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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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TO PEKING GOES YUAN SHI KAI WITH PICKED BODYGUARD

Expected to Proclaim Himself Dictator Upon Arrival.

COURT MAY FLEE

Nanking Yields Upon Government Order After Brief Resistance.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.—Yuan Shi Kai has stopped trying to make terms between the Emperor and the rebels. He is on his way today to Peking, reports from Hankow say. Accompanying him is his own picked guard, without which he refuses to stir anywhere. The precaution is generally considered a wise one, as the Manchus undoubtedly deem him primarily responsible for the rebellion, and will kill him at the first opportunity. It is suspected that Yuan will proclaim himself dictator, following his arrival at the capital. He is understood to believe that by no other means can order be restored to China. The rebels regard him as a grave danger to their cause and he is in danger from them, as well as from the Manchus.

Before leaving for Peking Yuan sent a message to the court, saying peace was an impossibility until the reforms promised in the recent imperial edict were actually effected—that merely promising them was insufficient.

PEKING, Nov. 8.—The past twenty-four hours have produced no striking developments in the situation, which remains as critical as ever, without a near prospect of improvement.

The capital is outwardly quiet tonight, but general anxiety is unabated. The flight of the Manchus continues, while sections of the Manchus are constantly leaving for the northward.

The departure of the court is hourly expected.

There are innumerable rumors of the movements of Chinese troops around the capital, reported to be concentrating at the directions of the revolutionary organizations. The advance guard of the Lanchow army has not advanced on Fangtze, whither Chang Shao Sen is reported to be bringing the remainder of the troops. It is said that the court intended to send the Manchus troops on Tuesday to cut the Tientsin Railroad, beyond Fangtze and to prevent the approach, but Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, protested on the ground that Great Britain was empowered, under agreements, to operate the line if traffic were stopped. The scheme consequently was abandoned.

The rebels are reported to have secured the Kalgan Railway, and are moving troops thereby in the direction of Peking. The imperial troops at Hankow are cut from Peking, owing to the fact that the rebels control the road to Chen King fu. It is estimated that 18,000 Manchus troops are within Peking, upon which the throne may fall. Besides, there are 9,000 police. The revolution spreads apace in the provinces which hitherto have not succumbed. Nanking has surrendered after a brief resistance, the Viceroy having received orders from the government to yield.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.—The Military Government today issued a long proclamation calling upon all Chinese to join in the life and death struggle, and exhorting the population of the lower provinces against disorders and to regard the rights of foreigners. The proclamation promises the abolition of many taxes.

Chi-fu has requested the presence of an American warship and Rear Admiral Murdock, commander of the American Asiatic squadron, who is here, will probably comply. A wireless message from the German vessels at Hankow reports that the imperialists are losing heart.

HONGKONG, Nov. 8.—The revolutionists attacked the Wong-Ting-shan, Lung, Pokut and Sham-Chum sections on the Chinese section of the Kowloon Railway last night, burning arms and ammunition and demolishing the Sham-Chum courthouse. The employees of the railroad escaped to the British concession. Foreigners were unharmed.

Reports from Macao describe a Chinese rising in the Chin-San and Tung-Shan districts. The commander of the imperial troops was killed. The Taotai of Amoy, fearing a rising, boarded a customs cruiser. The British sloop Rosario has been sent to Amoy.

Leading Chinese at Canton today sent telegrams to the principal Chinese agents asking them to appoint delegates to meet at Canton and discuss the situation.

GAYNOR'S TYRANNY FORCES REVOLT OF STREET CLEANERS

Demand That Winter Night Work Cease Is Refused.

CITY USES SCABS

Victims of New York's Czar Will Report for Work This Morning.

Mayor Gaynor is again in the limelight, using the Diaz hand against city employes, this time against the Street Cleaning Department teamsters. Nearly 2,500 teamsters were forced by Gaynor to strike last night against his tyranny by refusing their demand for the abolition of night work.

The Police Department was ordered yesterday to keep the reserves in readiness to go out on strike duty, and about five minutes after the strike, ordered the various stables to take out the garbage trucks with scabs.

The teamsters of the Street Cleaning Department, who are organized into Local 658, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, met at Murphy's Hall, Eighth avenue and 49th street, to hear the report of their committee, which called on Mayor Gaynor and Commissioner Edwards to demand the abolition of night work, and to complain that many are compelled to work nine and ten hours, instead of eight, and after hearing the report they decided not to go to work last night.

The committee consisted of W. H. Ashton, general organizer, Edward Gould, George W. Prescott, and Thomas Miller, and they reported that the Mayor had told them to tell the teamsters, "If they don't want to work at night they can quit."

After hearing the detailed report of their committee the men unanimously voted not to report for work last night, but to call at the various stables and be ready to answer the 7 o'clock roll call. The decision was obeyed by all the men, and not a single teamster went to work last night.

In several stables the men responded to roll call, but didn't even put their uniforms on. At the various stables the superintendents read the following letter to the men after they had failed to put their uniforms on:

"I understand that there is some dissatisfaction on the part of the drivers on account of night work. I want the drivers in the Department of Street Cleaning to thoroughly understand that night work will go on as usual, and any absentees or men failing to go to work will be dismissed from the Department of Street Cleaning and never be allowed to return.

"Stable foremen will suspend any men failing to go to work and will forward charges to the main office."
"WILLIAM H. EDWARDS,
"Commissioner."

Threat Fails to Work. The teamsters, however, did not take the threat that they would lose their jobs if they failed to go to work, and in a body went to their headquarters to attend the meeting. At the downtown stables it was said scabs were kept in readiness, and as soon as it was learned that the drivers would not report for night duty they were sent out under the escort of police.

"There will be no trouble on our part," declared one of the strike leaders last night, "because all of the 2,500 drivers would not go to work if a settlement is not reached this morning." George Prescott, organizer of Local 568, said last night that all the 2,500 men would report at the 7 o'clock roll call this morning, and if no word is reached that night work has been abolished they would all refuse to go to work.

There was some enthusiasm on the East Side last night when the scab teamsters were sent out under a police escort, and they were hooted and jeered by the East Siders. There was also great dissatisfaction among the police, most of whom were supposed to go home for their eight hours' rest, and who were compelled to guard scabs. They joined the strikers in the condemnation of Mayor Gaynor's action, and branded him a strike-breaker and a foe of labor.

The ash carts and garbage cans remained on all the streets last night, as the scabs who were sent out were afraid to move from their seats on the garbage trucks, realizing that the police were not in sympathy with them. On Market, Henry, Madison and Monroe streets the trucks passed, but not a single scab moved from his wagon to dump the garbage from the cans.

\$15,000 FOR A NOSE TWEAK.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 8.—Judge W. O. Thomas, in the Circuit Court here, today instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff in the case of former County Judge George J. Dodd, suing former County Judge C. E. Moss for \$15,000 damages, because of an alleged tweaking of the Dodd nose at the hand of Moss. The incident was said to have taken place in open court three years ago.

THREE JURORS RUN THE GANTLET IN M'NAMARA TRIAL

Two Talesmen Escape Service for Personal Reasons.

CHANGE IS LIKELY

Darrow Will Not Stand for Judge Bordwell's Evident Discrimination.

(By Laffan News Bureau.) LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8.—The McNamara trial stepped two paces to the rear this morning and two paces to the front this afternoon, so that when court adjourned until tomorrow the net progress of the day was one more juror minus.

Sickness and bereavement robbed the box of two sworn jurors, and examination of five talesmen left but one satisfactory to both sides. There are now three seated sworn jurors—Byron Bisk, Robert Bain and F. D. Green. Brewster Kenyon, of Long Beach, a member of the Chamber of Commerce there, and twice Republican member of the State Legislature, was accepted by both sides, and is now subject to peremptory challenge only, with little likelihood that either side will exercise it.

J. D. Suckton, of Alhambra, a Councilman, ranch owner, and real estate dealer, in a small way, was on the stand when adjournment was taken. He had been named by the defense, and was under consideration by the State. The only objection to him was a disinclination to convict on circumstantial evidence in cases where the death penalty might be imposed, and Judge Bordwell's rulings on Deputy Horton's questions seemed to indicate that a challenge on that ground would not be allowed. Horton obtained leave to examine the record over night before deciding whether to challenge or not.

When court opened there were five jurors in the box who had escaped peremptory challenges. The prosecution had already passed, and the first thing Clarence Darrow did for his side was to pass also. The State now has eight peremptories remaining, and the defense fifteen. Neither side can exercise its peremptories until the box is filled again. Four weeks have given three sworn jurors. At the same rate of progress it will take twelve more weeks to get nine more sworn jurors, or until early in February, before testimony will begin.

Peremptory Challenges Closed.

(By United Press.) LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8.—Five permanent jurors have been accepted by both sides in the McNamara trial.

After the defense had peremptorily challenged five men in the box and the State two, Attorney Darrow, for the defense, announced today that the defense was satisfied with the five men remaining. This closed the use of peremptory challenges for the present, and the examination of the remaining members of the fourth panel was resumed.

The fifth man accepted by both sides was Samuel Mendenhall, whose case was being discussed by counsel for the defense when court adjourned last night.

A sensation was created when Jurors Stark, Mendenhall and Lisk at first refused to be sworn. They consented to do so only when Judge Bordwell told them he would take up their excuses immediately. The court then ordered a recess and went into chambers, sending for each juror in turn. Mendenhall claimed exemption from service because his mother is dying, while Clark declared he is suffering from heart trouble.

The list of jurors accepted by both sides is made up as follows:

Robert F. Bain, retired carpenter, organizer of the first carpenters' union in this city and a tact believer in the theory that an explosion of gas destroyed the Los Angeles Times.

William F. Clark, retired undertaker, who has read little about the case, and thought less; believes unions are a good thing for the country, but personally believes strikes wrong and violence to win them intolerable.

Byron Bisk, capitalist, and stockholder in the Pasadena Milling Company, read about the case, but did not believe that unions countenanced violence, although personally he did not employ union men.

G. D. Green, capitalist, and rancher, progressive and original La Follette man in Los Angeles County, opponent of District Attorney Fredericks and General Otis, but also opposed to unions as he believes they are now conducted.

NO MERE PROTEST, DECLARES DR. LUNN

Schenectady's Socialist Mayor-Elect Says Victory Is Significant.

(By Laffan News Bureau.) SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The Rev. Dr. George R. Lunn, Socialist Mayor-elect of Schenectady, today made public the following statement:

"The Socialist party has just cause for being elated over the splendid victory. The old political leaders cannot understand what has befallen them. We Socialists know this is no sporadic protest, no mere reform movement. It has a more fundamental significance. Our organization is one of the most complete and efficient. We believe in the people, therefore our form of organization is democratic. Now that we have been entrusted with power in this city and county, it will be the endeavor of every Socialist to reveal to the people that the Socialist party stands for the best interests of any community, for in any community the working people are in the majority, and it is a fundamental American principle that the majority should have first consideration.

"Many expressions of fear have been uttered through the campaign as to our bankrupting the city and bringing the name of Schenectady into disrepute. All we have to say is that at the present moment the victory in Schenectady has advertised the city throughout the nation more than any event in years, and that the Socialists will so conduct the municipal and county affairs as to make Schenectady known as one of the best governed cities of the nation.

"In the matter of taxation we Socialists are too good economists not to know that the burthening of our local industries in the way of taxation above that placed upon them in other cities would be foolhardy. We stand for the greatest progress along every line. We will not only encourage industries in every way consistent with our principles, but will endeavor to bring new industries to Schenectady, and furthermore, we will succeed in doing it."

While many persons in both the Republican and Democratic parties had believed there was a possibility of Dr. Lunn being elected Mayor at yesterday's election, hardly any one, even the Socialists themselves, believed the rest of the Socialist ticket would be successful. Dr. Lunn ran 1,000 ahead of his ticket.

Complete returns show that the Republicans have elected one man on their county ticket, Christian Staver being elected Sheriff by a plurality of 76. The Republicans also elect Marvin Strong city judge by 73, the Socialists not having made a nomination for that office.

RODGERS REFUSES HEARST \$5,000 CUP

Aviator Terms Publisher "Piker," and Advises His Sale of Trophy for Self-Advertisement.

