

WORKERS, VOTE A SOCIALIST BALLOT TODAY

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

The NEW YORK Call

The Weather. RAIN TODAY; FAIR TOMORROW.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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UPON FEDERAL HINT, RYAN BACKING OUT OF CONTROLLER BAY

Yields Contested Alaska Tract Subject of Old Row.

TWO MORE CLAIMS

Chances of Guggenheim Control of Northern Coal Fields Lessened?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Secretary of the Interior Fisher announced today that Richard S. Ryan, president of the Controller Railway and Navigation Company of Alaska, had relinquished what is known as the Canyon Creek Line terminal tract, containing 56.3 acres on Controller Bay.

This tract connected two of the three contested claims located by Ryan in the eliminated portion of the Chugach National Forest, fronting on Controller Bay. This particular tract occupied practically the entire reserved eighty rods of land lying between the claims of J. J. Ryan and A. L. Scheur, both of which claims, it is conceded, were taken in the interest of the Controller Railway and Navigation Company.

All three of these claims in effect belong to Richard S. Ryan and his company, and the law requires that between all claims adjoining the waterfront eighty rods shall be reserved from entry. The present relinquishment, therefore, removes from the public domain any claim by Ryan to the 80 rods intervening between the J. J. Ryan and the Scheur claims.

It is believed here that this action by Ryan is the result of a hint contained in Fisher's recent speech in Chicago, in which Secretary Fisher intimated that the claim which Ryan has relinquished would not be allowed.

The Ryan claims are the ones that caused such a rumpus in Congress last summer when Senator La Follette and others charged that a portion of the Chugach National Forest had been withdrawn so that Ryan might file his entry. The charge was made that Ryan really represented the Guggenheims, and that by securing control of the Controller Bay waterfront the Guggenheims would dominate the Alaska coal fields through holding a monopoly of all available ports. President Taft refuted the charge. One of the President's contentions was that a monopoly of the transportation facilities on Controller Bay was impossible because the government reserved to itself every eighty rods between claims. The Interior Department has still to pass on Ryan's two remaining claims.

SOCIALISTS SWEEP CITY OF BERLIN

Workingmen Avail Themselves of Chance to Vote on Sunday for Candidates of Their Class.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—An overwhelming victory was won by the Socialists in the municipal election here yesterday. Returns from seventeen districts show that out of seventeen officials elected, sixteen won on the Socialist ticket and but one on the Liberal ticket.

The arrangement of the city elections in Berlin was unusually favorable to the working class this year, for while the voters of the first class cast their ballots on Friday, and those of the second class on Saturday, Sunday was reserved for the third, or working class.

Realizing this opportunity, the Social Democratic party made special efforts to get out a large working class vote, reminding the workers that due to Sunday being set for the third class balloting, there was no excuse for the voters to stay away from the polls, there being no danger of incurring the usual fines and penalties for absenting themselves from work, the well recognized method of the employers of preventing their men from increasing the already heavy Socialist vote.

FUSION CANDIDATE DIES SUDDENLY

Robert Wallace, candidate for Alderman on the Fusion ticket in the 35th district in the Bronx, died suddenly at his home, 752 East 220th street, at 6 o'clock last night.

Wallace was first taken ill last Sunday with kidney trouble. His illness did not seem serious, however, and nothing was said about his sickness for fear of the result of the news on his election.

SCORES AGAINST HOSPITAL RECEIVERS

Attorney Wales Found by Judge to Have Been Illegally Restrained.

(Special to The Call.)
BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Before Justice Pooley, in the special term of the Supreme Court here, today, Mrs. M. Matthew Proctor won a point which will probably result in the reopening of the celebrated Soule Hospital case, involving former State officials high in Republican councils, striding down from former Attorney General O'Malley.

"If I can bring the attention of New York State to this infamy, I shall feel that I have not lived in vain," dramatically declared A. D. Wales, of Binghamton, special counsel for the Attorney General, who had got up from a sick bed to argue the motion. With him was associated Henry W. Killen, representing the same office in Buffalo.

After hearing arguments of counsel for Mrs. Proctor and Judge Arthur C. O'Leary and W. S. Stern, appearing for the defendants, Judge Pooley decided that Wales had been illegally restrained from participating in the arguments before Justice Truman C. White last December.

At that time Judge White granted an order confirming the report of Carey D. Davie, of Salamanca, and discharging Receiver Arthur C. Terment, of Westfield. This order was granted on forged, unverified minutes. Judge Pooley gave counsel three weeks in which to hand in their briefs and the papers in the case, at the end of which period he will decide whether the report of the receiver shall be confirmed.

ARTIST TRAPPED BY COMSTOCK AGENT

Oliver Lippincott Said by Detectives to Have Been Surprised With Woman by Reformer's Direction.

Anthony Comstock, agent of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, appeared before Magistrate McAdoo in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon as complainant against Oliver Lippincott, a photographer, whose office is at 149 Broadway. Lippincott had been charged with the abduction of Emma Jahelka, 18 years old and a stenographer in Lippincott's office, was the complaining witness.

Comstock told the magistrate that Lippincott had been arrested yesterday afternoon in a room in the Astor House, where, with Miss Jahelka, he had registered as man and wife. Detective Daniel Claire, of headquarters, whom Comstock had called into the case after consultation with the District Attorney, made the arrest.

What the detective afterward told about the trap that had been laid for the arrest of Lippincott indicated that the girl complainant had lent herself as an agent for Comstock upon his promptings, and that the surprising of the two together was prearranged under Comstock's personal guidance.

MARBLE WORKERS SCORN BOSSES' LATEST BLUFF

That the marble employers are determined to stamp out organization among their employees and that they are engaged in a battle to wipe the marble workers' unions off the map, became evident yesterday when a circular calling upon the employers to resist the striking unions and destroy them came into the hands of the Strike Committee. The circular does not bear any signature, but it was stated by the strikers that it came from the organized employers.

The strikers did not take the circular seriously, as they are used to these "black hand" letters, and are determined to continue the strike until their demands are granted. The circular will be printed in full tomorrow.

WOULD OUST ALBANY'S DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Dr. Charles M. Culver, of the Civic League of Albany, today personally filed with Governor Dix at the Executive Chamber charges upon which it is demanded the removal from office of District Attorney Rollin B. Sandford, of Albany.

The charges are based upon the District Attorney's own testimony given before the Albany Legislative Probe Committee during the past two weeks.

AGED STEAMFITTER IS FOUND STARVING

John Block, a steamfitter, 73 years old, with no home, was found starving in a doorway at 335 Broadway yesterday.

The police of the Leonard street station fed him. In the Tombs Court he was sent to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. A collection was taken up in the courtroom and Block started for the hospital with \$19 in his pocket.

HOW TO VOTE AGAINST CAPITALISM



THE ABOVE IS THE HEADING OF THE BALLOT AS IT WILL APPEAR ALL OVER THE STATE OF NEW YORK. TO VOTE FOR SOCIALISM MAKE YOUR CROSS (X) IN THE CIRCLE UNDER THE ARM AND TORCH, IN THE THIRD COLUMN.

The Socialist party ticket in New York County for today's election is as follows:

Justices of the Supreme Court, 1st Judicial District: S. John Block, Jacob Hillquit, Nicholas Aleinikoff, and Meyer London.

Surrogate, Jacob Penken.

Sheriff, Frederick Paulitsch.

The Kings County ticket is as follows:

Justices of the Supreme Court, 2d Judicial District: Hyman Lurio, Philip Satro, and Morris Wolfman.

Sheriff, Joseph Chant Lipes.

County Clerk, Joseph Lock.

District Attorney, Harry Watson.

Register, John A. Lue.

The Socialists of Manhattan will assemble this evening at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, to hear the results of the election. Returns will be received from all districts in the city and all parts of the State and county.

The Brooklyn Socialists will assemble at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, to get the returns. Arrangements have been made to get them from all over the country. It has been a custom for years for the Brooklyn Socialists to meet at the Labor Lyceum on election evening, and a large crowd is expected to be present to enjoy the music and dancing as well as to get the returns. As in the past years no admission fee will be charged.

Organizer Julius Gerber, of Local New York, has issued the following instructions to organizers reporting the vote from their districts:

In reporting the votes organizers will use headquarters telephone, No. 3586 Lenox. If that line is busy, use No. 7148 Lenox.

Comrades are requested to be brief and not use too many words when using the telephone. Remember there are others who may want to use the telephone as well as you.

Remember, if No. 3586 is busy, call No. 7148 Lenox.

Use no other telephone but the above.

Information for Voters.

The polls for voting are open from 5:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Vote early.

When a person applies to vote he must give his name and residence to the inspectors, and, if required, must say whether he is over 21 years of age.

On the delivery of the ballot to the voter the ballot clerk must announce the voter's name and the stub number of the ballot.

In voting use no other mark but the X. Only a pencil having black lead may be used.

Vote straight by putting a cross (X) in the circle under the arm and torch in the third column.

Tearing the ballot or erasing anything at all on the ballot, even the voter's own cross (X), the ballot becomes absolutely void, and it will not be counted.

If a voter spoils his ballot he is entitled to and should ask for another ballot. If that one is spoiled he may get still another. He is not, however, entitled to more than three sets of ballots altogether.

The inspector must, in plain view of the voter, remove the stub without exposing the face of the ballot and deposit each ballot in the proper ballot box.

The voter must fold his ballot before leaving the polling booth and should hand his ballot folded to the inspector in charge of the ballot box.

On handing the ballot to the inspector, the inspector must announce the number of the ballot and the name of the voter before placing same in the ballot box.

If your vote is challenged keep cool. Answer whatever questions may be asked you, take the prescribed oath, but at all events insist on voting and your vote will be counted.

If for some reason or other you are

not able to sign your name, or physically disabled, the law allows you to choose any two inspectors of different parties to assist you in preparing your ballot.

In case of any trouble explain matters to the watchers of the Socialist party, who will look after your rights, or phone 3586 Lenox, headquarters of the Socialist party for Manhattan and the Bronx, and 775 Williamsburg for Brooklyn, and local headquarters in other places, where competent lawyers will see that the laws are enforced and that you do not lose any of your legal rights.

Voters are strongly urged to vote as early as possible, so that in case of any difficulty or trouble, there will be sufficient time to take the necessary steps to protect the voter and his rights.

Completed. The canvass must be made in plain view of the public, and the main entrance of the room must not be closed so as to prevent people from entering or passing out.

If the number of ballots found in a box is greater than the number of ballots shown by the poll books, all the ballots must be replaced in the box without being folded and must be thoroughly mixed, and one of the inspectors chosen by the board must, without looking at them and with his back to the box, draw out as many ballots as shall be equal to the excess, and without unfolding them immediately destroy them.

If two or more ballots are found in the box, so folded together as to look like one ballot, they must be destroyed if the whole number of the ballots in the box exceeds the number shown by the poll books as having been deposited therein. If there is no difference between the number of the ballots in the box and the number entered on the poll book, ballots so folded together shall not be destroyed.

The straight ballots are first separated from the split ballots and are counted separately. When the straight votes have been counted, the chairman must take the split ballots one by one and announce the vote for each candidate on each of them and each poll clerk must make an accurate tally of the same.

Watchers should take special care to examine every ballot to verify whether it is straight or split.

Look closely to see whether there is a cross in front of the names of any of the candidates. This is of vital importance.

One of the pair of the Socialist party watchers should stand at the chairman's elbow where he can carefully examine every ballot at the count. The other should keep tally and compare with the official tally sheet.

As soon as the canvass is completed inspectors must make and sign an original statement of canvass upon a form furnished them.

All void ballots and all ballots protested as "marked for identification" must be put in sealed packages, which must be indorsed with the names of the inspectors.

As soon as the original statement of canvass and the certified copies thereof have been completed, the chairman must make public oral proclamation of the result.

Many Watchers Wanted.

Owing to the change in the law, making it necessary that watchers on election day must be electors, we are in need of watchers in every district in New York. We therefore call on every member of Local New York, our friends and sympathizers, who are qualified to act as watchers, to come forward and do their duty on election day.

We must have watchers in every polling place to watch the count and prevent the politicians from either suppressing our vote or giving it to some other party.

We are informed that last year in several polls our vote was not counted, while in others our votes were thrown to the S. L. P. or some other party.

We must therefore have sufficient watchers—at least one for each poll, who will stay from the time the polls are opened until the count is over and the report of the inspectors signed.

But the non-voters need not lose courage; they can help. We should have one or more comrades who will be around the polling place the whole day on election day, and every person can do that. So let all those who are willing send their names in to the

Must Be on the Job at 5:30 A.M.

Watchers of the Socialist party should arrive at their respective polling places at 5:30 a. m.

Have a memorandum book and keep a note of everything that may be, or strikes you, as irregular.

Do not leave your post under any circumstances unless you are relieved. Under no circumstances leave your post while the count is being made.

If a row occurs, stand your ground and call upon the police officer for assistance.

Watchers have a right to be inside of the guard rail from 5:15 a. m. till the count is finished, results announced and the original statement of canvass signed by the inspectors.

See that the ballot boxes and the official ballots are always kept within the guard rail.

See that each booth is furnished with pencils having black lead, and no others.

See that there is no access to any part of the booth by any opening, except the front door.

When the ballot boxes are opened by the inspectors at 6 a. m. examine them. See that they are empty, and see that they are securely locked.

Watchers have the right to compare the signature of a voter in the registry book with that on election day. If the signature of the voter, or the answers to the questions made by the voter do not correspond, the watcher has a right to challenge, and should immediately challenge such a voter.

There should not be at any time within the guard rail more than twice as many voters as there are polling booths in the polling place.

No one can vote unless his name is on the official registry book.

No one except the inspector or the ballot clerk shall deliver any ballot to a voter or any other person.

No voter shall be allowed to occupy a booth already occupied by another.

A voter should be challenged either when he applies for an official ballot or when he hands in his ballot to the inspector.

When a person is challenged the chairman or one of the other inspectors must administer the preliminary oath.

If the person so challenged shall refuse to take this oath, or shall refuse to answer any questions put to him, he is not entitled to vote, and his vote should not be received. The watcher should be quick to challenge, and compel the voter to take the oath when any mistake is made, or where there is any hesitation in giving precisely the same name and address as is given on the registration list.

Watching the Count to the End.

The polls close at 5 p. m., at which hour delivery of ballots to voters must cease, but voters who are in the act of voting or who have received their ballots from the ballot clerk at or before 5 p. m., must be permitted to cast their ballots.

The two men having the watcher's certificate should be within the guard-rail at least as early as a quarter of 5 p. m., and remain throughout the count.

As soon as the polls are closed the inspectors must publicly canvass the votes and they must not at any time postpone the canvass until it is fully

VOTE FOR SOCIALISM, ADVISES STEFFENS

"It Is Most Powerful Ideal in World," Says Noted Muckraker.

(Correspondence to The Call.)
ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Before a mass meeting attended by about 1,500 people in Harman's Bleeker Hall yesterday afternoon, Lincoln Steffens, well known magazine writer and muckraker, advised his hearers to vote the Socialist ticket at the coming municipal election.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Albany Civic League, a local reform organization, and was widely advertised by the Democratic papers. Steffens is in Albany reporting the legislative investigation of the city and county governments for a New York daily, and the Democratic politicians evidently expected a denunciation of the Republican politicians and perhaps even a few bouquets for themselves. They were, however, sadly disappointed.

