a Fall with a good touch of color in everything.
Materials that lend themselves splendidly to the New Models.
Fancy mixtures, smooth and rough Worsteds, in beautiful Tans, Grays, Browns, and Blues.
Men's and Young Men's Fall Suits, \$9.95 to \$18.
Suits and Overcoats, made to measure, \$15 to \$30.
SPECIAL: Rubberized Raincoats, \$3.50 to \$15.
We Advance Money on Your Election Claim.
HENRY HELLER FASHIONABLE TAILOR AND CLOTHIER
271 Hamburg Ave., cor. Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS.

BRONX SOCIALISTS HEAR C. E. RUSSELL
Workers' Candidates Enthusiastically Ratified by Large Audience.
The house-pious game of the old parties with their "fusion" or "confusion" ticket was played last night by Charles Edward Russell, former Socialist candidate for Governor of the State of New York, at a ratification meeting in the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705 Courtlandt avenue, held under the auspices of the Bronx Socialist Agitation Committee.

The hall was packed to overflow, and even in the gallery, every seat was taken. The audience, in addition to hearing excellent Socialist speeches, also got considerable entertainment. Joe and Thomas Wright, or the Wright Brothers, as they are euphonicly called, sang several Socialist songs. Samuel Elkes was chairman. He spoke for nearly an hour.

Russell told the audience not to be misled by the shell game which the old parties are now playing in order to get the vote of the people.

I am a reformed reformer. Russell said, "and can tell all about the trial of the McNamara brothers in Los Angeles. Panken said he was ready to believe that Detective Burns had the case so framed up with witnesses to swear to every one of his statements that the jury will find it impossible not to convict the McNamara brothers."

Fred Paulitsch, candidate for Sheriff, outlined the growth of the Socialist movement in the last fifteen years. He showed how the foolish and wild objections of the Socialists which were forgotten, and even the bitter enemies of Socialism have been compelled to criticize the Socialist movement and principles intelligently, instead of disposing of it with ridicule.

WAIST MAKERS TO ORGANIZE ITALIANS
It was reported yesterday at the office of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 25, that the union had started an Italian bureau for the purpose of organizing the Italian workers of the trade. The bureau has established an office at 151 Clinton street, with Pasquale Ni Neri in charge.

The union is now carrying on an active campaign to organize the Italian workers, and a woman organizer, named Miss Frances Miceto, was appointed to assist Di Neri in his work. It was stated that a number of Italians have already applied for membership and that many more are expected to join. Arrangements are now being made for a mass meeting where final plans for the general walkout will be discussed. It was said that the International Union has promised to assist in the fight.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE
831-833 Third Ave., near 51st St. NEW YORK.
Strictly One Price Store
FAIR TREATMENT TO ALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS.
They are equal to 4 per cent discount.

Gustav Stiglitz WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
625 Columbus Ave., bet. 51st and 52nd Sts. RELIABLE REPAIRING.
SALE OF FACTORY SAMPLES EXTENSION TABLE
Solid Oak \$9.98
Value \$18.50
\$3.50 Leather Dining Chair, \$1.50
\$60 PARLOR SUIT 3 or 21 \$20.95
DRESS SUIT, Value \$27
DRESS SUIT, Value \$14
CLOTHING, Value \$15
DRESS SUIT, Value \$15
Everything for the Home and Office.
FACTORY-AT-WHOLESALE PRICES.
Chester Sample Furniture Co.
175-176 E. 60th St., near 2d Ave.

Eureka Laundry
Family Washing, Reasonable Prices
Strictly Hand Work. Wash called for and delivered. Mail postal.
413 East 91st Street
N. DE KANE, PROP.

KILLED IN NEW BUILDING.
Daniel Blakeley, 40 years old, of 232 East 12th street, an iron worker employed in a building at the intersection of Eighth avenue and 122 street, fell from the third floor to the second floor there yesterday and was instantly killed.

C. F. U. INDORSES SOCIALIST TICKET
Los Angeles Workers Urged to Vote Straight—Hearst and Tammany Scored.

The Central Federation of Labor went on record as favoring the election of Job Harriman and the Socialist ticket of Los Angeles when at its meeting last night it decided to draw up a resolution to be presented at the convention of the American Federation of Labor that opens in Atlanta, Ga., on the 12th inst. to urge organized labor to vote for Job Harriman and the Socialist ticket. The motion was made by Harry De Veaux, of the White Rats Actors' Union, and was unanimously passed.

Dave Danahy, of the Marble Workers, bitterly denounced "Hoi's" "Choinola" for lying about their strike, and refuted the statements printed in its columns that the strike of the marble workers was nearly all over and that the men have returned to work. "The Choinola is rather an agent for strikebreakers than a friend of labor," as it pretends to be, and tries to influence that people that it is," Danahy said.

Delegate Casper, of Clear Makers' Union No. 144, said that, while Hearst's paper in this city was helping the bosses to break the marble strike, the papers in Los Angeles are working hard against the McNamaras, and have joined the Otis gang in its attempt to hang them.

The criticism of the Journal was a signal for a discussion on politics, general of the good "old-fashioned" Charles Murphy Democrats joined hands in the discussion.

Journal Is Denounced.
Matthew McConville, of the Engineers, advised the delegates not to believe what they read in the Journal. A paper that is constantly lying about labor, and supports the candidacy of a notorious union crusher like its Sheriff candidate, John J. Hopper, Henry Harris, of Typographical Union No. 64, said that so-called labor men are also working in the interest of Tammany, an organization which is just as hostile to labor as the Hearst gang is. Delegate Murphy, of the Engineers, also denounced the Journal, and said he knew of only one paper that represented the interests of labor, and that was The Call.

This did not seem to please Ed Hannah, who immediately rushed to the rescue of Tammany, of which he is a staunch supporter, and said it was unfair and unjust to attack such a "splendid and grand body" as Tammany. Kelly, of the Theatrical Stage Employees, agreed that Hopper was a foe of labor, but said that he would vote for the carver, whom he hailed as "a great man."

Curtis, of the Tunnel Constructors, said that the Sheriff's office was a very important one, as a man like Hopper would always swear in special deputies in times of strikes, and urged the delegates to vote for the union amendment at three months. The latter amendment was fought by anti-administration forces on the ground that the International Executive Council and the officers were trying to make it more difficult for the local unions to influence the course of the International Union.

An amendment which changes the general law of the union so as to provide that the union shall gradually phase out the abolition of the piece work system on machines was adopted by a majority of 19,081.

Another which is important within the organization increases the number of indorsing unions necessary to submit an amendment from 50 to 100 and fixes the time for obtaining indorsements at three months. The latter amendment was fought by anti-administration forces on the ground that the International Executive Council and the officers were trying to make it more difficult for the local unions to influence the course of the International Union.

Waldo Gets Into Action.
Delegate Curtis reported that Commissioner Waldo has put detectives on the trail of the sluggers of Harry Kleinman and the other members of Waiters' Union No. 1. Braun reported that he had mailed a check, for \$1,200 to the McNamara fund, and Curtis reported that his organization has sent in \$450. There was a lengthy discussion of the State amendment sanctioning the appropriation for the construction of the barge canal, which was opposed by the carpenters, which was finally tabled.

Miss Violet Pike made an appeal to the delegates to turn out to the ball of the Workers' Trade Union League, to be held next Friday night. The delegates decided to attend in a body. The Plumbers sent a letter protesting against Organizer Wyatt for organizing the Gas Workers' Union. The Carpenters' Union, Local 47, asked the delegates for his opinion on the appropriation for the construction of the barge canal, which was opposed by the carpenters, which was finally tabled.

On a resolution submitted by Ed Hannah, Ernest Bohm, Thomas J. Curtis, W. D. Kelly and Michael Neyland it was decided to form a central council of the various central bodies including the Hebrew Trades, for the purpose of bringing about the advancement of the principles of organized labor.