PASADENA, Cal., Nov. 8.—Characterizing William Randolph Hearst's offer of a \$5,000 cup for the "coast-to-coast" aeroplane flight as a deliberate attempt to get \$50,000 worth of advertising, Calbraith Rodgers, at a farewell banquet to his aids here tonight, refused to accept the trophy. He termed Hearst a "piker," and advised the publisher to sell the cup and use the money to advertise himself still further.

"Cups of greater intrinsic value have been donated for insignificant yacht races along the Atlantic Coast," Rodgers declared, and he continued, "If Hearst wished to show himself to be a true sportsman, he should offer \$50,000 for a flight, with the intention that somebody might win it."

Rodgers, who flies at Long Beach next Sunday afternoon in a new motor aeroplane built out of the wrecks of three air craft, may attempt a proposed flight along the Pacific to San Francisco.

GRAIN STORES BURN.

Pittsburg Streets Heaped Waist High With Wheat.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 8.—Railroad tracks and streets in the vicinity looked like a golden granary today following the spectacular fire that destroyed the Iron City Grain Elevators in the West End, early this morning. Tons of grain sieved from the blazing structures and heaped high in the tracks and streets. A conservative estimate places the loss at \$150,000.

While the flames raged the grain began to trickle down the structure. Gradually the flames widened the apertures, and soon the tons upon tons of the product was pouring out with a rush, scattering over a wide area. Firemen stood almost waist deep in grain and fought the blaze, which threatened the West End car barns and the W. W. Lawrence Paint Company's plant. Traffic workmen spent all of today throwing the scorched grain to one side.

SOCIALIST VICTORY SWELLS AS FULLER RETURNS CAME IN FROM FIERCELY FOUGHT CITIES

LIVES ENDANGERED IN ASTOR BUILDING

Injunction May Be Asked to Vacate Broadway Fire Trap.

Proceedings are likely to be started today against the William Astor estate with a view of securing an injunction ordering the building at 552-556 Broadway to be vacated on the ground that it imperils the life of 100 persons.

Orders demanding the construction of new fire escapes, the removal of obstructions, proper doors and other safety appliances have been served on John Jacob Astor and Douglas Robinson, James Roosevelt, and Henry B. Ely, as trustees of the estate of William Astor, deceased. These orders have been ignored thus far.

In a communication to Assistant Corporation Counsel O'Brien, Superintendent of Buildings Miller declares that it is apparent that there is no intention on the part of the trustees to remedy the present conditions. Miller says:

"I desire to refer you to a report submitted by Assistant Engineer Nichols, of this bureau, September 23, and by Inspector Jones, on October 6, 1911. Assistant Engineer Nichols' report reads, in part, as follows:

"Nothing has been done to comply with above case, and I recommend that steps be taken to insure immediate action, as conditions at these premises are dangerous."

"The building itself is used as workshops, wherein about 100 persons are employed."

"Up to the present time this bureau has not even received an acknowledgment of the several personal services made upon the executors. It is apparent, therefore, that there is no intention to remedy the present conditions."

"I therefore instruct you at once to secure an injunction restraining the use of the above building until conditions have been remedied as set forth in the order."

Assistant Corporation Counsel John P. Morris, who has charge of the case, declared yesterday that he would proceed against Douglas Robinson, believing that such course would produce the speediest result.

"It is doubtful if we would be able to serve John Jacob Astor," said Morris, "as I want to get action at once."

BIG MEETING OF CUTTERS FRIDAY NIGHT

It is expected on the East Side that the mass meeting called by Local No. 10 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for tomorrow evening in Arlington Hall, 23 St. Marks place, will be especially well attended by the cutters, to whom the appeal of the committee in charge is particularly directed, as the conditions in the trade are intolerable, and all realize that something radical must be done.

Among those who will address the meeting are Meyer London, Jacob Panken and John A. Dytche.

6 PER CENT RAISE FOR B. & O. KEYMEN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—An increase in wages approximating 6 per cent, reduced working hours, and the sharing of a lump sum of \$75,000 have been granted to the Baltimore and Ohio and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad telegraphers.

An agreement was reached with the men through the mediation, under the Erdman act, of Judge Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and Labor Commissioner Neill.

WOULD REMOVE CITY ATTORNEY

Re-elected Mayor of Rochester Demands Head of Assistant Council.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 8.—As the first official act of his third term, Mayor H. P. Egerton this afternoon directed Corporation Counsel William W. Webb to dismiss from the city's employ Second Assistant Corporation Counsel Chester F. Kichel for willful misconduct in office.

Eleven Municipalities in Ohio Have Fallen Into the Hands of the Working Class—An Assemblyman in Rhode Island.

GAIN OF 6,000 IN GREATER NEW YORK

Recount in Reading, Pa., May Prove Socialists the Winners—Five Towns in Utah Captured by Revolutionary Party.

Socialism is here, and it has come to stay. The position secured last year by the Socialist party candidates was maintained and exceeded the year, and there is no room for doubt that the wave is destined never to recede.

Years of patient toil, during which it often looked as though America would never accept the idea of the socialization of the means of production and distribution as the only means whereby the workers could come to their own, have at last shown effect, and it remains now only for the party to continue its propaganda in the future as it has done in the past to enable a strong and increasing Socialist representation to appear on the floors of every State Legislature, and at Washington.

Returns are still woefully incomplete, but in every State there have been tremendous increases. New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Indiana, Utah, Kentucky, Washington, Michigan, all go to swell the sum, together telling a story that already has thrown consternation into the ranks of the Republican and Democratic parties, which see the reign of corruption, the triumph of tyranny, and the exploitation of the workers drawing to a close.

The capitalist press gives various explanations for the onward advance of the hosts of revolution. In this place, and in that, there were special reasons why the electronic "this time" returned a Socialist for Mayor of Assembly or Council. The fact remains that not in one place or in two, but widespread throughout the country, North, South, East and West, Socialism has begun definitely upon its march to power.

In Ohio the party has secured for the workers eleven cities, in Utah five, one in the Empire State, one in the Keystone State. It is possible that when full returns are to hand from the middle West yet more victories will be recorded. But there are now under the control of Socialist administrations nearly sixty cities throughout the country. Comparison with previous figures shows that these gains are justified, and are not the mere expression of the universal disgust with the old parties.

Socialism that has for so long stood for free love, the breaking up of the home and of family life, for murder, rape and anarchy, according to the screaming sheets that pass for newspapers in the hands of the capitalists, has burst through the wall of lies and misrepresentation. Men and women in every town and hamlet today are realizing that a thing so vigorously and unscrupulously denounced as this "menace" to peace, security and happiness is the only hope for the world.

Men do not vote the Socialist ticket out of idle curiosity to see what these strange people will do if they are returned. They vote the Socialist ticket because, being workmen, they realize that the Socialist party is the only working class party. They realize that Republicans and Democrats represent the bosses, who would pay starvation wages, who would grind the faces of the people into golden dust, who are every day breaking up home life and driving an ever-increasing number of women of the working class into lives of prostitution, who seize little children and crowd them into mill and factory and mine, where their childhood is stolen and they are cast aside, wrecked in body and mind.

The workers realize that the old parties stand for these things, that they live on them and grow fat and flourish. The workers realize today that uncertainty of employment has become a chronic feature, and that more and more men and women are finding themselves forced into the ever-widening army of the unemployed. These things they know. They have tried so-called reform. They have tried the "good man" politics and found it useless. They have, in fact, tried every road of error, and now are setting foot upon the road of truth. That road leads to Socialism, and the returns to hand prove that the day of exploitation, of prostitution, child slavery, sweating and long hours of labor is nearing its end.

The workers are voting the Socialist ticket.

(By United Press.) MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 8.—Congressman Victor L. Berger predicted today that the Socialists will poll 2,000,000 votes in 1912, based on gains of the party in yesterday's elections. His opinion on the election results is summed up in the following statement:

"I expected it. The working class all over the country is beginning to wake up. They are beginning to see the difference between mere reform parties and the Socialists. The so-called reform parties promise remedial measures in order to maintain the capitalist system with all its corruption, misery and other ills. The Socialists have formed a party in order to abolish the capitalist system with all its crookedness, tyranny and oppression."

"Lately I spent five weeks in the East and two weeks in the Far West and the people took to this message. Almost everywhere the sign of the softness was halibut only by the capacity of the ball."

"In 1908 the Socialists went to the national election for the first time and polled 200,000 votes. I polled 2,000,000 votes for 1912—100 times as many as we had twenty years ago. The workers of brain and brawn are beginning to wake up and the gates of hell shall not prevail against them."

New Victory for Massachusetts. JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 8.—First time in the history of the State, Democratic candidates for the State Legislature were defeated by a Socialist candidate for a majority of votes within an hour of the polls. The Socialist candidate for Governor, Thomas H. Gore, defeated the Democratic candidate, John C. Bledsoe, by a majority of 10,000 votes.

Utah. Five towns in Utah captured by the Revolutionary Party. The Revolutionary Party has captured five towns in Utah, including Salt Lake City, Ogden, Provo, St. George and Panguitch. The party has also captured a majority of the seats on the city council in Salt Lake City.

term, when the Governor is not at home. Four of the largest cities in the State, Natchez, Vicksburg, Gulfport, and Greenville gave majorities for Lester, and the vote in Meridian and Jackson is close. Many smaller places went almost solid for him. For several years Bilbe has been one of the most sensational figures in Mississippi politics, and has been the object of bitter attacks. For this reason Lester received a large number of Democratic votes that otherwise would have gone to the party candidate.

Rhode Island Falls Into Line.

The election of Dr. James P. Reid, Socialist candidate for the Rhode Island General Assembly, from the 9th Representative District, furnishes a distinct novelty in Rhode Island politics and an innovation in the State Legislature. For the first time in the history of the State a Socialist has been elected to the Assembly. On the general ticket the Socialists mustered 1,314 votes. Last year they had no State ticket in the field, but in 1909 they cast 946 votes, and in 1908 the figure was 1,321. The S. L. P. cast 294 votes this year as against 705 last year, 259 in 1909 and 198 in 1908. Comrade Reid's plurality was 14. He was defeated last year by 97 votes. Both campaigns were hot, Cooney, his opponent, having tried to make his seat safe by advocating radical measures. Reid was elected after fifteen years of steady Socialist work.

South and West Do Well.

In Utah the Socialist party captured five cities—Murray, Mantu, Eureka, Tintic and Stockton. Mississippi gave the old parties a bad jolt when the Socialist party rolled up a record vote, as was prophesied would be the case some time ago by Comrade Sumner W. Rose, of Biloxi. Comrade James T. Lester, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, polled over 6,000 votes. It is certain that the use of State troops recently to terrorize the men on strike on the railroads went far to open the eyes of the workers and show them that in Socialism only is there hope for them. It is estimated that the Socialist vote amounted to over a third of the total vote cast.

Eleven Ohio Majors.

Returns show Socialists have elected eleven Majors in two large Ohio cities, Canton and Lima, and that they have won the Mayorality elections in eight smaller cities: these are Lorain, St. Marys, Harborton, Cuyahoga Falls, Mount Vernon, Toronto, Salem, Foster, and Martins Ferry. Dayton and Conneaut each elected three Socialist Councilmen. Conneaut missed electing a Socialist Mayor by 5 votes.

At Canton, Harry Schilling, Socialist, defeated Arthur Turnbull, Democrat, by only 3 votes. Corbin Snook, Socialist, was an easy winner at Lima. Columbus elected George J. Karb, Democrat, Mayor by a plurality of some 5,000. The Socialists polled more than 10,000 votes for Mayor and elected four Councilmen. Mayor Marshall, Republican, and Alvah Eby, Socialist, ran a close race for second place. In Hamilton the Socialist party missed electing the Mayor by 140. The following Socialists were elected: Vice Mayor, Walter W. Hinkle; Councilmen at Large, Charles Norris and Joseph B. Meyers; Councilmen, Lawrence Geis, Joseph Smith and Ferd A. Keer; Assessors, Clarence Rodger and Joseph Sutton.

Toledo elected a Councilman. At St. Marys the entire Socialist ticket was elected. Socialist Councils were elected at Carleton, Wadsworth and Conneaut. The candidates for Mayor at these points, however, were defeated by narrow margins.

The Pennsylvania Fight.