Steffens, after pointing out that the conditions being exposed in Albany are identical with those found in every large city of the country which has been investigated, went on to say that wherever an investigation went to the bottom of the corruption and graft were "big business" and the eminently "respectable citizens."

The same conditions, he said, existed in our State and national governments and would continue to exist until the people were awakened to their own interests.

After recommending the organization of a good government league as a means of awakening the public conscience, he said:

"The finest, most powerful ideal in the world today is the Socialist ideal. The trouble with the Socialist ideal, or rather, the trouble with you, is your lack of faith in it."

In Milwaukee, Steffens said, it was brought out, in the investigation of Senator Stephenson's purchase of a seat in the United States Senate, the only Senator that could not be purchased were those having a majority of Socialist voters.

In reply to the question, "What would you advise us to do next Tuesday?" Steffens said:

"If you want to do the big thing—if you have the faith—vote the Socialist ticket. And even if the Socialist ideal is too high for you, you can make no better protest than to vote the Socialist ticket. Nothing will be heeded by the old party politicians as quickly as an increase in the Socialist vote."

Continuing, he said:

"The Socialist program is better than the program I have offered you. The only reason for presenting my program is your lack of faith in the Socialist program."

SIX MEN HURT IN GASOLINE BLOW UP

Bayonne Well Shaken When Two of Standard Oil Company's Tanks Explode.

An explosion in two gasoline tanks of the Standard Oil Company's plant at Constable Hook, near Bayonne, at 8:30 last night, shook all the houses for miles around and injured half a dozen persons. The most seriously injured is David Allen, the superintendent of yard No. 3, who was taken to the Bayonne City Hospital with bad burns about the body. The others were taken to the hospital. They are all expected to recover.

As soon as the explosion was heard the engineer of the yard blew the whistle which is the signal for fire to the several thousand employees of the yard, and they swarmed to the plant and manned the company's local fire apparatus. Work was begun at once on drawing off the oil of all the tanks near the burning ones by a system of underground pipes to tanks in the further corners of the yard.

It was not found necessary to call upon the Bayonne Fire Department for assistance. The tanks are expected to burn all night. They each contained 20,000 gallons of gasoline.

MAINE STAYS DRY; COUNCIL DECIDES

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 6.—Announcement was made at the State House late tonight that the Governor and council had decided, after a long discussion this evening, that the special election held on September 11 had resulted in constitutional prohibition being reaffirmed.

KILLED BY HEART JAR

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 6.—His heart jarred out of place when he fell sixty feet at a slate quarry in Harper, Alfred Speed, 13, was instantly killed early today. The boy landed on his feet and not a bone from his body was broken. The shock affected his heart, doctors say.

HARRIS MAKES NEWS

Robert M. Spay, a harness maker, was found dead upon a bench in his shop at 71 Third street, yesterday. He was fully dressed and near him lay a broken pipe, from which he was discovered by Ernest Wynn, a police workman.

ITALY LOSES DERNIA TO TURKEY WITH DEATH TOLL OF 500

Constantinople Advises Embassy at Washington of Victory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—At the Turkish Embassy here tonight a telegram was received from the Foreign Office at Constantinople telling of the victories of the Turks against the Italians at Derna, in Tripoli. The telegram was sent by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Asim Bey, and addressed to Ambassador Youssouf Zia Pasha, and read as follows:

"I immediately transmit you the following telegram received from Enver Bey, dated October 28, only just received:

"The imperial troops, reinforced by the Senoussis, have won a great victory against Italians at Derna. Eighteen cannon, a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition were taken from the enemy, whose loss amounts to 500 dead. Our loss consists of 20 dead and 20 wounded. Provisions and ammunition taken from the enemy are sufficient for our forces for a long time. NEVER!"

According to statements made at the Embassy, Enver Bey is the commander of the Turkish forces at Derna. Derna, which is on the coast, is stated to be the second most important city of Tripoli. The statement is also made at the Embassy that the Senoussis referred to are a tribe of Arabs numbering more than 8,000,000 and loyal to the Turkish Government.

Enver Bey was formerly a military attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Berlin, and also assumed a leading part in the Young Turk movement, which led to the establishment of the present Turkish Government.

Outcome of Artillery.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—The government has issued an official statement in which it is asserted that the Turkish forces have occupied Derna after severe fighting in which 500 Italians were killed. It also said that the remainder of the Italian expeditionary force was captured along with eighteen guns.

Following a desperate two day battle the Turks have recaptured from the Italians the whole of the coast up to the very edge of Tripoli itself, according to messages received by the War Office this afternoon. The forces surrounding the town are all in Turkish hands, as are the water works, leaving the Italians without a water supply, except what is furnished them by the warships in the harbor.

Telegrams have arrived from several European capitals saying the powers are pressing Italy to commence peace with Turkey. The Turkish Government is willing to grant economic concessions to Italy in Tripoli, but no political rights. King Victor has hitherto refused peace on such terms.

The official statement was made in the Chamber of Deputies today that there was no intention to arrest Louis Feiri, the editor of the Tansimat, who published articles in his paper in criticism of contemplated court-martial proceedings. Today's announcement was made by the president of the War Minister, who is away attending the mapovers.

Causes to Scene of Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The senior cruiser Chester has called from the port of Tripoli to gather first-hand information regarding the Turkish-Italian conflict. During the last few days the officers of the State Department have been confused by a mass of conflicting and contradictory information from the scene of the war. Dispatches from Turkish sources charge that the Italian troops have massacred defenseless women and children. The Italian Government sharply denies these statements as unfounded.

Since the Turkish Government has laid before the State Department a formal request for information, the United States is endeavoring to get the most reliable information as to the situation existing in Tripoli.

It is reported that a visit from Commander Smedley D. Butler, commanding officer of the Cruiser Chester, will be received in a few days.

Secretary of State Woodrow Wilson

action upon Turkey's request for intervention for several weeks. It is supposed here that similar requests have been made by the Ottoman Government to the European Powers, who have a more vital interest both commercially and politically in the Turkish conflict than has the United States. Knox will probably take steps to ascertain the attitude of the foreign governments before making a reply to Turkey.

Officers of the Italian Embassy emphatically deny the reports of alleged massacres and inhuman treatment of women and children. They also deny that the Turkish troops have retaken Tripoli.

Turkey's appeal for intervention at Tripoli is merely part of a campaign being conducted throughout Christendom to create sympathy based on false claims," said Charge d'Affaires Cambiasso, of the Italian Embassy, here this afternoon.

Cambiasso also gave out the following dispatch which he said was a true statement of the situation at Tripoli. It was dated Sunday, and read as follows:

Tripoli.—Yesterday a couple of hundred of Arabs, and some sections of the regular Turkish troops, gave a small attack against our sate front. Between Sciaraci and Mesri. They have been repelling with heavy losses by two companies of the 62d Regiment of Italian Infantry, which had one man killed.

Frontiers Strictly Guarded.

"It is supposed that such small skirmishes are intended to conceal the distribution of the Turkish-Arabs among whom cholera is raging. It is learned from a trustworthy source that only seven officers have passed from Egypt to Cyrenaque. None of them knows the country or the language. The Egyptian frontier is now strictly surveyed. Our situation in Tobruk, Derna and Bengazi is safe. The Senussi's behavior is not hostile. The Tunisian borders are strictly guarded."

WESTERN UNION BOYS ON STRIKE

Fifty Messengers Walk Out, but Return to Work Upon Manager's Promise to Fix Things.

Fifty messenger boys of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the main office, at Broadway and Dey street, struck at noon yesterday, after their repeated demands that the company hear their grievances, were ignored.

No sooner had the boys taken off their uniforms and badges and announced that they were on strike than the company changed its attitude completely. J. C. Turner, the manager of that branch of the company's work, quickly sought out the fifty strikers and informed them that he was ready to hear their grievances. The boys laid their complaints before him. The manager found that he had no authority to decide upon the matter himself, and asked the boys to give him two days' time in which to adjust matters, and satisfy their demands. The boys held a quick council and decided to trust the manager this once. They called a truce and went back to work. What the boys demand is a nine-hour instead of a ten-hour day, which is what they have now. They demand a six-day week; now they work seven days. And chiefly, they ask that they be given three messages for every trip and not one, which is what they are given. One message brings the boy only 2 cents. To make a trip for 2 cents, the boy said last, means to make only 50 cents a day for a ten-hour day. If they are given three messages for every trip, they will make 6 cents a trip.

The leader of the strike is Jake Rosenblum, of 388 East Houston street.

Several of the most active strikers declared yesterday that if the company attempts to trick them out of their demands, it will find that the boys are wise to its methods. Unless the two days' truce given the company is used by the Western Union to adjust grievances of the boys, there will be not only a strike of the fifty messengers in the main office, but a strike of all the messengers in New York. The boys said that they had sixteen branch offices on the list where the messengers were eager to strike. And these will be called out if the company fails to keep its word.

WANT ABOLITION OF NIGHT WORK

Teamsters of Street Cleaning Department to Complain to Mayor Gaynor Today.

A committee from the Street Cleaning Teamsters, Local Union 658, will wait on Mayor Gaynor today and ask him to order Commissioner Edwards to stop the night work.

The teamsters have been opposed to the night work since it was first introduced last spring. It is asserted that in case night work is not abolished the men may resort to a strike.

A committee was sent yesterday to Commissioner Edwards, protesting against night collection of ashes and garbage. Edwards said the night collection was a decided success. Edwards insulted the committee by suggesting that some of the men were sore because they had lost their "day graft" through being transferred to night work. "At any rate," he concluded, "I will take no action unless instructed by the Mayor."

SECOND ANNUAL Entertainment and Ball TO BE GIVEN BY THE WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE At NEW STAR CASINO 115 East 107th Street Friday Evening, November 10 TICKETS, Including Wardrobe, 50 CENTS

OUR COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS M. SIDELNIK & CO. 45-47 Avenue A, Near 3d Street, New York

HAYWOOD CALLS FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONS

Makes Forceful Plea for More Democratic Organization of Toilers.

The heavy downpour of rain, which did not cease for a minute last evening, did not prevent Lenox Casino from being filled to overflowing by men and women, who came to hear William D. Haywood speak on the "Coming Victory of Labor."

Nor did it dampen the enthusiasm with which the crowd received the former secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. From the farthest seats in the gallery to the men and women next to the speakers' platform there came cheers and enthusiastic applause for "Bill" Haywood.

The meeting was held under the auspices of Branch 5 of the Socialist party. Sol Fieldman presided, and after a preliminary talk by the chairman, the "Marseillaise" was sung by the Thomas Wright Quartet.

Haywood's speech was a brief for industrial unionism as against the craft unionism of today. His arguments for a broad, democratic labor organization, which should include in its ranks men, women and children who work side by side in an industry, which should not draw any distinction between white and black men, were clear and forceful, and were greeted with tremendous applause.

"My father," Haywood said, "came to the West half a century ago, and was then delivering the mail from the State of Wyoming to Denver via the stage coach. Yesterday an aviator, named Rodgers, landed in Los Angeles, and thus crossed the continent, a distance of 4,000 miles, in an aeroplane. Quite a change from the stage coach days, is it not? Yet we have a form of organization among labor today which is identical with the labor organizations of fifty years ago.

"Kruttschnitt is the manager of all the Harriman lines. The bosses have learned the needs of unity in industry. Yet, when the System Federation heads come to speak to him in behalf of the workmen of these Harriman lines, they do not speak for one organization of employes, but each delegation represents a fraction of these employes. The switchmen are in one union, the conductors in another, the railway trainmen in a third, as if they had been employes of different companies of different industries.

"What we need is a labor movement that will be as broad as the Socialist movement. We need a union to take in all the workers, men, women and children, so long as they are employed in the same industry. The Socialist movement takes in all, men and women. It has no high initiation fee. It does not bar a man because of his color. The labor union ought to be on the industrial field what the Socialist party is on the political field. It ought to be broad enough to include the wide world."

Haywood reminded the audience of the McNamara brothers now in Los Angeles and said that the trial of the labor leaders will mark the beginning of the "coming victory of labor."

The speaker then outlined the growth of the class struggle in Europe by citing the recent general strikes in England, France and other countries.

A reference to the struggle which the miners of Lead, S. Dak., are carrying on against "that friend of labor, William Randolph Hearst," was the signal for prolonged hissing of the name Hearst.

Much merriment was caused by the following little story which Haywood told. "When I was speaking in an Ohio town recently," he said, "a man came up to me and told me the following story: Some time ago Debs was scheduled to speak in that town. On the day when Debs was to speak, the superintendent of one of the large factories in the town issued an order that every man work overtime that night. At 6 o'clock in the evening the engine broke down suddenly, so that there could be no night work. Debs had a crowded meeting. On the day when I was to speak the superintendent of the same shop again issued orders that every one of the men in the shop work overtime. And again at 6 o'clock the engine broke down, and every one of the workers from the factory was there in the hall where I spoke."

A banquet was given to Haywood after the address by members of Branch 5.

TO TRY MACFARLAND JAN. 8.

Allison MacFarland, accused of killing his wife by placing cyanide of potassium where she would get it when she went for headache mixture, was arraigned yesterday before Chief Justice Gummere in Newark. Trial was set for January 8.

SOCIALISM NOT ON TRIAL, SAYS JUDGE

Bordwell So Announces in Ruling on Juror in McNamara Case.

(By Lillian Weiss Bureau) LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6.—Judge Bordwell ruled today that Socialism is not on trial in the McNamara case any more than any other political affiliation. A juror may take his beliefs as to politics and labor into the jury box with him. They are not relevant to the issue on trial.

The ruling came as a point for the defense in the course of the examination of George W. Morton, 75 years old, a late convert to Socialism, who had testified under cross-examination by Deputy Horton. "I have only one opinion in this case, and that is there's a fight on between capital and labor."

"Well, whatever feelings as to capital and labor are, you would carry them with you into the jury box, wouldn't you?" asked Horton. "Wait a minute," interposed Le Compte Davis for the defense, before the answer came. "I object to that question on the ground that there is no reason why it should make any difference whether he does or does not any more than whether he is a Democrat or Republican."

Judge Bordwell thought for a moment, with his chin in his hand. "The objection will be sustained," he announced deliberately. Clarence Darrow served notice today that he will make a further attack today on the eligibility of Jurors A. C. Winter and George M. McKee, who have already been seated by the court over his challenge for actual bias. Judge Bordwell required a showing of cause—that is, an affidavit or other proof that the examination is reopened on the strength of evidence not in the possession of the defense at the time the former challenge was disallowed. The showing will be made tomorrow. When the morning session opened there were eleven jurors passed by one or both sides, and the twelfth in the balance. When court closed after the varying fortunes of the day's excusals and rejections, the status was exactly the same. It is possible that peremptory challenges may begin today. But that will depend on the fate of Winter and McKee. If they are rejected, there must run the gantlet of examination before their places can be filled.

(By United Press) LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6.—The fight of the defense in the McNamara case to eliminate Talemans W. H. Andrews, former ranch manager for Gen. H. G. Otis, from the jury box was successful today, when Judge Bordwell sustained Attorney Darrow's challenge.

At the opening of court District Attorney Fredericks tried to qualify Andrews in spite of his admission that he is prejudiced against unions. Judge Bordwell, Fredericks and Darrow had several heated clashes before the defense's challenge was sustained. Immediately after the court excused Talemans Seaborn Manning, on account of ill-health. Both sides joined in the request to excuse this salesman, although both sides had accepted him. William F. Clark, a former undertaker, replaced Andrews in the box, and Frank Pester replaced Manning. After a long interrogation Clark was finally passed for cause by both sides.