The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday authorized a general lockout of the members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers in all buildings where they are employed by an associated employer, on account of the strikes of the sheet metal workers on buildings where carpenters are doing the work of setting iron and steel hollow metal doors and trim.

The lockout, which is to take effect today at noon, will affect over 200 buildings throughout the city, independent of twenty or thirty buildings where the sheet metal workers are on strike against the carpenters.

Strikes Against Carpenters Precipitates a Crisis in Building Trade.
The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday authorized a general lockout of the members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers in all buildings where they are employed by an associated employer, on account of the strikes of the sheet metal workers on buildings where carpenters are doing the work of setting iron and steel hollow metal doors and trim.

The lockout, which is to take effect today at noon, will affect over 200 buildings throughout the city, independent of twenty or thirty buildings where the sheet metal workers are on strike against the carpenters.

Strikes Against Carpenters Precipitates a Crisis in Building Trade.
The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday authorized a general lockout of the members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers in all buildings where they are employed by an associated employer, on account of the strikes of the sheet metal workers on buildings where carpenters are doing the work of setting iron and steel hollow metal doors and trim.

The lockout, which is to take effect today at noon, will affect over 200 buildings throughout the city, independent of twenty or thirty buildings where the sheet metal workers are on strike against the carpenters.

Strikes Against Carpenters Precipitates a Crisis in Building Trade.
The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday authorized a general lockout of the members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers in all buildings where they are employed by an associated employer, on account of the strikes of the sheet metal workers on buildings where carpenters are doing the work of setting iron and steel hollow metal doors and trim.

The lockout, which is to take effect today at noon, will affect over 200 buildings throughout the city, independent of twenty or thirty buildings where the sheet metal workers are on strike against the carpenters.

Strikes Against Carpenters Precipitates a Crisis in Building Trade.
The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday authorized a general lockout of the members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers in all buildings where they are employed by an associated employer, on account of the strikes of the sheet metal workers on buildings where carpenters are doing the work of setting iron and steel hollow metal doors and trim.

The lockout, which is to take effect today at noon, will affect over 200 buildings throughout the city, independent of twenty or thirty buildings where the sheet metal workers are on strike against the carpenters.

Strikes Against Carpenters Precipitates a Crisis in Building Trade.
The Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday authorized a general lockout of the members of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers in all buildings where they are employed by an associated employer, on account of the strikes of the sheet metal workers on buildings where carpenters are doing the work of setting iron and steel hollow metal doors and trim.

JOSEPH LEVY CLOTHIER, GENTS' FURNISHER AND HATTER
2196 Third Avenue
Near 120th Street

THE HOME OF UNUSUAL MADE CLOTHES
Special Notice to Call Readers
My stock in Winter Overcoats ranges from \$6 to \$25.
Winter Suits from \$10 to \$15.
The Gents' Furnishing Department is up to date.
All Winter Wear at the most popular prices.

KIDDIE SLAIN IN DIXIELAND VENDETTA
JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3.—Bessie, their two pet dogs quarreled over a bone. Miss Sallie Bounds, 15, daughter of prominent Methodist clergyman, and Floyd Stewart, 14, engaged in an altercation here today as a result of which the girl is dead and the boy is badly injured.

The children were walking when their pets commenced fighting. Stewart, in trying to separate the animals, kicked the girl's pet, and was retaliated by hitting him with an iron scale beam which he had at hand.

The boy drew his pocket knife and cut the girl so badly that she died a few moments later, while the lad is in a serious condition from the wounds he sustained at the hands of his playmate.

BRAKEMAN INSTANTLY KILLED
MALONE, N. Y., Nov. 3.—William Hutchins, brakeman on the Railroad, was killed here today by being caught in the revolving platform of a steam crane.

UP TO DATE CLOTHIER, B. PFEFFERKORN
427 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn

Complete Line of BOYS' HATS
DANTON'S HAT SHOP
484 FIFTH AVE. BROOKLYN, N.Y.

THE WILDER SHOE SHOP
MELLIANE FAMILY FOOTWEAR
679 Knickerbocker Ave., near Court St., Brooklyn.

"CREATORS OF FASHION" Schrier Brothers
MEN'S FURNISHINGS,
447 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, BROOKLYN

BOOTS AND SHOES
The Home of Satisfaction.
Wear the TRIEBITZ SHOE
1124 Pitkin Ave., Opp. Post-Office

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND FURNISHINGS
Linder & Berger
100 Fulton St., near Ralph Ave., Brooklyn.
We Give Green Trading Stamps.

Toys and Sporting Goods
Dolls' Hospital
700 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

H. Delventhal
GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET
Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortelyou Road
Telephone 58 Flatbush

E. Antman HATS
STRICTLY UNION-MADE
437 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS
CHAS. GACKENHEIMER
Cigars, Wholesale and Retail.
1271 MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN

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

C. O. LOEBEL
UP-TO-DATE
Union Making and Shoe Furnishing.
1245 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN

Martin Derx
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
82-84 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN
Cor. Manhattan Ave. and Duane St.

GREENBLATT'S Wear Well Shoes
1125 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN

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

The Maxx's Sh

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

HUSBAND AND WIFE DIE IN FLAMES

Seven Others Seriously Injured in Brooklyn Tenement Fires.

Fire again took its toll of life from tenement dwellers yesterday.

Two persons plunged to death and seven were injured, two seriously, in two fires in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. Others were overcome by smoke, while several heroic rescues were made by the police.

Dead—Julius Shapiro, 35, 50 Powell street; fractured skull. Rose Shapiro, 37, fractured skull.
Injured—George Shapiro, 16, fractured leg; Sadie Shapiro, 12, internal injuries and shock; Aaron Shapiro, 12, fractured skull and ankle; Sidney Shapiro, 15 months, dislocated left arm; Julius Zelleman, 1821 Pitkin avenue, burned about the face and hands; removed to St. Mary's Hospital. Mrs. Anna Polten, same address, burned about the face and hands; Max Jablow, 143 Watson street, a rescuer, cut about the hands.

The fire in the Powell street house furnished an exciting hour. Here it was that Shapiro and his wife met death. The fire started on the first floor of a three-story frame building in the glass shop of Morris Schultz, who lived with his family one flight up.

On the third floor lived the Shapiros. Policeman Goodman had just finished with the Schultz family when Shapiro came to a window with the 15-month-old baby Sidney.

"Hand it down to me," said Goodman.

Instead of obeying, Shapiro, crazed by his peril, dropped the child. As it shot by him, Goodman grabbed it by an arm, causing a dislocation. Then he handed it to Gibbons, Next Shapiro brought his 9-year-old son Aaron. Aaron's weight was too great, however, and the father was dragged through the window. He shot head first to the cornice and dropped to the sidewalk, dying almost instantly. The boy who fell with him sustained a skull fracture.

Thinking that her husband had jumped for his life, Mrs. Shapiro leaped and her other three children followed. The mother's head struck the sidewalk and she was killed. The children suffered serious injuries. The earlier fire was at 1821 Pitkin avenue.

Reingold Beer

Brewed and Bottled by
S. Liebmann's Sons
Brewing Co.
63 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BERNHEIMER & SCHWARTZ

PILSENER BREWING COMPANY
127th to 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.



Brewers of
PILSENER, EXPORT PILSENER,
ERL, WURZBURGER BEER,
ALES and PORTER.

Drink "Peter Brew"

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

WHERE TO DINE.

Little Hungary

237 E. Houston St.
Best wines; Hungarian Tabac; Italian; every evening concert; Hungarian Gypsy Band and Singers.

Cafe Monopol

VIENNA RESTAURANT.
PETER BOTH, 145 2d Ave., cor. 9th St.

