

Partly Cloudy with probable showers today and Saturday; light, variable winds.

Vol. 2—No. 223.

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A Newspaper for the Workers

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1909.

...

Price Two Cents.

LIFE IS NOT WORTH THE LIVING

By BEN HANFORD.

Received Monday, Aug. 9...	\$81.25	Received Friday, Aug. 27...	\$77.77
Received Tuesday, Aug. 10...	81.29	Received Saturday, Aug. 28	83.81
Received Wednesday, Aug. 11	102.43	Received Monday, Aug. 30	72.50
Received Thursday, Aug. 12	110.43	Received Tuesday, Aug. 31	147.20
Received Friday, Aug. 13...	117.91	Received Wednesday, Sept. 1	51.00
Received Saturday, Aug. 14...	120.07	Received Thursday, Sept. 2	61.25
Received Monday, Aug. 16...	137.83	Received Friday, Sept. 3	60.00
Received Tuesday, Aug. 17...	141.44	Received Saturday, Sept. 4	104.00
Received Wednesday, Aug. 18	39.50	Received Monday, Sept. 6	49.70
Received Thursday, Aug. 19	59.92	Received Tuesday, Sept. 7	68.00
Received Friday, Aug. 20...	71.32	Received Wednesday, Sept. 8	71.80
Received Saturday, Aug. 21	144.05	Received Thursday, Sept. 9	131.85
Received Monday, Aug. 23...	74.14	Received Friday, Sept. 10	41.78
Received Tuesday, Aug. 24...	80.63	Received Saturday, Sept. 11	41.78
Received Wednesday, Aug. 25	100.77	Total, thirty days...	\$2,682.95
Received Thursday, Aug. 26...			

The Call One Day's Wage Fund, Saturday, Sept. 11.

F. K. W.	\$3.00	Berlin, Germany	2.40
Land K., Union Hill, N. J.	3.00	Mark Paterson, Union Hill, N. J.	5.00
"Little Ben's Big Brother David," North Adams, Mass.	1.00	Dr. M. Rosier, Brooklyn	10.00
M. J. Connolly, Hartford, Conn.	5.00	I. Tohmach, New York	2.00
B. Frankfurt, New York	1.00	Axel Wahlenberg, Sumfield, Conn.	4.00
L. Godthausen, New York	1.00	William A. Whittiker, Union City, Conn.	1.75
Karl Kautsky (10 marks),	3.63	Total, Saturday, Sept. 11.	\$41.78

Reader, time flies, and you who are not yet in The Call One Day's Wage Fund are asked to delay.

PRINTERS—I hope you will try to get a copy of Saturday's Call in the hands of every Union Man and Woman connected with the Allied Printing Trades.

This is not an appeal for money. It is not an appeal for my personal benefit, or for the benefit of The Call, or the Socialist Party, or even the Labor Movement. It is just a word to show you how to spend your money wisely and get your money's worth. To show you how to spend your life wisely and get all you can out of that. Would you enjoy life? Would you be happy? Of course. How shall you find happiness? By looking out for No. 1—yourself being No. 1? By doing your best to get all that is coming to you? By getting money? And then by getting more money? And by using that money to get more money? Can you win at that? Maybe. Suppose you do win. You have the money. It has taken you years, it has taken your LIFE to get it. Then what? Figure it all out, and see just what you've got out of it—out of the money, the money which is YOUR LIFE. Have you got an equivalent, something as good as your life?

If you go to market and spend a dollar, you want a dollar's worth of something for it. It may be some valuable thing—medicine to make you well, food to make you strong, clothes to make you warm. It may be some fool thing, to waste your life. Or some fool thing to do your life injury.

So you spend your life. And you get money for it. What is it? A bargain? Or a swindle? You being the swindler. Study it out. All that on the basis that you WON in the money game. Now, suppose you lost. That you played the game for money, and didn't get the money. Your life you took to the market. You spent it to the last hour and penny. You paid it over the counter expecting to get money in return for it—and you did not get the money. That looks like a pretty bad bargain, doesn't it? Many a time that bargain is not much worse than the other. As a rule the man who has spent his life for money and got the money is not much worse off than the man who paid out his life for money and failed to get the money. Both really played a game where there were no winners. To either of them life is a failure. To either of them Life Is Not Worth the Living.

What should a man do? Was he born to defeat? Must Failure be his inevitable cup? Does he live only to shake loaded dice with Death, and lose the game? If so, Life Is Not Worth the Living. Must it be so? Is there no other way? Can we not make Life Worth Living?

Yes, reader, there is a way. Life can be made a Success. It can be made a Success for YOU. How?

If you would make your life a success, you must live for others. You must live outside yourself. You must live, for something infinitely more important than yourself. To make your whole life one constant and uninterrupted hour of Victory, you must be so interested in others, you must work so hard for others, you must be so lost in fighting the battles of the whole human race that you forget yourself entirely. Your interest in the conflict must be so great that you don't know you're alive! So far as you can do this, your life is worth living, your life is a success. If tonight you stop by the way to lift a fallen brother up, nothing in all the future can ever take from you the hour of your life that you so spent. This is to be seen hourly the world over.

See the mother who knows no troubles of her own—she is lost in doing them service. See the man lost in his ambition. Like the soldier in battle, he feels no pains from his wounds till he stops fighting. The child lost in its play. Our Ego is not constantly confined to our bodies. If we can escape from the hovel we call our bodies the universe at once is ours, and we need no airship to carry us through space. But the moment we are compelled to take thought of our corporal self our pains and troubles begin. It is this that is the real cause of disease. With a throbbing felon on my finger I can think only of myself—my body. The snail must take his horse with him, and so goes not far abroad. So pain narrows my world to myself, and for myself Life Is Not Worth the Living.

To live I must serve others. The father and mother, their children, and each other. Back of all those ties, unless they have some Great Cause that is even more to them than they are to each other, they lose in the game of life. To live a man's love and ambition must reach out in ever-widening circles to wife, children, parents, relatives, neighbors, townsmen, countrymen—AND THE RACE. If a man fall short of any of these, his life cannot be full. At a given moment his duty may take all his time and effort for any one of these. But the real MAN must serve all his race. How?

That is clear to every Socialist. By bettering their material conditions. Make their material welfare secure and all else can safely be left to itself.

Socialists KNOW how all legitimate wants of all the people of the earth can be supplied all the time.

Others THINK they know some of the people can be supplied

(Continued on page 2.)

TRY TO DISBAR TAMMANY TOOL

Bar Association Proceeds Against Flannery on Charge of Real Estate Graft.

AGENT OF "MEN HIGHER UP"

Millions for Politicians Who Buy Property on Advance Information of Condemnation.

Although some publicity has been given to several attacks on Joseph A. Flannery, said to be the legal agent and go-between of Tammany politicians who buy real estate on advance information of condemnation proceedings and resell it to the city at an enormous profit, it is not generally known that the Bar Association has started disbarment proceedings against Flannery. No newspaper has published this fact.

Flannery is a close friend and associate of all the men higher up in Tammany Hall, and a member of the Fordham Club, and other Tammany clubs. He has had a hand in every condemnation proceeding of any note during the last eight or nine years, and is said to be the instrument by which untold millions of "honest graft" have been cleared, by methods involving the use of "dummy" purchasers and repeated transfers. He is reputed to have accumulated a fortune of about \$8,000,000.

Will Be Heard in October.

The action brought against Flannery by the Bar Association will be heard in October by a referee to be appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The petition of the Bar Association charges Flannery with "fraud and gross unprofessional conduct" while he was acting in 1905 as attorney for the East Bay Land and Improvement Company, in proceedings for the condemnation and acquisition by the city of lands at Hunt's Point belonging to this company.

It is charged that Flannery induced this company, while acting as its attorney, to sell the lands proposed to be condemned to Leon Rains, a clerk in his employ, for \$55,953, and that "he did not disclose but concealed from his client the value of said property, which he had reason to believe was greatly in excess of the sum he was paying for it through his said dummy; and that he shortly afterward collected an award of \$247,053.58 (the value of said property so purchased from his client for \$55,953.)"

Says He Deceived Clients.

The petition also charges that after an agreement for the sale of the property was entered into between the land company and his dummy Rains, Flannery continued to act as attorney for the land company in the condemnation proceedings and failed to inform his client that experts had testified in these proceedings that the property about to be sold to his dummy was worth \$206,012; and that he also made a claim before the commission for additional land under water, on the ground of a mistake in the area of land and water rights, thus correspondingly increasing the claim for damages then being prosecuted, without informing his client of such increased claim; and that he subsequently claimed that such increased value was included in the contract for the sale of the land to his dummy, Rains.

At the request of Flannery, the property was finally conveyed to F. J. McArdle, another dummy, instead of to Rains. Flannery receiving \$8,595 for his fees as attorney, and McArdle then conveying the property to the Barretto Point Land and Improvement Company, a corporation organized by Flannery, with dummy directors, and Flannery owning all the capital stock. The commissioners in condemnation thereafter made an award of \$247,053, which was paid to Flannery's Barretto Company, and by it turned over to him.

May Be Made Scapgoat.

In his answer to the petition of the Bar Association, Flannery claims that the land company knew that he was to be the real purchaser of the property and that Rains was only acting as his agent. He denies that his appearance before the commission at any time after the contract of sale was as attorney for the said company or that he at any time concealed the real value of the land from the company. He states that the officers of the land company have no part in the prosecution, but continue to employ him as their attorney.

The opponents of Flannery say that he is in the employ of the East Bay Land and Improvement Company only on retainers that were paid before the company became aware of the manner in which he handled this case.

A stylishly dressed woman, giving the name of Mrs. Charlotte Baldwin Frost, claiming to be the wife of a wealthy Southerner, was held in the Yorkville Court yesterday in \$1,500 bond until this afternoon on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. In default of bond she went to the Tombs.

Mrs. Frost was arrested in her apartments in the Hotel St. Regis Wednesday. The complaint was sworn to by R. J. Nickson, a modiste, of 436 Fifth avenue, who alleges that she got \$1,035 worth of goods from him on bad checks.

(Continued on page 5.)

MRS. COOK FIRST TO WELCOME HUSBAND

Arctic Explorer's Wife Will Meet Him Before Pole Discoverer Is Seized by Friends.