Detective William J. Burns will provide evidence to take the place of that which may be lost to the State in the McNamara case because the authorities at Indianapolis refuse to fall into the alleged scheme whereby all the evidence seized by Burns at Indianapolis, and most of which the observation officers of the Structural Iron Workers' Ins was "planted," was to be transferred here.

Persons who are close to the prosecution profess the utmost confidence today that Burns, who is now in Indianapolis, has too much at stake now, and will come to the rescue of the State's case, which is admittedly endangered by the Indianapolis developments. General Otis, in the Times, announced today that following an admission by friends of the District Attorney that the Indianapolis developments had hampered him, "the prosecution has discovered several new links in the chain of circumstantial evidence they are preparing."

When asked regarding this statement, District Attorney Fredericks declined to discuss it until the actual trial is in progress. Fredericks is angered over the demand from the defense's attorney that he "make good" allegations given certain newspaper correspondents, that a bold attempt to ride desks in his office of evidence against the McNamaras had been frustrated by his men. Le Compte Davis, Darrow's associate, called "the District Attorney on this statement. He told Fredericks personally that the statement was inspired for the purpose of creating sympathy in certain circles where he is working to get needed evidence, and finally forced Fredericks to admit he knew nothing of such a robbery attempt, and that it was utterly without foundation.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

691-693 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.

HOW TO VOTE AGAINST CAPITALISM

(Continued from Page 1.)

organizer of Local New York, who will assign them to such districts where they are needed most. All our work will be for naught unless we take care that the votes resulting therefrom are credited to us. We expect that every Socialist will do his duty.

The headquarters of the branches on election day will be as follows: Branch 1, for the 1st, 25th, and 27th Assembly districts, at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. Branch 2, for the 2d, 6th, 6th, and 8th Assembly districts, at 22 Rutgers street. Branch 3, for the 3d, 10th, 12th, and 14th Assembly districts, at 61 St. Marks place. Branch 4, for the 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, and 15th Assembly districts, 305 West 54th street. Branch 5, for the 17th, 19th, 21st, and 23rd Assembly districts, at 350 West 125th street. Branch 6, for the 20th and 25th Assembly districts, at 1481 Third avenue.

German Branch Murray Hill, for the 16th and 18th Assembly districts, at 1022 First avenue. German Branch Yorkville, for the 22d Assembly District, at the Labor Temple, 242 East 84th street. German Branch Hellgate, for the 24th Assembly District, at 1644 Third avenue. Branch 7 for the 26th and the Manhattan end of the 30th Assembly districts, at 1426 East 103d street. German Branch Mount Morris for the 28th Assembly District, at 2354 First avenue.

Branch 10 for the 23d Assembly District, at the Jewel Building, 162d street and Amsterdam avenue. In the Borough of the Bronx the headquarters of the branches will be as follows: Branch 8 for the Bronx end of the 30th Assembly District, the 33d Assembly District and that portion of the 23d Assembly District south and west of the Harlem River, at the Labor Lyceum, 705 Courtlandt avenue. Branch 11 for that part of the 22d Assembly District east and north of the Harlem River, at Maurer's Casino, Unionport road and Van Nest avenue.

Branch Williamsbridge, for the northwestern part of the 32d Assembly District, at 223d street and White Plains avenue. Branch 9 for the 24th and 25th Assembly districts, at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705 Courtlandt avenue. Comrades will communicate with the headquarters of Local New York, 239 East 84th street, or call up on the phone, 3586 Lenox, for any and all information. Watchers will report the vote from their polling places to their respective headquarters, where the vote should be tabulated and sent by either messenger or telephone. In telephoning use office wire 3586 Lenox. Provisions are also made to have attorneys at all headquarters of the local where any voter who may have trouble can call and get information, advice and help.

INDICTMENTS FOR 51 ELECTION CROOKS OUT

The two November Grand Juries, sworn in yesterday, returned fifty-one indictments yesterday afternoon charging violations of the election laws. There are now about 200 warrants issued by police court magistrates for alleged violators of the election law which will be served today. The number is comparatively small. District Attorney Whitman was in Part I of General Sessions when the Grand Juries were sworn in and asked Judge Rosalsky to charge them regarding violations of the Election Law, as he had "a substantial number of such cases to present. The District Attorney said later that he thought there were enough cases left to keep the Grand Juries busy on Thursday and Friday.

Judge Crain and Judge Rosalsky will sit today and the men arrested on bench warrants will be arraigned before them.

TAKING TO VOTE, SURE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 6.—President Taft faced the Election Board here this morning and, answering their challenge with an explanation of his inability to register before today for tomorrow's municipal elections, he received their certificate instructing the precinct officers to register him as a voter. The matter had been arranged by the President's friends, so that the certificate was already prepared when Taft appeared at the City Hall, and his appearance before the Election Board was a matter of form.

8,000 POLICE SHIFTED.

All patrolmen and sergeants, about 8,000 men, will be on strange posts today during polling hours. The Commissioner says he wishes to make the police as negligible a factor in the election as possible—except to preserve order at the polls.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING IN SOUTH BROOKLYN

In spite of the rainy, disagreeable weather, Finnish Hall, Eighth avenue and 40th street, Brooklyn, was comfortably filled last night with an audience of more than 500 at the mass meeting of the South Brooklyn Socialists. William Mackenzie, as temporary chairman, opened the meeting. Dr. Charles Furman was elected permanent chairman. The speakers were William Jennings, Luella Twining, Joshua Wanhope, Charles H. Mactett and a Finnish speaker. Mrs. J. W. Gates, accompanied by Miss E. Gates at the piano, sang several stirring revolutionary songs. Splendid music was furnished by the Finnish Band of forty-six pieces. Miss Twining, who recently returned from a stay of several months in Europe, told of the progress of the working class movement in England and on the Continent. Wanhope touched upon the great progress of the Socialist movement in this country. Charles H. Mactett told of the early days of the movement in the United States and prophesied that before many years the workers of the country would be able to demand jobs from the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The meeting was most enthusiastic and sang for a good vote in the South Brooklyn section today.

COFFEE.

Assembly district headquarters for election day. Organizing office, 957 Willoughby avenue, telephone Williamsburg 476. Assembly district headquarters: 1st, 157 Montague street, tel. Main 675 W. 2d, 157 Montague street, tel. Main 675 W. 3d, 556 Baltic street. 4th, 366 Marcy avenue, tel. Williamsburg 2253. 5th, 310 Ralph avenue, tel. East New York 759. 6th, 54 Tompkins avenue, Williamsburg 3553 W. 7th, 306 Prospect avenue, tel. South 277. 8th, 556 Baltic street. 9th, 215 47th street, tel. Bay Ridge 2630. 10th, 100 Hanson place, tel. Prospect 7022. 11th, 399 Classon avenue, tel. Prospect 1734. 12th, 366 14th street, tel. South 1895. 13th, 157 Montrose avenue, tel. Wil-

- liamsburg 3616. 14th, 243 South 2d street, tel. Williamsburg 2225. 15th, 795 Manhattan avenue, tel. Greenpoint 2829. 16th, 1524 59th street, tel. Bath Beach 2923 W. 17th, 399 Classon avenue, tel. Prospect 1734. 18th, 1195 Flatbush avenue, tel. Flatbush 1664. 19th, 949 Willoughby avenue, tel. Williamsburg 3541. 20th, 196 Hamburg avenue, tel. Bushwick 1689 W. 21st, 685 Broadway, tel. Williamsburg 1910. 22d, 675 Glenmore avenue, tel. East New York 844 W. 23d, 1774 Pitkin avenue, tel. East New York 3072.

SIX STATES WILL ELECT GOVERNORS TODAY

Elections will be held in nearly all the States today. Six States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Kentucky, New Mexico and Mississippi, will elect Governors. State Senators and members of the Lower House will be elected in Virginia.

New Jersey elects a Legislature. The Lower House and some county officers, including judges, will be elected in New York.

In Ohio, Mayors of cities and other municipal officers will be chosen. Nebraska elects university regents and judges. Many other States elect county officers.

California women will have a chance to vote for local officials except in San Francisco, where they were unable to register in time for election after the passage of the equal suffrage amendment.

BRITISH DELEGATES GET WARM WELCOME

Representatives of English Unions Tell Hosts of Results of Organization.

Fraternal greetings from the workers of Great Britain were conveyed to the delegates of the United Hebrew Trades at their meeting at 151 Clinton street last night by George H. Roberts, M. P., organizer and Parliamentary representative of the Typographical Association, and James Crinion, J. P., president of the Card-room Amalgamation of Great Britain, who are on their way to attend the convention of Labor to open at Atlanta, Ga., next Monday, as fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress.

Roberts, who is a Socialist and member of the Independent Labor party, devoted the most time of his speech to the discussion of political rights scored by the workers through the determined action of their organization. "In order to gain their rights, the workers must organize politically as well as industrially," said Roberts, and pointed to the reversing action of the lower courts in enjoining the unions from spending their money to further the election of their own men through the determined action of the workers. He also told the workers about the fight being put up by the union for the passage of a law to feed the hungry school children.

The Workmen's Compensation Law, which was passed in England, Roberts said, was due to the untiring work of the various labor unions, and though passed in the House of Commons it was promoted by the unions throughout the United Kingdom. Roberts said that the solution of the great social problems which affect the workers of all countries will only be found through the extension of the principles of public ownership and control of the means of life. He made a stirring appeal to his hearers to go to the polls today and vote together and elect their own representatives, and said that only the men drawn from the ranks of the workers will pass laws favorable to the workers.

DELEGATES GATHER AT ATLANTA ALREADY

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 6.—The advance guard of delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor arrived here today for sessions which will be among the most interesting and important in the history of the organization. While this week will be taken up with branch meetings and preliminary sessions, there will be much activity regarding the big issues to come before when the main convention begins next Monday. The McNamara trial at Los Angeles is sure to receive much attention, and it is expected that some sort of demonstration will be arranged. A question of great importance is the proposed consolidation of the Western Federation of Miners with the American Federation of Labor.

PORTO RICAN LABOR DELEGATES ON WAY

A wireless message received yesterday from the steamship Lockenbach, en route from San Juan, informed The Call that the three delegates from the Porto Rican Federation of Labor to the American Federation of Labor's annual convention, which opens in Atlanta, Ga., on Monday next, were on board and sent greetings to the American working class. They also demand justice for the McNamara brothers and will ask the convention to insist that full American citizenship be accorded to the inhabitants of Porto Rico. The delegates are Santiago Iglesias, Joaquin Becerra and Rafael Alonso.

DELEGATES TO A. F. OF L. MEET.

One of the three delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention, which begins in Atlanta, Ga., next week, from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, is Christ Kerker, of Local 166, the Bronx. He expects to leave today to be present at the label conference which convenes previous to the opening of the convention proper next Monday. Another New Yorker who goes (from the Teamsters), is A. J. Hermann, of the U. S. Mail Wagon Drivers and Chauffeurs' Union, Local 537.

ASKS FOR VERIFICATION.

ALBANY, Nov. 6.—Governor DeWitt has returned for verification charges filed last week with him against Labor Commissioner John Williams, alleging irregularities in his department. The Governor will serve a copy of the charges on Commissioner Williams later.

Put a Cross opposite the name you desire to vote for. For Surrogate, For Sheriff, For Saving Money on Shoes. We'll bet more Men will give us a vote than any other name on the Ballot. To bring out a heavy vote we announce for Election Day our annual offering of Men's Shoes, \$3.50 and \$4.00 values, in all good leathers on our own lasts, \$2.50. Come Early! In Our Basement. CAMMEYER STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT. 6th Ave. and 20th St.

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When good coffee costs less than one cent a cup, why drink poor coffee? A cup of this coffee, well made, is a feast in itself. White Rose COFFEE. SEEMAN BROS. NEW YORK. Proprietors of WHITE ROSE Coffee Tea.

"BUSINESS" TO PAY FOR ACCIDENTS Capitalists Will "Shoulder Burden" of General Liability Insurance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The big interests of the country have shouldered the inevitable and "voluntary" burden of general liability insurance, according to a representative of the National Civic Federation before the Commission on Em-

Employment and Workmen's Compensation. Senator Sutherland, chairman of the commission, is chairman of the committee. Other members are Senators Chamberlain, of Oregon; Representatives Brantley, of Georgia, and of Pennsylvania, and President of the New York Central Railroad, and D. L. Coase, editor of the Railroad Trainman.

The purpose of the present hearing is to obtain information in detail as to rates to be fixed in the proposed bill to be reported to Congress. The bill will have to do with the compensation for injuries sustained by employees of concerns engaged in interstate commerce regardless of the factor of "contributory negligence."

The witnesses who discussed this subject today, in addition to Ranney, were Dr. Chauncey R. Durr, of Portland, Me., an expert on workmen's compensation and the author of several books on the subject; John Garretson, representing the Order of Railway Conductors; W. J. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen; and Arthur Williams, of the New York Edison Company and the National Electric Light Association of America, and Timothy Healy, international president of the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Garretson, on behalf of 6,000 railway conductors, opposed that feature of the commission's proposed bill which would seek to keep the employee from exercising his common law rights in the event of injury. He thought essentially this feature would be incorporated in the law, but insisted that at present there was a great deal of sentiment against it.

"The Supreme Court isn't much on sentiment," suggested Representative Moon. "Maybe not," Garretson returned, "but if a whole lot of people in this country had their choice between the Supreme Court and sentiment they would surely take sentiment every time."

Garretson vigorously opposed the idea of any contribution, however small, from the workmen to the liability insurance fund. He said it was the belief of every man that labored that the liability law should be complete in itself, and place the entire burden of compensation upon the employer.

The commission seemed particularly interested in Ranney's testimony owing to the fact that he told of the actual operations of the system inaugurated several years ago by the Harvester Trust. This company pays a compensation at the rate of half of the wages of the employees during the period of disability regardless of the cause, for a period of two years after the injury, and thereafter pays a pension equivalent to about 10 per cent of the wages earned by the disabled employee.

Ranney said that the year before his system went into effect the company paid out \$25,000 on account of damages for injuries sustained by employees, and the litigation contracted therewith. The next year, which was two years ago, the company paid out \$60,000 merely for administration expenses of the liability system, the total cost of which was \$125,000.

"Do you mean to say," asked Representative Brantley, of Georgia, "that you put in a \$60,000 administration system to take care of a condition that the year before had cost you only \$25,000?"

"Yes," Ranney replied, "but we did not do it just to meet that condition. We saw the handwriting on the wall. We believed that legislation on the subject would soon be enacted and we also believed that the voluntary adoption of this workmen's compensation plan was best for our employees and best for ourselves."

Williams told the commission how the New York Edison Company had voluntarily inaugurated a liability and compensation system, and how it had worked. This company employs 5,000 men, and last year spent \$40,400 in taking care of temporarily and permanently incapacitated workmen. Only six suits have been filed against it in the last five years. There were two recoveries, one of them lower than the settlement the company had offered to make. The cost of the company's liability system was 1 per cent of the pay roll. The former cost under the outside liability insurance plan was 3 per cent of the pay roll. On the basis of the expenditure last year the cost had the company not been doing its own insurance would have been between 6 and 7 per cent of the pay roll.