International Cafe

71 LESLIE ST.
The Waldorf-Astoria of the East Side
Kasimirsky & Krook PROPRIETORS.

For Your Winter Suit and Winter Overcoat

GO TO
LEVY BROS. Clothiers and
Merchant Tailors
53 Canal Street

Big Ratification Meeting

TONIGHT

Arranged by the Cloak Makers, Local No. 11, to Ratify the Candidates of the Socialist Party, 231 A. D., Kings County.
At the American Star Hall, Pitkin Avenue, cor. Christopher Street

SPEAKERS
B. FEIGEL B'UM
Candidate for Assembly.
FRED E. MARTIN
Candidate for Alderman.
HARRY WATON
Candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.
ADMISSION FREE

B. SCHLESINGER
B. WOLF
B. BOTONICK
ROSENBLUM, and many others.
ALL WELCOME

The 1114th Edition of The Call and Our Announcement

COME, PHONE, OR ORDER BY MAIL

MEN'S AND LADIES' FURNISHINGS



UNION LABEL CLEAN MADE

Underwear, Shirts, Linen or Litholin Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Belts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Caps, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Overall, sweaters, Rubber Shoes, Gloves, etc.
Walters' and Cooks' Outfits, Corsets, Kimonos, Shirtwaists, Gloves, etc.
Up-to-date Goods and popular prices.

SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS

50 Third Avenue
Near 10th Street, New York

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

WATCHERS MUST BE VOTERS.

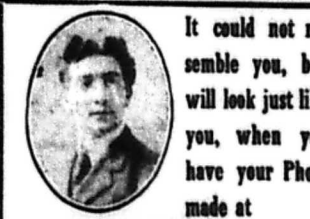
Editor of The Call:

Please permit me to correct an error appearing in today's editorial.

You say that women are eligible as watchers and that a watcher need not be a voter. Section 352 of the Election Law, as amended by the Legislature of 1911, prescribes the following qualifications for watchers:

"Each watcher must be a qualified elector of the county in which the election district for which he is appointed a watcher shall be located." It is plain that not only must the watcher be an elector, but must be entitled to vote in the county where the election district is located, thereby disqualifying voters who reside in Brooklyn to watch in New York or vice versa. It is just that qualification clause which makes it difficult for us to get the required number of watchers.

Let us have sufficient members who are qualified, and if voters who will turn out and do their duty, we should not only have enough watchers, but two in each polling place. Let no one think he is too good for this work, but feel that it is the duty of every member of the Socialist party to not only make people vote, but see that the votes cast for the party are given to us. Fraternalists yours,
JULIUS GERBER.
New York, Nov. 3, 1911.



It could not resemble you, but will look just like you, when you have your Photo made at
M. FROOMKIN Art Photos
85 Avenue B, bet. 5th and 6th Sts.

UNION MADE SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
ONLY BEST QUALITIES.



LATEST STYLES AT POPULAR PRICES.
HARLEM SHOE COMPANY
1866 THIRD AVE., cor. 103d St.

ALL WAS "ANGELIC" IN CARNEGIE DEAL

Ex-President Reichmann, of Trust Company, a "Fighting Witness."

Joseph B. Reichmann, the convicted ex-president of the Carnegie Trust Company, continued yesterday under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Moss to deny that the \$10,000 trust fund had been raised by William C. Cummings for the purpose taken by the prosecution and to defend the use made of the money by Cummings. Reichmann was convicted of making a false statement to the Banking Department in connection with the Carnegie's affairs, but secured a certificate of reasonable doubt and is now out of jail pending an appeal. He is what is sometimes called a "fighting witness," and in spite of the fact that he is suffering from a form of paralysis, his answers, when he can "recall," are clear and emphatic, and he has shown that he can take care of himself in his frequent verbal sparring matches with the District Attorney.

Assistant District Attorney Moss pressed him hard yesterday, and when Reichmann put his hand to his heart, as though in pain, the prosecutor paused to ask if the witness was in distress.

"I'm all right," Reichmann replied. "Can stand it as long as you can."

It is the contention of the prosecution, and Bradley Martin, Jr., formerly president of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, has testified, that the trust fund which, it is alleged, Cummings stole, was raised by the Van Norden Trust Company and the Nineteenth Ward Bank and the Twelfth Ward banks to take up stocks pledged for loans, which stocks were about to be thrown on the market. But Reichmann couldn't remember signing the so-called trust agreement letters sent by R. L. Smith, vice president and active banker of the Carnegie, to the Van Norden Trust Company and the Nineteenth Ward Bank, as acknowledgment of the fund. He also failed to remember the authorization of the "fertilizer loans" by the Carnegie Trust Company, which were later objected to by the Banking Department, and to remove which a loan was secured from Andrew Carnegie. He explained that he was only a director when the loans were made.

"Do you mean to say that you, as a director, didn't know of a loan amounting to \$2,400,000?" asked Moss. Reichmann said that such was the case. Cummings testified that Reichmann was the man who got Carnegie to hold out a helping hand. Then Reichmann identified the checks by which the money raised on the stocks loaned by Carnegie came into Cummings' hands. One of the checks was for \$1,500,000, and when it was passed around among the jurymen they took a great deal more interest in it than in the ordinary exhibits, of which there have been several hundred. Each man secured to find some amusement in holding in his hand a bit of paper that had once represented a fortune.

In contradiction of the prosecution's claim that the Cummings companies were "paper" companies, Reichmann testified to the prosperity of the Platt Iron Works, which he said, had all kinds of up-to-date equipment and could turn out about \$2,500,000 worth of business a year. He told how \$750,000, borrowed in the name of the Platt Iron Works, had been used to bolster up the tottering Carnegie Trust Company, as part of the "general situation," and said that the Platt Iron Works never got its money back. This company went into bankruptcy after the failure of the Carnegie Trust Company.

Reichmann was still under fire when the session ended. Justice Davis announced that when the trial is continued on Monday the hearings will be conducted at the Criminal Courts Building, the room in the old Court House, where it has been going on, being needed by the Appellate Division.

A FINE SAMPLE OF POLICE EXTRAVAGANCE

If any poor, downtrodden taxpayer followed a truck leaving Police Headquarters yesterday, burdened with a perfectly good oak desk, value \$544, he learned where some of his money went. It is to the police station warehouse in Bleecker street.

During the recent budget exhibit Police Commissioner Waldo sent out engraved invitations to citizens calling particular attention to the police exhibit in the basement of the building at Broadway and Worth street.

There the demonstrator called the attention of an interested populace to a handsome station house desk of oak, about 12x4x4 feet, with mission finish.

The citizen, knowing nothing about the furnishings of the Detective Bureau, thought the new desk was needed. But those familiar with the department wondered what was wanted with a new desk there.

After the budget exhibit closed the desk was carted to Headquarters and left in the corridor in front of the Detective Bureau. It was only in the way and an order was issued to take the new one to the storage warehouse.

South Brooklyn Mass Meeting

Monday Evening

November 6
AT 8:30 O'CLOCK.
FINNISH HALL
Eighth Avenue and 46th Street.



FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY

It is not only the most complete dictionary ever published; it is also a history of words, a guide to the correct use of English, a thesaurus and a condensed cyclopedia.

Authority in Washington—It is the authority of the State Department at Washington, D. C. "It is the most thumb-worn of all the dictionaries in our room," says the foreman of the Proof Division of the government printing office, C. M. Robinson.

A copy of the Standard stood beside Lord Morley when he was writing his "Life of Gladstone."

Authority in Schools—The Standard has the enthusiastic support of the highest official of education in the country, the U. S. Commissioner of Education, E. E. Brown, who says: "The Standard Dictionaries are wonderfully comprehensive; they are superb!"

Immense numbers of the various editions of the Standard Dictionary are used in the Philippines and other possessions. They are ordered by the government in 10,000 lots.

It was the late Edmund Clarence Stedman who said: "To have created the Standard Dictionary is as great a boon as any publishing house need wish to confer upon its own time and generation."