Mrs. Frederick A. Cook, wife of the Arctic explorer, yesterday asked the committee of the Arctic Club to see that she met her husband before he was turned over to friends who will meet the Oskar II. on the steamboat Grand Republic.

The committee will engage a tug by which Dr. Cook will be transferred from the Oskar II. to the Grand Republic. His wife, his children, his two brothers, and two or three members of the committee will be on the tug.

Mrs. Cook will attend the banquet to be given by the Arctic Club in her husband's honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel next Thursday.

"Delta" Kappa Epsilon fraternity congratulates the discoverer of the pole, thanking him for the honor to its flag, and offers welcoming banquet any date you may select.

This message was sent by cable and wireless yesterday to Commander Robert E. Peary from his Greek letter fraternity mates, whose emblem he had flung to the breezes at the top of the earth, directly under the stars and stripes.

Peary Denies Trouble With Whitney.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 16.—In response to a direct question Commander Peary today denied absolutely that the departure of Harry Whitney, the New Haven sportsman, from the steamer Roosevelt, had in any way been influenced by the brewing feud between Commander Peary and Dr. Cook.

This information was received here this afternoon, having been transmitted to New Foundland from the Battle Harbor, Labrador, wireless station.

Commander Peary disclaimed any knowledge of the possession by Whitney of corroborative evidence of Dr. Cook's successful trip to the pole. He insisted that Whitney had quit the Roosevelt for the relief schooner Jeanie solely because of his desire to return to the north in search of polar bear.

Commander Peary today declined to add anything to his criticisms of Dr. Cook, or to make any statement as to the nature of the proof he has and which he declares will convince the world that Cook was not at the pole.

CHANGES ITS MIND

German Socialist Congress Reverses Vote on Resolution Against Liberals.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The so-called revisionists among the Social-Democrats won what they call a victory today in the congress of the party, now in session at Leipzig.

The circumstances were remarkable. A series of numbered resolutions were read yesterday, and later they were voted on by numbers only. Among them was a vigorous denunciation of the German Liberals, a declaration that it was impossible for the Socialists to co-operate with them. This was carried by a substantial majority.

Paul Singer, president of the congress, today announced that several delegates had informed him they had mistaken the number of the resolution and had voted contrary to their views. They appealed for another vote. This was sanctioned, and the result was that the resolution was defeated by a considerable majority.

STRIKERS ENJOINED

Ohio Judge Hand in Glove With Tin Plate Trust.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Sept. 16.—Strikers at the Chester, W. Va., plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company have been notified that Judge Dayton, of the United States Court at Phillips, W. Va., has granted an injunction restraining them from interfering with employees of the concern in any manner.

The strikers will fight the injunction in Wheeling the first Monday in October.

VOMAN JAILED, FRAUD CHARGED

Said to Have Passed Bad Checks on Modiste.

A stylishly dressed woman, giving the name of Mrs. Charlotte Baldwin Frost, claiming to be the wife of a wealthy Southerner, was held in the Yorkville Court yesterday in \$1,500 bond until this afternoon on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. In default of bond she went to the Tombs.

Mrs. Frost was arrested in her apartments in the Hotel St. Regis Wednesday. The complaint was sworn to by R. J. Nickson, a modiste, of 436 Fifth avenue, who alleges that she got \$1,035 worth of goods from him on bad checks.

ON SATURDAY.

The first comprehensive and trustworthy account of how the great capitalists of America acquired their wealth, giving all the facts, without distortion or suppression, but with the correct social interpretation, is Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes."

This invaluable work is now running serially in The Call.

The next instalment will be published on Saturday.

Read it from week to week, and be informed!

McKEE'S ROCKS MEN SAY SCABS MUST GO

New Strike Keeps Pressed Car Men Tied Up, and a Hard Struggle Is Expected.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 16.—Scenes something like those that characterized the last trouble, marked the new strike today at the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company, at McKees Rocks.

Street cars were compelled to stop running between McKees Rocks and Schenerville, and within a few hours after daylight everything was at a standstill.

The strikers, to the number of several thousand, were stationed at the O'Donovan Bridge and along Nichol avenue and George street, the scene of the battle of August 22.

The present strike had its inception yesterday, when the foreign workmen quit, alleging that men imported during the last strike were being retained as bosses. The striking employees say the company agreed to discharge the men.

Since the settlement of the strike a week ago a majority of the foreigners have affiliated themselves with the Industrial Workers of the World. Leaders of this organization say the men will return to work when assured they will be given fair treatment.

The company alleges that the American employees will return to work tomorrow morning.

HUDSON CO. TICKET

Named at Convention of Socialist Party in Jersey City.

The Hudson County convention of the Socialist party held in the headquarters of the Socialist Educational Club, 256 Central avenue, Jersey City, last night placed a full county ticket in the field, and authorized the campaign committee to fill any vacancy which may occur in the ticket.

The candidates are: Edward H. Mead, for County Clerk; Charles Kronenberg, for Register of Deeds; Frederick Schwarting and John E. Dodd, for Coroners, and J. J. McCarthy, Ignace Sturm, Gustave Carlson, W. E. Meoemmelin, Henry Schulze, Ebert L. Pletcher, W. Schopp, William Kampe, Jr., Edward Arndt, Gus Nicolai, Jr., and L. J. Cartisser, for Assemblymen.

REILLY FOR MAYOR.

Immediately after the adjournment of the county convention the Jersey City convention was convened, and after the election of the chairman and secretary, James M. Reilly, of Wilshire's Magazine, was nominated for Mayor by acclamation. Charles Schlegel was the choice for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Rudolph Lovstrand and George Besold were named as choice of water commissioners.

C. K. MOORE KILLS SELF

Grand Nephew of Robert Fulton Takes Cyanide of Potassium.

Charles Kenneth Moore, 51 years old, a grand nephew of Robert Fulton, builder of the steamboat Clermont, killed himself last night by drinking cyanide of potassium in his room at 307 Columbus avenue, where he lived with the family of Louis A. Johnson, a chemist.

Moore was a civil engineer, and up to a year ago was in the employ of the Pearson Construction Company, on the work of the Pennsylvania tunnel. While working in the tunnel he was stricken with the "bends" and was compelled to give up all work. He was under contract with the company, however, and his salary went on.

Johnson said that Moore had suffered greatly from the effects of the "bends" and at times he seemed much worried, but he had never indicated any intention of making away with himself.

Going to spend any money today? Well, see here: Call advertisers are paying good money for space in this paper. Don't you think they ought to have your trade?

JUDGE RUGG ENJOINS BOSTON PAINTERS

Union Men Must Work With Former Members Who Refused to Lay Off on Labor Day.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.—Judge Rugg, of the Supreme Court, today issued an injunction restraining officers and certain members of Local Union No. 362, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, from combining or conspiring to compel Gerald E. Budd to pay a fine of \$10 imposed by Painters' District Council No. 25, for working on Labor Day in 1908.

Budd, a painter, was employed by James T. Bailey. He was a member of Local Union No. 11. He worked on Labor Day in violation of the rules of the union and a fine was imposed. On February 1 last, he ceased to be a member of Local No. 11, and subsequently local No. 322 notified Bailey that there would be a strike unless Budd paid the fine or was discharged by his employer. Bailey discharged Budd.

The court finds that the threat to strike was made with a view to compel Budd to pay the fine, which action constituted a wrong to Budd. The judge says that if persisted in, the action would have a tendency to deprive the complainant of his means of living. The defendants had no right to enforce or attempt to enforce the collection of an undisputed debt by such means, and the plaintiff is entitled to relief in equity.

The court further says: "I do not find that this threat was made in accordance with the constitution of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, or received the sanction of its governing officers or of District Council No. 25. Said District Council No. 25 and its officers are not by allegation joined as parties defendant. Nor am I satisfied that Local Union No. 362, as an organization authorized or ordered the threat to strike. The members of that union who worked for Bailey combined and conspired to and did threaten to strike if he did not discharge the plaintiff, and this threat was made for the purpose of coercing the plaintiff into paying the fine. This resulted in the discharge of the plaintiff and damage to him. I assess this damage in the sum of \$50 for which, together with costs, execution may issue against the defendants except Bailey."

MILK DEPOTS OPEN

Two on East Side May Not Close on October 1.

The overworked mothers, and the underfed school children, and the ragged ones of all sorts, who don't go to school, are rejoicing over the fact that two milk depots that usually close in the early part of September will be kept open until October 1, and perhaps permanently.

It was announced yesterday by William C. Phillips, secretary of the New York Milk Committee, that sufficient funds had been pledged to warrant keeping open the two milk depots at 73 Cannon street and 302 Henry street. It is assured that the two stations will remain open until October 1, and meanwhile the committee will devote all its energies to raising enough money to keep them open permanently.

The amount needed is \$2,150 to make up the capital of the Model Milk Company, which the committee plans to organize.

GODS MUST PAY DUTY

Chinese and Other Josses Can't Come in Free, Says Secretary Reynolds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A Chinese joss, used by Chinese in religious festivals, is not entitled to admission free from duty at ports of the United States under the terms of a new tariff law, according to a decision handed down by James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of customs.

Among the articles upon which duty must be paid are altars, pulpits, confessionals, choir stalls, sacred images, altar cloths, altar vases, sanctuary lamps, street walking coats for clergymen, life size wax figures of life saviors, Chinese josses, joss house fittings, marble baptismal fonts, etc.

HOSPITAL ATTACHE BURNED.

But Efforts of Surgeon and Engineer Save Inmates.

But for the bravery of House Surgeon Hurley and Engineer John Clark, of the Williamsburg Hospital, a disastrous fire would have spread through that institution early yesterday. As a result of their heroism both Hurley and Clark were seriously burned.

The fire started in the engine room. There were fifty patients in the hospital, some of them in critical conditions.

While the firemen were running to the hospital Hurley and Clark entered the engine room and attempted to beat out the flames with their hands. They were seriously burned, but the fire would have gained so much headway that it could not have been controlled. As it was, the fire was confined to the engine room and the patients were kept in ignorance of their danger.

INJUNCTION BILL JOLLIES LABOR

Promises to Have Congress Stop Cases of Abuses of Workers by Courts.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—In welcoming President Taft here today, Chicago set a plea for the many other cities included in his 3,000 mile junkie tour around the United States. They treated him to the greatest gathering of school children he had ever seen; they fed him twice. They laid before him in map-form the "Beautiful Chicago" of the future; they listened quietly to a long speech on labor unions and the law's delay; they greeted him as the guest of honor at a big ball, and last, but certainly not least, they let him see the Giants' own their own dear Cubs to the tune of 2 to 1. It was a great day for Big Bill, and he enjoyed it immensely.