Socialists carried New Castle, Pa., by 560 plurality, electing eleven out of twenty-four Councilmen, which, with the help of two members of Council, converted in office last winter, gave complete control of the city. When victory was assured a brass band was rounded up, and 2,000 workers fell in behind and paraded the streets, waving red flags. The Free Press office was surrounded by an enormous crowd while the band played the "Marseillaise." Plans are under way to launch the daily Free Press on New Year's Day, when the Socialists take charge of city affairs, and the response is beyond the fondest hope of the Socialists.

A monster mass meeting was held in the public square last night, at which Walter V. Tyler, Mayor-elect, was given a rousing reception. Jack Britt Gearty stirred the crowd with an appeal to them to back the officials elected by the party of their class. The news, which viciously assailed Socialism, announces that it will continue that policy, which makes the launching of a daily newspaper doubly necessary.

Arrangements have been made for a mass meeting in the largest theater Sunday afternoon, at which Gearty will answer the News slanders. Walter V. Tyler, Mayor-elect, is a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has worked on the street car lines of this city, and also at planing and paperhanging. He has always been very active in the ranks of labor. He is not a speaker, but a good organizer. The Socialist campaign here has been fought on nothing but class lines.

In the Borough of Wheatland, the Socialists made a clean sweep. Every borough office will be filled by a Socialist for the next two years at least. In Pymatuning Township the Socialists elected five members of the School Board. In Brookfield Township, Mercer County, an interesting contest between Richard Allen, running for Justice of the Peace on the Socialist ticket, and his son, Thomas H. Allen, running for the same office on the Republican ticket, was won by the son by a majority of 33 votes.

Reading Lost by a Hair.

Reading, Pa., just missed going Socialist after a fierce battle. The vote was: Stratton, Republican, 5,964; Morris, Democrat, 5,143, and Laffer, Socialist, 5,114.

The count was not finished until 6:30 yesterday morning, and at 4 in the morning three newspapers conceded that the Socialist ticket had carried the city. Up to that hour the Socialists led with straight ballots. From that hour on, however, the tide changed.

Split votes came in steadily, and it was these votes that kept the Socialists out.

There seems to be ground for de-

TRYING TO EXPLAIN WHY THE SOCIALIST VOTE GREW

The striking victories of the Socialist party in Tuesday's election aroused the editorial writers of at least two of the local evening papers to the fact that some explanation of this "phenomenon" must be made, so they attempted it after this fashion:

The success of the Socialist party in this State, in Ohio and in California is striking, but it does not follow that the organization as such is increasing in power. It is plain that in many places voters who had tried the Republicans in office and had been disappointed, both here and there, will give the other fellows a trial. There is this that is significant about it: a certain number of the electors must have lost, to a considerable extent, their distrust of a party the very name of which used to be employed to frighten the children when they misbehaved. —Evening Sun.

The election of a Socialist Mayor in manding a recount. Watchers were not allowed to inspect these split votes that lost for the Socialist party. The party has, however, elected four Councilmen, which, it is calculated, will give them the balance of power.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The Socialists here ran a full ticket, electing five Councilmen, one School Director, two Assessors, and three Constables. Two of the Councilmen are select and three are common.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Socialists declare that 100 per cent more Socialist votes were cast than at the last election. Returns now indicate that 20,000 were polled in Allegheny County. The Socialist vote for Newark will be about 2,400, according to reports from that city yesterday. Exact official returns cannot yet be given, but reports from 71 election districts out of 187 in the city gave an average of 17 Socialist votes per district. The vote for Newark will, therefore, be not less than 2,400, an increase over last year of about 40 per cent. A great deal of splitting was done. The new ballots encourage this, and it is to be expected.

At Everett, Wash., Socialists elected three councilmen, their candidate for Mayor losing to the Republican, and going well ahead of the Democrat.

In Missouri the party shows very heavy gains over last year. In Crookston, Minn., H. L. Larson, Socialist candidate for Mayor, was elected by a majority of 91 votes. George Christianson was elected ward alderman, and John Kolbe may be elected alderman-at-large.

The Socialist vote in Kentucky was stronger than ever before, showing heavy increases, but failing to elect to office.

Many Massachusetts Gains.

A dispatch from Boston last night said that the vote for James F. Carey, the Socialist candidate for Governor, had not been tabulated, but John Weaver Sherman, spokesman for the party, said that returns had been received indicating a gain of about 27 per cent over the vote cast in 1910. Last year Carey received 11,396 votes, and Sherman figures that the vote this year will be more than 3 per cent of the total vote cast in the State, or sufficient to entitle the Socialists to a place on next year's ballot as a legal party.

Returns so far show the following votes in Massachusetts:

- Warren, 11.
Cochran, 53.
Walpole, this year, 40; last year, 52.
Greenfield, this year, 207; last year, 121.
Worcester, this year, 285; last year, 220.
Springfield, this year, 701; last year, 459.
Georgetown, this year, 73; last year, 53.
Stockbridge, this year, 37; last year, 16.
Big Increase in Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, N. J., ran a full ticket for the City Council, polling 2,088 votes, as against 845 last year.

Two Councilmen were elected, Comrades Kopp and Stegmeyer.

In Passaic the party ticket polled 423 votes.

In Guttenberg, N. J., the party polled about 850 votes.

Logan Township, N. J., showed a vote this year of 17 for Allan Ban for Assembly, as compared with 5 last year.

North Haledon Socialists re-elected Tax Collector Samuel Buser, his vote being 40, as against 36 last year. The local case within 7 votes of electing the other three officers.

In Hoboken the Socialists rolled up 517 votes for the candidate for Assembly, 410 for Sheriff, 512 for Coroner and 308 for Mayor. The last vote for Mayor was 378.

In Patterson, N. J., the Socialist vote for Assembly candidates totaled 1,220, as against 803 in 1910, the S. L. P. vote remaining practically stationary, being 270.

In Saginaw, Mich., Socialists elected twenty ward commissioners and three commissioners-at-large, their strength smashing the old parties.

Throughout Indiana the party made tremendous gains. Although not electing anywhere a complete ticket, many towns elected from one to four Socialists, but full returns are not yet to hand.

Onida, 196; last year, 187.
Mount Vernon, 145; last year, 143.

COFFEE.

COFFEE.

Whether ground or whole bean the delicate aroma and flavor are fully preserved and the uniformity always guaranteed. White Rose COFFEE SEEMAN BROS. NEW YORK

ON TO PEKING GOES YUAN SHI KAI WITH PICKED BODYGUARD

(Continued from Page 1.)

Schenectady, the defeat of the Socialist candidate for Mayor in Reading by a narrow plurality, the remarkable showing made by the party in the State of Mississippi and in the Ohio towns, clearly indicate that political Socialism has forced itself upon the consciousness of the American people as a useful weapon of protest. The voter is no longer restricted to his ancient choice between two evils, and where, as in the case of Schenectady, both of the old parties have proven false to their responsibilities, he no longer hesitates to make trial of a party which has been hitherto inclined to regard with suspicion and contempt. The votes now being cast for Socialism cannot be looked upon, as such votes once were, as indicating a desire for the downfall of the family, the triumph of immorality and other hideous evils. The new Mayor of Schenectady was the pastor of the First Congregational Church in that city, and his flight was based largely on such non-pagan issues as that the city should no longer be robbed by its paving contractors.—Evening Post.

Albany, 550; last year, 212; 1909, 113. Binghamton, 1st District, town of Union, 6 straight ballots; total, 16; 4th District, 10 straight, total, 15; 5th District, 10 straight, total, 25. Three districts in the village of Lestershire show total vote for head of ticket, 51; straight vote, 26. Returns from up-State show good gains, with Fulton in the front rank. FULTON, N. Y.—Edw. C. Rodgers, Socialist party candidate for Mayor, received 892 votes against 1,155 cast for the Fusion candidate.

The rather amazingly big vote cast for our candidate is due to the fact that many citizens voted the Socialist ticket as a protest against local politicians who combined their forces and put forward but one candidate. So intense were the feelings of the independent voters that a number of them not only voted for Rodgers, who was for years a pioneer Socialist in Fulton, and known as such, but raised funds and ran paid advertisements advising the voters to vote the ticket of the Socialist party.

While this vote cannot be classed as a purely Socialist vote, it nevertheless indicates the progress of Socialist sentiment in the northern section of the State. Last year our vote in Fulton was 25.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—The total Socialist party vote here was 545, as against 201 cast in the Mayorality election in 1909.

SPRINGVILLE, N. Y.—The party doubled its vote in the town of Concord, where 54 votes were cast for the Socialist ticket, as against 27 cast last year.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y.—Forty-eight votes were cast here for the Socialist party, as against 42 cast last year.

WALTON, N. Y.—Dr. J. L. Mowbray, Socialist party candidate for Assembly, received 76 votes, against 10 cast last year. Delhi cast 11, against 3, while Hamden had 3 votes, against none in past elections.

WATERVLIET, N. Y.—Total Socialist vote this year, 182, against 81 at the last elections.

ROTERDAM JUNCTION, N. Y.—The town of Rotterdam cast 372 votes for the Socialist ticket, against 178 in 1910.

NYACK, N. Y.—Socialist vote here, 70, against 44 in 1910.

HARRISON, N. Y.—Sixteen Socialist votes, against 7 in 1910.

FRANKFORT, N. Y.—Two districts out of three give the Socialist party 101 votes, against 70 cast in the entire town in 1910.

SPRING VALLEY, N. Y.—The vote here was 16, against 14 in 1910. In the town of Clarkstown 18 Socialist votes were cast, against 10 in 1910.

MEDINA, N. Y.—Total Socialist vote here was 31, against 10 last year.

LOS ANGELES FIGHT GETS STILL HOTTER

Hearst, Otis and Earl All Line Up in Effort to Beat the Socialists. (By Luffan-News Bureau.)

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 8.—With the fate of Socialism in Los Angeles as the incentive to stir them to prodigious efforts, registrars working for the Socialists and the Good Government forces had registered 66,488 women when their work ceased this evening.

One more day remains, as registration closes at midnight tomorrow. It is possible that 75,000 women will be registered by that time.

The total registration is now 159,288.

The fight for control of the municipality is taking on a bitterness that is becoming acute. The Socialists charge an alliance of "big business" against them. Their only newspaper support in the daily field is given by the Record. Gen. H. G. Otis, owner of the Times, with William R. Hearst, owner of the Examiner, and Edwin T. Earl, owner of the Tribune and the Express, all of whom have been enemies for years, are allied on one side because of the menace of Socialism.

The Socialist ticket led in the primaries. The election occurs December 5.

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THREE JURORS RUN THE GANTLET IN McNAMARA TRIAL

(Continued from page 1.)

Each of the twelve men passed for cause was sitting bolt upright in his chair, watching with acute alertness the groups of lawyers at both tables engaged in earnest conference. Away in the extreme corner of the room, James B. McNamara sat. That he is only a pawn in the greatest game in the history of the labor movement in this country was shown by the fact that his lawyers, although he was the person most intimately concerned in the outcome, paid no attention to him, but consulted his imprisoned brother about their actions. His gaze was seemingly fast away, and it is doubtful if he realized the importance of the outcome to him.

Attorney Darrow, for the first time since the trial opened, showed the effect of the strain. His face was drawn and haggard, and almost ghastly in its whiteness. Above, on the bench, Judge Bordwell concentrated his attention on both groups of attorneys waiting.

The quiet was finally broken by District Attorney Fredericks declaring the law was absolute; that both sides must exhaust all challenges against the twelve men in the box before any new names could be called. The defense objected and was overruled. Fredericks challenged Frank Frakes and the defense quickly eliminated McKee; the State excused McNeely, the retired tailor and union man, and the defense Johnson. There was a lengthy pause, and then Fredericks, with the air of a man behind the largest stack of chips in a poker game, almost shouted, "We pass," and sat back in his seat.

Attorney Darrow's face increased, and he quickly eliminated Dr. Case and Frampton, and then stopped.

There was a pause of ten minutes for a conference, and finally Darrow walked back and conferred with Mrs. Frank Wolfe, wife of the Socialist leader in this city. It was the "woman's hunch," as she knew the members of the Winter family intimately. When Darrow resumed his seat he challenged Winter, who, although he had worked as a strikebreaker in the butchers' strike, was still believed to be secretly in favor of unionism. By this time it was almost dark, and Darrow asked the court to adjourn until today, so that the defense could confer overnight. Bordwell so ordered.