Atlas Free

For a short time you can have a copy of our new \$6.00 Atlas of the World FREE with the Standard Dictionary—if you order early.

The business man needs an Atlas with large 1911 maps, that will bring the world to his desk. He needs a gazetteer that will help him develop his sales campaigns by posting him on the industries, the latest census statistics, the trade conditions, the physical features of the different countries and the home life of the people.

Funk & Wagnalls Company

NEW YORK LONDON

SPORTS

BONNER FINDS MARTO A TOUGH CUSTOMER

Jim Bonner, the Summit Hill, Pa., lightweight, had a very close shave Thursday night staying the tenth round of his bout with Johnny Marto after he had succeeded in easily outpointing him in the most of the other sessions at the National Sporting Club. Marto, taking advantage of the knockout he had secured at the close of the ninth round, found that the kidney blows that he planted on his opponent had telling effect, and therefore pounded the sides and swung to the head in desperate attempts to win by a knockout, but Bonner stayed the limit, though played out, having enough strength to stand on his feet when the bell rang the finish.

The bout was a fast one, both men at the start seeming to be in the best of shape, though Marto's rugged frame stood out in strong contrast to the lithe form of the lanky lad who fought Knockout Brown some weeks ago to a draw decision out of town. Bonner displayed a corking left jab in the early part of the go, which the Italian found impossible to evade. Marto, finding himself outboxed, pinched his opponent's sides as the two met in the clinches, and also banged to the stomach. Marto's friends, who had turned out strong and carried bells and other noise making devices, besides a concert that peaked out sweet music whenever Marto did splendid work, were hushed in the third round when their favorite was felled by a swift hook that reached his chin.

Marto got up quickly, and the noise continued as before. He came to the fore in the fifth, roughing it a lot, and managing to bring home a left hook and many rights to the body that shook Bonner. The sixth was fast going, but the seventh was slow, both letting up the hot pace for a while.

JACKSON FINED AGAIN.

Auto Speeding in England Costs Champion \$100.

NEWCASTLE, England, Nov. 3.—Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, was fined \$100 in a magistrate's court here today for auto speeding. Johnson, as he removed a fat roll of bank notes from his pocket and paid his fine, said:

"I guess this gives me a world's record for being pinched." Johnson has been arrested in the United States, Canada, France, and England for speeding his automobile.

RACING CHAUFFEUR HURT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 3.—Joe Jagerberger, of Racine, Wis., driving a Case car at sixty-seven miles an hour in the State Fair races here today, was badly hurt when his machine threw a tire and ran into the outer fence.

COUSIN'S BIRD STORE

3316 Third Ave., Bronx
Singing Canaries, Goldfish, Pigeons, Rabbits, Cages, Aquariums.
FISHING TACKLE.

NOTICE!

I respectfully notify all my friends, patrons, and acquaintances that I have moved to a new place with a big stock of LIQUORS AND WINES

At 94 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

I cordially invite my friends and patrons to come to see me. Thanking you in advance for your future patronage, I remain, fraternalists,
S. SACHAROFF,
Member of Workers' Club, Bronx, No. 3.

Call readers, if you desire artistic work, have your photograph taken at Comrade

L. BORESSOFF'S

355 Grand St., cor. Essex St.

Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special Souvenir to every dozen photographs

O. W. Wuertz

PIANOS
1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 54th Street (Manhattan).
2828 THIRD AVENUE, near 118th Street (Brooklyn).
1190 PLEASANT AVENUE, near 86th Avenue (Queens).

Less than 2 Cents a Day Gives You a Mastery of Words

YES, even less than it costs to mail four letters by first class delivery. Think of it! Only seven cents a day will put in your home the supreme authority on the defining, pronouncing and spelling of every live English word—the Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary.

No Library is complete without this most reliable dictionary. The home or the office that tries to get along without the Standard, when it is so easy to own, is certainly looking so closely at the penny that the dollar cannot be seen right behind.

In almost every article you read there are words that suggest whole trains of ideas. If you skim over such words without knowing their full and true meaning, you can never hope to have the rich vocabulary of the entertaining talker nor be able to write clearly and forcefully.

FUNK & WAGNALLS STANDARD DICTIONARY

In the home a comprehensive Atlas and Gazetteer is as necessary to the child as a primer is in the school. It will picture to him the scenes of many great events and will give life to his study of history and his geography. The Atlas contains 254 pages with accurate full-page and double-page colored maps and a score of half-tone illustrations. It also includes 36 pages of census statistics. It measures 10 1/4 x 13 1/4 inches.

"Helpful Hints"

"Helpful Hints in English" is the title of it. Just pressed down and full to the brim with information on the correct use of words and phrases. It is alphabetically indexed and is bound in a pretty cloth art cover. Helpful Hints would cost you 25 cents if sold in stores, but a copy of the limited supply is yours for four cents if you will sign and send the coupon NOW—before you turn this page.

Send 4c for "Helpful Hints"

(Regular Price \$5.00)

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-00 E. 23d St., N. Y. City. Call 11-1211

Here is 4c for "Helpful Hints in English." I would like to examine sample pages of the 1911 Standard Dictionary and have information about the Free Atlas offer in connection with the dictionary, and easy terms.

Name
Occupation
Address

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

Free illustrated lectures will be delivered on varied topics in schools and other public halls in Greater New York, under the auspices of the Board of Education, as follows:

MANHATTAN.
Public School 184, 116th street, west of Fifth avenue: "The Era of Political Revolution—1700-1800," Nelson P. Head, Ph. D.
American Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park West: "Marselles and the Riviera," Prof. Charles W. Clark.
New York Public Library, 121 East 68th street: "Abraham Lincoln," Edward Elliot, Ph. D.
New York Public Library, Hamilton Grange Branch, 505 West 145th street: "Solutions," Frederick E. Brethout.
St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East 42d street: "Leaders in Life's Race; or Teeth, Legs and Hands," Prof. Samuel C. Schucker.
Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th street: "Electro-Magnetism, or the Magnetic Properties of Electric Currents," Prof. John S. McKay.

THE BRONX.
Public School 27, 145th street, east of Willis avenue: "Thebes and Ancient Egypt," William D. P. Bliss.

QUEENS.
New York Public School, Jamaica avenue, Flushing, L. I.: "The Man Who is Not Afraid," Reuben L. Breed.

NEWARK, N. J.
Hawthorne Avenue School, Hawthorne avenue, cor. Clinton place: "The South-west Wonderland," Arthur K. Peck.

Free Public Library, Washington street, opposite Bridge street: "The Story of the Earth and Man," John Henry Frome.

CALLAHAN THE HATTER

Nearly 50 Years
120 BOWLY, Manhattan.

S. SACHAROFF LIQUOR DEALER

94 Graham Avenue, cor. Seigel Street
BROOKLYN.

NOTICE! I respectfully notify all my friends, patrons, and acquaintances that I have moved to a new place with a big stock of LIQUORS AND WINES

At 94 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

I cordially invite my friends and patrons to come to see me. Thanking you in advance for your future patronage, I remain, fraternalists,
S. SACHAROFF,
Member of Workers' Club, Bronx, No. 3.

Call readers, if you desire artistic work, have your photograph taken at Comrade

L. BORESSOFF'S

355 Grand St., cor. Essex St.

Will give my personal attention to Comrades and a special Souvenir to every dozen photographs

O. W. Wuertz

PIANOS
1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 54th Street (Manhattan).
2828 THIRD AVENUE, near 118th Street (Brooklyn).
1190 PLEASANT AVENUE, near 86th Avenue (Queens).

ORDER FOR YOUR CHILDREN

"The Young Socialists' Magazine"

18 SPRUCE STREET
50c for 12 Months 25c for 6 Months

November issue, with articles, poems, etc., by Ernest Cherns, Edwin Markham, Eugene V. Debs, Fritz Kummer (Chicago), Frank Bohn, Robert Reisch, Dr. Antonine Knapp, V. T. Greenberg, Jesse Fales, Dr. U. L. Rosenberg, H. Thayer, and others.