In the speech which the President delivered before a big audience in Orchestra Hall tonight, he made a strenuous effort to square himself with the labor unionists of the country, and at the same time to stand by the "sacred right" of the scab to work when and for whom he pleased. Big Bill is evidently frightened by the growth of the Socialist movement in America, as he took occasion to throw a few bricks at it.

Taft's speech was as follows: "My fellow citizens of Chicago: It is just about a year ago tonight that I made a speech in this hall to some 1,800 members of the railroad labor organizations, in which I attempted to convince them that there was nothing in my decisions as a circuit judge in labor injunction cases which ought to make them vote against me in the Presidency. It was a critical question in the campaign, and an review that whole controversy. In my campaign of greater importance to me than that one; and in view of the result of the election I look back upon it now with especial interest. This hall, therefore, suggests one of the subjects upon which I shall speak to you.

You will remember perhaps that the head of the Federation of Labor, who had declared for my opponent, was anxious to carry the whole union labor vote against me, and as the ground for his action was my decisions as a judge, I was put under the burden which I think no other candidate for the Presidency ever had to bear of explaining and defending in a political contest the decisions which I had made as a judge upon the bench.

It was assumed by many, who thought themselves familiar with the situation, that I was a boss. A large part of the labor vote which has heretofore been evenly divided between the Republicans and the Democrats. The result showed that this assumption was incorrect and that labor men—union labor as well as non-union labor men—thought for themselves, voted according to their own judgment, and declined to be delivered as a body to one party or the other; and on that election I suffered materially from the loss of labor votes.

In the discussions I asserted that I was as much interested as any one in maintaining the cause of labor, when labor organized or unorganized, by proper methods sought to better its condition by legislation or otherwise. I said that I expected to recommend to Congress, if I was elected, that Interstate railroads be required to adopt any additional devices found useful for the purpose of saving from loss of life or limb employees engaged in the dangerous business of railroading.

I also said that I favored the adoption of legislation looking to a proper definition of the cases in which preliminary injunctions might issue without notice and defining the proper procedure in such matters. Now, that the election has come and gone, I want to take this opportunity of saying that I have not forgotten my own promises or those of the platform, and I propose in the next session of Congress to recommend the legislation which was promised in the Republican platform and to see whether by such legislation it is not possible to avoid even a few cases of abuses that can be cited against the federal courts in the exercise of their jurisdiction.

"I do not think trades unionism was greatly aided by the attempt to drag all organized labor into politics, and to induce it to vote one way; but that does not prevent my placing a proper estimate upon the immense good for labor in general which its organization and its efforts to secure higher wages have accomplished.

Hands Union Men Some Hot Air.

"I know there is an element among employers of labor and investors of capital which is utterly opposed to the organization of labor. I cannot sympathize with this element in the slightest degree. I think it is a wise course for laborers to unite to defeat

Commencing October 3, THE NEW YORK CALL will publish a SUNDAY EDITION at a retail price of FIVE CENTS PER COPY. Give your ORDER to the Newsdealer NOW, and tell your friends about the Sunday edition.

their interests. It is a wise course for them to provide a fund by which, should occasion arise and strikes or lockouts follow, those who lose their places may be supported pending an adjustment of the difficulties.

"I think the employer who declines to deal with organized labor and to recognize it as a proper element in the settlement of wage controversies is behind the times. There is not the slightest doubt that if labor had remained unorganized wages would be very much lower. It is true that in the end they would probably be fixed by the law of supply and demand, but generally before this law manifests itself there is a period in which labor, if organized and acting together, can compel the employer promptly to recognize the change of conditions and advance wages to meet a rising market and an increase in profits, and on the other hand can delay the too quick impulse of the future to economize by reducing wages."

"There is a higher standard of living among American laborers than in any country in the world, and while there have doubtless been a good many other reasons for this, certainly the effect of the organization of labor has been to maintain a steady and high rate of wages making such a standard of living possible.

"Sacred Rights" of Scabs.

"Nothing I have said, or shall say, should be construed into an attitude of criticism against, or unfriendliness to those workmen who for any reason do not join unions. Their right to labor for such wages as they choose to accept is sacred and any lawless invasion of that right cannot be too severely condemned. All advantages of trades unionism, great as they are, cannot weigh a feather in the scale against the right of any man lawfully seeking employment to work for whom and at what price he will. And I say this with all the emphasis possible, even though the fact is that if I were a workman, I should probably deem it wise to join a union for the reasons given.

"The effect of organized labor upon such abuses as the employment of child labor, as the exposure of laborers to undue risk in dangerous employments, to the continuance of unjust rules of law exempting employers from liability for accidents to laborers, has been distinct, immediate and useful, and such reforms in these matters as have taken place would probably be long delayed but for the energetic agitation of the questions by the representatives of organized labor.

"Of course, when organized labor permits itself to sympathize with violent methods, with breaches of the law, with boycotts and other methods of undue duress, it is not entitled to our sympathy. But it is not to be expected that such organizations shall be perfect, and that they may not at times and in particular cases show definite tendencies that ought to be corrected.

Frauds "Dead Level" Bugaboo.

"One notable defect which has been pointed out has been in the association of the majority of members in labor unions to reduce the compensation of all men engaged in a particular trade to a dead level, and to fail to recognize the difference between the highly skilled and very industrious workman and the one less skilled and less industrious.

"I think that there is a movement among trades unions themselves to correct this leveling tendency, and nothing could strengthen the movement more than the adoption of some plan by which there should remain among union workmen the impetus and motive to be found in the greater reward for greater skill and greater industry.

"There is one thing to be said in support to American trades unionism that its critics are not generally alive to. In France the trades unions are intensely socialistic. Indeed, in some of the late difficulties it was plain that there was a strong anarchistic feeling among them and that they opposed all authority of any kind. It is also plain that the tendency toward Socialism in England and England's trades unionism is growing stronger and stronger.

Socialism Scars "Injunction Bill."

"I need not point out the deplorable results in this country if trades unionism becomes a synonym of Socialism. Those who are now in active control, the Federation of Labor and all the great railroad organizations, have set their faces like flint against the propagandism of socialistic principles. They are in the front of the right of property and of our present institutions modified by such remedial legislation as put workmen on equality with their opponents in trade controversies and trade contracts, and to stamp out the monopoly and the corporate abuses which are an outgrowth of our present system unaccompanied by proper limitation; and I think all of us who are in favor of the maintenance of our present institutions, would recognize the battle which has been carried on by the conservative and influential members of trades unionism, and willingly give credit to these men as the champions of a cause which should command our sympathy, respect and support."

President Taft turned then to the subject of the courts and the complaints of the labor unions against them in the matter of injunctions. In Taft's opinion, however, the subject of courts suggests a larger field for complaint and reform in which not only labor unions but all citizens are interested.

He added that there is no subject upon which he feels so deeply as upon the necessity for reform in the administration of both the civil and the criminal law. The difficulty of both as he sees it is undue delay. Taft continued:

Administration of Law a Disgrace.
"It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization, and that the prevalence of crime and fraud, which here is greatly in

excess of that in the European countries, is due largely to the failure of the law and its administrators to bring criminals to justice. I am sure that this failure is not due to corruption of officials. It is not due to their negligence or laziness, though, of course, there may be both in some cases; but it is chiefly due to the system against which it is impossible for an earnest prosecutor and an efficient judge to struggle.

"We inherited our system of criminal prosecutions and the constitutional provisions for the protection of the accused in his trial from England and her laws. We inherited from her the jury trial. All these limitations and the jury system still are maintained in England, but they have not interfered with an effective production of criminals, and their punishment. There has not been undue delay in English criminal courts. In this country we have generally altered the relation of the judge to the jury.

"In England the judge controls the trial, controls the lawyers, keeps them to relevant and proper argument, aids the jury in its consideration of the facts, not by direction, but by suggestion, and the lawyers in the conduct of the cases are made to feel that they have an obligation not only to their clients, but also to the court and to the public at large not to abuse their office in such a way as unduly to lengthen the trial and unduly to direct the attention of the court and the jury away from the real facts at issue.

Wants More Power for Judges.

"In this country there seems to have been on the part of all state legislatures a fear of the judge and not of the jury, and the power which he exercises in an English court has by legislation been reduced from time to time until now, and this is especially true in Western states, he has hardly more power than the moderator in a religious assembly. The tendency of legislation is to throw the reins in the back of the jury and to let them follow their own sweet will, influenced by all the arts of counsel for the defendant in leading them away from the real points at issue, and in awakening their emotions of pity for the defendant in forgetfulness of the wrong of the prosecution witnesses, or it may be of the deceased, and of the rights of society to be protected against crime; and all these defects are emphasized in the delays which occur in the trials—delays made necessary because the trials take so great a time. A murder case in England will be disposed of in a day or two days that here will take three weeks or a month, and no one can say after an examination of the record in England, that the rights of the defendant have not been preserved and that justice has not been done.

"Counsel are not permitted to mouse through the record to find errors that in the trial seemed of little account, but that are developed into great injustices in the court of appeal. This is another defect of our procedure. No criminal is content with a judgment of the court below, and well may he not be, because the record of reversals is so great as to encourage it in every case and to hang important judgments in appellate proceedings sometimes for years. I don't know when the reforms are to be brought about in this country.

"Until our people shall become fully aware and in some concrete way be made to suffer from the escape of criminals from just judgment in this country the system may continue. One of the methods by which it could be remedied in some degree is to give judges more power in the trial of criminal cases and enable them to aid the jury in its consideration of facts and to exercise more control over the arguments that counsel see fit to advance.

People Should Trust Lawyers.

"Judges, and especially judges who are elected, ought not to be mistrusted by the people. A judgeship is a great office, and the man who holds it should exercise great power and be ought to be allowed to exercise that in a trial by jury. Then it is undoubtedly true that in England lawyers in the conduct of their cases feel much more and respect much more their obligation to assist the court in administering justice and restrain themselves for adopting the desperate and extreme methods to which American lawyers are even applauded for.