The commission will make its report to President Taft within a few months, and it is expected the President will then transmit the report to Congress with his recommendation. A bill undoubtedly will be introduced early in the coming session and efforts made to pass it. The plan which the commission now has in mind is patterned after the English system, which provides that each particular industry or employer shall care for the employees injured within the scope of that particular employment and no other. The commission does not view with favor the German plan, which provides for a tax upon all forms of employment by which a general fund is created, and out of which the government attends to the payment for injuries to workmen without regard to the particular employment in which they were engaged. The commission members do not believe that the German plan is well adapted to the diversified interests of the United States or to the economic and political conditions in this country. One objection to the German plan is that if it were applied to this country and the fund administered by the government, it would be in politics before long.

About fifty labor leaders, representing branches of the various railroad unions, were present at the hearing today.

Notice to Cutters

A Special Meeting of the Cutters' Union, Local No. 10, will be held Wednesday Evening, Nov. 8, 1911 AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PLACE.

Special business of the evening will be the question of reducing initiation fee for cutters in the waist, dress, costume and underwear trades. All cutters working in these branches of the trade are especially requested to be present. H. SINGER, Secy.

DRIVEN BY ABUSE TO PLAN MURDER

Crew of S. S. Drumeldrie Complains to British Consul of Maltreatment.

Revealing an atrocious state of labor conditions, rotten food and physical maltreatment, members of the crew of the British steamship Drumeldrie in a body visited the British Consulate yesterday, and there filed complaint against Captain James Robinson, the master of the craft, which has arrived from Buenos Aires following a voyage which the seamen described as a succession of tortures.

John Fleming, Brendt Fernstrom and George Nielson are the sailors who made the sensational accusations against Captain Robinson. So cruel and inhuman was the treatment accorded them, the men declared yesterday, that they at one time conspired to kill him, fearing that if he was permitted to survive they would never reach port alive. Men prostrated by fever on the torrid coast of South Africa were dragged from their filthy bunks and forced to perform hard labor through double watches, the seamen asserted.

The Drumeldrie arrived in Montevideo six months ago, and there an attempt was made to poison the captain. This was discovered and six men were taken off the vessel to be sent to a British prison. At the same port the captain ordered the sailors to work Sundays, and for refusing three more were sent on board the H. M. S. Amethyst in irons.

The vessel sailed for Buenos Aires with a short crew. Three new men were signed and the vessel touched at different ports in South America, at none of which were the sailors allowed to go ashore for fear they would desert.

Since signing for the voyage at Buenos Aires none of the men who were before the British Consul yesterday have received their wages. In the office of the Consul the men were heard one by one while Captain Robinson and the chief mate were present. There were several secret conferences between the captain and the Consul, from which the men were barred. Fireman Berard Fernstrom said:

"I signed at Buenos Aires and was not at sea two days before I was in for a hard cruise, but I never imagined what it would really turn out to be. We were used like dogs and when we complained we were told we were dogs. Every order was accompanied by vile oaths and often by blows.

"I needn't go any farther than myself to show what kind of treatment we received. I went down with fever on the coast of South Africa and one morning while I was lying almost blinded in my bunk, the third mate dragged me on deck and told me to get to work. I tried, but I could hardly stand, and when I fell unconscious the crew threw buckets of water over me. He said I was only lazy and he would show me the best way to cure fever. After that I was left to lie in my bunk without medicine.

"The captain bought some barrels of meat, and when we opened them they were rotten and slimy. The cook sent word to him the meat was not good. The captain came down and swore at him, saying: 'Well, you make it good.' We had had enough to eat, even of the had food they allowed us.

"When we were coming up the Hudson River to dock, Chief Engineer Harrison told the captain the boilers were in terrible shape and were swelling from a badly working pump. In the face of being blown up we had to keep on to dock. This is the first chance I've had to go ashore, and I just told the Consul I would go to prison before I'd sail again on that ship. I want the money coming to me and my liberty."

After another conference with the Consul the men announced they had promised to stay on the ship till Wednesday, when they would be paid and released. When they made this announcement to friends who were waiting outside they were laughed at.

After the conference Captain Robinson was asked to state his side of the case. The captain, who is a big, powerful man, turned on his heel. "Did you ill treat your men?" he was asked. "I have nothing to say." "Did they try to poison you?" "I have nothing to say."

The money due the sailors is nearly \$500.

MADERO INAUGURATED PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6.—Francisco I. Madero was inaugurated President of Mexico today, succeeding President de la Barra, who filled in the gap after the Executive now sworn in had ended the rule of Gen. Porfirio Diaz. The ceremony was brief and simple, following precedent, and took place before the members of Congress in the Chamber of Deputies at 11 o'clock. The inauguration of Vice President Jose M. Pino Suarez has been postponed to a date not announced.

De la Barra removed from his breast the tri-color band, insignia of the Presidency, and Madero donned it. Short speeches were exchanged, and the retiring Executive left in his private carriage a few hours later, starting for Vera Cruz, whence he will sail for Europe.

In the afternoon Madero's new Cabinet, the membership of which he made public several days ago, was sworn in.

AMOY CAPTURED BY CHINESE REBELS

Peking Also Said to Have Fallen Into Hands of Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The City of Amoy has been captured by the rebels, and a state of anarchy exists there. Julian H. Arnold, American Consul at Amoy, has sent a cablegram to the State Department asking that an American gunboat be sent there. His request has been forwarded to Rear Admiral Muehler, commander of the American naval forces in China.

No confirmation was received at the State Department today of the press reports that the revolutionists had succeeded in capturing Peking. For more than twenty-four hours no dispatches have been received from Edward T. Williams, charge d'affaires of the American legation at Peking. The officers of the department are not apprehensive, however, over the safety of the foreigners in Peking. So far the revolutionists have taken precautions to protect the lives and property of foreigners.

Besides, every foreign legation in Peking has a marine guard. There are several thousand foreign troops in Peking, which are believed to be fully competent to protect the foreign residents in case of disorder.

A delayed dispatch was received today from Williams, saying that the Provisional Assembly of Chi Li has protested against the actions of the National Assembly with regard to the constitution, holding that the present Provisional Assembly is without due authority and the support of other provisional assemblies has been requested. It was also reported that other protests have been made by different societies in China, and that some are opposed to making any terms with the Manchu dynasty. Less than half the members of the Assembly have been present at any session during the last week, Williams said.

The National Red Cross today forwarded the sum of \$1,000 to Roger S. Greene, American Consul General at Hankow, for war relief. This donation was sent at the request of the American Legation at Peking. The dispatch from the Legation said that the people in Hankow are suffering greatly and that there is an urgent and immediate need for funds. It is probable that more money will be sent later.

Peking Reported Taken. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—A cablegram to the Chinese Daily News, a newspaper published here, received early today, says that Peking was captured late yesterday by the revolutionists, after a sharp encounter.

A dispatch was received by the Chinese Free Press, stating that the fall of Peking had been expected in Shanghai, but had not been verified. The message said further that all the officers of the city, including a number of high officers of the Manchu dynasty, had fled in the night.

Chinatown is celebrating the reported revolutionary victory with parades and fireworks. The streets are being flooded with extra editions of Chinese newspapers.

Rebels Get Three Gunboats. SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.—The crews of the three gunboats of Admiral Sah's Imperialist fleet in the Yangtze River, which put into Shanghai in ignorance of the fact that the city had passed under revolutionary control, came over to the rebels today, bringing with them the latter's disposal. The Imperialists had no choice but to yield, even if they had been unwilling to do so, as the rebel guns ashore could have blown them out of the water in the event of an attempt at escape. The rest of the fleet must also soon be surrendered, since it is without ammunition, and can get no more without putting in at one of the rebel ports on the Yangtze. It cannot even cruise for any distance up or down the river without becoming a target for the cannon of the shore forts, all of which are now in rebel hands.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, formerly Chinese Minister to the United States, has accepted the post of Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the provisional government, of which General Li Yuan Hsing is head. Wen Tsung Yao, less widely known to Americans than ex-Minister Wu, but one of the most prominent men in the empire, has been offered a place as Wu's first assistant.

Refuses Kai's Proposals. PEKING, Nov. 6.—General Li Yuan Hsing, commander in chief of the rebel forces in Southern China, has flatly refused Yuan Shi Kai's proposals for a settlement of the revolutionists' grievances against the throne. That he would do so has been feared from the first, but definite news of his decision, received here in a message from Yuan Shi Kai today, nevertheless came to the Imperial Court as a violent shock.

The only terms upon which General Li will make peace, Yuan states, are the following: "Deposition and degradation of the Emperor. Formal recognition of the recently proclaimed 'Republic of Han.' Election by popular vote of a head of the republican government to succeed himself as self-proclaimed Provisional President. The resignation of a Premier from among the revolutionists."

SMUGGLING COST \$1,000. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 6.—A fine of \$1,000 was imposed today upon Dr. Arno Behr, a wealthy resident of San Francisco, by Judge Reilistab, in the United States District Court. The charge against Dr. Behr was that of smuggling valuable jewels into the United States. The fine was paid.

HOLD BOY FOR ATTACK. Magistrate Hyjan, in Coney Island Police Court, yesterday, held Mack Lake, 18 years old, without bail, for the Grand Jury on a charge of attempting to assault Mrs. Nellie Morris, of 2727 Croysey avenue, Uimer Park. The attack was made late Saturday night.

SPORTS

BOUTS THIS WEEK Good Fights Are Scheduled for Almost Every Night—Lightweights Clash Tomorrow. By JOHN J. HAAS.

Though no bouts are on tonight in this city, enough contests are listed for the remainder of the week to suit the most enthusiastic followers of the pugilistic game. Lightweights will have the night almost entirely to themselves tomorrow. Knockout Brown is the foremost of this division and he will make his reappearance in the ring at the Royale A. C. against Joe Bedell, a well known Brooklyn fighter. Brown should have little difficulty in whipping his man, as the latter has never shown qualities that place him anywhere near the topnotchers.

Willie Beecher, the Ghetto champion, who has been fighting very steadily in the last few months, will be busy again tomorrow night at the Palm A. C. in Brooklyn, where he is scheduled to clash with Harry Lenny, the credited champion of the South, in the main bout. Beecher is a whirlwind fighter and always in active motion while in the ring, and as Lenny is also built on similar lines a good fast contest seems to be in store for the crowd that should assemble there. Another ten-round bout will also be staged, as will three four-round preliminary contests.

Ty Cobb, not the baseball player, but the shiny Philadelphia featherweight who has been matched up by the management of the Long Acre Club to meet Young Skurgo, of New Jersey, will have to be in extra fine shape if he expects to hold his own, let alone beating Skurgo, for the "Skeeterville" boxer is one of the cleverest boxers that Jersey ever "incubated" on her rich soil. This bout tomorrow night will bring out a big gathering from Jersey, as is usual whenever Skurgo performs.

Tom Kennedy, the ex-amateur heavyweight, against Marty Cutler, a former sparring partner of Jack Johnson, is the star attraction at the New Star A. C. on the same evening. Walter Coffey, the Western welter, who made an excellent impression on the local experts when he knocked out Jack Denning, in a sensational battle here several weeks ago, has been hit up by the National Sporting Club matchmaker to meet Jeff Smith, the hard hitting Bayonne slugger, at the regular Thursday night engagement. Ted Nelson, a few days ago to the long list of knockouts that he has secured in his short but brilliant career in the professional boxing game. Coffey affects no fear of his rival's record, and believes if a knockout is delivered it will be he who will land the lucky punch.

Leach Cross, the fighting dentist, and Tommy Maloney, who is coming ahead rapidly, will collide in a ten-round go at the Fairmont A. C. Thursday night. The Mount Vernon Sporting Club had such a successful opening last week that they have prepared even a better card for the pleasure of the fans this Friday night. Jack Dorman and Kid Burns, the crack West Side lightweight, are the nifty team of boxers that are to perform in the main bout of ten rounds. Burns has victories over Paddy Sullivan, Tommy Maloney, and Johnny Marto, and therefore, claims the title of champion from his section of the city. Pinky Burns meets Jimmy Curtis in the semi-final contest of six rounds.

HEAVYWEIGHTS TO WRESTLE. Kiel Olsen, the clever Danish heavyweight wrestler, who recently made a great showing against Dr. Benjamin F. Roller, will appear on the mat tomorrow night, at the Harlem Athletic Club, against East Ahs, the Saxton giant, one of the most powerful wrestlers before the public.

ATHLETICS BEAT HAVANA. HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The baseball game today resulted in a victory for the Philadelphia Athletics over the Havana by a score of 5 to 3.

The International Socialist Review is on, by and for the working class. It is the only socialist journal in the world, published in English, and it is the only one that is read by the masses. It is the only one that is not a mere organ of a party, but a journal of ideas. It is the only one that is not a mere organ of a party, but a journal of ideas. It is the only one that is not a mere organ of a party, but a journal of ideas.

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. WORKMEN'S

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present composed of 245 local branches with 34,100 male and 7,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00, respectively, \$250 death benefit guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents, respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3

FACTORY TO YOU. The BIG FURNITURE WORKS. This massive round Ext. Table, beautifully figured oak, rubbed and polished finish; patent lock and casters; heavy roll scroll on platform; worth \$25. Our Factory Price. \$12.50. WRITE FOR BOOKLET NO. 4.

MORE OF CUMMINS' DEFENSE UNFOLDED

Evidence Given That Fund Was for Benefit of "General Situation."

The defense of William J. Cummins to the charge of stealing \$140,000, part of a trust fund which came under his hand when he was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Trust Company, was further unfolded yesterday when, at the continuation of the trial at the Criminal Courts Building, Michael J. Lynam, Cummins' secretary, and an officer in the trust department of the Carnegie, was called to testify.

The prosecution has already put in its proof that Cummins took and used to bolster up the fortunes of the struggling Carnegie Trust Company and a number of companies with which Cummins was connected, a trust fund of \$335,000, of which the \$140,000 named in the present indictment is a part. Bradley Martin, Jr., who was president of the 19th Ward Bank, has testified that the fund was raised by buy in stocks of his bank, and of the 12th Ward Bank, which had been pledged as securities for loans. The position of the defense has been that the \$335,000 was part of a much larger sum raised to protect the "general situation," meaning to protect the failing fortunes of the Carnegie, the 19th and 12th Ward banks, and the Van Norden Trust Company, and certain so-called Cummins companies.

Lynam told of meeting Bradley Martin in Cummins' office at the Carnegie, and of being told in Martin's presence that Cummins, Joseph B. Reichmann, Condon, and Moore, had formed a pool to take up the stocks of the Carnegie, and the 19th and 12th Ward banks, and that any time that Martin called he was to be given access to the records of the pool. Lynam testified that on that day, April 21, 1910, certain stocks came into his possession, and that he placed them, together with a record of the transactions involved, in an envelope marked "Stock Pool." He said that at a subsequent date, about a week or ten days later, he thought, he had in the presence of Martin and Lynam, produced the envelope and had read off the list of transactions.

The list was placed in evidence. It showed that the money expended up to that time for the purposes of the pool had gone, among other things, for the purchase of 19th Ward Bank stock and to the Veta-Colorado Mining and Smelter Company, a Cummins concern. The significance of this testimony from the point of view of the defense lies in the fact that the \$140,000 trust fund, described in Bradley Martin's testimony, was raised on the notes of the men mentioned by Lynam as members of the stock pool, and that Martin had testified that it was no part of the plan to use the money in any of Cummins' companies.

Earlier in the day Joseph B. Reichmann, under cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Moss, explained more fully what he meant when he testified that the trust fund which Cummins is accused of stealing had been raised for the "benefit of the general situation." He testified that all of the so-called Cummins companies concerned had contributed to the general fund to keep them, the Carnegie Trust Company, and the banks mentioned going.