JUST OUT

FRANCE WILL NOW "PROTECT" MOROCCO

Germany Gets Slice of Africa, but Colonial Secretary Resigns.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—The Franco-German accord, officially given out today, shows that Germany recognizes France's right to establish a protectorate in Morocco.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—Revelations of dimensions in the government on the eve of the Reichstag Moroccan debate have weakened the positions of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Secretary von Kiderlen-Waechter.

The Secretary of State for the colonies, Dr. Lindquist, today renewed his request that his resignation, offered last summer, be accepted.

The Chancellor requested an audience with the Emperor, to whom he recommended immediate acceptance of Lindquist's resignation.

The Colonial Secretary asked to be permitted to retire, because of dissatisfaction over compensation Germany was to get for concessions to France in Morocco.

France cedes to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street

8 P. M., PEOPLE'S FORUM

Mr. George Gordon Battle

"The Progress of a Century in Industrial Law."

9 P. M., DISCUSSION

Parish House, 12 West 11th Street

ties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

France retains the right to run railroad lines across German territory, but Germany cedes her "duck's bill," extending from the Chari River to the Logone River.

France and Germany agree to submit to The Hague Tribunal all difficulties arising from the operation of the accord.

In Morocco France agrees to safeguard "economic equality" and "commercial liberty," for which provision is made in existing treaties.

France agrees to cede to Germany about 250,000 square kilometers in northern French Congo, touching the German Kameruns.

This territory is inhabited by about 1,000,000 negroes and has a commerce valued at \$2,400,000 annually.

The new German frontier starts at Mondak and extends to the Sanga River, thence to Kandeke, thence through the Kongo, finally reaching Lake Tchad by way of the Ubanga and Logone rivers.

WALL ST. THROG HEARS RUSSELL

Famous Journalist Talks on Proposed "Busting" of the Trusts and Other Live Topics.

For almost three hours what was perhaps the largest audience which ever attended the Wall Street Socialist meetings, heard the Socialist philosophy expounded yesterday afternoon.

It had been announced at the preceding meeting that Charles Edward Russell would speak, and the news spread so thoroughly through the neighborhood that almost a thousand persons were on hand before the Platform Committee had yet arrived.

Charles Solomon, the chairman, introduced Russell as one who is perhaps "the leading figure in the domain of American magazine journalism."

Throughout the entire length of Russell's remarks there was the closest attention. The audience seemed to recognize that the speaker was a person who knew the facts from actual association with them, and those who dictate them, and they listened with the attention and respect which is accorded to a thoroughly competent expositor.

Russell talked on the proposed dissolution of the trusts and other live Socialist topics. His closing remarks were greeted with a round of persistent applause.

Frank Hubschmitt followed Russell and told how we have departed from the fundamental principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence. John Mullin also spoke, and his enthusiasm permeated the crowd.

George S. Gelder, who was the last speaker, delivered a talk on sound Socialist economics. It was the language which people who live in a stocks and bonds atmosphere seemed to understand, and they listened appreciatively to Gelder as he gave them a lesson in the economics of the Street.

About \$9 worth of literature and several Haywood tickets were sold. It was announced that another meeting would be held at the same place Monday afternoon.

Frank Hubschmitt, George Gelder, and Charles Solomon will be among the speakers. A record-breaking attendance is expected.

NORMAN J. COLMAN DEAD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—Norman J. Colman of St. Louis, the first Secretary of Agriculture, died on a train of 100 miles from here, early today.

Colman was known as the "Father of the Department of Agriculture," having organized that branch of the government under President Cleveland.

A number of Socialist campaign songs will be sung throughout the day and in the evening the Socialist band will play. Comrades who are off duty on the occasion will kindly assist in the distribution and sale of literature.

All party speakers who can possibly do so are requested to volunteer their services.

Yorkville Parade and Meeting.

A parade and mass meeting of the united branches of the Socialist party and progressive labor organizations of Yorkville will be held this evening.

The parade starts from the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th street, at 8 o'clock sharp, and will terminate in a mass meeting at the Labor Temple.

Speakers, Lena Morrow Lewis, Aljerson Lee, Jacob Pankin, N. Aleinikoff. Meeting in front of Labor Temple will be addressed by E. Edelstein, August Claessens and I. Phillips.

Young Socialists to Parade.

Branch 6 has reserved a special place for the Young Socialists in its parade to be held tonight, starting about 8 o'clock at the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th street.

All the members of the Young People's Socialist Federation who can attend are urgently requested to do so.

To Sell Tickets From Truck.

A truck hired for the purpose of disposing of Haywood lecture tickets and distributing Socialist leaflets will visit the following points in Harlem today at the hours named:

Columbia avenue and 103d street, about 6:30 p.m.; Fifth avenue and 110th street, about 7:30 p.m.; Fifth avenue and 114th street, about 8 p.m.; Lenox avenue and 118th street, about 8:30 p.m.; Lenox avenue and 125th street, about 9 p.m.; Seventh avenue and 125th street, about 10:30 p.m.

Comrades desiring to assist on the truck must be at headquarters, 360 West 125th street, not later than 5:30 p.m.

WATCHERS WANTED!

Every branch needs watchers for election day. The following branches have sent in appeals for volunteers for this most important work:

Branch 5—Watchers and messengers wanted. Also six men with bicycles to get the returns in the evening. Call at the branch's headquarters, 360 West 125th street, any evening and get credentials.

Branch 6—Watchers for the 16th and 18th A. D.'s meet at 1032 First avenue and for the 20th and 29th A. D.'s at 1481 Third avenue Monday night. Must be citizens. Others wanted for messengers.

Branch 7—Report at headquarters, 143 East 103d street, tomorrow at 3 p.m. All who have not yet volunteered should do so at once.

Branch 9—Report to organizer at Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton avenue, tomorrow or Monday.

Branch 10—Report any time tomorrow at headquarters, Jumel Buildings, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue.

Branch 11—Communicate with the Credential Committee, Arthur Dickman or Louis A. Baum, 457 East 149th street.

Literature Distribution.

Branch 7 literature distribution will take place tomorrow. The latest splendid call cartoon with leaflets and other pamphlets will be given out. Strike one more blow at ignorance and prejudice. Call at the headquarters, 143 East 103d street, from 9:30 to 1 p.m.

Branch Comrades, Attention!

You are urged to attend the entertainment and dance of the Socialist party German Women's Branch, Bronx Borough, at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705-707 Courtlandt avenue, tomorrow, at 7 p.m. Admission 15 cents. The proceeds of this affair will be devoted to serving a supper to the Socialist party watchers of Bronx Borough on election night at the Bronx Labor Lyceum. To attend this affair is only

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings. Branch 2—Hamilton Fish Park (rally), William Karlin and all East Side candidates.

Branch 3—41st street and Third avenue, O'Byrne and F. Paulitsch. Branch 4—43d street and Eighth avenue, J. Lutheringer.

Branch 5—125th street and Seventh avenue, Charles Solomon. Branch 7—125th street, between Lexington and Third avenues, August Claessens and E. T. Neben.

Branch 7—103d street and Madison avenue, M. Weinstein and Dr. Sacks. Branch 8—138th street and Willis avenue, I. Phillips and L. Baum.

Branch 9—163d street and Prospect avenue, W. R. Cassile and Alex Rosen. Branch 10—146th street and Amsterdam avenue, J. C. Frost and Miss J. Dahme.

Hungarian Branch—78th street and Second avenue, 7 p.m., Torcsay. Slavish Branch—Front of Bohemian National Hall, 13d street, between Second and First avenues, Shiflet.

NOON.