"The trial here is a name in which the advantage is with the criminal, and if he wins, he seems to have the sympathy of a sporting public. Trial by jury, as it has come to us through the Constitution, is a trial by jury under the English law, and under that law the vagaries, the weaknesses, the timidities and the ignorance of juries were to be neutralized by the presence in court of a judge to whom they should look for instruction upon the law and sound advice in respect to the facts, although, of course, with regard to the facts, their ultimate conclusion must be their own, and they are fully at liberty to disregard the judicial suggestion."

On the civil side Taft would have the law's delay reduced by a limiting of the cases in which appeals might be taken. The President declared that no real reform had taken place in years in equity procedure.

Would Speed Up Federal Courts.

"I conceive," said he, "that the situation is now ripe for the appointment of a commission by Congress to take up the question of the law's delays in the federal courts and to report a system which shall not only secure quick and cheap justice to the litigants in the federal courts, but shall offer a model to the legislatures and courts of the states by the use of which they can themselves institute reforms."

"I would abolish altogether the system of payment of court officers by fees. The present system may be properly continued for the reimbursement of the public treasury by litigants specially interested, but the fees ought to be reduced to the lowest point and the motive for increasing the expense of litigation that arises from the payment of the compensation out of fees to court officers should be removed. I do not think that the delays in justice are due to any niggardiness on the part of the public in appropriating money to meet the expenses of administration. The evil lies deeper

TRUE SOCIALISM

has as its main object, the universal welfare of the people, and this cannot be attained without universal cleanliness. No house is clean without the use of disinfectants. Every pail of cleaning water should contain a few drops of

C-N DISINFECTANT

It adds nothing to labor, ensures health and cleanliness, destroys all germs, insects, and bad odors, removes the danger of typhoid and other fevers, and makes the home a better, brighter place to live in. Stronger than Carbolic or Chlorides, but non-poisonous. Cheaper than other disinfectants because you need less.

A Ten Cent Bottle makes 2 gallons of strong Disinfectant.



Sold Everywhere
10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00
TRIAL SIZE 10 CENTS

CN Disinfectant
quickly heals
cuts, burns
and bruises.

WEST DISINFECTING CO.

LIFE IS NOT WORTH THE LIVING

(Continued from page 1.)

with some of their wants some of the time in some places some how. In working for Socialism a man is sure to forget himself. He learns how trifling is the individual and how great is the race. The individual can only be great by making a great fight for the great good of all. So to the Socialist life is worth the living. Let the pains be what they may, the man who is working for the race can bear them. If he works for Socialism no man's life can fail. So long as he works to feed others, the starving man has been a victor in the fight. Though he perish of famine, his life has had its full round of success — for he has fed others, the race, and that includes himself. In appealing to the Working Class to save itself, we Socialists take the broadest field. We build for all the world and in freeing the Working Class we free all mankind.

To aid in that work of freeing the world and all its peoples The Call is published. To make its publication secure, to enable it to do its work effectively, you, reader, are asked to contribute One Day's Wage to The Call, 442 Pearl street, New York City. Do it, reader, and at once. Mark your letter Wage Fund. Do it now. All contributions will be acknowledged here from day to day, and later reprinted in The Call Wage Fund Souvenir Edition and a copy sent to you. When writing tell us your opinion of The Call and how it can be improved.

In the system which I have referred to in a most summary way.

"Of all the questions that are before the American people I regard no one as more important than this, to wit, the improvement of the administration of justice. We must make it so that the poor man will have as nearly as possible, an opportunity in litigation as the rich man, and under present conditions, ashamed as we may be of it, this is not the fact."

In conclusion Taft referred to the tariff bill. He said it had ended for the time the disturbance of business.

"There is nothing now," he said, "to prevent the application of all the capital and all the forces which have been suspended for the last year and a half or two years by a lack of confidence, to the expansion of business and the further developments of the resources of the country. But this prospect of prosperity must not blind us to the necessity of carrying out certain great reforms advocated by Roosevelt, recommended in the Republican party platform, which I believe are needed to prevent a return to the abuses which all men recognize the evil in our previous business methods and the management of our great corporations. I expect to consider these questions more at length at another stage in my journey, as I do also the character of the tariff bill, which has been adopted and which has been subjected to much criticism."

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VICTIM HAULS BILL

Engineer Struck by Taft Injunction Hinders Presidential Special.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 16.—James Lennon, the same engineer who fifteen years ago was one of the victims of the famous injunction issued against railroad employes by Judge Taft, then on the United States Circuit Court bench, was at the throttle of the engine which pulled the train bearing "Injunction Bill" from Toledo to Elkhart this morning.

Lennon, at the time of the Ann Arbor strike, was working for the Lake Shore. When the order came from Taft requiring "connecting railroad companies and their employes to handle all Ann Arbor cars without discrimination," Lennon was one of the first engineers to disregard the order.

Shortly after the injunction had been issued Lennon was ordered to attach his engine to a string of Ann Arbor cars and haul them to their destination. Lennon flatly refused. Lennon not only received his discharge, but the wrath of government officials was on his head. He was charged with contempt of court along

PROSPERITY HITS NEW YORK AT LAST

Swoops Down on Headquarters of Unemployed and Disperses Darkness, Misery and Pain.

Prosperity has come! Like the traditional eagle it swooped down on this city, spreading its protective wings over the hungry, shivering, parched-lipped and pale-faced unemployed. It brought with it a shower of golden rays that dispelled the clouds of financial depression, which for so many months held the human race in its grim, uncanny and death-like grip.

No more poverty! No more privation, hunger and cold. No more famishing children, begging men and starving women. No more evicted families, no more discouraged husbands, weeping wives and crying babes. No more misery, suicide and crime. Prosperity has arrived!
It was just at 9:55 yesterday morning when the people who frequent the headquarters of the unemployed, at 44 Bowery, were treated to an extraordinary phenomenon. On the window was posted a small, white card on which was written the following:

WANTED—Two dishwashers.

"For a moment the men couldn't believe their own eyes. What are they really confronted with the long expected, much heralded and widely-talked-of Prosperity?"
"Just as you see, boys," said James Morris, the manager of the Free Labor Bureau, clapping his hands, and his face almost torn in two by a broad grin.
"Yep, she is here, boys; she is here!"

For a moment all was quiet, then something let loose. A body of dilapidated manhood fell at the door of the office and almost demolished it. Hands were stretched out and voices were raised and appeals were made, and for a time all was sound, fury, and noise.

"Yes, this was a piece of hard luck," said Mr. Morris to a reporter of The Call. "Two positions at once! weren't the boys excited, though?"
"I kept that sign in the window for five minutes when I first got the order, none of the men were around and I had to put a sign out. Yes, I sent two around and they are at work now."

All day long the jobless keep asking whether prosperity has shown up again?
"Fortune knocks but once," moralizes Morris, and the men turn away disappointed.

SUFFRAGISTS BUSY

Plan Fall Campaign at ational Union Luncheon Yesterday.

Plans for more active prosecution of the universal suffrage movement were discussed at a luncheon of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, held at Delmonica's yesterday afternoon. More than two hundred invitations had been issued and representatives of all the suffrage clubs were present.

This luncheon may be said to mark the opening of the fall campaign of the union. From now on it will be vigorously pressed.
A monthly magazine will be utilized in the war under the editorship of Mrs. Ida Husted Harper. Every candidate for office will have the question of woman's rights put squarely to him.

The Blyn Shoe

Fall Footwear For Men, Women and Children.

Every detail that marks the up-to-the-minute style—short vamp shoes for women, with high arch and heels, new perforations, fancy tips, cloth tops in black and colors; high cut Boots, with wave and straight effects. All the favored leathers, including suedes, patent, gun metal, Russia, calf and kid. In short, every new thought of the skilled designer is shown, and the great assortments bear evidence of our many months of designing, selecting and careful preparation.



\$3



\$3.50

NINE BEST STORES—SHOES IN EVERY GRADE.
EAST SIDE: 34 Ave. & 122d St. 34 Ave., 86th & 7th St. 34 Av., 150th & 151st Streets. Bowery, near Brown Street.
WEST SIDE: 6th Ave. and 27th St. 8th Ave., 38th & 40th St.
BROOKLYN STORES: Broadway, bet. Park & Elber Street. Fulton St., opp. A. & S. B'way, nr. Greene Av
FACTORIES: 511 to 519 East 72d St.

RATIFICATION MEETING Of 22d Assembly District Socialist Party, New York

AT MAIN HALL, LABOR TEMPLE, 243 East 54th Street, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1909, AT 8 P. M.
SPEAKERS: EDW. F. CASSIDY, Candidate for Mayor; WILLIAM KARLIN, F. PAULITSCH, Candidate for Assembly, in English. L. LORE, in German.

Every Socialist Must Read "THE ROAD TO POWER"

Karl Kautsky's Latest Book,

because it is the very best general statement of the up-to-date Socialist position in existence. IT IS THE FINAL SUMMARY OF THE RESULT OF THE RECENT DISCUSSIONS OF THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIALISM by the man who is recognized as the foremost living Marxian scholar. IT IS THE GREATEST BOOK SINCE "THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO." This is THE BOOK to give to the person willing to do a little serious reading and thinking.

SEND FOR IT—TODAY.

Cloth, 50c, Prepaid—PAPER, 10c, Postpaid 12c—\$0.25 a Hundred

SAMUEL A. BLOCH, The Bookman,

1316 N. Oakley Ave., Chicago, Ill. I SELL ALL BOOKS OF ALL PUBLISHERS.



Fall Exhibit of Carpets

DAINTY FLORAL AND RICH ORIENTAL EFFECTS in almost endless variety.

Extensive preparations have made it possible for us to offer a line of Floor Coverings complete in every detail.

All of the best in the way of quality and design, from the famous Whittall, Hartford, Sanford and Smith mills.

All Carpets sewed, lined and laid without extra charge.

All Long Island deliveries direct to the home by our Auto Vans.
"Auto Delivery" makes it possible for us to fill local orders on short notice.

Open Mon. and Sat. Evenings.

STRIKERS STILL OUT

Neckwear Workers Stand Firm—Concert Tonight for Their Benefit.

The strike of the 300 neckwear men, 5, 7 and 51 West 13th street, Union Square, and his contractors, is still on.

This strike is one of the most aggressive in the history of labor struggles in this city. The bosses have their shops surrounded with thugs, and not a day passes that some of the strikers are not assaulted.