Charles W. Estman, assistant cashier of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, and John N. Van Pelt, who was cashier, were questioned about the notes representing the loans to the "Cummins group" by which the trust fund was raised. They both identified the notes, and said they had been kept in the bank's vault, but neither had seen the so-called trust agreement. Van Pelt testified that no reference to the trust agreement had been made in his reports to the Banking Department in which the notes figured.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A meeting of the Mexican Revolution Conference will take place this evening at Ferrer Center, 104 East 12th street. All members are requested to attend. All interested invited.

J. B. Schierenbeck, 125 FRUIT ST. 10 BRONX ST. BROOKLYN. Socialist Speakers Wanted. The Socialist Party will need thousands of speakers within the next year, and only a few hundred are available. We need speakers who are not only able to speak but who are also interested in the cause. We need speakers who are not only able to speak but who are also interested in the cause.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. HENRY J. WHITNEY, Plaintiff, against JOHN C. HILL, Defendant. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, the following order was made: That the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$100,000, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, from the date of the said judgment to the date of payment.

ASKED EMBARRASSING QUESTION; PINCHED. It's dangerous to ask capitalist politicians up at Port Chester, in Westchester County, what they'd do if they were out of work and had a wife and three children. John Hill, a Socialist sailor, from Staten Island, found this out when he asked the above question at a Democratic mass meeting in Liberty Square, Port Chester, last Friday night.

For asking a question so difficult for a capitalist politician to answer, Hill was arrested and locked up over night by the Port Chester police on a trumped up charge of being drunk and disorderly. Next morning the police realized they had no case against Hill and he was discharged.

DIES AFTER BLOW ON HEAD. Charles Noble, 24 years old, of Gordon street, Stapleton, S. I., died in St. Vincent's Hospital, yesterday, as the result of a blow on the head with the iron-tipped rod of a switch. The police are looking for a Port Richmond man who is said to have struck the blow. Noble was employed as a checker in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad freight yards at St. George. Sunday night he had trouble with the Port Richmond man, and during the row the heavy rod descended on his head.

The Frank Department Store. Corner 100th St. and Columbus Ave.

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

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL DEPT. 400 East Broadway, Tel. 1555. Cornea, Sclera, Iris, Lens, Vitreous, Retina, in fact, everything you need in the line of Men's, Ladies' and Children's Eyes. We allow 4 per cent on all purchases.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN. M. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician. 1028 Broadway, Brooklyn. Glasses, \$1 & up. Open Ev'g.

PRINTERS. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS. 100 N. 3RD ST. N. Y. J. J. SPEYER, Printer. 100 N. 3RD ST. N. Y.

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

H. Delventhal. GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortlandt Road. Telephone 22 FULTON.

Bronx Preparatory School. 1611 Washington Ave., near 175th St. 630 Westchester Ave., cor. Prospect Ave.

LEGAL NOTICE. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. HENRY J. WHITNEY, Plaintiff, against JOHN C. HILL, Defendant. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, the following order was made: That the defendant do pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$100,000, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, from the date of the said judgment to the date of payment.

ONE WORKER IN EVERY 13 MAIMED

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports 10,396 Fatalities Within Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Casualties on the railroads of the country during the year ended June 30, 1911, are shown in a report issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission today as 10,396 killed, and 150,159 injured.

Of this number, 430 killed and 7,257 injured are classed under the head of "industrial accidents," which do not involve the movement of cars or engines on rails. Of persons trespassing on railroad property, walking on tracks or stealing rides, 5,287 were killed and 5,674 injured.

During the year one railroad employe was killed to every 458 and one employe injured to every thirteen employed. The number of railroad employes on June 30, 1911, is given as 1,648,033.

On electric lines which carry interstate traffic, 410 persons were killed and 3,294 injured.

HUGE WAVE SWEEPS 3 SAILORS TO DEATH

Fifteen women and ten men, passengers on board the steamer Momus, of the Morgan Line, which arrived here yesterday, saw the chief officer, the boatswain, and a sailor swept by a tremendous wave from the deck into the ocean of Hillsborough light on Friday afternoon and drowned.

The crew, aided by some of the passengers, lowered a lifeboat at the risk of their own lives in a vain endeavor to rescue the three, but the tremendous seas engulfed the three and quickly bore them out of sight.

A gale was blowing at the time. For three days the Momus, which came in with her flag at half-mast, was swept by seas that a gale pounded over her.

KEYSTONE SPEAKER DEAD

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 6.—John Fremont Cox, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and one of the best known members of the Allegheny County bar, died suddenly at his home in Homestead, a suburb, today.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 86th Street (Manhattan), 2929 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx), 1706 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

William D. Haywood and Frank Bohn have written THE PROGRESSIVE BOOK OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISM.

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

Advertisement for Union Made Bread, featuring a logo and text: 'Always insist on seeing the label. Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.'

Advertisement for Workingmen, Do Your Duty, featuring a logo and text: 'This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions.'

CHIEF JUSTICE JAY'S RESIGNATION

Of all the Supreme Court's Chief Justices, only one resigned. All of the successive others hung on through doddering old age until death, never letting go their grip until compelled to by a mocking power that they could not adjudge in contempt.

All except the one referred to—John Jay. Why did Jay give up the foremost political job in the country? Why did he abdicate the judicial crown? There was something very strange in his voluntarily quitting the Chief Justiceship and the most exalted post in the land.

There were reasons why he stepped down. Very good reasons, which will be duly set forth in the next installment of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Supreme Court of the United States" in next Sunday's Call.

Jay resigned in order to put through a "little joker" in a treaty with England, by which another Chief Justice was able to snatch a big estate and certain Tories were able to recover confiscated estates.

That was one reason. There were other reasons, not the least of which was the French Revolution, which drew the aristocracy of all countries together. Jay was sent abroad as the representative of the American aristocracy to do all in his power to defeat the ends of the French Revolution.

You thought that you read "history." But Myers' work shows that the writing of real history is only beginning. Here is a genuine history—all facts and no fudbub. Read it, remember it, spread it!

DRAMA

The funeral of Kyrle Bell, the actor, who died in Salt Lake City last week, was held yesterday at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st street and Broadway. Interment will be in England. A large number of theatrical people attended the services, at which Father Chambers, assisted by Father Taylor, officiated.

The new American musical comedy, "The Three Rameos," will be presented at the Globe Theater on November 13. The book and lyrics are by R. H. Burnside and the music by Raymond Hubbell. Prominent in the cast will be Georgia Caine, William Danforth, Ella Proctor Otis, Fritz Williams, Ethel Cadman, Edward M. Favor, and Fred Walton.

On account of the retirement of Edgar Selwyn from the stage, Mr. Edison will give up "The Cave Man" and assume the leading role in "The Arab" on November 29, going on tour immediately. Mr. Selwyn will spend the winter in Algeria, accompanied by his wife, Margaret Mayo.

"Mein Baby," under which name the successful American comedy "Baby Mine" is running prosperously at Felix Bloch Erban's Trianon Theater, Berlin, is about to be produced by another company in Vienna.

Lillian Albertson, who created the leading female role in "Paid in Full," and played in it during its long run at the Astor Theater, and then married and retired from the stage, has again taken up her stage work. She has been engaged by Henry B. Harris to create the leading female role in "The Talker," Marlon Fairfax's new play, which began rehearsals at the Hudson Theater yesterday.

A. H. Woods will present Dustin and William Farnum in a new American play, "The Little Rebel," at the Liberty Theater next Tuesday evening. "The Little Rebel" is a war play with Dustin Farnum appearing as a Federal colonel and William Farnum as a Confederate captain. Edward Peple is the author.

Charles Dillingham has arranged that Thomas A. Wise and John Barrymore, who are now playing at the Liberty Theater in "Uncle Sam," shall move to the Gayety Theater after this week.

Advertisement for Cafe Monopol, Vienna Restaurant, 145 2d Ave., cor. 9th St.

Advertisement for Max Krausz, Cafe and Restaurant, 218 East 64th Street, New York.

Advertisement for Union Made Beer, featuring a logo and text: 'The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.'

Advertisement for Ale and Porter, featuring a logo and text: 'The above is a true facsimile of the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.'

POSTOFFICE CLERKS NOT PROTECTED BY CIVIL SERVICE FROM PERSECUTION

Employes Whose Politics or Independence Don't Suit the Powers That Be Are Quickly Got Out of the Way—Men Robbed of Rest and Receive No Pay for Overtime.

By HUBERT H. HARRISON.

[This is the second and final installment of the expose of the Postal Department, begun in yesterday's Call.—Ed.]

Some time ago a postoffice clerk in this city, who was being hounded out of the service by a bundle of charges trumped up by his superintendent, was telling his troubles to a friend. He explained that he was about to be "fired" on these same charges, which would not stand an impartial examination.

"But," said his friend, incredulously, "you are covered by the Civil Service rules, are you not?" "Yes," replied the clerk, "I am—on paper."

Many well-meaning people on the outside believe that the Civil Service rules protect the civil servant from oppression and secure a square deal for him. This bright millennium has not yet dawned, however, and the dead hand of favoritism still nullifies to a great extent the benevolent intentions of Civil Service reform.

"Pull" and "Influence" are still notoriously prevalent in the department. They help to secure what are known as "soft snags" for political friends, and they are still necessary for promotions to the grades of chief clerk and assistant superintendent.

These little matters are usually arranged in the dim seclusion of a political club, where aspiring little politicians within the service meet and mix and mingle with their larger kin. Sometimes these promotions are awarded for out and out political services, as, for instance, in November, 1907, when a certain clerk at the General Postoffice in New York City delivered a rousing Republican speech on the lower East side.

So that, whatever happens, the public shall not hear their side. In the meanwhile when a carrier goes on vacation his delivery route is covered not by a substitute as formerly, but by the carriers on the two adjoining routes. That means more work for them, decreased efficiency in the service on three routes—and complaints. But what cares Hitchcock? He is not saving the magnificent sum of one carrier's pay?

Another trick in high favor with Hitchcock is the timing trick. This is worked in the following manner: The fiscal year begins with July 1. The law of 1907 makes increases in salary automatic up to \$1,100 a year, but such increases can go into effect only at the beginning of a fiscal quarter. If employes are needed for the 1st of July the custom is to appoint them on the 15th or later. Do you see the point? The employes cannot get his increase on July 1 of the next year, but must wait until October 15. This trick has many variations.

Then there has gone into effect a system of "speeding up," by which the men—the unprotected ones—are made to work at breakneck speed to the honor and glory of the service. But this causes no reduction in the amount of overtime. Meanwhile, certain small-souled spies are busy making their whispered reports to the superintendents. Does any one speak a brave, manly word, discuss openly or show a soul in any sense above his station? Back it goes to the superintendent, and that man is marked for slaughter. On the first opportunity charges are cooked up against him and, as he is not confronted with his accusers, the chances are all against him.

Union Clerks Are Oppressed. But the most notorious attempt of the postal authorities to strangle the independence of the postal employes is revealed in their attitude toward the employes' organizations.

There are two large national organizations of postoffice clerks. The United National Association of Postoffice Clerks is known as No. 1; the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks as No. 10. The first is an effete organization, which goes in strongly for the identity of interest of postal clerks and the postal authorities, and is run to suit the wishes of the latter. The federation is a self-respecting, self-conscious organization. It exists to further the interests of the postal clerks.

This the authorities do not like, therefore they play No. 1 as favorite, and try to keep down No. 10. The president of No. 10, Oscar F. Nelson, was fired out of the service solely because of the active part he took in its organization. No. 10 is an untrammeled organization; No. 10 is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Therefore, since No. 10 cannot be dominated or controlled by the department officials, it must be suppressed as much as possible.

I have seen a local representative of No. 10 treated like a dog in his station, made a mark for all kinds of personal indignities, and I heard a foreman tell him openly that if he wanted a change in the treatment he was getting he would have to join No. 1. But No. 10 isn't dead yet and, in spite of such discriminations, it seems to be growing, because the intelligent clerks are beginning to see that it is really working to further the interests of the clerks, while No. 1 can show nothing more solid than the appointment of a local president to a soft seat in the Postmaster's office.

Made to Pay for Ice Water. But there are even more discouraging things in the life of a postoffice clerk these days. After being skinned out of his time he is skinned out of his money, too. In certain stations in this city—it is so in the Grand Central Station—he is assessed a certain sum annually for lead water.

Think of it! In every business house and workshop the proprietor, as a matter of common humanity, supplies lead water in the hot days of summer, and supplies it free, it was left

to the postal officials to raise revenue from the workers by taxing them for lead water. Where does this money go? No one knows for certain. Of course, it is paid into the hands of the superintendent. The person who receives it from you is a clerk, usually the time-keeper. But don't think for a moment that it is his graft. He wouldn't be crazy enough to attempt such a thing on his own account.

In addition to this the clerk has to "shell out" for tickets several times a year. These tickets are for outings, vaudeville entertainments, smokers and benefits of the various postal organizations. But the person who sells these tickets is always an assistant superintendent. He comes around with a bundle of tickets, and asks each clerk with fine assurance, "How many are you taking?" The clerks take them, of course, under compulsion.

Some of the clerks who took two 50-cent tickets on Thursday will be offering them for sale on Friday at a quarter for the two. If he should refuse to be coerced it would be all the worse for him. I know a colored clerk at the Grand Central Station who refused to stand for this graft in July. They got him out of the service in September. And, mind you, there is an executive order against superintendents or their assistants selling tickets, or anything else, to the men under them. But what is an executive order between friends?

Efficiency Is Being Broken. Any one can see that these things loosen the bonds of discipline and break down the working efficiency of the force of employes. The facts are damning, and speak for themselves. After a sober consideration of them one may well ask as between the post-office and the people, which is the master and which the servant?

Under the present regime the postal authorities seem to assume that the post-office is the master and not the servant of the people. And when you consider certain recent occurrences, such as the barefaced attempt to kill off the popular magazines that are turning the searchlight upon the dark corners of the present social, political and economic system, the way in which the Appeal to Reason is being hounded, the refusal at first to admit the report of the Chicago Vice Commission to the mails—when you consider these things, you must agree that the people that it was intended to be.

Under the present capitalist system it could not well be otherwise. Government exists to protect the exploiting class in its spoliation of the workers and must naturally oppose the distribution of benefits. If any given institution can be so developed, that it adds to the sum total of benefits, this addition, it will be found, inures mainly, if not entirely, to that class which owns the government. The great inventions of Stevenson, Hudson, Arkwright and Whitney ought, in the nature of things, to have resulted in the amelioration of the general human lot.

But instead, they have created millionaires and trusts. In other words, the monopolies accruing from them have been monopolized, "cornered" by one class, instead of being socialized to the public advantage. What is true of these is true of government itself, and, therefore, of its various departments, is true particularly of the postoffice.

To redistribute the products and advantages of human invention and human labor so that all may equally enjoy the results of the activities of all, is a task remaining for a new type of government—for Socialism. Such a redistribution with such an end in view is not so new a vision as most of us think. So far back as the seventeenth century Milton said it and expressed it in these words:

"If every just man that now pines with want Had but a moderate and beaming share Of that which ledwily-pampered luxury Now heaps upon some few with vast excess, Nature's full blessings would be well dispensed In superfluous even proportion."

Under such a type of government, necessarily owned by all the people, the postoffice would be at the service of all and its tremendous advantage would be distributed to all. The railroads would not fatten on it—for obvious reasons—and it would not "skin" its employes. The present incentives to graft, corruption, waste and despotism would no longer exist and its efficiency could be greatly increased.