Socialist Suffrage Meeting—14th street and University place, Rose Schneiderman and Theresa Malkiel.

Bronx Marathon Meeting.

An open air Marathon ratification meeting will be held today on the northern corner of 149th street and Third avenue. There will be continuous speaking from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The following well known spellbinders have already volunteered their services: Hubert H. Harrison, Bertha M. Fraser, George S. Gelder, Dr. John A. Morgan, William I. Sackheim, Max Sherover, Jr., Louis A. Baum, E. T. Neben, John Mullin, Alexander Golden, S. G. Rich, John W. Roberts, John C. Frost, Harry D. Smith, Herbert Robinson, Emanuel Lifman, Thomas Wright, John A. Wall, W. R. Cassile, Brig Kirkman, Marion H. Laing will preside.

A number of Socialist campaign songs will be sung throughout the day and in the evening the Socialist band will play. Comrades who are off duty on the occasion will kindly assist in the distribution and sale of literature.

All party speakers who can possibly do so are requested to volunteer their services.

Yorkville Parade and Meeting.

A parade and mass meeting of the united branches of the Socialist party and progressive labor organizations of Yorkville will be held this evening.

The parade starts from the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th street, at 8 o'clock sharp, and will terminate in a mass meeting at the Labor Temple.

Speakers, Lena Morrow Lewis, Aljerson Lee, Jacob Pankin, N. Aleinikoff. Meeting in front of Labor Temple will be addressed by E. Edelstein, August Claessens and I. Phillips.

Young Socialists to Parade.

Branch 6 has reserved a special place for the Young Socialists in its parade to be held tonight, starting about 8 o'clock at the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th street.

All the members of the Young People's Socialist Federation who can attend are urgently requested to do so.

To Sell Tickets From Truck.

A truck hired for the purpose of disposing of Haywood lecture tickets and distributing Socialist leaflets will visit the following points in Harlem today at the hours named:

Columbia avenue and 103d street, about 6:30 p.m.; Fifth avenue and 110th street, about 7:30 p.m.; Fifth avenue and 114th street, about 8 p.m.; Lenox avenue and 118th street, about 8:30 p.m.; Lenox avenue and 125th street, about 9 p.m.; Seventh avenue and 125th street, about 10:30 p.m.

Comrades desiring to assist on the truck must be at headquarters, 360 West 125th street, not later than 5:30 p.m.

WATCHERS WANTED!

Every branch needs watchers for election day. The following branches have sent in appeals for volunteers for this most important work:

Branch 5—Watchers and messengers wanted. Also six men with bicycles to get the returns in the evening. Call at the branch's headquarters, 360 West 125th street, any evening and get credentials.

Branch 6—Watchers for the 16th and 18th A. D.'s meet at 1032 First avenue and for the 20th and 29th A. D.'s at 1481 Third avenue Monday night. Must be citizens. Others wanted for messengers.

Branch 7—Report at headquarters, 143 East 103d street, tomorrow at 3 p.m. All who have not yet volunteered should do so at once.

Branch 9—Report to organizer at Bronx Forum, 1363 Fulton avenue, tomorrow or Monday.

Branch 10—Report any time tomorrow at headquarters, Jumel Buildings, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue.

Branch 11—Communicate with the Credential Committee, Arthur Dickman or Louis A. Baum, 457 East 149th street.

Literature Distribution.

Branch 7 literature distribution will take place tomorrow. The latest splendid call cartoon with leaflets and other pamphlets will be given out. Strike one more blow at ignorance and prejudice. Call at the headquarters, 143 East 103d street, from 9:30 to 1 p.m.

Branch Comrades, Attention!

You are urged to attend the entertainment and dance of the Socialist party German Women's Branch, Bronx Borough, at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705-707 Courtlandt avenue, tomorrow, at 7 p.m. Admission 15 cents. The proceeds of this affair will be devoted to serving a supper to the Socialist party watchers of Bronx Borough on election night at the Bronx Labor Lyceum. To attend this affair is only

HENRY FRANK. SUNDAY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK. LYRIC HALL, Sixth Ave. and 42d St. "Creative Evolution and Human Health: What Science Teaches About Mind Power vs. Modern Superstitions."

Sunday Evening Prof. THOMAS M. BALLEET. Deas of New York University School of Pedagogy. "How Can Education Be Made More Democratic?" CIVIC FORUM, KAPLAN SCHOOL BUILDING, 1731 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.

EMMA GOLDMAN LECTURES

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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

Subscription Rates	Week-Day Issue Only	Week-Day Issue Only	Sun. and Week Day Issue
For One Year	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
For Six Months	1.00	1.00	1.00
For Three Months	.50	.50	.50
For One Month	.15	.15	.15

In addition to the above rates mail subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay 5 cents a day additional to cover postage.
Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. 4. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4. No. 308.

HE'S RIGHT THIS TIME

We Socialists have had in the past many serious disagreements with Mr. Roosevelt on his outlook on things in general, as represented by him in the Outlook, the watch-tower from which he from time to time enlightens the world in general. Possibly this may be in part due to the innate "depravity" and lack of "morality" he accuses us of, but even so, we have to admit that at all times Mr. Roosevelt is not wholly and necessarily wrong.

And he is especially correct in his latest effusion in Lymy Abbott's paper, wherein he insists that under present conditions might makes right, and the ruling classes of all countries are liars, swindlers and hypocrites, devourers of the weak, whom no paper treaties, however impressively drawn up and solemnly attested, can bind for one moment when they discover that they have the power and that it is to their material advantage to break them.

We knew it all the time, of course, but we are glad to have a confirmation of our views from such an eminent source. And we sincerely hope that Mr. Roosevelt will not consider us undesirable citizens, depraved and immoral beings, merely because we happen to agree with him on this particular question.

He declares that the lack of military power in China has subjected that country to the assaults of the robbers whom he trains with and praises; that Algeria, Egypt and Tripoli have fallen under the yoke of France, Great Britain and Italy, for a similar reason, and he approves of it. And while we are not particularly committed to his approval of these things, he is absolutely in harmony with us about the naked facts at any rate. Whether it "should" or "ought" is a debatable question, but the fact that might makes right under the present system is too plain to be even questioned. And in recognizing the fact, Roosevelt displays on this occasion almost human intelligence, and an honesty of expression which we can only conjecture means that he considers himself out of capitalist politics permanently, where one has to be a liar and hypocrite in such matters by the very force of circumstances.

Compared with the hypocritical drivel of his successor, Taft, at the recent naval demonstration, Roosevelt is candidly refreshing in his exhortation of the "utter folly of those who believe that these paper treaties accomplish any useful purpose in the present state of the world's development when there is no force behind them."

True, these people are fools, but Theodore should surely understand that capitalism—the present system—depends for its maintenance upon them. The treaties in question may not serve any useful purpose, but the fools do, and that is why the treaties are necessary in their way. We can't get along without them, simply because our industrial and political systems are based upon the folly of these fools, and the politician "in being" is forced to act the hypocrite toward them and cater to the fools in their folly. When he is permanently retired, or the fools have laid him on the shelf, he can then drop the mask and tell them the truth, as in this case.

We don't want to rake up the political past of Roosevelt, to extract therefrom hundreds of passages showing how well he in his day played the part of the hypocrite duping the fools, though these things lie to our hand in both senses. When Theodore was in circulation he simply had to use them; the fools would not have believed in him if he hadn't, and he could never have filled the role of "great man." The "has-been" great man can afford to publicly declare that might makes right, but the great man in being does not dare to insist upon such dangerous doctrine, for the reason that it is unquestionably true, and truth hurts capitalism.

But while we commend him for this outspokenness and explain the meaning and cause thereof, we accept the theory in full as regards ourselves and our future work, and it will go hard with us if we don't profit by the lesson, and better the teaching.

"Might is Right!" We thank thee, Theodore, for teaching us that word.