Tonight Platon Brounoff will give a concert at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, for the benefit of the striking neckwear makers.
Among other talent, Max Dolin and Israel Katz, violinists; Miss Marie Louise Irving, soprano; Maurice Silver alto, and the leading Jewish actors will participate in the concert.

It is believed that the progressive element of the East Side will all turn out to the concert tonight and help the brave strikers win their fight.

FOR BARGAIN IN Clothing and Furniture. GO TO THE

Chicago Credit Co.

3351 Third Avenue where a full line of Furniture, Ladies, Mens and Children's Clothing is always kept on hand. CASH OR CREDIT. Open Evenings. Secure the permanency of this ad by buying here.

UNION MADE SHOES. UNION MADE SHOES.

CALL READERS TAKE NOTICE

WHAT YOU'RE LOOKING FOR WE HAVE.

MEADE SHOE COMPANY

102-104 Myrtle Ave., Cor. Bridge St., BROOKLYN BROOKLYN'S BEST KNOWN SHOE HOUSE.

I'm After Your Money.

There is no reason to conceal the fact. But I will give you good value in return and remain a Call advertiser as long as it will pay me.

If you are downtown, kindly remember that my store is centrally located; if you travel over the downtown ferries I am near your way, and if you live in any other part of the city it will not be difficult to find me.

J. ZIMMERMAN

FURNISHER TO MEN
2 Park Place, New York
One Door West of Broadway

TO MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF FASHION.

We advise you to buy your shoes at the Biggest ONE PRICE Store on the East Side, where you will find a large selection of up-to-date Footwear.

WILDFEUER BROS.,

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
87-89 Ave. B, near 6th St., N. Y. Call in and give us a chance to enlarge this advertisement.

The KIND That Looks Best

Wears Longest Costs Less

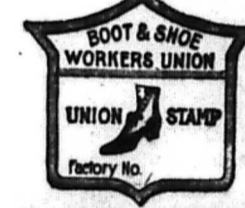
McCann's Hats

210 BOWERY, Near Spring Street.

UNION HATS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS

IPH HERRSCHAF

691 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION

246 SUMNER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE. N. E. Cor. 53d St. & Ave. A, N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

COMPLETE SOCIALIST TICKET AT PRIMARIES

Plans Perfected for Handling Vote on Tuesday, Sept. 21—Organizer Issues Statement.

Plans have been perfected for the nomination of a complete ticket in every election district by the Socialist party at the primary elections to be held next Tuesday, September 21, and U. Solomon, organizer of the party, has issued the following statement:

"The attention of every member of the Socialist party is called to the fact that the ballots for the primary election on Tuesday, September 21, must be delivered by the party organizations to the various polling places in each assembly district where the primaries will be held. Two regular election districts constitute a primary election district. The primaries of the Socialist party will be held in the same polling places as the Democratic, Prohibition and Independence League. The Republican primaries are held in different polling places.

"Every comrade who is not employed on Tuesday next can greatly assist in the work of distributing the ballots by applying to the respective officer of his district organization and get from him a quantity of ballots to be delivered at the various polling places. The district organizers should at once make up a list giving the number of enrolled Socialist voters in the various election districts within their territory, and leave in each polling place at least three times as many ballots as there are enrolled voters.

Voting From 2 Until 9 P. M.

"The polls for the primary elections will be open from 2 to 9 P. M., and the ballots should be delivered as near 2 P. M. as possible; in cases of emergencies only should ballots be delivered later.

"The executive committee has prepared a circular letter especially addressed to the enrolled voters, explaining to them the great significance of voting at the primaries, and it is the duty of every district organization to at once make all necessary arrangements to send a copy of such circular to every enrolled Socialist voter in their territory. A large quantity of such circular letters are now in the organizer's office, 239 East 84th street, where those interested should call and secure whatever supply they may need. It is very important that this work should be attended to without any delay, as all circular letters should reach their destination on Tuesday morning.

"Tuesday, September 21, will be the official primary election day, and every enrolled Socialist voter is urged to go to the polls and vote the ticket nominated by the party organization. At the primaries we will elect delegates to the official county general committee, county, borough and municipal district court conventions, candidates for Assembly and Board of Aldermen and committees to fill vacancies.

Full Ticket.

"We have a full ticket in the field in every assembly district. The color of the Socialist primary ballots is pink. There are no contests at our primaries unless in the last moment some unscrupulous politicians may try to capture some nomination. To safeguard against such an emergency it is of the utmost importance that every enrolled Socialist voter should go to the polls and vote. The polls open at 2 P. M. and close at 9 P. M., so that every workingman may go to the primaries after getting through with his work.

"The primaries of the Socialist party will be held in the same polling places with those of the Democratic, Prohibition and Independence League. An enrolled voter of the Socialist party may vote at the primary if he resided in the same election district in

which he is enrolled for at least 30 days before the day of the primary election. Those who have moved out of their election districts in which they enrolled last year, cannot vote at the primaries.

Ballots Need No Marking.

"The primary ballot has no party emblem on it, and one does not need to make a cross anywhere on the ballot.

"Each enrolled Socialist voter on passing the guard rail announces his name, residence and party, and, if found enrolled, will receive from the inspectors, unfolded, a primary ballot of the Socialist party on pink paper; he will then enter a booth, fold his ballot and return same to an inspector who must deposit the ballot in a ballot box marked Socialist party.

"Two regular election districts constitute a primary election district and the polling places for every such primary election district are published in all the papers a day or two before the day when the primaries are held."

ALL TO MRS. HARRIMAN

Dead "Railroad Wizard" Will Leave Entire Holdings to Widow.

All of Edward H. Harriman's property, real and personal, is bequeathed without restriction of any sort to the widow, Mary W. Harriman. The will was filed at Goshen, N. Y., yesterday afternoon, but was made public in this city. It is dated June 8, 1903, and reads as follows:

"I, Edward H. Harriman of Arden, in the state of New York, do hereby publish and declare this as and for my last will and testament, that is to say:

"I give, devise and bequeath all of my property, real and personal, of every kind and nature, to my wife, Mary W. Harriman, to be hers absolutely and forever, and I do hereby nominate and appoint the said Mary W. Harriman to be executrix of this will.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this eighth day of June, in the year nineteen hundred and three.

EDWARD H. HARRIMAN.

"Signed, sealed, published and declared by the testator as and for his last will and testament in our presence, who at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other, have each of us hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses.

(Signed) **CHARLES A. PEABODY, C. C. TEGETHOFF.**

Peabody is president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Tegethoff was one of Mr. Harriman's secretaries. Peabody, who made the will public, declined to make any estimate as to the value of Harriman's estate.

According to a Wall Street publication, "it can be stated on the highest authority" that Harriman's estate is valued at from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

NEW 'PHONE DIRECTORY OUT.

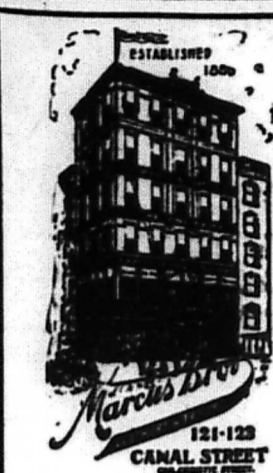
The "New York Classified Telephone Directory," containing complete classified lists of Manhattan and Bronx business houses that are subscribers to telephone service, is out. Names are arranged in alphabetical order under business headings. Eight freight cars were required to transport the books from the printer to the Duane street docks of the Erie Railway, where they were taken over by the distributors, Kerr & Harrison, of 173 Greenwich street.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Sail Today.
Prinz Sigmund, Fortuna Island.
Alfred Dumois, Puerto Plata.
Clentuegos, Progresso.
Mohawk, Jacksonville.
Hamilton, Norfolk.

Due Today.
Cretic, Naples, Sept. 4.
Mexico, Havana, Sept. 14.
Maracas, Trinidad, Sept. 9.
Altal, Cartagena, Sept. 8.
El Norte, Galveston, Sept. 11.
City of Savannah, Savannah, Sept. 14.

Sail Tomorrow.
San Marcos, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Jefferson, Norfolk, Sept. 15.
Martha Washington, Palermo, Sept. 6.



We offer the most carefully selected collection of clothing, and it is with all impunity that we say the style and workmanship of our Suits and Overcoats, from \$50 to \$22, cannot be equaled elsewhere, and are of the class and character that you would expect in custom made garments.

Whether we have served you before or not, it will pay you to buy your clothing for this Fall and Winter at

MARCUS BROTHERS
Clothing and Tailors.
121-123 Canal St., Cor. Chrystie St., New York City.

DECIDES AGAINST FIRE INSURANCE TRUST

New Jersey's Highest Court Sustains Attorney General's Injunction on Newark Exchange.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 16.—The Court of Errors and Appeals today denied an application to reopen the proceedings in which Robert H. McCarter, as Attorney General, secured an injunction against the Newark Fire Insurance Exchange on the ground that it was an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

The decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals which reversed the Court of Chancery was arrived at by a divided vote and was one of the most drastic rulings against combinations that has been handed down in this state.

The Fire Insurance Exchange was composed of 113 foreign and 18 domestic fire insurance companies and within a certain area surrounding Newark the exchange fixed and regulated prices and otherwise controlled the insurance business.

The Court of Errors held that by limiting or eliminating competition to the injury of the public the existence of the exchange was contrary to public policy and beyond the powers of the corporations composing it, and might be restrained in equity at the suit of the Attorney General.

The Court of Chancery, in dismissing the original proceedings, had taken the ground that the common law did not treat agreements in restraint of trade as illegal, but merely as unenforceable, and that in the absence of a statute the Attorney General could maintain an action in equity to enjoin such combination.

It was stated today that the decision of the Court of Errors would be taken to the United States Supreme Court for review.

SIBERIA GROWS WORSE

Czar's Enemies Kill Selves to Escape Terrible Suffering.

(Special to The Call.)
BERLIN, Sept. 16.—According to reports just received here the conditions of the political exiles in Siberia are getting from bad to worse, particularly in the icy regions of the Yakutsk province, where the victims are assigned to wretched Yakut villages.

Cut off from all civilization, they are suffering the direst distress, for the government's regular allowance is ridiculously inadequate. Suicides are of almost daily occurrence.

Of late, Dobromisslow shot himself. In Wiluisk two exiles ended their lives in the same way; in Aurga, Mrs. Schmidt, also a political exile, made an end of her suffering by taking poison.

JUDGE HELPS B. & O.