Defense to Demand Another Judge. As exclusively stated by the United Press more than a week ago, the defense will next week renew its motion for a change of judge. Both McNamaras will repeat their original affidavits, and add thereto the action of the court in refusing challenges against Talesman Frampton, who said he believed McNamara guilty, but was willing to acquit if he were proved innocent, and Talesman Winter, McKee and Case. They also insist that it has been proved by the record that the best attorney for the State is not Fredericks, but Judge Bordwell himself.

The defense lawyers are so worked up that they assert they are willing to go to jail for contempt if Bordwell forces the issue, so that they can get the Supreme Court of the United States to pass on the questions involved, which include the constitutional rights of a defendant. They will cite Bordwell's ruling on the Morton case yesterday, where he eliminated the veteran, whom, they say, was obviously in full possession of his mental faculties, because he admitted he was a Socialist, and kept Talesman Case, whose answers were almost parallel, because he is a member of the same fraternal organization as the judge. The situation is tense.

The records and documents of the Iron Workers' Union, seized in a raid at Indianapolis, at the time John J. McNamara was arrested last spring, will be brought to Los Angeles for use in the James B. McNamara trial as soon as the Federal Jury has completed its investigation into the McNamara dynamiting charges.

This was the word received today direct from Detective William J. Burns, who is in Indianapolis, for the Federal Grand Jury probe. He declared the Indianapolis evidence will be turned over to him, and that he will bring it here in person.

Attorneys Darrow and Davis, of the McNamara defense, are bitterly disappointed, and announce their intention of fighting any attempt by the State to introduce the Indianapolis evidence at the present trial. They asserted that if the use of this evidence is allowed it will be because Judge Bordwell "remains consistently unfair."

District Attorney Fredericks asserts that the Indianapolis evidence will bear out Ortle McManigal's testimony at every point.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 8.—The Indiana Supreme Court today refused to advance the hearing on the motion to dismiss the appeal taken by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers from the order of the Indiana State courts, directing that the evidence in the McNamara dynamiting cases be turned over to the United States authorities. The motion to dismiss the appeal was made by the United States authorities.

The Federal officials now have the books and documents of the iron workers over which the battle has raged, as a result of the seizure on the orders of Federal Judge Anderson yesterday, when the Federal probe commenced, and notwithstanding the verbal order of Judge Markey, of the Indiana courts, that the evidence should remain in his court's possession until the Indiana Supreme Court had acted. For this reason it was agreed today that there was no reason for hastening a decision on the appeal. The State Supreme Court has given twenty days for the filing of briefs.

Any indictments which may result from the Federal government's probe into the "dynamiting" cases involving John J. and James B. McNamara will not be made public until the California cases against the two brothers are disposed of, according to United

HEARST LEAGUERS MAY FEEL PROBE

Charge is Made That Some of Them Were Bribed to Indorse Candidacy of Willett.

Hearst and his valiant followers, all of whom would pass as "good men," are likely to find themselves in uncomfortable quarters during the next few weeks.

William A. De Ford, Assistant District Attorney, held a conference yesterday with District Attorney DeWitt, of Queens County, and Meier Steinbrink, attorney for William Berri, and at the close of the talk announced that the investigation in progress concerning the alleged purchase of a nomination for Supreme Court Justice by William Willett, Jr., would be taken up today and pursued with as much energy as though no election had been held.

De Ford said he would issue subpoenas and investigate the charges, made chiefly by Mayor Gaynor, that certain of the Independence Leaguers had been paid for endorsing the candidacy of Willett.

He added that the probing of the Independent brethren would be as thorough as the investigation of the Democratic leaders who are charged with corruptly bringing about the Willett nomination.

HEBREW SHEET METAL WORKERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION MASS MEETING

For the Benefit of the Members of Local Union No. 11. WILL BE HELD Sunday, November 12, 1911, 2 P. M. At Henington Hall 214-216 East 2d Street, N. Y. City.

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(Continued from page 1.)

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JAMES H. MAURER OF READING, SOCIALIST MEMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE, WILL LECTURE IN THE Rand School Reading Room 112 EAST 19TH STREET, SUNDAY, NOV. 12, AT 8 P. M. Admission by ticket. Get your tickets in advance at the School. Price, 25 cents.

NO BAIL ALLOWED ALLEGED FORGERS

Three Men Charged With Passing Hand-painted Checks May Be Tried Here.

The three men of many vocations who were arrested on Tuesday night, charged with having got between \$500,000 and \$600,000 in the past five years on hand-painted forged checks, were held without bail in the Tombs Court yesterday and sent back to police headquarters for forty-eight hours pending further investigation.

They are wanted in at least twenty cities. They will probably be tried here, but they may be sent elsewhere if it develops that other towns have tighter cases against them.

Charles Carlet, the stocky, black mustached saloonkeeper of the East Side, who is said to have been the banker of the gang, was identified in a headquarters lineup yesterday by an office boy.

The boy, Louis Levine, worked for Carlet's fellow prisoner, Louis I. Schutzbarger, when that young man was running a store at 507 Broome street, under the name of A. Zeller, in 1908.

Carlet entered the store one day, the boy said, and handed Schutzbarger a check. When Carlet went away Schutzbarger confided to the boy, "That's the boss."

BUTTON WORKERS OUT AGAINST WAGE CUT

The button workers employed by the Victoria Button Works, 37 West 21st street; Diamond Button Works, 270 Sixth avenue, and H. Grossman, 37 West 21st street, went on strike yesterday because the employers made an attempt to reduce their wages.

These firms signed agreements with the union about two months ago granting the workers a wage increase and a shorter workday, but they have now made an attempt to cut the wage increase.

It is said that the employers have organized into an association to combat the demands of the workers, and that the association is behind this latest attempt to cut wages. The bosses made a threat yesterday that should this strike continue they will lock out all their employees and declare for the open shop. The workers ridiculed this threat, and they all stand firm, determined to win their fight against a wage reduction.

SCHFEITEL'S STOCK DEALS UP IN COURT

The case against George Graham Rice and his partners in B. H. Scheffels & Co. for alleged bucket shop swindling, was resumed yesterday before Judge Ray in the United States Circuit Court.

Richard Lynch, expert accountant employed by the firm, was asked concerning telegrams sent the New York office from the Chicago and Detroit offices, asking for five shares of Mohawk.

The government contends that the shares were bought in Boston a month later when the stock sold two points lower than the price paid by the customer.

TONIGHT, AT 8:15 O'CLOCK TIMOTHY WALSH

WILL LECTURE ON "WALL STREET IN 1911" AT HAVILAND HALL, 399 Classon Ave., near Greene Ave., Brooklyn Under the Auspices of the 11th and 17th A.D., Kings County.

Ladies' Tailors and Dress Makers' Union Local 38 TAKE NOTICE

A General Member Meeting of all Branches of LOCAL 38 Will Take Place Thursday Evening, Nov. 9, at 8 o'clock Sharp AT THE Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th Street

The special business of the evening will be election of an organizer for Brooklyn in place of Comrade Pismanoff, who resigned from that position. LADIES' TAILORS AND DRESS MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 38.

Thirty-third Annual Entertainment and Ball OF THE Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers

International Union of America Section Greater New York and Vicinity AT SULZER'S HARLEM RIVER PARK 126th Street and Second Avenue. SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 11, 1911

Entertainment Under the Direction of Actors' Protective Union. Made by Prof. Laurman. Entertainment 8:15 Sharp. Tickets Sold in Advance, Including Workable, 25c a Piece. Tickets Sold at Box, Including Workable, 25c a Piece.

NEW YORK CITY VOTE

(Continued from Page 1.)

mond is as follows: Lurio, 15,677; Wolfman, 16,385. In 1900 Charles Edward Russell polled the following votes in these three cities: Kings, 9,315; Queens, 2,332; Richmond, 223.

The increase in votes for 1911 is as follows: Kings County increased by 4,794, Queens by 1,442, Richmond by 40.

Candidate for Sheriff

CHESTER REPORT ON TRIPOLI WAR IN

Commander Furnishes Details, Which Washington Withholds From Public.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The State Department today received detailed reports on the situation at Tripoli, but declined to disclose the information. Consul Wood cabled that there was no danger, although the city was in a most insanitary condition. Commander Decker, of the U. S. S. Albatross, cabled a report on the military situation, the contents of which were withheld by the department.

An emphatic denial of charges that Italian soldiers are mutilating Arabs and Turks was given out at the Italian Embassy today in the form of a dispatch to the Ambassador from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, as follows:

"I beg you to deny in most absolute and emphatic form the alleged Italian cruelties. The Arabs are the ones who are guilty of atrocity against our soldiers. The Embassy also gave out a dispatch from the Italian commander at Tripoli, which stated that the Turkish and Arab forces were demoralized, and that the Italian army was successful on every side. The message adds that the Turks attacked Fort Hamidieh, which had previously been recaptured from them by the Italians, yesterday, but were beaten off after an artillery battle.

ROME, Nov. 8.—The United States cruiser Chester, which visited Tripoli under orders from Washington, to investigate stories of Italian atrocities perpetrated upon the natives, sailed for Marsailles last evening, according to a cable received here today. It is hoped here that the cruiser's commander will report favorably upon Italy's management of the campaign in his home government. Official circles here are encouraged to believe he will do so by news that John C. Wood, the American Consul at Tripoli, remained at his post instead of leaving aboard the Chester, as it is believed he would have done had the investigation proved the situation as serious as has been represented.

A dispatch from Tripoli today says a battalion of Italian troops, supported by artillery and the guns of the fleet, sailed out of the Hamidieh Fort today and engaged the Turks, who, after a short resistance, retired. The Turks left sixty dead on the field. The Italians had fifteen wounded.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The question of mediation between Italy and Turkey was brought up again in the House of Commons today when a member asked the government if it had taken any steps toward tendering its good offices in the direction of peace.

Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey said in reply that the government had not been precluded by reason of its declaration of neutrality from offering its good offices in the way of mediation to Italy and Turkey, but the views of the belligerents were so divergent that no basis exists whereupon neutral powers can offer any mediation which would not be refused and even resented by one of the other.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The German Crown Prince and his brothers have decided to protest to the Kaiser against the Moroccan agreement Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister Kiderlin-Waechter have entered into with France, according to a sensational story appearing in the National Zeitung tonight.

C. O. LOEBEL
UP-TO-DATE
Union Hatting and Fur Furnishing
1804 PITKIN AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Bronx Preparatory School
2111 Washington Ave., near 172d St.
350 Westchester Ave., cor Prospect Ave.

The Rose Door

The Story of a House of Prostitution

by ESTELLE BAKER

It is roughly estimated that there are over 500,000 women and girls in the United States who earn their living by the sale of their bodies. Much has been written about "the oldest of all the professions;" investigations have been made; statistics prepared; judgments pronounced and rigorous means of suppressing prostitution have been attempted—to no avail. It has remained for Socialism to discover the Cure for the Social Evil.

Miss Baker's book is not a preachment, nor a theory or a "study," but a living, gripping story of the *Actual Lives* of four Women of the Streets, with all the heart hunger, the yearning for maternity, and the sordid commercialism with which the Public Woman is always at war.

Read *The Rose Door*. Go down into the depths of pain and love and misery with your Sisters of the Street. There you will find the cause of their degradation—and the cure for the great Social Evil.

Get this book for your daughters and your sons. You need it and your neighbor will be a wiser and better man for having read it. Handsomely bound in cloth; illustrations by Ralph Chaplin.

First edition quickly sold out; second edition ready. Price One Dollar; we pay postage. Address

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. MASS MEETING AT ARLINGTON HALL

23 St. Marks Place
Friday Evening, November 10, 8 o'Clock

To All Cutters Employed at the Waist, Costume, Underwear, Petticoat and Dress Cutting Trades:

Realizing the deplorable condition under which you are compelled to work in order to provide for yourselves and families, and realizing the unfair competition the cutters are subjected to in securing employment by your unfair employers, we believe it is time that a demand shall be made upon your employers to grant you better conditions, viz. better wages, shorter hours, fireproof workshops and sanitary conditions.

In order to make such demands it is necessary to first unite, as experience has taught us that by a united effort ONLY can we obtain the desired conditions.