And our right to sweep capitalism from the earth depends upon our might. We know it, in the very marrow of our bones, and we are doing our endeavor to procure the necessary might for that purpose. And no treaties will bind us, either; no compromise between us and the system we hate is worth the paper it is written on for us. In this class struggle between labor and the capitalist system it is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. And whatever else Roosevelt may think of us, we will put it out of his power at least to class us with the "utter fools" he excoriates for their folly in supposing that might does not make right, and that treaties were made for any other purpose than to be broken, when material interests demand and the power is at hand to break them. Better and manlier to be an "undesirable citizen" than an "utter fool" of this kind.

So, once again, Theodore, we thank thee for teaching us that word. Adieu, for the present. We shall meet at Philippi.

FORGOTTEN

Mrs. Ada Rinck, a woman almost 70 years old, was arrested Thursday night as a vagrant. She was in a most pathetic condition, not having had sufficient food in many days, and her clothes were held together with bits of twine.

When questioned at the police station it came to light that she was the mother of three adult children burned in the Slocum disaster. When that occurred she was already advanced in years and her three children earned the money necessary to support the family. When they were taken away she gradually sold all the little family belongings and for many years has been a tramp, an outcast, a vagrant, a poor, helpless old breaker of those wise, just and humane laws designed to prevent vagrancy.

Doubtless, now that her case has been brought to public attention through her arrest while she was huddled for warmth in the ash heap of an apartment house boiler room, she will receive some money, possibly enough to enable her to live without begging. But what will be the compensation for what she has suffered during the past eight years? Because she was deprived of her children through a fiendishly cruel disaster, because she was forced into horrible suffering and poverty, the law really branded her as a criminal. Society is responsible. It may happen that there will now be some "recompense." But it cannot dull the memories of those long years of agony, or make her forget what we did to her because she had already suffered terrible loss.

How many more similar cases came from the Slocum disaster? How many more will come from the Triangle fire disaster? And what do we care, anyway?

We, when we are not the stricken, can forget so easily. These two killings of working class people were of such a nature that attention was immediately drawn to them. But over and over again other killings occur and we pass them over. A man falls from a building in course of construction. A woman is caught and mangled by unsafeguarded machinery. A wanderer in search of work drops from exhaustion and dies.

There are plenty of cases in New York similar to that of Ada Rinck brought about by similar conditions. But it is easier to forget or ignore, in the opinion of all but the Socialists, than it is to end the horrible condition of affairs that breeds these cases so prolifically.

PULLING TOGETHER



If the working class really pull together, if they will use the power they have politically through the Socialist ballot, and economically through the trade union, they can topple over the whole oppressive system. But they must really pull together. The might of society lies in the working class. But the workers use their might for others. The time is come when they will be forced to use that might for themselves. Are you ready? You have a chance to answer on Tuesday.

PARENTS AND A REVOLUTIONIST

By SYDNEY GREENBIE.
When I was a child, they fondled me
And gloried in my smiles,
The cries that I made were forgiven me
And the tasks that I laid upon them
When into my childish eyes they
looked,
They saw a world hid there,
And the kisses they showered on my
little head
Were filled with a love now rare,
And I was encouraged in all things
then.
And much they spread for me,
But the years have passed since I was
ten
And they have grown cold to me
For then I was weak and needed their
care,
And depended on them for advice,
But now I have grown in mind and
strength
And pay for my own life's price,
Then, when I could not understand
The value of love so pure,
They gave it and felt that a kiss from
me
Was more than pay—'twas a love,
But I have grown old quite some
then,
And have taken a road of my own
And fight 'gainst the things they
hold dear,
So the world I must face alone,
Now that I need and crave their love,
They pass on my faults instead,
And seem to wait with their offers of
praise
'Till the life-force within me is
dead,
'Till the life they created returns to
its source,
To the tank of life-force in the
world,
And is mingled and mixed in that
great melting-pot
And again from that caldron is
hurled.

We Want Votes For Women

By JOHN C. KENNEDY.

We have passed resolutions in various labor organizations and in national and international labor conventions; we have passed resolutions in hundreds of Socialist branches, and in national and international Socialist congresses endorsing the principle of woman suffrage. We have declared repeatedly that we want votes for women—especially for working women—but, fellow workers, we will never get votes for women simply by passing resolutions. If we really believe that women should have the vote to protect their interests as workers and as citizens; if we really believe that the active and direct co-operation of women is needed in America to solve the serious social and political problems with which we are confronted; if we really believe that it is impossible for one half of the human race to go ahead to political, social and industrial democracy while the other half stays behind, we will do something more than pass pious resolutions.

We must demonstrate by our deeds as well as by our words that we mean business. We must make woman suffrage a live political issue from one end of the country to the other. We must compel every political party to take a definite position on this issue. And we can do so within six months if we will only act. A petition is now being sent for signatures to all Socialist and labor organizations of the United States, which is to be submitted to Congressman Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative from Wisconsin. This petition provides for an amendment to the United States Constitution which will permit women to vote in all elections on equal terms with men. The petition, which is addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, consists of only one sentence, but this single sentence sums the whole matter up in a nutshell, viz: "We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, hereby request you to submit to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification an amendment to the National Constitution which shall enable women to vote in all elections upon the same terms as men."

Reform As An Alibi

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

The other day Mr. Rudolph Blankenburg, reform candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, delivered himself of some remarks appertaining to and concerning Senator Penrose, national stand-pat leader of the Republican party. Mr. Blankenburg's remarks were to the effect that had Mr. Penrose's candidate been defeated for the Republican nomination Mr. Penrose would then have supported Mr. Blankenburg.

This is not at all unlikely. And Mr. Blankenburg stands for exactly the same thing that Mr. Penrose does. The only difference is, one is in and the other out. And since both old parties are hard pressed for an issue, the outs just as much as the ins, both have seized upon reform as their last straw. Now, there is just as much reform in Senator Penrose's nominee. The most refined tests of the highest mathematics would not discover a particle more of real reform in one than in the other.

And it will be the most serious basis of a ballot unimpaired for a wage worker to vote for either party with the expectation that his condition, politically or economically, will be reformed in any respect. Senator Penrose is mixing into the local melee for the very best of reasons; that is, his official head is at stake. If the outs should carry the election, Senator Penrose's career of usefulness for the vested interests might come to a speedy end. And some trusted servant of the Wanamakers might occupy the Senator's seat at Washington. Mr. Penrose has, therefore, taken special pains to inform the electorate that the tariff is at stake. And surely Philadelphia will not vote against the tariff! Well, Philadelphia already has done so. The foremost industry of this foremost industrial city in America is the weaving of textiles. And the Kensington mill district last year defeated the Republican party. Of course, the workmen there did not elect the Socialist candidate. They will pretty soon; but they have not yet done so. Instead, they elected an alleged reformer, Michael Donohue, to Congress. And Mr. Donohue has done just as much for the workmen as has Mr. Penrose. And, again, not even the most refined tests of the highest mathematics would discover what either has done or that one has done a particle more than the other. That is to say, Mr. Donohue, as a reformer and as a reviser of the tariff, has behaved toward the working people just as does stand-pat Penrose with the high tariff in his keeping. Mr. Donohue has not introduced a single measure in Congress on behalf of the working people. Mr. Donohue has not even supported the working class measures introduced by Victor Berger. Kensington has jumped out of the Republican frying pan into the reform fire. Why should Philadelphia as a whole permit itself to be boiled in order to serve as a rabbit for the politicians? Mr. Blankenburg is doing the best he can to prove to all citizens that he stands for the same system as does Senator Penrose. Like all old party reformers, their reform is only an alibi. To have thrown off the Republican yoke in Kensington showed some independence of spirit at least. That same spirit and plenty of it, together with first hand knowledge that reformers stand for the same things as do the regulars, should suffice to make voters of Philadelphia sweep the Socialist party to victory. Let all thinking workmen learn the lesson of Mr. Blankenburg's words. Let them all learn the lesson of Mr. Donohue's failure as a reformer at Washington. And let them all vote the straight Socialist ticket.