But in the meanwhile, even the present organization of society, much can be done to make the system better. That is a matter to which the people themselves must attend. However, they must be their own Hercules and sweep this Augean stable clear of the accumulated dirt of generations of grafters.

FIRST OF FIELDMAN LECTURES DELIVERED

Large and Enthusiastic Audience Hears Well Known Socialist.

Judging by the size of the audience and the enthusiasm displayed at the first of Sol Fieldman's lectures, held Sunday evening at Durys's Hall, 55 West 182d street, the cause will be a great success. Fieldman's subject was "Capitalism."

The lecture consisted of a most lucid definition of capital and a scathing indictment of capitalism. Herman Epstein, lecturer on the history, philosophy and theory of music and president of the Epstein School of Music at Carnegie Hall, presided. Arpad Rado, Hungarian violinist, of Leonia, N. J., furnished a musical entertainment that inspired and delighted the audience.

The audience showed its appreciation of Fieldman's lecture not only by prolonged applause, but also by the purchase of more than 100 season tickets for the course of twenty-five or more lectures and the ordering of nearly 100 more.

Fieldman announces that if by Wednesday 500 season tickets are disposed of an option will be taken for a large, centrally located theater. If by another week 1,000 tickets are sold, a contract for a theater for the entire season will be signed. Season ticket holders will have preference in the selection of seats, which may be reserved for the entire season.

Season tickets are \$2. Single admission, 15 cents. For season tickets, address Sol Fieldman, 508 West 114th street.

THREE MEN HURT IN 20 MINUTES ON SUBWAY

Three men were hurt in twenty minutes yesterday while at work on the Lexington avenue subway.

Michael Brunnas, of 560 West 62d street, was unloading a huge dirt scoop when it hit him, breaking his right arm. While a Bellevue doctor was bandaging his arm a 100-pound stone fell on the foot of Joseph Politigall, of 340 East 40th street.

The doctor had not finished with him when the chain of the dirt bucket broke, hitting Charles Schwatz, of 38 Monroe street, on the head. The doctor patched him up and he went home, while the other two were sent to Bellevue.

SUFFRAGE SINGING CLASS TO REOPEN

The singing class organized last winter, by Mrs. Lillian Nordica, in connection with the Political Equality Association, of which Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is president, will Wednesday evening, November 15, at 9 o'clock, resume class work at the studio of Madam Gardner-Bartlett, 257 West 56th street, where the class will meet until the permanent headquarters of the Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st street, are ready December 1.

The class was started by the generosity of Madam Nordica in order to benefit those who have neither time nor means to cultivate their voices, and at the same time to enable them to become acquainted with the natural laws of tone and production. Notice will be sent to old members, but all who wish to join the class may present themselves at Madam Bartlett's studio for voice trial.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES ON MUSIC TONIGHT

Public lectures on musical subjects, most of them illustrated by instrumental and vocal selections or by stereopticon, will be delivered this evening under the auspices of the Board of Education at the following centers in Greater New York, beginning promptly at 8:15 o'clock:

MANHATTAN. Public School 66, East 88th street, east of First avenue; "Schumann, the Poet of the Piano (1810)," Miss Margaret Anderton.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, West 77th street, Columbus avenue.

FOURTEEN FILIPINOS SLAIN. MANILA, Nov. 6.—Fourteen Filipinos were murdered today by natives on the island of Mindanao. The murderers took to the woods and are defying the constabulary. A campaign against them will probably be necessary. The killing was the result of an inter-tribal feud.

McCann's Hats

An always the best and cheapest. 82 BOWLER.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

MANHATTAN. Wadleigh High School, 115th street, west of Seventh avenue; "The Lee and Clarke Expedition to the Pacific Coast," Warren K. Moorehead.

Public School 4, Rivington, East and Pitt streets; "Italy, the Gateway of Europe," Glen Arnold Grove.

Public School 63, East 4th street, east of First avenue; "Frederick the Great," Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr.

Public School 169, Audubon avenue and 169th street; "The Wonder Land of Animals," Miss Mary C. Dickerson.

Metropolitan Temple, Seventh avenue and 14th street; "Swords of the Samurai," Frederick M. Pedersen.

Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Great Jones and Lafayette streets; "Into the British Columbian Wilderness," Miss Mary L. Jobe.

New York Public Library, 167 West 135th street; "The Making of the Constitution," Holland Thompson, Ph. D.

St. Cornelius Church, 423 West 146th street; "Holland," Frank B. Kelley, Ph. D.

THE BRONX.

Public School 40, Prospect avenue and Jennings street; "Care of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," Charles Graef, M. D.

Riverdale Hall, Riverdale avenue and 260th street; "Hawaii, the Paradise of the Pacific," Graham C. Hunter.

St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton avenue, near 156th street; "China's Foreign Concessions and Lost Possessions," Sydney Neville Usher.

BROOKLYN.

Public School 8, Hicks street, between Middagh and Poplar streets; "The First Years in Wage Earning," Mrs. Lillian W. Betts.

Public School 39, Conover and Westcott streets; "Snakes," Raymond G. Dimars.

Public School 130, Ocean parkway and Fort Hamilton avenue; "Conscientiousness, the Gate of Felicity," Charles A. S. Dwight, Ph. D.

Public School 132, Manhattan avenue and Conesleya street; "Magnetic and Inductive Effects of the Electric Current," Frederick W. Huntington.

Public School 151, Knickerbocker avenue and Halsey street; "The Production of Steel," Byron T. Matthews.

Brooklyn Public Library, Bedford Branch, Franklin avenue, opposite Hancock street; "Fundamentals of Ethics from the Standpoint of the Criminal Law and the Public Prosecutor," Edward J. McGuire.

Brooklyn Public Library, Prospect Branch, Sixth avenue and 9th street; "Whistler, the Tomb Painter," Louis Weinberg.

QUEENS.

Public School 16, Sycamore avenue and Lake street, Corona, L. I.; "The Writings of Mark Twain," Miss Rose F. Egan.

Public School 57, Curtis avenue, between Belmont avenue and Broadway; Morris Park, L. I.; "From Mine to Mint," Magnus C. Ihseng.

Public School 37, Washington avenue and Pulaski street, Middle Village, L. I.; "The Petroleum Industry," Emberson E. Propper.

RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.

Public School 12, Steuben street, Concord, S. I.; "Under the Cuban Star," Col. Edwin A. Havers.

McCann's Hats

An always the best and cheapest. 82 BOWLER.

CALL ADVERTISERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisement for Physical Culture Restaurants, featuring a logo and text: 'As an experiment take home a loaf of Pure Whole Wheat Bread. TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.'

MANUFACTURER'S SALE

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME. THIS EXTRA HEAVY SET. BRASS BED.

BUY FROM MANUFACTURER. Save Dealer's Profit. \$50 PARLOR SUIT. 3 or 5 Pieces.

BUY DIRECT FROM THIS MANUFACTURER. Save the Capitalist's Store Profit. Cheaper Sample Furniture Co. 173-175 E. 60th St., near 34th St.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

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LOS ANGELES FIGHT IS IN FULL SWING

Socialists, With Aid of Women, Sure of Electing Harriman.

(By National Socialist Press.) LOS ANGELES, Nov. 1.—Job Harriman will win the Majority of Los Angeles when the vote shall have been counted on December 5, is the belief of the Socialists of Los Angeles.

The campaign that closed with the primary election is probably the most remarkable one in the history of the movement in America. All the power of the capitalist press was exerted to defeat the workers' ticket.

Harriman's vote was 4,000 above that of Alexander, his closest competitor. The vote of the Councilman candidates on the Socialist ticket was higher than the "good government" party representatives, several of whom were members of the corrupt City Council.

The so-called good government campaign managers said they expected to win if a large vote were cast. The vote was the largest ever cast in Los Angeles, and the higher the figures ran the greater was the lead of the Socialist candidates.

The fact that women of California have gained their suffrage enters into the final election, and both sides are exerting every effort to register women of their class.

With unlimited money and leisure wealthy women are organizing and registering the bourgeois and the capitalist class. They are the club women who have dabbled with the Socialist philosophy.

Meanwhile, the workers are doing what they can with their limited finances to get their women registered. There is an appalling apathy on the part of many working women.

Hearst's Examiner fought in the campaign for Mueshet, the corporation's first choice for Mayor. After the defeat of the discredited politician the sheet was turned over to the only remaining competitor of the Socialists.

Los Angeles will continue to be the political storm center, as well as the scene of the most terrific industrial fight in the country.

The final vote for Mayor stands: Harriman 20,183; Alexander 16,790; Mueshet 8,191; Scattering 356.

George Oberdorfer 3393 EIGHTH AVENUE Near 128th Street Pharmacist

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST 22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 246-L Harlem.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST 61 Second Ave. Between 3d and 4th Sts. Tel. 230-231

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST 232 E. 94th St. Tel. 2967 Lenox.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Branch 3. Today is election day! Today our vote is to be counted! Will it be counted by Democrats, Republicans or Socialists?

Headquarters open all day. Tonight election returns will be received at the Harlem Forum. A grand concert and dance will follow.

West Side Socialists, Notice! The organizer of Branch 4 will be at Turn Hall, 215 West 54th street, all day.

Branch 4. On account of the election the regular business meeting tonight will be devoted to several matters that should be attended to at this time.

Branch 9. Watchers are wanted. Call for credentials and badges at the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705 Courtlandt avenue.

Branch 9 Meeting Postponed. The regular meeting of Branch 9 has been postponed until Tuesday, November 14, on account of the election.

Are You a Dead Socialist? Branch 10 knows that there will be a 50 per cent increase in the 23d Assembly District.

Wall Street Meeting. In spite of the threatening and afterwards rainy weather, a meeting was held in Wall Street yesterday afternoon.

Good Meeting in 10th A. D. The ratification meeting of Branch 3, held on Friday, November 3, at 10th street and Second avenue, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the history of the district.

During her address, Miss Dahme was greeted with rounds of applause at every point, and after her final plea the crowd cheered and applauded her to the extent of arousing the officer on duty to come over and praise her for her magnificent talk.

Attention, 1st and 2d A. Ds. Headquarters today at 157 Montague street. Telephone Main 677-W.

Volunteer as Watchers. Members of the 5th A. D., Branch 1, and 2d A. D., Branch 1, Socialist party, Workmen's Sick and Death

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER 1699 3d Ave. Tel. 24th & 25th Sts.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST 61 Second Ave. Between 3d and 4th Sts. Tel. 230-231

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST 232 E. 94th St. Tel. 2967 Lenox.

Ph. Lewin 530 Brook Ave. Cor. 149th St. Bronx.

DR. L. & I. HERMANN SURGEON DENTIST 125 E. 94th St. Tel. 2967 Lenox.

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considered was the mileage fund, which was rejected. The Arrangements Committee reported progress, while the Educational and Organization Committee did likewise.

Minutes Central Committee. The Central Committee met on October 28. Chairman William Kohn, Recording Secretary Pro Tem, E. Marsh, Minutes of last meeting, September 23, read and adopted.

Communication received from Local Los Angeles requesting financial aid for the municipal campaign received. A contribution of \$25 was made.

Communication received from Comrade E. J. Dutton regarding an advertisement running in The Call, of the Soyer Detective Agency, and enclosing copy of letter sent to the editor.

Communication received from the national secretary regarding circulation of a constitutional amendment by Congress for ratification by the State legislatures.

Communication received from the national secretary calling for the nomination of seven candidates for the National Executive Committee, and a national secretary.

Communication received from the national secretary regarding the names of all candidates are printed on one ballot, instead of having separate ballots for each political party.

The minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee were read and approved. Motion carried to immediately call upon the branches to make nominations for the State Committee.

Roll call followed. Branch 1, represented by Comrade Sloan, recommended that a separate office be created, of State financial secretary, distinct from State secretary.

Motion made that organizer instruct all speakers to advise against voting for amendment to the State constitution for the increase of salaries of members of the Legislature.

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ERON PREP. SCHOOL 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses. Day and Evening.

Benefit Fund, Branch 155, and Cremation Society, Branch 54, who are willing to act as watchers (only voters need apply) should call at 310 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, today, as early as possible, after casting their ballot, and report to Harold B. Pratt, organizer.

11th and 17th A. Ds, Notice! The branch headquarters will be open at 10 a.m., and remain open all day. The assignments for watchers have all been sent out.

13th A. D., Attention! The headquarters are located at 187 Montrose avenue, corner Humboldt street. Watchers are badly needed. Every member and sympathizer should call this day to do his duty.

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SOCIALISTS STRONG IN BUCKEYE STATE

Bill Haywood Enthusiastic Over Revolutionary Spirit of Ohio Workers.

William D. Haywood, the eloquent miner, dropped into The Call office yesterday afternoon, after having made a direct trip from Mansfield, Ohio, where he addressed a large audience on the subject he spoke about at the Lenox Casino, last night, "The Coming Victory of Labor."

He was full of information about the growing revolutionary Socialist sentiment in the United States, and he unburdened himself of it in the following measure to a Call reporter: "If one can judge by the enthusiasm and ardor to be found among the working class in the towns of Ohio, it would be safe to predict that the Socialist party in that State will increase the vote more than 200 per cent tomorrow.

"At Columbus the Socialists have held the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of any party in the field, closing their campaign with a rousing demonstration, a parade of three divisions, each led by a brass band, the followers numbering more than 2,000. Memorial Hall, which has a seating capacity of 6,000, was filled to the doors, with an overflow meeting estimated at near 5,000 which was addressed in turn by the speakers who took part in the general meeting. The collection at the overflow meeting was over \$40, with a large general sale of literature. Hundreds of Socialist buttons were also disposed of. The collection in the hall amounted to \$185. The Socialists expect to elect their ticket at Columbus, also at Hamilton, Tiffin, Bucyrus, Niles, Akron, Conneaut, St. Mary's and in many other places."

Eugene V. Debs has also been holding monster meetings throughout Ohio. The Ohio State Journal of Columbus, which is the most powerful capitalist sheet in the State, devoted almost two columns to a report of the Haywood meeting. It said, in part: "Between 5,000 and 6,000 persons heard Socialist speeches last night inside and outside Memorial Hall following a parade in which 2,000 participated. The demonstration was unique and one of the most remarkable political gatherings in the history of Columbus. Attracted by the presence of William D. Haywood, one of the best known leaders in the labor world, and the fact that the meeting was the closing rally of the Socialist campaign, men, women and children struggled in an effort to gain entrance to Memorial Hall."

"Long before the speaking began police ordered the doors closed, ejected scores who could not find seats, and stopped the inflow of persons anxious to hear the address and cheer the cause of Socialism. An overflow meeting outside of the hall was addressed by J. Bachman, candidate for City Solicitor; Rev. George W. Scott, of Findlay; W. S. Brown, of Muncie, Ind., and others held the attention for two hours of a shivering and cheering crowd estimated at 2,000. The crowd inside numbered at least 3,500."

"Inspired by red fire, the crash of band music, the flutter of American flags, mingled with the red standards of their party, fully 2,000 Socialists, including men and women, their sons and daughters, marched through the business sections of the city, displaying transparencies, cheering to the echo the name of Eby and preaching the doctrine of common ownership all along the line. At least 300 women and boys were in line."

Haywood declared that the Socialist candidates throughout Ohio are making an uncompromising fight on revolutionary Socialist principles. Nowhere, he said, have any of the nominees on the Socialist ticket appealed to the voters to support them as persons distinct from the revolutionary Socialist movement, but always and everywhere they have represented themselves merely as the expressions of a great revolutionary philosophy. Haywood is in line hence.