Injunction Against Striking Mechanists Made Permanent.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16.—United States Circuit Judge Sater, of the Southern District of Ohio, today confirmed the temporary injunction of August 3, by granting the Baltimore & Ohio railroad a permanent injunction against "interference" with work of the scab shopmen by mechanists who are still on strike in several of the company's shops.

Among the shops covered in the injunction are those at Newark, Zanesville and Holloway.

UNDERTAKERS.

R. STUTZMANN Undertaker, Tel. 255 Bush, 396 Knickerbocker Av., Brooklyn.

Telephone, 4707 Williamsburg.
HARRIET A. ENGLERT.
George Englert, Manager.
PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE.
115 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Fred Bauch, formerly of Brooklyn, calls the attention of the comrades to his summer boarding house. Good board. Fred Bauch, Bridgeville, near Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y.

ASKS HELP; ARRESTED

Destitute Mother of Ten Haled to Court for Sending Son to Beg.

Mrs. Beatie Morse, forty-four years old, of 213 46th street, a widow with ten children, the oldest being a daughter nineteen years and the youngest a baby of two, was arraigned before Magistrate Dooley in the Fifth avenue court yesterday morning charged with cruelty to her fourteen year old son, Morris, in sending him out to beg.

Mrs. Morse was arrested by Officer Arthur R. Smith of the Fifth avenue court squad, on the complaint of Paul E. A. Erbrecht, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The boy was taken into custody a few days ago. He had a note in his pocket, scribbled in pencil, reading as follows: "Madam, try to give me a little help as I have no husband and have been left with ten children. No food in two days and will be put out by Wednesday if someone will help me. Oblige, Mrs. Morse, 213 46th street."

The boy had approached two women on the street, handing them the note to read. They became suspicious and turned the lad over to a policeman of the Fourth avenue station. An investigation was made by officers of the society, and they found the Morse family in a destitute condition.

The court yesterday morning Mrs. Morse told the magistrate that she was forced to send her son out to beg. Her oldest daughter had lost her position and the second one got small pay and had to wait a long time for her wages.

At the request of the society the case was adjourned until September 30, and in the meantime a full investigation of Mrs. Morse's condition and circumstances will be made.

FROZEN AMIDST FLAMES.

Butter and Egg Merchant Shut in Ice Box—Fire Without.

Charles Wildner, a butter and egg dealer, of 94 Grand street, Brooklyn, was in danger of being burned to death while freezing yesterday. He opened the door of his big refrigerator and struck a match to light the gas. An explosion followed and Wildner was knocked into the ice box the door of which slammed shut. A policeman saw fire inside the building caused by the gas explosion and sent in an alarm.

Firemen got the blaze out and started to examine the contents of the ice box when Wildner staggered out blue with cold and with his teeth chattering. He is now said to be in danger from pneumonia. The fire was caused by a gas leak.

LABOR UNION NOTES.

Secretaries and business agents of labor unions are requested to send in facts concerning the activities of their respective organizations, such as strikes, meetings, trade conditions, growth of organizations and other items of interest to the workers.

LOCAL

MECHANICS OUT IN BROOKLYN.

One hundred and forty mechanics in the building trades went out on strike yesterday at the new Bossert Hotel, Hicks and Montague streets, Brooklyn. The contractors are not maintaining union conditions.

UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN.

The Bottlers' and Drivers' Union, Local 345, is still conducting the fight against the firm of Charles Lutz & Bro., of 185 Harrison avenue, Brooklyn, and John Kissel & Son, of 169 Harrison avenue, Brooklyn, who refuse absolutely to deal with the representatives of organized labor, and persist in employing non-union help.

BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS.

The New York headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America prints the following warning in the September Carpenter:

"Stay away from this city until the open shop proposition we are confronted with has been definitely disposed of. Our employers are advertising throughout the country for carpenters at \$5 a day, and as a result the city is flooded with carpenters willing to take our men's places should we not be able to prevent it. Members especially will please take notice that our District Council and Local Unions have decided not to accept any more clearance cards until our trouble is over. It is an expensive fight with us and we are unable to take care of all our own members."

BOTTLERS AND DRIVERS.

The Beer Bottlers' Union, Local 59, at their last meeting decided to present a silver gavel to Brewers Union, Local 1, in honor of their twenty-fifth anniversary; and John Sullivan, secretary of Local 59, will present it at the next meeting, which will be held on September 19.

BEER DRIVERS NO. 23.

The next meeting of the Beer Drivers Union, Local No. 23, will take place at 1561 Second avenue, at 2 P. M., September 26.

AMALGAMATED BUTCHERS.

At the convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, which begins in Troy, N. Y., on Monday, September 20, there will be about twenty locals of New York state represented. The following will be some of the questions to be decided:

To simplify the work of agitation; to demand trial to defeat the Levi Bill, which has for its object the opening of butcher shops on Sundays;

DEPLORES GROWTH OF "PATERNALISM"

But Mayor McClellan Admits Economic Conditions Are Rapidly Bringing It About.

MALONE, Sept. 15.—Mayor McClellan, of New York, today continued his rounds of the county fairs of the state. He was enthusiastically greeted at the Franklin County fair here and made a speech deploring what he conceived to be the growth of paternalism in this country. He said in part:

"There is a disposition among us today to forget the sturdy individualism of the past and to think of the state as the source of all power and all blessings. This spirit of paternalism has been growing stronger and stronger as the years have gone by.

"There are those who would have us make government so paternal as to carry us up to, if not over the line of state Socialism.

"The marvelous economic development of the last half century, the enormous increase in population and wealth that has taken place in this country, have presented new problems for our solution that require wise thought and the greatest care, unless we are to imperil the happiness of our country. The tendency of the day being toward paternalism, government has in good faith undertaken the solution of problems which a generation ago would have been regarded as the exclusive work of private enterprise to perform certain public functions, and it has been obligatory upon government to undertake them."

MACCABEE SHOTS SELF.

Deputy Great Commander of Order in Indiana Tired of Life.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—George Astry, Deputy Great Commander and formerly State Commander of the Knights of the Maccabees was found in his barn this morning with three bullet holes within an inch of each other, and all within two inches of the heart, and is believed to be fatally wounded.

The police found him in the barn, but he refused to answer questions till Captain Manning said: "If you did this yourself, you ought to explain and keep others from getting into trouble." "Well, I did it myself, then," Astry replied coolly. He then said he was tired of life.

We Want Business Today Again

We are better—We sell Union Label Goods.

SIG. KLEIN

MISS ANNI, I. SHER, H. GOODMAN, I. MARTZ, AMBASSADORS.

50 and 52 THIRD AVE. near 10th ST., N. Y. Telephone 4095 Stayceast. Men's and Ladies' Furnishings since 1860

SOCIALIST LITERATURE

OF ALL KINDS.

FOR STREET MEETINGS OR OTHER USE, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE

New York Call Book Department

BUYING FROM THE CALL WILL ASSIST IN ITS SUPPORT. IMMEDIATE ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS.

POLICEMEN CHARGE CROWD AT A FIRE

Another Example of Cossack Methods. Panic-Stricken Pedestrians Punched and Clubbed.

After a small ten-dollar fire in a paper warehouse at 84 and 86 Washington street, which was extinguished in less than three minutes, a large number of mounted policemen yesterday rode into the crowds that had gathered, knocking them and boys down in the dirty streets and endangering their lives.

The police went after the crowds like madmen. The mounted men were ably assisted by scores of patrolmen, who pushed and shoved and in some cases clubbed persons who were trying to get out of the way of the mounted policemen.

One man, an Assyrian merchant, of 27 Rector street, close by the fire, who said he was Salim Caraboolad, thirty-five years old, was arrested, his clothes being nearly torn off his back, because he made an effort to reach his store, fearing that it would be burned. He had left his store in charge of a boy who was standing in front of it just to step across the street to talk with a fellow countryman.

About the time that the engines arrived upon the scene, followed by scores of policemen, his telephone rang. In going across the street to get to his store he was struck by one of the policemen and knocked down. When he regained his feet he tried to push by the policeman and three men pounced upon him and dragged him through the street.

He was punched several times while being dragged from Rector and Washington streets to the Fulton street station, and his wife, Mrs. Salima Caraboolad, was jostled from his side when she ran to get near him.

William Gearn, thirty-six years old, of 111 Washington street, a paper handler, was burned on his left leg by the explosion of a hand lantern on the second floor of the paper storehouse. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. The fire was caused by the explosion.

Caraboolad was hustled off to the Tombs Police Court without being allowed to telephone to some one to look after his store, which was left wide open. A complaint of disorderly conduct was made against him by Patrolman Gamble.

ARTHUR NEWMAN

Shoes that Please

Two Bronx Stores,
510 Wenderover Ave., No. 24 Ave.
1037 Winchester Ave., foot of
Simpson St. Subway Station.

LADIES', GENTS' & CHILDREN'S SHOES.

1594 AVENUE C, N. Y.
Ret. 22d & 64th St.
Prices Lower Than Anywhere

WE CARRY A GREAT VARIETY OF FOOTWEAR

We reduce our profit to a minimum and give you the benefit in price.

D. MOSKOWITZ

50 Ave. C, cor. 4th St., N. Y.

CALLAHAN'S HATS

140 BOWERY, near GRAND ST.

Established nearly 50 years.

Bread bearing this label is Union Made. Ask for the Label when buying bread.

Comrades Who Have Wagons

are asked to lend them for use in an occasional parade of the streets, the object being to display signs advertising The Call.

Some have already volunteered to do this, and any and all who can join in this work are asked to place themselves in communication with

CHAS. NIELSON,
476 12th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A SIGN-PAINTER WANTED

who can give his services in the preparation of signs for the above parade. Will anybody who can either do this himself, or know of somebody else who can, please notify CHAS. NIELSON.

SHOES FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Our Shoes are the source of good feeling not only of many feet, but also between many a Call reader and this store.

Buying here means mutual benefit to you and The Call.

B. N. LEFKOWITZ, 2 Avenue C, corner Houston Street, N. Y.

A CONCERT For the Benefit of the Striking Neckwear Makers

AT CLINTON HALL, 151 Clinton Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1909

Arranged by Prof. PLATON BROUNOFF, assisted by MAX DOLIN and ISRAEL KATZ, violinists; Miss MARIE LOUISE IRVING, soprano; MAURICE SILVER, alto, and the leading Jewish actors.