This meeting is called for the purpose of hearing grievances and organizing. All cutters employed at the above named trades are requested to attend. The following speakers will address you:

- MEYER LONDON, Counselor of the Joint Board of Cloak Makers.
- JACOB PANKEN, Counselor Waist Makers' Union.
- MAX PINE.
- BENJAMIN SCHLESINGER, Business Manager of the Forwards.
- ABRAHAM BAROF, Business Manager of the Waist Makers' Union.
- NATHAN STUPNICKER, Business Agent of the Waist Makers' Union.
- BEN WEINSTEIN, President of the Hebrew Trades.
- ABRAHAM ROSENBERG, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
- JOHN A. DYTCH, Secretary and Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
- ABRAHAM GUYER, Secretary Local No. 9 of the Cloak Makers.
- JOHN G. RYAN, President Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters, Local No. 10.
- ALEXANDER BLOCH, Business Manager Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters, Local No. 10.
- JOHN PIERCE, Assistant Financial Secretary Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters, Local No. 10.

THE COMMITTEE.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK EXHIBIT A—TOWNS

Counsel for Oliver Lippincott Also Tells Reformer He "States Falsehood."

When Oliver Lippincott, of 149 Broadway and of 100 Danforth avenue, Jersey City, was arraigned before Magistrate Herrman in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to answer to the charge of abducting Emma Hahleka, his 18-year-old stenographer, proffered by Anthony Comstock, the case was adjourned until next Wednesday, by mutual consent. Lippincott is out on \$5,000 bail, which was continued.

Comstock was on the stand for a short time, during which he declared that he had in his possession some offensive pictures, alleged to have been found in Lippincott's rooms, which he obtained on a search warrant.

This statement angered Mirabeau L. Towns, counsel for Lippincott, who said: "The only pictures you have, Mr. Comstock, are in your mind. Then, turning to the magistrate, Towns continued: "My client was arrested late Monday afternoon, and on account of the peculiar methods used by Mr. Comstock he was not allowed to see his counsel in the Tombs. It was only after much trouble yesterday, election day, that I was able to get to District Attorney Whitman and obtain a permit to see my client. "I shall show that we are the party abducted. The fact of the matter is that the charge of abduction and conspiracy should be made against Comstock and the girl."

"We will be able to prove that a number of other girls were in that gallery," meaning Lippincott's place of business. "This irritated Towns further. "You know you are stating a falsehood," he shouted. "This is one of the blackest cases I have ever seen," answered Comstock. "We have the exhibits." Towns laughed. "The only exhibits the defense needs is Mr. Comstock himself," he said.

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SCAB HERD THROWN INTO SCHENECTADY

Striking Boiler Makers Force Hand of American Locomotive Company.

(By Luffan News Bureau.)
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Three carloads of strikebreakers from New York City, the first consignment of men to replace the 1,000 striking boiler makers in the local plant of the American Locomotive Company, were started at work today.

The strikebreakers arrived at an early hour, when the streets were practically deserted, and a large squad of police escorted them to the works, where suitable quarters have been provided for them, including kitchens, sleeping apartments, laundry, and everything for their wants without any of them venturing outside the plant.

There were over 200 men in the gang, excluding about fifty Pinkerton men who have been placed as guards. A twenty-foot fence, with barbed wire on top, has been built around that section of the works inhabited by the strikebreakers, and a number of large searchlights have been placed on the top of the buildings to guard the plant at night.

The boiler makers went on a strike about two weeks ago in sympathy with the striking boiler makers of the New York Central Railroad. The American Locomotive Company received a large order from the New York Central for engines and the boiler makers refused to work on any locomotive for this railroad as long as the New York Central men were on a strike. The men went out, and since then have been repeatedly warned by officials of the company that their places would be filled by non-union men if they did not return. However, the strikers did not consider this matter seriously, and they were greatly surprised today upon learning the action the company had taken. The union has sent out a number of picket men to watch the plant, but no violence has yet occurred.

The official statement from the American Locomotive Works today follows: "The boiler makers ceased work at this plant two weeks ago today, and at that time we stated that it was our intention to build all the engines for which we received orders, and that we would operate the plant with other men if the striking employees did not return to work. "We have waited several days for the men to return, and as we have orders waiting we have brought other men here to do the work. Approximately 200 new men were put to work this morning, and others will be employed as needed."

WHITE GOODS WORKERS PREPARE FOR STRIKE

As Detectives James T. Boyle and Henry White, of the "strong-arm squad," were on their way to headquarters yesterday, a young man dashed past them at Grand and Elizabeth streets. Then came a cry of "Stop, thief." The detectives got the man at the corner of the Bowers and Hester street. At 118 Elizabeth street Mrs. Rosie Ficarra charged him with stealing some of her jewelry.

At headquarters the prisoner said he was Samuel Rand, 19 years old, of 242 East 9th street, "and so badly up against it that I had to do something to get food."

AGENCY A GOLD MINE.
Brother and Sister Fight About Profits in Employment Bureau.

That a dingy little employment agency at 1655 Third avenue earned \$10,000 a year was told to Supreme Court Justice Crane in Brooklyn yesterday, when Katie Jusula sued her brother John for an accounting.

She said she and her brother started the bureau in 1898 and it prospered from the start. She alleged that he was trying to force her out, and demanded her share of the \$60,000 which, she says, the place has earned in five years. The brother, who lives at 540 Lexington avenue, denied her charges.

PRESIDENT LYNCH AT ATLANTA.
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Early arrivals for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens here next Monday, said today that the attendance would be the largest in the history of the organization. President Lynch, of the Typographical Union, arrived today. The union label section will hold a session tomorrow.

TOBACCO TRUST IS NOW QUITE "BUST"

Court Approves Plan, Giving "Buster" Wickersham Word of Praise.

The United States Circuit Court, in an opinion handed down by Judge Lacombe yesterday, approved, but with modifications, the reorganization plan submitted by the American Tobacco Company. What these modifications are has not yet been made public, but it is said they are slight. In its opinion, the court says:

"Provision should be made in carrying out the plan, for keeping intact the books and records of the American Tobacco Company. Its present constitution and branches, so that they shall be available and subject to examination to the same extent as at present in suits for accounting and other existing legislation. "The twenty-nine individual defendants in this suit shall not increase their control over any of the corporations now in the combination for a period of three years. "The court has no power to grant the request that the United Cigar Stores Company stock shall be sold and distributed."

Judge Lacombe in his opinion further says: "While the filing of the disintegration plan is correctly described as a proposed plan of the American Tobacco Company, since that corporation and other defendants offer to carry it out, it should be remembered that in its present form the plan is the fruit of much discussion, and that the objections of Attorney General Wickersham were followed by modifications in the plan, and some of its most drastic provisions were inserted to meet or avoid his criticism."

Judge Cox, in his concurrent opinion, says: "I approve the proposed plan not because I think it is perfect, but because it is the best plan attainable. "Judge Noyes, in his opinion, says: "I concur in the opinion of Judge Lacombe and fully approve of his disposition of the subject now considered in this opinion."

MADERO REPORTED IN BAD SITUATION

Rebels in Southern Mexico Said to Have Bitten Federals and Now Ask Independence.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8.—Francisco Madero's reason for reticence regarding the reports of the fighting at Juchitán appeared today when the actual reports of the battle reached here. Seven hundred federals are said to have lost their lives, and the rebels are reported to have decisively defeated the government troops there.

Confident of victory, the revolutionists today sent to Madero a formal demand for a separate republic in the south, saying that if this is not granted they will march on Mexico City, devastating the country through which they pass. The flag of rebellion is flaunted in four States, and Madero is reported to be very uneasy.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Nov. 8.—According to a dispatch from Mexico City, President Madero has made request of the United States Government to proceed against the alleged Reyes Junta in San Antonio, which is reported to be fomenting a revolution against the existing government of Mexico. It is charged that a number of General Reyes' supporters are guilty of laying plans to violate the United States neutrality laws.

BREWER BUSCH TO BE MADE PAY FOR GOWNS

Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis brewer, who arrived here yesterday morning from Europe on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, was served soon afterward at the Plaza Hotel with an attachment against the property of his daughter, Helen, who is the wife of Jacob W. Loeb, a Chicago lawyer, in a suit brought by Blanche Yovin, a modiste, at 20 West 40th street, who has a branch at the Plaza. The attachment was granted by Supreme Court Justice Bluff on the ground that Mrs. Loeb is a non-resident. The suit asks \$800, as the balance due for remodeling certain gowns owned by Mrs. Loeb, which she has refused to pay. The attachment was served on Busch on the ground that he might have valuable property belonging to his daughter.

THIEF SAYS HE STOLE TO GET FOOD

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SPORTS

BROWN WHIPS BEDELL IN TOUGH STRUGGLE

Joe Bedell, though outclassed last night by Knockout Brown at the Royale A. C. in Brooklyn, gave the local phenom a furious battle in a ten-round contest that surprised the assemblage of fans, who expected to see Bedell laid away long before the allotted session. There was only one knockdown scored, and that was earned by Brown in the fifth round through a vicious swing to the jaw. Bedell refused to take a count, getting up immediately. Brown, though he then tried hard to finish his man, was repulsed fiercely by Bedell, who showed great recuperative powers, boxing Knockout coolly and surprising the crowd immensely by exchanging wallops near the end with the light-haired terror.

Toward the finishing sessions Brown shifted his course of attack first to the head, and then by mighty swings to the stomach in his desire to conclude matters. Bedell was there equally alert and, though he received a mass of punches to these points, he refused to show a faint heart, but gained much applause from his many admirers for his stubborn resistance, sending in short hooks and swings that jarred Brown more than once. The last round was a hummer, both fighters in "whirling" style, Brown making stiff swings with his left to the jaw and Bedell countering with uppers to the face that set Brown's mouth a-bleeding slightly near the finish.

LOUGHREY SUBSTITUTED.

Philadelphia Will Meet Coffey Tonight at National S. C.

The substitution of Young Loughrey against Walter Coffey at the National Sporting Club tonight in place of Jeff Smith, who broke his hand in training, has been satisfactory to those members who had reservations ordered before hand.

Loughrey's record has made him a favorite in tonight's battle, although the admirers of Coffey, still think well of the latter's chances, and are still betting as heavily as they did before the latter was substituted for Smith.

ROMANOF TO MEET ROLLER.

The international wrestling match, which will be staged next Monday night at the Harlem River Park and Casino, between Dr. F. Roller, the Seattle physician, and Ivan Romanof, the giant Cossack, will give the latter the first chance he has had to prove his ability against a clever and experienced wrestler under catch-a-catch-can rules.

SMEJKAL HERE TO WRESTLE.

Josef Smekjal, the Bohemian champion wrestler, who arrived in America yesterday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, will make his first appearance in this city tomorrow night at Sokol Hall, 72d street, near Avenue A, against three of the best heavyweight mat artists. Three special contests will precede the main events, and the first will be staged at 8 p.m.

CORN YIELD DECREASES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—According to a crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture, this afternoon, the yield per acre of the 1911 corn crop was 23.9 bushels, as compared with 27.4 bushels in 1910 and a ten-year average of 26. The production of the 1911 corn crop is reported as 2,776,301,000 bushels, as compared with 3,125,713,000 bushels in 1910.

WILL FORCE TRIAL OF ASCH BOSSES

Bereaved Relatives of Triangle Victims to Organize Campaign Against Negligent City Officials.

To protest against the continuous delaying of the trial of Harris and Blanck, the proprietors of the Triangle Waist Company, where 145 young lives were lost on March 25 last, and to demand that they be immediately brought to justice, the bereaved parents and relatives of the fire victims have called a meeting under the auspices of the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, Local 2, to be held at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, next Monday night.

Invitations will be sent to Mayor Gaynor and to District Attorney Whitman, to attend the meeting and explain why the Triangle bosses are not brought to trial. Several of the relatives of the fire victims stated yesterday that the District Attorney had purposely announced last week that the trial of the Triangle bosses would be held this month, in order to get the unions and the conference of the bereaved to quit their agitation for a speedy trial for the criminally negligent bosses, but that the trial would again be adjourned. They said they are determined to force the city "fathers" to bring the Triangle bosses to justice, and that they are going to stir up the public against the city officials.

The question of holding a parade to rouse public opinion will be discussed at this meeting, declared Secretary Ellner, of the conference. About 600 relatives of the fire victims are expected to turn out to the meeting, and they will also act as speakers. Jacob Fanken, attorney for the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers' Union, was asked to address the meeting, and act as legal adviser for the conference of the bereaved parents and relatives.