(Special to The Call.) MANSFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The Socialist party here expects to carry the city tomorrow as the result of a rousing campaign which was closed last night with a great meeting in the skating rink addressed by W. D. Haywood. On Saturday night W. E. Cole, of Schenectady, was the principal speaker at a mighty mass meeting in the park; preceded by a torchlight procession headed by the city band.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Naturalization Aid Society was held last Tuesday, October 31, at 1461 Third avenue. I. Phillips acted as chairman and I. Sackin as secretary.

Manager Phillips reported that the bureau is now open every Tuesday evening at 1461 Third avenue, where free advice and legal aid can be obtained by any one who desires to obtain first or second citizenship papers. That the bureau is already kept very busy and that it has now charge of over 300 cases. Furthermore, great interest is being taken in the work of the society, which soon proposes to become an organization of much influence and of effective service in the city.

I. Sackin reported that he has arranged with the Rand School for a series of courses in the Government and Constitution of the United States. Each course will consist of six practical lessons and will be complete in itself. The small fee

of \$1 will be charged for the entire course. The first course will commence on Thursday, November 16. On motion the Executive endorsed the Rand School course and pledged itself to do everything in its power to make them successful and effective.

A motion was carried that 100 large posters be printed immediately, announcing the work of the Naturalization Bureau and also the classes to be given by the Rand School of Social Science, at 112 East 19th street, New York City. ISAAC SACKIN, Sec'y.

Samuel Eppard.—You must take out your first papers and then at the end of two years you may become a citizen.

REPORTS ON WORK OF NATURALIZATION SOCIETY

George Ehlenberger, Bureau Director and E. W. Wychoff, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Suits and Overcoats \$18 Made To Order All Our Garments Bear the Union Label. Weiskopf & Berliner Opposite Postoffice, 1 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK Phone 6213 Barclay.

RAND SCHOOL LECTURE. James H. Maurer, of Reading, Pa., first Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will give a lecture in the reading room, 112 East 19th street, on Sunday evening, November 12. Admission will be by ticket, and only a limited number will be sold. Tickets at 25 cents each are now on sale at the school.

NO RAND SCHOOL CLASSES. No classes will be held at the Rand School today, and the library will be closed on account of election day.

Special sale \$6.99 This Brand Red SANIT & KAHN 239 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Classified Advertisements SMALL ADS THAT BRING RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper. RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 insertion, 10 cents; 2 insertions, 15 cents; 3 insertions, 20 cents; 4 insertions, 25 cents; 5 insertions, 30 cents; 6 insertions, 35 cents; 7 insertions, 40 cents; 8 insertions, 45 cents; 9 insertions, 50 cents; 10 insertions, 55 cents; 11 insertions, 60 cents; 12 insertions, 65 cents; 13 insertions, 70 cents; 14 insertions, 75 cents; 15 insertions, 80 cents; 16 insertions, 85 cents; 17 insertions, 90 cents; 18 insertions, 95 cents; 19 insertions, 1.00; 20 insertions, 1.05; 21 insertions, 1.10; 22 insertions, 1.15; 23 insertions, 1.20; 24 insertions, 1.25; 25 insertions, 1.30; 26 insertions, 1.35; 27 insertions, 1.40; 28 insertions, 1.45; 29 insertions, 1.50; 30 insertions, 1.55; 31 insertions, 1.60; 32 insertions, 1.65; 33 insertions, 1.70; 34 insertions, 1.75; 35 insertions, 1.80; 36 insertions, 1.85; 37 insertions, 1.90; 38 insertions, 1.95; 39 insertions, 2.00; 40 insertions, 2.05; 41 insertions, 2.10; 42 insertions, 2.15; 43 insertions, 2.20; 44 insertions, 2.25; 45 insertions, 2.30; 46 insertions, 2.35; 47 insertions, 2.40; 48 insertions, 2.45; 49 insertions, 2.50; 50 insertions, 2.55; 51 insertions, 2.60; 52 insertions, 2.65; 53 insertions, 2.70; 54 insertions, 2.75; 55 insertions, 2.80; 56 insertions, 2.85; 57 insertions, 2.90; 58 insertions, 2.95; 59 insertions, 3.00; 60 insertions, 3.05; 61 insertions, 3.10; 62 insertions, 3.15; 63 insertions, 3.20; 64 insertions, 3.25; 65 insertions, 3.30; 66 insertions, 3.35; 67 insertions, 3.40; 68 insertions, 3.45; 69 insertions, 3.50; 70 insertions, 3.55; 71 insertions, 3.60; 72 insertions, 3.65; 73 insertions, 3.70; 74 insertions, 3.75; 75 insertions, 3.80; 76 insertions, 3.85; 77 insertions, 3.90; 78 insertions, 3.95; 79 insertions, 4.00; 80 insertions, 4.05; 81 insertions, 4.10; 82 insertions, 4.15; 83 insertions, 4.20; 84 insertions, 4.25; 85 insertions, 4.30; 86 insertions, 4.35; 87 insertions, 4.40; 88 insertions, 4.45; 89 insertions, 4.50; 90 insertions, 4.55; 91 insertions, 4.60; 92 insertions, 4.65; 93 insertions, 4.70; 94 insertions, 4.75; 95 insertions, 4.80; 96 insertions, 4.85; 97 insertions, 4.90; 98 insertions, 4.95; 99 insertions, 5.00; 100 insertions, 5.05.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. New Jersey. FREE 9 4 3 7 5 1 6 2 8

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 7TH AVE., 225 (magnificent driveway)—\$10; five large, light rooms; 13-14th sts. 17TH ST., 312 W. (near 7th Ave.)—4 rooms and bath; \$17, \$18, \$19.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. 14TH ST., 312 W. (near 7th Ave.)—4 rooms and bath; \$17, \$18, \$19.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn. WASHINGTON AVE., 1011 (near 104th St.)—4 large, light rooms; \$12, \$13, \$14.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—Brooklyn. DOUGLASS ST., 79—Elegant 5 rooms; improvements; car, subway handy; \$16.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, Manhattan and Bronx. 118TH ST., 229 E.—Excellent front and back parlors; all two beds; Thomas bath.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, Brooklyn. A CONGENIAL COUPLE can secure two rooms and private bath with board, in beautiful private home of young couple, in best section of Bensonhurst; 5-cent fare from Brooklyn Bridge. Comrade, care Call.

DETECTIVES. DETECTIVES—No strike work taken; only high class work. 21 West 62d street, Captain's office.

REPORTS ON WORK OF NATURALIZATION SOCIETY. Telephone, 202 Bushwick. GEORGE EHLENBERGER BUREAU DIRECTOR AND E. W. WYCHOFF AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y. Complete Pamphlet for all Countries.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Samuel Eppard.—You must take out your first papers and then at the end of two years you may become a citizen.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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IT IS NOW UP TO YOU

If you haven't voted yet, don't stop to read this, but get out and vote.

Many a well intentioned man loses his chance through delay. One of the great virtues that may be conceded our opponents is that they vote at the earliest possible moment. Their virtue ceases with their first ballot. If they can, they vote on the names of those who delay, and thereby many a well meaning man has lost his vote.

Intentions do not count today until you have your ballot, rightly marked, safe in the ballot box. When that is done you know you are safe up to a certain point.

You have voted. Then you might as well see whether or not your vote is counted.

If you felt some thief slipping his hand into your pocket to take your week's wages, you would raise an awful cry. But many permit thieves to slip their hands into the ballot box and steal the year's vote.

The thieves cannot operate when the watchers are on the job. Elsewhere in The Call is given a full list of the places where Socialist badges and credentials may be obtained.

Go around there and the organizer will direct you to the polling place where you will be needed.

Saving every Socialist vote is a matter of the utmost importance, and the votes can be saved only if there is an adequate force of watchers.

So your duty for today is plain.

Vote first.

Then watch to see your vote is counted.

You have worked during the year to get a good vote. Now you must see that it is not stolen from you.

LET US BEGIN AT HOME

Patriotic American hearts will probably swell with pride on reading the news that Turkey has asked us to put a stop to the atrocities in Tripoli. Turkey appealingly turns to us, and asks us, in the interest of fair fighting, to prevent Italy from gouging, biting, scratching, disemboweling, mutilating, torturing, killing children, outraging women, rendering desert the few fertile spots in the neighborhood of Tripoli, and doing other things forbidden by the modern code of murder.

In other words, the Turk wishes us, and we are humane people, as everybody knows, to force Italy to do its murdering according to the latest scientific methods, and not in the manner of our universal daddies.

According to reports, Italy has acted in a particularly obnoxious way. Its soldiers have been merciless.

Those soldiers were and are in a state of semi-starvation. They are drawn from a people ever threatened with hunger. The strongest, best human being, a man or woman who in a religious sense would be termed a saint, will in the emergency of hopeless hunger turn and devour the more helpless other human beings.

We pride ourselves on the advance we have made. We look with scorn on the savage. We are horrified at the thought of cannibalism.

At basis, there is no difference between killing a man and eating him and killing and devouring those things on which he lived. In pursuing the latter course we simply use a somewhat more refined method.

Italy is a hungry country, not because the land is not generous and productive, but because an utterly imbecile mode of production and ownership prevents the inhabitants from utilizing the land.

So Italy has been forced into a war with Turkey over the question of which country shall be permitted to gorge itself on Tripoli. It is like two savages, two animals, fighting over the body of a slain animal. Each is hungry. Each is desperately resolved to eat. And there is no incentive to courage equal to hunger.

So desperate is the fight that evidently both sides have descended to atrocities, and atrocities are a common heritage. The gangster of the far east or far west side of New York manifests it in one way. The financial gangster of Fifth Avenue manifests it in another way. And the financial gangster or respected citizen or capitalist or monopolist or plutocrat works to the same result through accepted methods. The other gangster risks his own person in the violence he provokes—to make a living.

Now, Turkey is anxious that we, we free, enlightened American citizens, should exercise our great, known and abounding humanity in putting an end to the atrocities.

We should do so, but not until we somewhat burnish up our own personal reputations.

This week commences the trial of Harris and Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle Waist Factory. They are accused of having been guilty of the burning to death, under most horrible conditions, of 145 human beings, most of them young women.

They did it in a class war, in which the eminent firm of shirtwaist manufacturers were in search of profit and the workers were trying to earn a living.

We kill in this country every year more workers than there will be soldiers die in the Italian expedition to Tripoli. We kill them ruthlessly, because our capitalist class is in search of profits. Both Italians and Turks are accused of ruthlessly torturing, slaughtering and maiming. They are at war.

But in our times of peace, through insanitary tenements, we kill more people than will be killed in this war. In doing that we seek nothing more noble than the Italian is seeking in Tripoli.

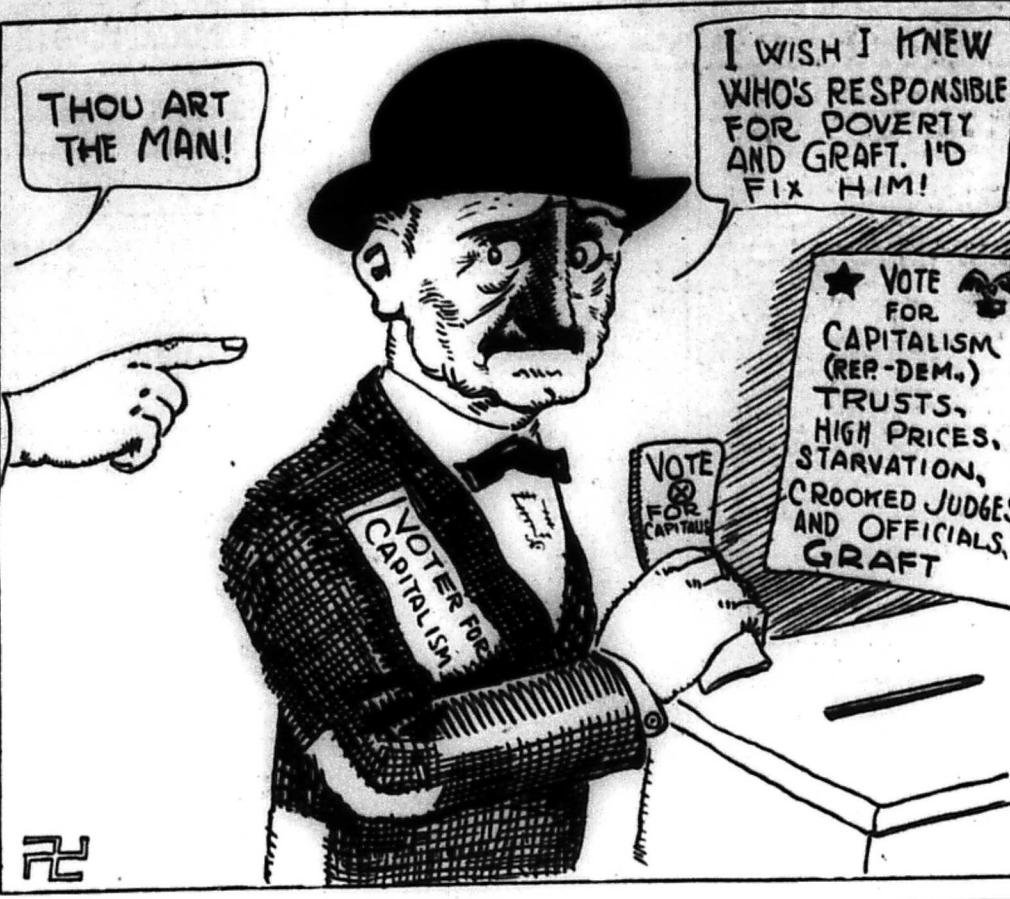
On our railroads we annually slaughter thousands of persons. Did ever Italian or Turk mangle a human being the way a train mangles a human being? No. And we mangle them for the same reason. It is usually a swift, merciful death. But most of it is needless.

Then there is the matter of torture. There will not be a human being die in the present war who will go through the hell of agony that is endured by an entombed miner in this country. Most miners are caught because the companies for which they work and for which they produce profits wish to extract the greatest possible amount of profit in the shortest time possible.

Evidently women and children have been slain by both Turks and Italians. The thought of it is horribly revolting.

But they haven't killed, nor have they tortured, as many women and children as we constantly do in industry. Look at the number of little children in the mills of this country, the women

Under the Arm and Torch, Old Man!



REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS BROUGHT TO BAY

By THERESA MALRAIEL.

One year ago next election day Reading raised the red banner of Pennsylvania by sending Comrade James H. Maurer to the State Legislature, and immediately after the saying that "the world loves a winner" came true. The tide of new converts grew by leaps and bounds; members were coming in by the hundreds, the number swelled up to 1,500 in a city whose population is not quite 100,000.

Luckily for the movement and the population of Reading, the Comrades of that city were not overwhelmed by their great success. They knew well that this partial victory meant but little as compared with the bitter struggle between capital and labor. Comrade Maurer was after all but the only Socialist representative in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and could at best only act the role of the watch dog—restrain the other fellows' spoils.

And in accordance with this trend of reasoning the Reading Comrades set to work once more, as soon as the smoke of the past campaign was cleared away. Their first move was to decide upon the permanent issue of the Next Step, a four page weekly newspaper the size of an ordinary leaflet. Its columns were to be devoted to town topics presented to the people from the Socialist viewpoint. The weekly issue usually consisted from 25,000 to 30,000 copies.