Big and varied program. Doors open at 7:30 P. M.

WILL IT PAY?

This is the question advertisers ask when selecting a medium to advertise in.

If The Call is in the position to prove beyond a doubt that it DOES PAY, it will get more advertising.

But who is to furnish the proof?

The readers, by buying of Call advertisers every day. How much "proof" have YOU placed in the hands of the advertising department by using a Call Purchaser's Card?

You do not have a card. You don't think it is essential. Many others think and act like you.

And yet, you ask why does The Call not have more advertisements. Why is the paper not on a paying basis?

The answer is: Because you didn't do your duty.

IMPORTANT TO CALL READERS!

M. & A. KATZ, Department Store

831-833 3d Avenue, Near 51st Street.

A CALL AND PURCHASE AT OUR STORE WILL HELP THE CALL. SAVE OUR COUPONS. THEY ARE EQUAL TO 4 P. C. DISCOUNT.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

The New York Call Conference

HAS ARRANGED A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, consisting of OPERA and CONCERT, followed by a BALL

For Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, '09

At the AMSTERDAM OPERA HOUSE, W. 44th St. near 8th Ave. AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

The CHEAPEST and MOST EFFECTIVE AGITATION LEAFLET.

TO THE WIFE AND MOTHER

\$1.50 PER THOUSAND, CASH.

The best thing for the present campaign.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE GO

15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

SPORTS

NO FIGHT TONIGHT

Ketchel-Langford Bout Declared Off Because of Hughes' Interference.

The ten-round bout between Stanley Ketchel, middleweight champion, and Sam Langford, scheduled for tonight at the Fairmont Athletic Club, was declared off yesterday.

William Gibson, manager of the club, called on the District Attorney and said that, in view of Jerome's opinion, given to Police Commissioner Baker, in which he held that the Fairmont was violating the law in charging members of a club an assessment to witness a boxing match, the directors of the club had decided not to hold the fight.

This decision came on the heels of the interest taken in the fight by Governor Hughes, and immediately followed a telegram received Wednesday by the District Attorney, Sheriff Foley and Commissioner Baker, from the Governor, who requested them, in view of reports made to him, to see that Section 1710 of the Penal Code be enforced in New York.

General regret was expressed among fight fans over the outcome of the incident, for, as the matter now stands, the natural question is, if the District Attorney's opinion applies in the Ketchel-Langford fight, why will it not be applied to all other fights and the sport be stopped entirely in this city?

GREAT FLYING MEET

French Enthusiasts Arranging Big "Aviation Fortnight" at Juvy.

PAREE, Sept. 16.—Thirty-four entries have been received up to date for the "Aviation Fortnight" at Juvy October 3 to 17. Prizes amounting to \$46,000 are already assured, and according to Count Jacques d'Aubigny, the affair will be second only in importance to the Rheims aviation week.

The grounds are rapidly being put into condition. The Rheims course is being copied, but an effort will be made to avoid the abrupt turns that interfered somewhat with the speed of the aeroplanes at Rheims. Bleachers to seat 30,000 and a pelouse where 200,000 more may stand, in addition to a grandstand, are being built. The Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway is building a special station for visitors. In honor to Louis Bleriot, the "Channel Crosser," the "midway" of Juvy will be called "Avenue Bleriot." The chief event of the meeting will be the Grand Prix de Paris, corresponding to Rheims' Grand Prix de Champagne, for which a prize of \$30,000 will be given.

LIKELY TO MEET AGAIN

Joe Wagner's Friends Want Him to Box Phil McGovern Once More.

Chances are bright for another bout between Phil McGovern and Joe Wagner. Dick Curley is making no excuses for the defeat of Wagner at the Bedford club on Monday night, but, on the contrary, he admits that McGovern was clearly the master of the situation. Wagner's West Side friends are still legion, and also want to see Wagner get another chance. Curley had an audience with Mickey McNealus, McGovern's manager, and the latter intimated his willingness for McGovern to box Wagner again. McGovern now has an offer to go to Pittsburg to meet Patsy Brannigan. Should this offer be turned down, McGovern's next fight will be with Wagner. Several clubs are after the projected match.

SAVANNAH WANTS BIG FIGHT

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 16.—Jack Johnson, heavyweight champion, has written the local athletic club that he is willing to fight Jim Jeffries here. The consent of Jeffries already has been secured. The local promoters have taken the matter up with the governor, and if his consent is secured a bid will be made for the contest.

HOW THEY STAND

Table with columns for National League (Pittsburgh, Chicago, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston) and American League (Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, St. Louis, Washington). Columns include W, L, P.C.

INDIANAPOLIS CITY HALL SCAB

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 16.—Work on the new City Hall, which was suspended three days ago when the union employes struck because non-union painters were employed, was resumed this morning and the building may be completed under the "open shop" principle.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE
1 insertion 7c per line.
3 insertions 15c per line.
7 insertions 35c per line.
Seven words to a line.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Brooklyn.

EVERYONE SHOULD STRIVE TO OWN A HOME.
Hundreds of people possessing moderate means have easily reached the goal of owning a home. We offer that opportunity now. See our catalog, 6 rooms and bath, brick dwellings. All improvements with light, airy rooms in East New York, Brooklyn. Seven minutes' walk from Montauk L. station, thirty minutes to Park Row. Price only \$2,975.00. Terms to suit purchaser. Worth investigation. W. Einbacher, 122 Nassau street, suite 504, N. Y. City.

COZY ONE-FAMILY HOUSE.

8 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, bookcase, laundry, gas stove, range heater, \$4,500; terms to suit 5 car lines. Address B. N. Y. Call—E. 2500 CASH will purchase \$4,500 2-story and basement brick, stone dwelling, 8 rooms, tiled bath, open plumbing; all perfect condition; Bedford section. Address box 12, N. Y. Call—E. \$500 CASH, price \$5,200, 2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths. Apply CASH, box 1, N. Y. Call.

Will Slaughter to Homeseekers Less Than Cost to Produce.

Beautiful 3-family brick houses; 2 porches, all improvements. Monthly Payments—Very Easy. \$450 CASH required for this modern new 3-family brick house, 6 rooms, tiled bath, front open parking space, 80 feet wide; 11 rooms and 2 baths; all conveniences and comforts of a large building; 35 minutes from Park Row, 5-cent fare. Call or write for our 16-page booklet, "New Houses," box 35, N. Y. Call—E.

CASH will buy a 35 x 50 \$4,250 new one-family brick house, fronting on a parking area 80 feet wide; 7 rooms and bath; an ideal home. Has all modern conveniences; 25 minutes from Park Row; 5-cent fare. N. Y. Call—E. \$250 CASH will buy a 35 x 50 \$4,250 new one-family brick house, fronting on a parking area 80 feet wide; 7 rooms and bath; an ideal home. Has all modern conveniences; 25 minutes from Park Row; 5-cent fare. N. Y. Call—E.

Westchester Park

Harlem Railroad, 30 minutes out. Choice Lots, \$400, Monthly Payments. Improvements. Titles Insured Free. OFFENBACH, 1934 Madison av. Long Island.

REAL ESTATE—NEW JERSEY.

Big bargain. New six-room cottage, all improvements, finest location, steam heat; plot 1/2 acre; only \$3,500; \$500 cash, \$25 monthly. Half hour out; two railroads; trolley. Send for photo. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J. 2-acre fruit and poultry farm; 8-room house; new buildings; fine location; price, \$3,300. G. F. HILLET, Vineland, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE.

On easy terms; good houses for sale cheap. Morris Park, Jamaica, Biedenkapp, builder, 323 Fulton street, Jamaica.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR RENT

Small Poultry Farm. House, barn, chicken houses and chickens; high elevation, fine land; rent, \$15 monthly. Call 2-1500. A. Silverstein, box 38, Orangeville, N. Y.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET.

2D AVE., 1185—Elegant store with oven for bakery; cheap rent; inquire on premises. 100TH ST., 841 E.—Shop for any kind of work; rent \$10 monthly.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ARE YOU AWARE OF THIS? FURNITURE FROM FACTORY TO YOU. 351 EAST 78th st., between 1st and 2d aves. DON'T PAY retail prices; buy of the MANUFACTURER and save the dealer's profit. The advantage of purchasing from our new styles, perfectly finished merchandise and the positive knowledge that you BUY DIRECT at the original WHOLESALE COST. Let us give you an estimate what it will cost you to furnish. "EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME." FROM MAKERS TO USERS. THE BIG G FURNITURE WORKS. 351 EAST 78th ST., TEL. 6035 LENOX. Notice—Factory open until 9 P. M. Saturdays and until 6 P. M. on other work days.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

PRINCE ST., 185, near Charlton—5 large, light rooms, through; nice house; \$19. E. RENNICK ST., near Canal—Two large rooms, \$8 and \$9; good order. E. AVE. A, 1520—Elegant 3-room apartment; fine condition; cheap; inducements. Apply on premises. AVE. H, 233, near 10th St.—4, 4 rooms, \$8. Inquire Janitor. 1ST AVE., 1880-1813, near 10th—Three large rooms; all light; cheap rent. E. 2D AVE., 1000 (524)—Entire top floor, 5 large rooms; individual toilet; \$18. 2D AVE., 918—Elegant apartment, 3 and 4 light rooms; \$11.50 to \$15. 3D AVE., 1924—5 large rooms, bath; elevated station; \$17 to \$19. 3D AVE., 428—Exceptionally 4 pleasant rooms; private bath, combination bath, hot water; select. 5TH AVE., 2188, near 184th—Fine third floor, 3 rooms, bath; hot water supply; \$18; near subway station; half month free. 8TH AVE., 2210—3 rooms, steam, hot water supply; rent \$15. PARK AVE., 1601—Single floor; five large rooms, bath; house with orchard; \$23. PARK AVE., 3418, bet. 108th-107th, Bronx—4-5 rooms; modern improvements; \$14-\$18. E. MADISON AV., 1022—Five beautiful rooms and bath, hot water and heat; rent \$16. 10TH ST., 277 E.—Five beautiful, extra large, all light rooms; fine order; \$20. 10TH ST., 231 E.—Four 3-room flat, all improvements; reduced rents. 22D, 411 EAST—Four large, clean rooms; \$12 to \$14. Apply Janitor. 30TH ST., 224 EAST—Through door, 4 large rooms; \$10; references. 32d St., 358 E.—4 Large Rooms, range, hot water; \$12 up. Janitor. 5TH ST., 297-311 EAST—Elegant large 4 and 5 room flat; rent \$18-\$24. Janitor. 30TH ST., 208 EAST—Floor, 4 rooms through; \$15-\$18. Inquire Janitor.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