STEEL TRUST LABOR PROBE BLUFF BEGINS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.—It became known here today through Charles A. Painter that the committee of the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation, appointed last spring to investigate the labor conditions in the plants of the Steel Trust, has commenced its work, and that a corps of experts has been employed who are going through the mills in the various parts of the country, inquiring into conditions in every branch of industry in which the trust is active.

What has been discovered so far as the result of the inquiry, Mr. Painter refused to make known, saying that nothing will be made public until the investigation is completed. Then a report will be made to the stockholders of the corporation.

The investigation was authorized following reports and magazine articles charging that deplorable conditions prevail in many of the mills of the trust. Stayman Fish, of New York, is chairman of the Investigating Committee.

HOLD FOR FRAUD HAMPTON'S COUNSEL

John F. B. Atkin First to Be Arrested in Postoffice Crusade.

John F. B. Atkin, counsel for the Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company, which before going into bankruptcy published the Hampton-Columbian Magazine, was arrested yesterday in the Federal Building. Post-office inspectors charged that on September 6 last he devised a scheme to defraud Henry Mann, of 1 Madison avenue, and other persons, through misuse of the mails.

When arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields, Atkin was placed under \$15,000 bail for examination on November 14. It is understood that several other persons connected with the Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company are to be arrested in connection with the alleged stock selling frauds, which Assistant District Attorney Brown says amount to about \$2,000,000.

The Columbian-Sterling Company, whose affairs have been under investigation by the Federal Grand Jury for the past month, is a Delaware corporation, with \$4,000,000 capital stock. The complaint, as sworn to by Inspector McQuillan, charges that Atkin in connection with the alleged fraudulent scheme by false representations and promises induced Henry Mann and others to send money to the Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company in payment of shares of stock, by falsely and fraudulently representing that the company was in good financial condition, with a large surplus, and that it would pay a dividend out of the surplus in the near future.

The Columbian-Sterling Publishing Company was put into bankruptcy by the Quadri Color Company and other creditors on October 12, and then Judge Holt appointed A. Gordon Murray receiver.

LORIMER PROBERS GETTING VERY TIRED

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—The Senate Subcommittee investigating the election of Senator Lorimer held a conference with counsel on both sides before the morning session today. The probable list of witnesses on each side was discussed and the time for adjournment was set at not later than November 24. Members of the committee, it is stated, are becoming impatient at the length to which the hearings have been drawn.

Sensors Lake Lea, of Tennessee, and Robert J. Gamble, of South Dakota, returned to their homes some time ago. Senators W. S. Kenyon and John W. Kern have taken frequent trips to their States, but the remaining four members, Chairman William P. Dillingham, Senators Wesley L. Jones, D. A. Fletcher and J. F. Johnston have been unable to leave on account of the distance of their constituencies from Chicago.

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A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN TO DEAL WITH.
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J. B. Schierenbeck
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Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Nations of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value. Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.

MARTIN LAWLER, Secy, 11 Waverly Place, New York

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.

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Largest hall for balls and concerts, weddings and banquets; modern bowling alleys. A. Hollander, Prop.

UNION LABEL

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.

Always insist on seeing the label. Breads bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

UNION MADE BEER

OF AMERICA
COTTAGE ATRANE MARK REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The above is a true fact about the Brewery Workers' Label. It is the only guarantee that the product is made by Union Labor; therefore, always look for the Label.

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THE NEW YORK CALL BOOK DEPARTMENT
409 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK CITY

CO-OPERATIVE BANK FOR LOS ANGELES

Socialist Campaigners Plan Novel Foil for Capitalistic Conspiracy.

(By National Socialist Press) LOS ANGELES, Nov. 3.—Pink registration less as the latest rage among the elite of the city. At the fashionable Friday Morning Club, the Social Club, and other exclusive women's organizations, the leaders are making the suffrage a "fluffy ruffian"...

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

MANHATTAN. Public School 27, 42d street, east of Third Avenue. "The Masterpieces of the Renaissance." Eugene Schoen. Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Norfolk streets. "The Crown of Creation." William T. Elsing. Public School 4, 10th street, east of Avenue B; "Effects of Heat." J. Lorimer Arnold, Ph. D. Public School 119, 123d street, east of Eighth Avenue; "Venice and Florence." Mr. Frank Stephens. Institute Hall, 218 East 166th street; "Lee's Invasion of the North." Mr. Frank D. Baugher. Labor Temple, southwest corner of 14th street and Second Avenue; "Historic Quebec." Ure G. Mitchell. New York Public Library, 95th street Branch, 194 East 96th street; "Frans Hals and His Contemporaries." George Kriehn, Ph. D. St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson street, south of Christopher street; "From President Thiers to President Fallieres." Prof. Georges Castaigner.

THE BRONX. Morris High School, 166th street and Boston road; "Mysteries of India." Arthur R. S. Roy, Ph. D. Public School 4, Fulton and Third avenues and 173d street; "Fractures, Dislocations, Sprains and Suffocation." John M. Hasmir, M. D. Public School 16, Carpenter avenue, near 246th street, Wakefield; "Henry IV." Mrs. Minnie Louise K. Salinger. Public School 38, Castle Hill avenue, between Watson and Black Rock avenues, Unionport; "Benedict Arnold." W. E. Compton. Public School 43, Brown place and 138th street; "The Philippine Islands." Thomas R. Bridges, D. D. BROOKLYN. Public School 160, Fort Hamilton avenue and 51st street; "The Panama Canal." Edwin E. Slosson, Ph. D. Public School 163, Benson avenue and Bay 14th street; "Daniel Webster." Thomas McTiernan, Ph. D. Brooklyn Public Library, Carroll Park Branch, "Clinton and Union Streets." "Russia and the Russians." George Donaldson, Ph. D. Brooklyn Public Library, Greenpoint Branch, Norman avenue and Leonard street; "Colonial Expansion." Willis Fletcher Johnson, L. H. D. Public School 146, 19th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; "Color and Optical Illusion." J. Newton Gray. QUEENS. Public School 31, Bell avenue, Bay-side, L. I.; "The Automobile." Orrel A. Parker. Good Templars' Hall, Springfield avenue, near Higbie avenue, Springfield; "Internationalism and Peace." William H. Short. RICHMOND (STATEN ISLAND). Public School 3, School street, Prince Bay; "The Days of '76." Frank J. Belcher, D. D. Public School 30, Fisk avenue, West Brighton; "Southeastern Italy: The Sorrentine Peninsula and Its Place in History." Arthur Stanley Riggs. NEWARK, N. J. Bruce Street School, Bruce street, near Bank street; "Quaint Little Holland." Arthur K. Peck. First Presbyterian Church, Broad street, near Mechanic street; "Alaska." John G. Brady. BOSTON, MASS. Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library; "Italian Villas and Their Gardens." Francis Kingsley Ball.



MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Business Meetings. Branch 2—22 Rutgers street. Last meeting of Campaign Committee. All must attend. Branch 3—61 St. Marks place. Election of delegates to city convention, and question of our hall taken up. Branch 5—260 West 125th street. All standing committees. The women Socialists are particularly requested to attend the meeting of the Educational Committee, as many subcommittees will have to be chosen and library open. Branch 8—143 East 192d street. Women's Auxiliary Committee—Labor Temple, 234 East 84th street. All women members of Local New York are urged to come and hear the report of the new woman organizer. Open Air Suffrage Meeting. The Committee for Special Socialist and Suffrage Propaganda Among Women will hold a meeting at the corner of 13th street and Fifth avenue, at noon today. The speakers will be Anita C. Block and Jessie Ashley. Intercollegiate Dinner Tomorrow. The first season dinner of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will be given at Kall's Restaurant, 16 Park place, at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow evening. Among those scheduled to speak are James H. Maurer, first Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; Robert Hunter, Rev. J. Howard Melish, Ellis O. Jones will preside. Tickets are \$1 each, and may be obtained from Miss Margaret G. Batchelder, 123 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, or by calling up Bryant 4696. Branch 9 to Give Thanks. Now that the Socialist campaign has achieved such splendid results throughout the nation, Branch 9 has designated Saturday, November 11, as a day of thanksgiving, and the Bronx Labor Lyceum, 705 Courtlandt avenue, corner 154th street, as the scene of revelry. Come, all ye whose hearts are throbbing with the drum-beat of world conquerors. Come, all ye in whose veins courses the sap of solidarity, and make the welkin ring at our entertainment and dance. Tickets, including hat check, are 25 cents, to be had at the Bronx Forum, or at the Labor Lyceum, on the night of the entertainment. Maurer at the Rand School. Direct from the hot center of Socialism, Reading, Pa., James H. Maurer, Socialist Representative from that district to the Pennsylvania Legislature, will speak in the Rand School reading room, Sunday evening, November 12, at 8:15 o'clock. Maurer will speak on "Socialism in the Pennsylvania Legislature" and will discuss the problems that a Socialist elected to our legislative bodies must meet and grapple with. Special interest will attach to his lecture in view of the large number of Socialist Aldermen, Assemblymen, and Mayors elected during the present year. A limited number of tickets are being sold at 15 cents each direct from the Rand School, in order that only those may be admitted who can be accommodated in the reading room. Any one wishing to hear Maurer should obtain a ticket as early as possible. Rand School Notes. This evening the regular session of the class in elementary English and composition will be held in the Rand School at 8:15 o'clock. The director of this class is Max Schenberg. The class will go all through the year and students may yet enroll for the course. Dance for Sunday School. Branch 5 has arranged a dance for the benefit of the Harlem Sunday School for Thanksgiving Eve, November 29, at Finck's Hall, 1841 Madison avenue, near 125th street. Admission, 25 cents, including hat check. A pleasant time is promised to all. The children have been suffering for want of teachers and school material. Those interested, by making this dance a success, will be able to provide for both. BROOKLYN. Business Meetings. 2d A. D., Branch 2—237 High street. 6th A. D., Branch 1—222 Stockton street. 9th A. D., Branch 4—Finnish Hall, 751 49th street. 21st A. D., Branch 1—113 Moore street. Lecture by Tim Walsh. "Wall Street in 1911" will be the subject of a lecture by Timothy Walsh in Haviland Hall, 398 Classon avenue, this evening, under the auspices of the 11th and 17th A. D. Admission is free and the public is invited. Minutes of the 6th A. D. Secretary J. Edelstein sends in the following report of the minutes of the last meeting of the 6th A. D., held in Teutonia Hall: A communication requesting us to vote for National Referendum D was acted upon, and resulted in, for, 20; against, 1. A communication with 100 tickets enclosed from Local Kings County to their ball affair, pointing out how necessary it is the ball shall be a success, were accepted and a committee was appointed to take charge of them. The delegates to the Central Committee reported on the Gerber affair, and after a lengthy discussion a motion was passed that we request the Central Committee to reopen the Gerber case. An appeal that all the members should come and distribute the literature was made.

BALFOUR RESIGNS AS PARTY LEADER

Gives Ill Health as Excuse, but He Was Probably Forced Out.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The utmost sensation was caused in political circles this afternoon by the announcement of the resignation of A. J. Balfour as the leader of the Conservative party. Ill health is given as the cause. The resignation of Balfour as leader of his party is officially confirmed, but it is stated that, yielding to pressure, he will continue to represent the City of London in Parliament. Balfour attended a meeting of the Conservative Association of the City of London this evening and explained his resignation. He gave as his reasons for giving up the leadership of his party his age and the increasing need of leisure and occasional rests on the Continent and the desirability of the leadership passing into younger hands. The resignation of Arthur James Balfour as leader of the Unionist party removes from British politics a man whose career long attracted attention in this country as well as in Great Britain. Now, at the age of 68, he retires from a political life that has broken his health but not his spirit. Upon entering the "live" politics of 1885, as "the nephew of his uncle," the famous Lord Salisbury, he fought with many ups and downs until in 1902 he was chosen to the position in which his uncle had exerted so powerful an influence—the Prime Ministership. Balfour was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, where, because of his ruthless policy of coercion, he earned the name of "Bloody Balfour," and was frequently in danger of going the way of Lord Frederick Cavendish. Throughout four years he remained in Ireland, and his power to control issues there led to his appointment in 1901 as government leader of the House of Commons. Although his enemies dubbed him "the discredited leader of the Conservative party," he continued in his position with the exception of the period between 1902 and 1905, until chosen Prime Minister in 1902. Balfour was looked upon as having been trained in the political school of Disraeli, Gladstone and Salisbury, but the general public did not know that so far as uncle and nephew were concerned, the nephew's sister Alice had wedded the uncle's brother-in-law, Lord Salisbury to remove her brother from his scholastic and narrow political world—at that time Balfour held the coveted lord rectorship of St. Andrew's University as well as a Scotch Government position—a wider political field by making him Chief Secretary of Ireland. Miss Balfour also attended to making her brother comfortable in his home, for he never married. Few knew that in his younger days he had sworn at the death bed of his fiancée never to marry. She was the clever and cultivated Mary Lytton. After her death, Balfour was inconsolable for a long time, and later his nearest friends recalled how he had slipped his ring to her finger as he registered his vow always to remain true to her memory. Balfour's resignation, which was ostensibly on account of the poor state of his health, is really regarded as the result of the hot campaign against his leadership, which started in July, when the "Die Hard" section of the Unionist party revolted against his policy of surrender to the Lords veto question. At the beginning of the present session last month, Balfour was just recovering from another determined effort on the part of some of his party to force him from the leadership.