Next they divided their local into wards, sixteen in all, according to the political division of the city. Each ward was supplied with its share of the Next Step, according to population, and requested to have the paper distributed on early Sunday morning. The city was thus systematically covered with 25,000 Socialist leaflets, dealing, as a rule, with local affairs that came near to the heart of the common people and therefore readily understood by them. The publication of the paper was paid for by contributions not only of the party members themselves, but of various trade unions won over by the earnestness and sincerity of the Socialist Comrades.

Once a month the general party membership gathered in the party owned Labor Lyceum for the purpose of furthering the propaganda of Socialism and once in six weeks they invited their friends into the spacious hall in order to partake of a wholesome supper and promote the social feature of the movement. The latter event was solely the work of the women Comrades, and contributed greatly to the culminating success of the Socialist agitation in that part of the country.

But the systematic distribution of literature, the business meetings and social entertainments were not the only method of propaganda adopted by the Reading Comrades. Every good available speaker on the national or State list was readily engaged by them during the winter indoor and during the summer outdoors; they spoke to large audiences, whose interest in the ideal of Socialism grew daily.

As early as last March the Comrades called a mass meeting, where Comrade Leffer was unanimously nominated as the standard bearer of the Socialist party of Reading in the Mayoralty campaign, by an audience over 2,000 strong.

And from that day until the present the Socialist city campaign has raged in full force. They were for a time the only ones in the field. It was not until long after that that the Republicans and Democrats called their city conventions, only to find that there is a terrible discussion and misunderstanding in their own ranks. After some wrangling each of the parties nominated their men, while the dissatisfied element formed a new party called the Keystone or reform party.

But while they were wrangling and fighting, the local Comrades worked on steadily and fearlessly without a sign of internal trouble, with nobody else but the working class enemy to fight.

And because of this the Republican and Democratic parties entered the political field only to find out that the attention of the citizens of Reading had by that time been centered on the one tireless worker—the Socialist party.

At first they were but little dismayed, they were still sure of their past victories, had still in their mind

the old time voter, who was a union man the whole year around and scabbed on election day. They tightened the ropes of municipal graft, started a few civic improvements, put some more hot air in their stretchy campaign promises, set the local capitalist newspapers a-wagging against Socialism and the Socialists and sat down to await results.

Alas, to their ever growing horror, the sentiment for the working class party seemed to grow with the abuse against it. In despair they appealed to Governor Tener, who accidentally on purpose came for a visit to Reading, where he partook of an exquisite lunch, tickled the vanity of the people and held a secret conference with the bosses of both, or rather, all three parties.

In answer to this the Socialists increased their activity. Instead of once a week the Next Step is now issued every other day—75,000 copies weekly. Religiously and untiringly the Socialist Comrades of Reading, men and women, distribute them among the 25,000 industrial workers, residents of the town. Every Comrade able to speak gets a soap box and preaches Socialism on every available corner.

In addition to this the campaign committee had always on hand three or four speakers of national reputation. In a word, as I overheard people saying on the railroad station, "The town has gone Socialist mad." As a last resort in their fight for life the Democrats, Republicans and Keystone men have inserted half-page advertisements in the five daily newspapers warning the people of Reading that the Socialists are fighting religion, that the city of 100 churches ought to put a stop to it. That the ungodly Socialists called George Washington a thief and a vote for Socialism will mean a vote against religion and the churches. They next appealed to the real rulers of Reading—Mr. McCree, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railroad, to come and save the city.

The latter two, with a number of vice presidents, came to Reading last Saturday and held a private conference with thirty-five prominent business men, Republicans, Democrats and Keystone men. Mr. Baer, who a few years ago asserted that God in his infinite wisdom appointed him ruler over the coal fields, could not see his home town go Socialist, and rumors have it that he has united his purse strings and told the city fathers to draw on his account as much as may be necessary to defeat the Socialists.

The political bosses acknowledge openly that it is no longer a question of this man or that man, but a battle between the old politicians and the Socialists. Already they tell the people that in spite of the good qualities of all the old party nominees they ought to center their activity on one man so as to defeat the ungodly Socialists.

Even a superficial view of the situation at Reading convinces one that both the Republicans and Democrats have at last been brought to bay, that the people at large no longer want to stand for their graft, insincerity and capitalist prostitution.

To what other means the politicians with their unlimited resources of money will resort to in order to defeat the Socialists, is hard to tell.

One thing is certain, that even if defeated at the polls this time, Socialism in Reading is bound to win.

KNOWING OLD MAN.

Your article the other day about how men ask the consent of fathers to marry daughters," writes a correspondent, "reminds me of my own case. When I was a young man, I had been reading that a fellow should never marry into a family where there was a taint of insanity. So for the sake of future generations, I decided that whatever my heart urged me to do my mind should be on guard. When the lady of my choice said 'Yes,' I dutifully sought the father. Maybe I was too precipitate. At any rate, this is what I said: 'Your daughter has promised to marry me. May I ask if there is any insanity in your family?' 'The old man looked at me keenly. 'There must be,' was his sympathetic answer."

BUSTING THE TRUSTS

By MAY WOOD SIMONS.

A recent number of the Wall Street Journal prints side by side two articles that display the poverty in clear economic thinking or the supposed ignorance on the part of the people on the subject of the trusts that exist in the United States.

The first is an article on the German Potash Syndicate. It points out that the theory of the Germans is to conserve natural resources by a policy of governmental regulation of the trusts, not by a return to competition. It comments on the fact that the United States Government, by attempted disruption of the trusts, may be simply, as Taft has pointed out, saving the country from the blight of Socialism, in other words, that only competition, no matter how wasteful or destructive, can stay Socialism.

The other article is on the Tobacco Trust and recites the fact that Brandeis has filed a petition for the combined independent tobaccoists asking that the plan proposed by the Tobacco Trust be rejected because to divide the trust into only fourteen companies would legalize the monopoly of the tobacco industry and would not restore COMPETITION. Therefore, they desire that since 200 companies originally united for the Tobacco Trust that at least seventy-three should be the number into which it should be split.

That, they hold, would assure competition, especially if the ownership of these companies be in the hands of absolutely distinct groups of individuals for a limited period, say five years. It is difficult to take these propositions seriously. It is difficult to believe that so little knowledge of economic facts exist that plans such as these really appeal to any body of people as feasible.

Is it possible that the people desire a return to the wasteful methods of competition; to a system that results in the heaviest loss of both materials and energy? Have the economists made no advance over the economic writers of the 50s, 60s and 70s who considered competition the sole and great regulator of wages, profit and interest?

Outside the circle of great industries remain some independent anxious to have their share in the exploitation of both the consumers and the workers. At the same time the logical outcome of the trust is evident. It must eventually be controlled by the people.

Hence the astounding sight of the attempts to dismember the trusts and push back industrial progress by a return to more bitter competition.

Its sole object is to block for a time and stay the finally inevitable, by allowing a still longer period of exploitation under unrestrained competition. It is to assure the life of capitalism for a few more years.

Any man who looks at the great industry today fully realizes its usefulness as a labor saving device in the administration of business. But to stay Socialism: let us pull back the hands of the clock a little, so says Taft, so says Bryan.

AN EXTRAORDINARY JOURNEY.

The curious effect sometimes produced in telegrams by want of punctuation or the omission of a single small word cannot fail to have struck everyone, says a London doctor.

I had a female relative living in the North, from whom I had "expectations." She had been ailing for some weeks, when one morning came a telegram asking my wife to go at once, as she—my aunt—was much worse. She accordingly went.

During the evening of the following day I received this disconcerting announcement: "Aunt Matilda went to Heaven at 3:30 returning by 11:50 tomorrow morning."

When a Scotsman answers a question he settles the matter in dispute once for all. On a certain occasion the question was asked: "Why was Mary Queen of Scots born at Liddisburgh?" Sandy Kerr promptly answered: "Because her mother was staying there," and there actually seemed to be nothing more to be said on the subject.



BISHOP LUDDEN'S DECLARATION.

Editor of The Call: In the issue of The Call of Friday last appeared an item of news that sheds a clear light on a subject that has been much discussed.

Over and over, till, by the reiteration, one would begin to think that there was something to it, we have been told on one side that Socialism is in direct opposition to the Christian religion, and especially to the teachings of the Catholic Church.

This statement has been made by priests and laymen, in the press and on the platform. On the other hand, one has only to go back through the files of The Call to find the statement made over and over that the Catholic Church is opposed to Socialism.

The statement has been made that the church is carrying on a "crusade" against the movement. The average Socialist who wrote on the subject seemed to contemplate the inauguration of such a crusade with a strange kind of glee. There seemed to be a marked unanimity in that little mention was made of the Protestant denominations and never a word of railing or ridicule directed at the Jewish religion. All they seemed able to see was the Catholic Church.

The Irish Socialist Federation has combated both of these propositions in season and out of season. We have said that when a bishop or priest expressed himself on Socialism or any other like matter, he was simply voicing his own personal opinion, as he has a perfect right to do. We hold that his opinion is not backed up by the church as a body; that the Catholic Church has never declared itself against Socialism as an economic theory or as a remedy for social ills.

That the only things which the church has condemned are extraneous and unrelated matters which certain cults have tried ineffectually to connect with the Socialist movement.

We have also told the Irish Catholic workingmen that the Socialist movement is not opposed to his religious belief. We have presented the matter to him as a purely economic question.

This conviction has been held and voiced by members of the federation of all shades of beliefs in religious matters—Protestants as well as Catholics.

Notwithstanding the fact that the national platform of the Socialist party declares that a man's religious belief is a matter of private concern, we have been condemned and ostracized by Local New York of the Socialist party for protesting against the false and misleading

statements that have been made by the city from the Socialist platform and the Socialist press on this very matter. Now comes The Call of Friday, October 27, containing the following important announcement regarding a meeting addressed by Joshua Washburn in the cause: "The Roman Catholic Bishop Ludden, was invited to take part in the discussion, which was announced under the title, 'Socialism not Opposed to Religion.' He courteously declined on account of sickness, but made a statement in the local press to the effect that the Church of Rome had not officially cleared either against Socialism or Socialism and never would."

As for the motives of the Catholic writers and politicians who have been assuring the workingmen that the Catholic Church is against Socialism and that Socialism is opposed to the church, we do not far to seek.

They want to line up the Irish public workingmen on the side of the movement under the mistaken conviction that they are fighting against an attack on their faith. They want the workingmen to vote for capitalism under the delusion that they are defending their faith against irreligion and atheism.

The Irish Federation understood how far as it was able, to unmask the deceit, to show the Irish workingmen that it was the hideous death-bed of capitalism that was hiding behind the benign form of holy religion.

The design is to maneuver the Socialist movement into the position of being opposed to religions, to put us in a false position, and as far as the attitude of the Socialists is concerned, there seems to be a great many of them who "fall for the game."

Our position has been simply this: Even Bishop Ludden might believe, and say that Socialism is against the teachings of the church, and he would have a perfect right to express this or the contrary, but it would be simply his private, individual opinion. As he himself says, "The Church of Rome has not officially cleared either against Socialism or for it, and it never will."

Yet when I have made the same declaration from the platform of the Irish Federation I have been interrupted many times by avowed Socialists who were Irishmen and claimed to have been brought up in the Roman Catholic Church who claimed that I was wrong. They certainly could not play the enemy's game to better effect.

It is gratifying to know that the position of the Irish Socialist Federation has been endorsed by such a distinguished prelate as the Bishop of Syracuse.

THOMAS FLYNN.

New York, N. Y.

THE SUN AND THE STRIKES

By LOUIS H. WETMORE.

I believe it was that staid old paper, the London Times, that suggested editorially that the recent railway strikes in England and Ireland were due, for the most part, to the fact that the summer's terrific heat had affected the brains of the workman. That is certainly carrying the theory of the Materialist Conception of History to a point that even Socialists would hesitate to approach. It shows what the present writer has always maintained, namely, that an anti-Socialist, whenever he grasps a particular point in the philosophy of Socialism, invariably carries that point far beyond its logical conclusion. The reason for this is simple. The anti has merely grasped a part of the whole, and therefore lacks those conclusions that are necessary to a Perfect Balance of Theory.

But what I did not understand about the Times editorial was this: Why the writer did not apply his brilliant scheme to the past or even to other present day disturbances, and show how this Solar Myth of his accounted for many, if not all, of those dark paths that are still unopened to the historian in spite of all that modern research has done for him. Why, for instance, did he not suggest that that famous date, the 10th of August, when the French revolution really "got under way," became a red letter day in the history of democracy because of the heat of midsummer?

Why did he not point out, as an Imperialist, that the aspirations of the Egyptians to govern themselves without foreign interference were entirely due to the high temperature of that brilliant country? Does not this theory add much to the recent tendencies of the Higher Criticism of the Bible in this way: that it accounts for the fact why the Israelites thought that they were being led by a Prophet out of the land of bondage to the country of the best? For we know that Harnack and Phleiderer have declared this journey to be a mere myth. Does not this theory of our friend of the London Times greatly supplement their theories by showing that the heat gave the Israelites hallucinations?

Moreover, now that I come to examine the subject more closely, perceive that the great heat of the Egyptian summer was responsible for that other hallucination of the native Israelites, namely, that they could not make bricks without straw. Undoubtedly, to pursue this interesting theory yet further, the extreme heat of the summer also so affected the minds of the English poor that they thought that they had no bread to eat, whereas, in reality, their larders were full of—well, wild ducks, partridge, chickens, cows, rhinoceros (however you spell that animal name) and what not. Lord, how poor old Sol befuddles the human race! Almost as much as his cold sister, the Moon.

But there is another point to the interesting theory and one which really do not understand. It's this: Why, if the heat accounts for the fact that the workman wished to stop roading (I mean, running trains, riding in them), why, I ask, did the heat affect the other professions? Why did not the judges feel a violent antipathy to judging? Why did the doctors not stop doctoring? Why did the lawyers continue to try to fool the juries? And why did not the financiers go on strike against financing, and the Chinese loans? The theory seems to be falling down. And as I close a horrible conclusion is forced upon me: That the reason why the doctors doctored, the lawyers lawed, the preachers preached, was because they were well paid; and that the reason why the workers struck was simply that the quaint old theory of theirs that they were not well paid.

Am I, strange as it may seem, perfectly right?

LET US BEGIN AT HOME

Continued from columns 1 and 2, this page.

in industries that mean quick death. But we do it for profit. Profit means merely a superabundant supply of the things necessary to sustain life. Turkey and Italy are fighting for nothing more.

So it is manifestly just that this country should be called upon as a great, humane, just and civilized nation to intervene.

There are so few things left at home to which we might devote our attention.

And in asking us to intervene, the Turk shows that he is speaking unspeakable, especially in his sarcasm.

A FINAL WORD

Nothing that has been alleged against the candidates of the Democratic, Republican or Fusion ticket is a thing beyond belief. The worse that has been said is typical of them, inevitable and true. Few seem to be shocked at exposures. Few seem to be shaken in their intentions because of the exposures. Things have come to the point in American politics: The man who gets the most for the sale of himself or for permitting himself to be used in the clever, persuasive person.

That is the accepted view, accepted by the supporters and the dupes of the old parties.

The Socialist view is different. Socialists still believe in political party as much as they believe in personal honesty. The one honest party, the one party without a taint, is the Socialist party. It neither buys nor sells. It does not have to be bought in order to exist, for the horrible corruption, so commonplace viewed in the end points all society, unless the Socialist party