LOVE IN THE MARKET PLACE

CAMILLE DE SAINTE-CROIX, in La Bataille Socialiste.

The day when Plautureau was installed in his office as secretary of the Duke de Marmande, he had a right to believe that his position was secure. The Duke left at noon, but before going he said:

"Now, you must give me a proof of your intelligence and devotion. Listen to me! I want my son, the Marquis Victor, to marry his cousin, Mlle. Edwige de Colmar. Now, the Marquis' mistress is a terrible girl, Natchette, of the Varietes. Go and find this person. Offer her in my name 50,000 francs and see if you can get her to break the affair off quietly."

At 2 o'clock Plautureau was visited in his room by the young Marquis. "You are, I believe, my father's secretary. Will you be my friend? I want you to do something for me. I want to break with my mistress, a little actress, who is costing me more than I like. And I want to marry my cousin, Edwige, who is a charming girl. It will cost me 50,000 francs to get properly rid of Natchette. Ask my father for the money and make him understand that I have not the patience to explain it all to him myself. This will be difficult, but I count on you."

Then by 3 o'clock mail Plautureau received this note: "Dear Sir—I am sure that the new secretary of the Duke de Marmande must be a man of the world, so I am addressing you, without apology. I am the mistress of the Marquis Hector. But I wish to break with him and marry the tenor, Lagrive. I ought to have something like 50,000 francs. Could you not manage it with the Duke so that he will give me this amount? If he does, I will engage to leave the Marquis absolutely free. If you are willing to take charge of this for me, do not forget that I am at home at any hour to my real friends, "NACHETTE."

Nor was that all. As Plautureau was hoofing it light-heartedly to the Varietes where Natchette performed from 4 to 6, he met an old classmate who was connected with the Colmar family. The latter greeted the former, and without a long preamble, said to him:

"I was coming to see you. Although we have not met since our college days and although we have followed different lines, I know that you are a man of honor and discretion. Now, knowing that you are employed in the de Marmande family, I have been entrusted with a terribly delicate mission. If it had been any one but you, I would have hesitated. But let us be brief. The honor of a young girl is in our hands. Some weeks ago Mlle. Edwige de Colmar became a little foolish over the tenor, Lagrive. The affair has been kept secret and the tenor has been—well, made less interested. But it is urgent for the poor child to marry, and her cousin Hector has been slated for the role of preserver, although he does not know it. It was Edwige herself who sent me to you. She would prove most grateful to you if you would use in her service the influence which you will surely have in the family to bring this affair to a happy conclusion."

Under these conditions it was easy for Plautureau to prove his intelligence and devotion, and he did so brilliantly.

MARK TWAIN'S RECIPE FOR GERMAN COFFEE.

Take a barrel of water and bring it to a boil; rub a cherry-berry against a coffee-berry, then convey the former into the water. Continue the boiling and evaporation until the intensity of the flavor and aroma of the coffee and cherry has been diminished to a proper degree; then set aside to cool. Now unharass the remains of a once cow from the plow, insert them in a hydraulic press, and when you shall have acquired a teaspoonful of that pale-blue juice which a German superstition regards as milk, modify the malignity of its strength in a bucket of tepid water, and bring up the breakfast. Mix the beverage in a cold cup, partake with moderation, and guard a watery ground your head to guard against over-excitement.

WHEN BRYAN REJOICES

We have so often written in these columns on anti-trust prosecutions that the subject has become somewhat wearisome to ourselves and perhaps a trifle stale to our readers. And the intended prosecution of the Steel Trust does not incite us particularly to go into a long demonstration of the farcical character of such a proceeding. Possibly the fact that the Sage of Lincoln, Neb., has expressed his joyfulness over the decision to prosecute and dissolve this combination is about as good evidence as can be picked up at random that the whole thing is a plain and palpable fake.

Bryan rejoiced when the decision to prosecute the Tobacco Trust was announced. He rejoiced some more when Standard Oil was brought to the bar of justice. And now he is damning the entire proceedings in both cases, declaring that the Supreme Court has already stultified itself by interpolating the word "unreasonable" into the law governing its decision, and challenging Taft to deny that he packed the Supreme Court to that end.

And though Bryan rejoices now, it is a thousand to one that a few months hence he will be angrily putting forth the same charges in relation to the prosecution of the Steel Trust that he now applies to the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases.

But perhaps by that time the administration will decide to prosecute some other combine, and Bryan will rejoice once again. He always "falls" for this game. As long as there is a trust left for that purpose we may depend upon intermittent spasms of joyfulness from Bryan, the peculiar cackinnation that strikes the ear like the sound of the crackling of thorns under a pot.

But there is a drop of wormwood in the cup of his rejoicing. The Supreme Court has, according to Bryan, by its interpolation of the word "unreasonable," prevented itself from sending Morgan and his associates to jail for a term of years.

The Bryan theory is that the trust is a criminal offender and should be prosecuted as such. "Guilt is personal," to use a phrase that has been recently added to the lexicon of political reform cant. The trust, says Bryan, is a burglar, and the way to stop burglary is by putting the burglars in jail. Which, of course, isn't so. We put the burglars in jail, to be sure, but we don't stop burglary thereby. And when we catch a burglar we also confiscate his kit, but Bryan could hardly be expected to note a trifle like that, or use it as an analogy in dealing with the trust burglars. He is cursed with a "legal" mind, in which the beginning and end of all things is the assumption of the sacredness of capitalist private property, and within those limits that legal mind ranges up and down, like a laughing hyena monotonously packing backward and forward before the bars of his cage.

The Almighty, it is said, takes special care of drunken men, fools, and the people of the United States, and well it is for us at this time that the "divinity" inherent in the Supreme Court makes it sensible enough to turn a deaf ear to the well meaning fools who invite industrial anarchy and confusion indescribable by insisting on seriously attempting the practically impossible. Well it is, in this sense, that the property of the country is held together in the strong hand of Morgan, who must and will gather it still closer under his control until Socialism is ready to relieve him of the accumulation. It is fortunate for us indeed that fools of the Bryan type are not taken seriously. Many follies we have committed, of course, but it is consoling to know that industrial evolution forbids the consummation of this crowning act of lunacy on the part of the serious apostles of reactionism, whose attempts to restore the past could only eventuate in chaos incarnate; that it compels the highest development of capitalism to hold society together until the next stage of transition—Socialism—is ready to replace it.

It is fairly certain that Morgan, Gary, Perkins, et al., understand the situation in this respect; it is possible, too, maybe probable, that the Supreme Court also understands it, and it may be that even Mr. Taft himself has some inkling of it—that they all know more or less clearly the importance of holding capitalist society together until the change that lies in the direction of further industrial evolution can be safely made; that they perceive the utter impossibility of restoring competition, and the disastrous effects that would instantly follow were a serious attempt made to do so; that such attempt would prematurely challenge and endanger all existing property relations, under the pretense of keeping them intact, and that the game of dissolving the trusts, though necessary as a measure to quiet the ignorant portion of the population, must just as necessarily be a pretense, a farce; that, as such, it is not only harmless, but a measure of temporary safety, and that, taken seriously, it would precipitate a national tragedy.

But Bryan knows nothing of these things—and, not understanding, he laughs—the vacant laugh of one who does not comprehend—a legal ape chattering by the shores of the Dead Sea of the past, alternately laughing and snarling as the wonderful but incomprehensible panorama of industrial evolution passes in procession before the bars of his legal cage.

And while Bryan rejoices Morgan may rejoice also. The trust has nothing to fear, though it is, of course, good policy to pretend otherwise, and thus confirm the gaiety of the fools whom it feeds in their folly.