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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

Suits and Overcoats \$18.50 Made To Order All Our Garments Bear the Union Label. Weiskopf & Berliner 1 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

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 per line; 3 insertions, 15c per line; 7 insertions, 25c per line. Seven words to a line. All authorized advertising agencies and any Western United Telegraph office in Greater New York will accept advertisements for The New York Call at above rates.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. New Jersey. FREE 9 4 3 7 5 1 6 2 8 Rearrange numbers in each row so total of each will be 15. To the 2 nearest correct answers will be given one set from J. Martin, 110 N. J. Content closes Nov. 14. JAMES REALTY CO., 100 Webster ave., N. Y. CITY.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side. 17th Ave., 20th (magnificent driveway)—\$10; 17th St., 212 W. (near 7th ave.)—4 rooms, bath; \$17, \$18, \$19. 18th St., 402 W.—3 1/2 rooms, hot water, steam heated bath, bath; \$20. 19th St., 147 W.—4 beautiful, light rooms, bath; hot water; \$17-\$18. 19th St., 25 W.—6 rooms, bath; private bath; steam; hot water; hand sawing; \$20. 19th St., 315 W.—6 large, light rooms; hot water; \$22-\$23. 19th St., 412 W.—5 large, light rooms, open plumbing, steam heat; near Morningside Park; \$20. 19th St., 255 W.—6 large rooms, bath, suitable for large family; inducement; \$25. 19th St., 507-51 W.—3-4 rooms, steam heat; hot water supply; \$21-\$22. 19th St., 507 W., near Amsterdam ave.—3 rooms, front; steam heat; hot water; tiled bath; \$25. UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side. LEXINGTON AVE., 1899, near 96th st.—3 splendid light rooms; month's rent free; \$14. 27th St., 152 E.—4 1/2 light rooms, bath; hot water, open plumbing; \$22-\$23. 27th St., 209-13 E.—3-4 rooms; improvements; \$7, \$13 month; 2 weeks free. 27th St., 341 E.—Private house; 5 large rooms; improvements; new house; \$22-\$23. 27th St., 411-13 E.—4-5 rooms; hot water supply; rents; \$16-\$22. 27th St., 401 E.—Owner flat; 5 rooms and bath; improvements; rent \$22. 27th St., 211 E.—6 large, light rooms; hot water supply; bath; rent \$21, Janitor. 27th St., 141 E.—Five large, light rooms through; hot water supply; improvements; bath; \$17. 27th St., 110 E.—Flat, 6 rooms, bath, hot water; half month free; \$24. 27th St., 32 E.—6-8 rooms; steam heat; all modern improvements; new house; \$22-\$23.

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Gray and Blue Unite in Great Tribute to Martyr at Frankfort, Kentucky. FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 8.—While the President of the United States and a great assemblage of people, including many of those who wore the gray in the conflict between the North and the South, looked on today, a heroic bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in the Capitol Building of the State in which Lincoln was born.

Gray and Blue Unite in Great Tribute to Martyr at Frankfort, Kentucky. The unveiling of the statue precedes the dedication of the Lincoln memorial at Hodgenville, Ky., by a day. Many of those who came from distant States to Frankfort today to attend the exercises here will continue their journey tomorrow to Hodgenville.

Gray and Blue Unite in Great Tribute to Martyr at Frankfort, Kentucky. Near there is the Lincoln farm, where the cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born is now preserved in a monumental structure recently completed. It is the dedication of this memorial which will attract President Taft and others to Hodgenville tomorrow.

Gray and Blue Unite in Great Tribute to Martyr at Frankfort, Kentucky. In the crowd that saw the statue unveiled today were negroes who grew up slaves, and among them were several who claimed to have remembered the Lincoln family in the route of the emancipator.

Gray and Blue Unite in Great Tribute to Martyr at Frankfort, Kentucky. BOY CUT IN TWO BY CAR. LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 8.—Giovanni Caver, 14, was cut completely in two this afternoon when an 14-curb electric car ran over him. The boy was playing in the street and attempted to run in front of one of the big trolley cars that operate between here and Boston, when he

The Call



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Letters to the Editor.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Editor of The Call:

I have had no opportunity until now of replying to the later disquisitions in your columns on the subject of old age pensions. There have been several of these that interested me greatly, but to which I could give only a brief consideration when they appeared. In the meantime the National Executive Committee, acting under its high prerogative as the Sacred College for the Determination and Propagation of the Faith, has requested certain changes in Mr. Berger's bill, and the mail from time to time brings in others. I am sorry to say that there is plentiful lack of agreement as to what should constitute an ideal old age pension bill, and the hope that a fairly satisfactory one might be drafted appears illusory. A good deal of the discussion merely serves to illustrate how little has been thought on the subject.

Let me say, first, that I shall indulge in no more humor in anything addressed to the eye of my friend, Rubinstein. I imagine that your correspondent who signs himself "Dean Swift" has taken a similar vow. I freely admit that Rubinstein is, as he himself avers, sober. I could wish, however, that his sobriety were less painfully intense. The eagerness with which he takes to himself certain irrelevant remarks intended for others has a sufficient, though unconscious, humor of its own.

But he has added something to the discussion in declaring his opinion of what the fundamental character of an old age pension bill should be. Its true purpose, he says, "is relief, necessary relief." It is not a gratuity, he says, not a reward for good behavior or "right thinking." It is relief, pure and simple, and evidently he means it to be distributed to all in need. Others have declared that its true purpose should be the return to the worker of some part of the surplus value that has been taken from him, and in the same breath have insisted upon the pensioning of anti-social persons who have never created surplus value, or even value of any kind.

Mr. Rubinstein's contention is at least more consistent in itself. The question of its consistency with the tenets of Socialism is another matter. We Socialists are in the habit of getting very indignant when people confuse us with Communists. The early Socialists, particularly Marx and Engels, were, indeed, strongly communitarian, and Engels late in life expressed his regret that the word "Socialist" had supplanted the word "Communist." But Socialism in time drew away from this position to a more individualistic conception of social relations.

Socialists have been for thirty years industriously expounding the differences between Socialism and Communism, and in all these expositions individual ownership of non-social property, individual freedom in the use and enjoyment of personal possessions, and especially individual reward for exertion, have been lauded as among the distinctive blessings of a Socialist regime. "He that will not work, neither shall he eat," has been a Socialist slogan for a good many years. We have condemned the shirker and the habitual criminal, we have preached a doctrine of social ownership and individual responsibility. And now, lo and behold! Socialist and Communist again get together on the same platform for the distribution of a pension fund. The National Executive Committee's recommendations would pension every shirker, every habitual criminal, every bunco steerer and social parasite, exactly as it pensions the men and women whose faithful toil produces the world's wealth. These recommendations may quiet for the moment a few clamors in the region of New York City, but they will kill as dead as a doornail any pension bill in which they are embodied.

A contributory pension scheme—that is, one in which the individual pays in greater or less degree for his pension—may, and perhaps should, include every one who is willing to buy his annuity. A contributory scheme may furthermore, as Rubinstein evidently believes, have its own special merits, though the recent stinging pronouncement of the French Socialist party on the subject ought to have weighed with it.

But passing the question of the relative merits of the two schemes, I venture to say that no responsible community, whether Socialist or non-Socialist, will include all persons in a non-contributory scheme. Every such measure is based upon some conception of desert. England's pension law Rubinstein cites particularly as an outgrowth of a system of poor relief—gives its pensions only to the "deserving," and its colonies do the same. Who are deserving and who are not will be matters for a wide diversity of opinion, but the basis remains the same. The excluded persons among the needy are taken care of, but they are not pensioned. In other words, the dominant conception (and the one likely to prevail) of a free pension, as opposed to a bought pension, is not that of a charitable dole, but of a return to the deserving person of something due him from society. The free pension is a thing of dignity and honor, an earned recompense, and not a governmental charity. The moment it is given to those who have not earned it, it loses its character and becomes a sop and not a recompense. I cannot imagine just what sort of an organized community would feel disposed to pension its predatory classes, its shirkers and those who ignore their duty of citizenship.

This matter of citizenship has caused more discussion than any of the other matters covered in the bill. The National Executive Committee has also expressed itself on this question and has sustained the contention that the person who declines his duty of becoming, or attempting to become, a citizen, has no right to a pension. The working of the recommendation is not clear, since a person not legally entitled to become a citizen may make a "bona fide attempt" to do so. But the general intent is sufficiently plain. I am more particularly concerned here and now with certain statements made by Rubinstein and by my always amiable friend Malkiel. Malkiel declares that the new naturalization law was "framed for the specific purpose of preventing foreigners from becoming naturalized," while Rubinstein declares that there are thousands of cases of obscure and friendless men who have, on one pretext or another, been wrongfully deprived of citizenship. It would be interesting to learn where they get their information. I have before me the reports of the Naturalization Division for the four years, 1907-1910, issued during the operation of the new law. The records of certificates granted are as follows: 1907, 7,735; 1908, 25,517; 1909, 37,327; 1910, 39,206.

The total is really 1,481 greater than this, imperfections in the earlier records accounting for the discrepancy. But if the purpose of the new law was as Malkiel says, the result has been an overwhelming reversal of the intent.

And how about the wrongful deprivation of citizenship? The records upon this point are illuminating. In the first place, the number of petitions filed was only 44,029 in 1908, 42,161 in 1909, and 55,025 in 1910. The small total illustrates the point I have elsewhere made, that tens of thousands of foreigners care nothing about naturalization and take no steps toward acquiring it. In the second place, virtually every one who applies for citizenship, who is entitled to it by law, gets his certificate. In the records for 1907 no classification is given of causes for dismissals of petitions. In the three following years this classification is given in detail. In these three years 102,660 (really 102,541) petitions were granted and 17,452 (really 18,152) dismissed. This would give an apparent percentage of dismissals, the cases concluded, of 14.8. But 6,855 of these petitioners failed to prosecute their cases, 487 withdrew their petitions, and 288 of them discovered that they were not "deserving citizens." The total of these is 7,631. Failure to meet, or attempts to ignore, the provisions of the law account for another 7,842 dismissals. Minors constituted 647 of these, persons who had made no previous declaration, 569; persons who filed premature petitions, 267, and persons lacking sufficient residence, 864. There were 4,320 who failed to produce witnesses, or whose witnesses were incompetent, 53 whose procedure was invalid or irregular, and 25 who came under the provisions of Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, which forbids naturalization to aliens who are not "white persons or persons of African nativity or African descent." In 797 cases the courts declared "no jurisdiction."

There were 1,672 cases lumped under the classification "miscellaneous." There is no telling what kind of cases these were.

In 289 cases petitions were denied on the score of immoral character of the petitioner and in 1,248 cases on the score of lack of knowledge of the government. This is a total of 1,537 cases, or 1.32 per cent of the cases passed upon, which came within the discretionary power of the courts, and wherein an abuse of power was possible. Assuming that even half of the "miscellaneous" cases were of a somewhat similar character, the total in which an abuse of power was possible would be only 2 per cent. Just what attitude Socialist philosophers care to take on the subject of immoral character and lack of knowledge of the government is problematical. But as the Socialist party has very definite restrictions regarding membership on the part of immoral "cases," immoral persons who accept office from capitalist parties, or who vote for a capitalist candidate, or who slop with Socialist party funds, and still other restrictions, based on the lack of knowledge of the government, regarding the duration of membership for delegates to its various bodies and for candidates, it is presumed that a similar right on the part of a government may to some extent be conceded.

There is thus a problematical 2 per cent of cases in which an abuse of power against the petitioner is possible. In how many cases, through the caprice or prejudice of a judge, an injury was done to a would-be citizen, cannot be said; but it is likely that one-tenth of 1 per cent would cover all.

The truth is that there is an enormous amount of unnecessary buncombe written and spoken on this subject by well meaning but overexcited Socialists. There is a feeling that something, somebody in authority is trying to prevent foreigners from becoming naturalized. I have before said that the same capitalist agencies that have ransacked Europe for immigrants to break wage scales have also used the same immigrants at the ballot box for securing themselves in power. I know of no evidence that the government tries to prevent naturalization. "I may say," wrote Mr. Charles Earl, Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to Mr. Berger, recently, "that the examiners are required to display at all times the utmost consideration to petitioners. They know that their records as successful officers are in no wise dependent upon the number of denials secured, and there is no reason why they should resort to efforts to 'catch' petitioners, even if the courts were disposed to permit such an unwarranted course." There is no official buncombe in this statement. The official reports of the naturalization division are of a like tenor. There is nothing to confirm the declarations so frequently made by certain Socialists on this head. Capitalism and a capitalist government have nothing to lose, and a good deal to gain by this attitude, since the great majority of immigrants are, as everybody knows, anti-Socialist.

I cannot follow Rubinstein through all his glib and diffuse statements. I am free to confess that he has accumulated more data on this subject than I have any expectation of ever acquiring. But I cannot divine his mental processes. Just how, for instance, he is able to look with equal favor at the same moment upon two so contradictory schemes as a contributory pension and a communitarian grant to the needy, puzzles me. Rubinstein is pretty good on exposition, pretty bad on argumentation. It happens that his processes do not run that way. A good deal of his writing looks to me like an indulgence in trivial "catch points." The reference to the "impoverished small shopkeeper," to a "pension for right thinking," the recommendation to pension only Socialists and a goodly number of other lightness passages are of this character. Still more of it is wholly wide of the mark. The reference to the Labor Socialist workmen's compensation bill in New York, as compared with the Washington Law, is purely gratuitous and entirely unfounded in fact. His figures regarding the number of immigrants 45 years and over arriving in this country are only one-tenth of the real figures (evidently he is the victim of a typographical error), and the percentage is not less, but slightly more, than 5 per cent. But the reasoning on this point is what moves me to weep. One might with equal logic argue that since only about 11 per cent of these immigrants are under 14, therefore the overwhelming majority arrive after they have reached their prime. Until we know the figures for the age periods between 14 and 44, this kind of speculation, as well as any argument based upon it, is futile. The fact remains, as I said, that there are plenty of Socialists who think they hold to the surplus value theory of pensions, and who yet insist that the immigrant who arrives here at 40 or 50 should have the same pension as the native who went to work at 15, or even at 11. The partial "offset" of the cost of the child's keep, mentioned by Rubinstein, is but a small factor in a reliable matter. It costs, according to reliable statistics, about \$55 a year to bring up an average child in the United States. At the end of ten years, when for themselves, the cost is \$550; at 15, when the rush to the workshops really begins, the cost is \$1,275, and at 18, when most of them are at work, the cost has totaled only \$1,530, much of which has been paid back, while the expropriation of surplus value, viewed collectively, has already reached enormous proportions. The matter, however, has nothing to do with Rubinstein's communitarian distribution scheme; it has bearing only on a non-contributory scheme based on the theory of an earned recompense.

This is all for the present. But I hope the discussion may continue. It will serve to clarify a good many minds on a subject to which they have given too little thought and study. There is nothing better than good conversation, undertaken and carried on in good faith with a desire to bring out the truth; and if Aristotle is right that "the corruption of the best is the worst," then there is nothing worse than the other kind of controversy.

W. J. GHENT.
Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1911.

READY FOR WORK.

Editor of The Call:

Time was when any one suggested that I read history my head commenced to ache. But since I became a Socialist (wonderful day of conversion from which all real life dates) I immediately felt the necessity of looking something about real history from our point of view. Along with other things I read the three volumes of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes" in book form, and of course, was tremendously interested when "The History of the Supreme Court" commenced in The Sunday Call.

But, oh dear! every time I read an installment I go on exclaiming, thinking to myself, "Gee, I wish I could draw! Wouldn't I just make some dandy cartoons of these old duffers, bowlegged and bowprowed, jumping up and down on the tables of the law and playing football with the statute books!"—then I bump! I'm up against "Continued" and I have to wait another week. Do you know anything about when the whole series will be out in book form?

Please don't think because I'm so absorbed in history that I don't read the rest of The Call. Every word is read, and I like to express particular thanks

to the discerning genius who knew that the Nell Lyons stories were the real goods for Call readers. Also many thanks for the fine, quiet "Tales of a Landlord Capitalist." What is life without The Sunday Call? Gratefully,

H. E. SNOWBALL.

LET US DO LIKEWISE.

The great, irresistible working class is on the move. It is forging its way forward, and it is taking the road of Socialism, which is the only way that leads to better things.

In all parts of the country there are evidences of the enormous increase in the number of Socialists. Where they have not won they have vastly increased their vote.

It is now directly up to the New York City Socialists to win. They can do it. Through many long years they have agitated, fought and educated. They have been a great and important factor in the development of Socialist thought. The time is now come when they must put that thought into concrete form, and they can do it only through extending their organization, through making more and more Socialists.

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ATROCITIES.

In requesting the American government to put a stop to the alleged Italian atrocities in Tripoli, the Turkish Sultan has evidently been given the wrong steer. The best we can do in the case is to assure him that we thrill with horror, and let it go at that. We naturally cannot be expected to do more for the unspokeable one than we did for ourselves, when the exploits of "Hell-roaring Jake" in the Desert of Samar and the water-cure in the Philippines were brought to our humane notice.

There can be little doubt that the reports of wholesale murder of Arab men, women and children by the Italian army are in the main true, though naturally the Turk might be expected to exaggerate them somewhat. The practice is one of the "unwritten laws" of war, so to speak, and unlike most laws, is much more honored in the observance than in the breach. In the language of the man in the street, "they all do it."

Even the unspokeable one who is now protesting is by no means beyond suspicion in these matters, as the phrase "Turkish atrocities," which has become a sort of household word, simply attests, though it may be admitted, perhaps, that the crimes of this kind laid to the charge of the Turk were possibly exaggerated to about the same extent that the Turk now magnifies the counter-charge against the Italians.

Under present conditions there is nothing to be done in the matter of atrocities, except to deny them, as the Italians are now doing, and as the Turks and all others charged with them have done in the past.

It is now said that the Turks are on the point of sweeping the entire Italian army out of Tripoli, and if this is the case it affords them an opportunity, to some extent at least, to get even. Let them capture the remnant of their foes and then reciprocate by inaugurating a grand military execution of the prisoners. There won't be any women and children among them, to be sure, so they will have to do the best possible with the available material. It should not be difficult to find a pretext of some kind that would at

least enable the Turks to "have faces." Such excuses are quite within the resources of modern civilization. Indeed, a thoroughly civilized general could have the butchery conducted in such fashion that it would be quite possible to deny that it happened. Dead men tell no tales.

And in case the stunt is pulled off, per suggestion, and the Italian government appeals to us to intervene, we can conscientiously assure it also that their complaint has made us thrill with horror just as that of Turks did. For we are an humane people and play no favorites—when there is something material to be gained by it.

However, if the Italians are not lashed with this expression of our horror and detestation, we can offer them to Mr. William Brewster, who constantly expounds a somewhat unorthodox selection of stock and fancy thrills of this kind, he is always willing to exchange votes when he stands in need of them, as he does periodically.

PROMISING LAD.

Miss Ellis, descending the steps Bennett & Buck's, the ironmonger Mrs. Lane going up.

"What they got?" Mrs. Lane manded, in a tone that said, "I'm not much of a guesser!"

"I didn't look round," replied Miss Ellis. "I knew what I wanted, and I got it—a hand-bellows for my place."

"I went in, and Mr. Baker's thing, no, fourth—boy came right up to me and asked what he could show me. I told him hand-bellows. He brought some up, and ask they were 'n' things."

"Is that the best you can do?" asked Miss Ellis.

"The very best," he says; "but you see what I'll do, Miss Ellis, says. You don't look a very nice lady, and I'll fill it with wind for you. If you want happiness, come to Miss Ellis. I recommend you to get that boy."

Some profitable investors were shown over a building estate in the country.

"Come this way," said the agent, "and you'll see the best of it."

H. E. SNOWBALL.

THE COST OF LIVING.

I started to tell you about the high cost of living, didn't I? Do you know what a commissary store is? Well, it's a specially contrived store from which the soldiers purchase their provisions. It seems the government arranges with a number of large wholesale manufacturers to keep these stores well supplied with all manner of household necessities. By this contract method they are enabled to purchase cheap, and with an addition for the cost of distribution, sell cheap to the soldiers, who are the ultimate beneficiaries of the transaction.

But here's the rub, John: A short time ago the Legislature enacted a law permitting retired non-commissioned officers of the United States army and other retired men, too, to purchase their table supplies at the commissary stores. These men, most of them graduate brutes and debauches (note the Pennsylvania Constabulary) with a few shining exceptions, already receive, as I have heretofore said, \$60.75 a month. In

addition to that a great number of them are engaged in some manner of often receiving from \$15 to \$20 a week which raises their incomes considerably above yours and mine, doesn't it? Now, the government says they will purchase their provisions from the commissary stores, and here are a few from an official list, issued by the commissary officer, including prices, and etc., of the various articles for sale. I add the price you and I pay for the article. You can then see the difference without superfluous (if I may say so) word) your already overtaxed eyes.

Now, then, here's the list:

United States commissary store price, per lb.	Art. etc.	(Conts.)
Butter (best).....	23.34	23.34
Sugar (granulated).....	61.4	61.4
Flour (family sacks).....	21.8	21.8
Coffee (ground Sumatra).....	23.4	23.4
Potatoes (in sacks).....	1.45	1.45
Onions (in sacks).....	21.5	21.5
Fancy.....		
Dried Cod Fish (bricks).....	73.5	73.5
Canned Salmon.....	15.2	15.2
Bacon (best break-fast).....	20.12	20.12
Vienna Sausage (canned).....	11.12	11.12
Macaroni (pkg.).....	5.12	5.12
Delicacies.....		
Graham Crackers (pkg.).....	8	8
Uniced Crackers (pkg.).....	4	4
Best Chocolate Candy (Lowrey).....	38	38
Tapioca (pkg.).....	7	7
Corn.....	11.2	11.2
Farina (pkg.).....	41.2	41.2

Not considered in the foregoing are articles in the original list like, oatmeal, syrup, cornmeal, apple butter, currants, raisins and a great many altogether too numerous to mention, sold at a considerable premium. Again, still further discounts are given on goods purchased before a certain date.

Well, John, what do you know of it? Nothing? Then let me tell you something about it.

You see, John, there's no middle ground in the case. The government goes down to these several manufacturers, and requires them to bid on a contract for supplying the commissary stores with certain lines of provisions. It then accepts the lowest of these bids, and orders the goods shipped to the store in quantities as specified. The soldiers may then purchase these stores, just as you or I purchase at the corner grocer. There's about 70,000 army men doing this thing today, and they get the goods, too, and don't forget it! Why, I have heard of a trainload of stuff, in this particular case, being returned to the manufacturer because one blanket was found to be a fraction of an ounce under weight. In another case, a dozen crates of goods were sent back because one pair was covered with paper filling in the soles.

But the point is, John, if the government can do so much for so many men and their families, why can't it do much for all men and their families? Wholesale manufacture, combined with operative purchasing, will serve among 70,000 men, why will it not do as well among a nation or a world?

However, you want to know what is to be done.

Why, John, my advice to you is "the army!" The great, determined marching army, of course; the Socialist party of the world!

What's that? You don't believe in Socialism because it will make you dig up all the money you earn?

Pardon me a moment, John; I'm afraid I am going to laugh!

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In all parts of the country there are evidences of the enormous increase in the number of Socialists. Where they have not won they have vastly increased their vote.

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