51ST, 408-412 EAST—Four large, light rooms, bath, hot water; reasonable rent. E. 51ST ST., 230 EAST—Five large, light rooms; improvements; \$21. 67TH ST., 436 EAST—Three light rooms, hot water; private hall; \$3. E. 69TH ST., 435 E.—3 large, light rooms; hot water, all latest improvements; only \$3 weekly. 516—FREE RENT TO OCTOBER 1. Five large rooms, single flat; second floor. Apply Janitor, 210 E. 74th st. 82D BROS EAST—Five elegant light rooms; range, boiler, bath; rents cheap. Janitor. E. 94TH ST., 316 EAST—One month free; 5 large, light rooms; boiler, range; \$15-\$18. E. 96TH ST., 170 E.—6 room flat newly decorated; cheap; half month free. Inquire premises. 97TH ST., 155 EAST—Elegant 6 room apartment; cheap rent; all improvements. 96TH ST., northeast cor. 3d ave.—4 room apartment; newly renovated; cheap. Inquire on premises. 100TH ST., 220 EAST—Three large rooms; improvements; hot water supply; \$8-\$10. E. 102D ST., 218 EAST—Elegant 3 and 4 room apartments; cheap rent; one-half month free. 109TH ST., 25 EAST—Basement, 4 large rooms; steam, hot water; \$10. 118TH ST., 104 E.—3 and 4 large rooms; shaft, toilet, range; \$10-\$12. 121ST, 428 E.—Single flat, 6 rooms, \$20; decorated; half month free. Janitor. 122D ST., 322 E.—Attention! Entire floor 7 rooms and bath, \$25. Apply Janitor. 123TH ST., 320 E.—4 rooms, improvements, bath; time allowed; low rents. 121ST, 49 EAST—Four steam heated rooms; front apartment; nice neighborhood; \$16. E.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

Hudson, 581-3 large, light rooms; newly painted; gas, water, toilet. Janitors. E. 7TH AVE., 370—First, fourth floors, 4 large, light rooms; \$16-\$18. E. 8TH AVE., 221A—Five large, light rooms; dining room, bath and hot water supply; \$18-\$19. 5TH AVE., 2100—Five large, light rooms and bath; \$20. Three large, airy rooms in basement; \$6. Inquire store, 611 8th ave. 9TH AVE., 200—Large, spacious floor, six rooms and bath; four families in house; rent moderate; near 23d St. 11TH AVE., 846-848, near 57th—2 rooms, \$7; 2, \$8.50; improvements; half month free. Janitor, or Post, 408 W. 42d st. COLUMBUS AVE., 708—Five all light room flat through, hot water; rent \$17; free to Sept. 15. Inquire Janitor. COLUMBUS AVE., near 94th—Four rooms; bath; one light room; business; private; \$24. COLUMBUS AVE., 383 (L station)—Apartment of six large, light rooms; all improvements; desirable; tenants only; rent \$20. COLUMBUS AVE., 810, near 100th—Four light rooms; decorated; \$15; halls carpeted. COLUMBUS AVE., 940, near 100th—Five large rooms; improvements; \$17; halls carpeted. 10TH ST., 273 WEST—Three-room apartment; stationary washbasin; \$12. See Janitor. 10TH ST., 440 WEST—Five rooms and bath; all improvements; rent \$22 and \$23. 11TH ST., 50-61 WEST—Five large, light airy rooms; rent \$23 and \$25. 16TH ST., 310 WEST—Four 3-4 room flats; light rooms; \$14. Janitor. 17TH ST., 212 WEST, near 7th Ave.—Four rooms and bath; \$18, \$19 and \$20. 18TH ST., 54 WEST—Four rooms and bath; all outside windows. 19TH, 220 WEST—2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, single floors; moderate rents. 24TH ST., 125 WEST—Three large, light apartments; hot water; \$16 to \$17. 25TH, 110 WEST—Three, four rooms, light; latest improvements; \$9 to \$14. 26TH ST., 318 WEST—Four rooms and bath; \$21. 36TH ST., 421 WEST—Light flat to let; \$14-\$15. 40TH, 535 WEST—Month free, 3-4 large rooms; improvements; \$11-\$12. 40TH ST., 334-336 WEST—Large, light, 3-4 room apartments; \$11.00-\$12. 82D, 170 WEST—Elegant large, light apartments; front order; quiet house; \$17. 90TH ST., 136 WEST—Apartments, 4 light rooms; all improvements; \$21. 100TH, 140 WEST—Cozy three-room front flat; two beds; \$8.50. Janitor. 100TH, 14-15 W., overlooking Central Park—Elegant rooms, low rent; heat guaranteed entire winter. 101ST, 141 W.—Well kept house, extra large rooms; heat guaranteed entire winter. 110TH ST., 221-227 WEST. Elegant, high class, 7-room apartment; 3 baths; reasonable inducement. Apply on premises. 134TH ST., 305 W.—3 large rooms; hot water; quiet, desirable and comfortable; convenient "E.I."; \$12. 150TH ST., 27 WEST—All light, four, five rooms; steam heat, hot water; \$16. 142D, 70 W.—Exceptionally large 4 rooms; bath; hot water; transportation, elevated, subway surface. 143D ST., 200 W.—4 and 5 rooms; all improvements; \$18 to \$24. 143TH ST., 303 WEST near 8th Ave.—Five rooms, bath through; hot water supply; \$17. E.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

CLEAR THE WAY.

By EDWIN MARKHAM.

The crest and crowning of all good life's final star, is brotherhood; for it will bring again to earth her long-lost poses and mirth; will send her new light on every face, a kingly power upon the race. And still it comes, we men are slaves, and travel downward to the dust of graves.

Come, clear the way, then, clear the way;

Bund creeds and kings have had their day.

Our hope is in the aftermath—our hope is in heroic men, banded to build the world again. To this event the ages ran; make way for brotherhood—make way for men.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE

Among the English suffragettes arrested in Liverpool on August 20 was Miss Rona Robinson, who gives the following account of her experiences in the organ of the Women's Social and Political Union, "Votes for Women":

"When we arrived at Walton Gaol on remand we sang our songs and refused to give any information, to be searched, to submit to prison discipline, or to part with our private possessions, since until proved guilty we were innocent and should not be punished. We spent a quiet afternoon and night, and on Sunday went to church, to be told that the reason we were in prison was that we were 'rotten in the middle.' A few words of our companions ensued, and after the service the governor came to my cell and accused me of speaking in church. I replied, 'Sir, so long as I am in your prison I refuse to give any pledge whatever with regard to conduct.' The governor left me, and presently the warden came to me to exercise. Here I again met my comrades, and we insisted upon walking and talking together. The governor arrived and refused to allow us to continue, as it was contrary to the prison rules, and unless we decided to conform to the letter we must return to our cells. We went back, after fifteen minutes in the pure air, to the cell, the atmosphere of which was foul. I accordingly mounted my chair and smashed seven panes of glass. Once more I breathed pure air, but not for long. Presently the warden appeared, and I was told to go downstairs to see the governor. I went, but no governor appeared, nor did I see him until the following day. I found that this was merely a ruse to get me down to the punishment cell, and on my refusing to enter this until after the promised interview I was taken in by force. I found myself in the cold, bare cell, with its fixed board and tree stump for seat. Water was brought in an evil-smelling rubber vessel, but I refused to touch it. On Monday I was called to appear before the visiting magistrate, and I warned them that unless some means were found whereby I could have satisfactory ventilation in my present cell I would be compelled to smash more glass. I further asked by what authority the governor placed a woman on remand in a cold, damp cell and deprived her of necessary articles of clothing, so that for hours she was icy cold. No reply was given, but I was told that the case was adjourned and I was not required longer. Presently I was taken out for exercise, and my cell was left open for ventilation. I was taken alone, and, in fact, spent the whole twenty-four hours in solitary confinement.

"What barbarous ideas still prevail in our land! It is thought fit to punish human beings, the minds of many of whom have been darkened by sin, by leaving them alone with their evil thoughts in a dungeon for days. The result is vaguely indicated by the disgusting remarks scratched on the doors of the cell. The evil finds its pernicious ground, and I believe prison must become a criminal factory."

"On Tuesday we were brought up and sentenced. 'At the prison we were taken to noisy reception cells and kept there nearly three hours, at the end of which time I was in a feeble condition. We helped one another by singing the 'Marseillaise,' 'The Vow is Made,' and other songs, and by raising repeated cheers for 'Votes for Women.' 'We were taken to change clothes, but on refusing were stripped, dressed in the prison garb, and led to the cells. There I took off the clothes and went to bed, where I remained until Thursday noon. 'Many visits were paid by the gov-

ernor and doctors, and on Wednesday night my condition was so serious that the governor insisted upon a light being left in my cell throughout the night. 'I shall never forget that night of unspeakable horror. The air in my cell became foul, but I had no strength to get up and break a window. I lay tossing on my bed, but sleep was impossible. Twice I lost consciousness, only to wake up and feel again that the last trace of strength was ebbing away. I was not hungry, but longed to moisten my parched lips. On the table within reach was my mug of cocoa, left from tea, but from that I turned and prayed for the dawn of day which should put an end to that night of pain. Several times the warden came to my cell to see that I was still in this world and to give me what ever I should require—nothing. At last daylight came, and I seemed to revive. The doctor, however, ordered me to hospital, and at noon I was told to put on some clothing. I refused, and a prisoner was called in to dress me.

"In hospital I became icy cold, and extra clothing was brought, but presently the doctor and governor arrived, and at 3 P. M., after 123 hours' complete fast, touching neither meat nor drink—not even water—I got the order for my release. 'I changed my clothing and was heaped to a cab and taken to a home, where by the kindness and loving care of devoted women I am being nursed back to health to take my place once more in the fighting line."

TRY TO DISBAR TAMMANY TOOL

(Continued from page 1.)

It is expected that Flannery will be made a scapegoat and will be sacrificed in order to save the "men higher up" and public officials who are involved in similar transactions.

Connection With Comptroller's Office.—Flannery began his career as an attorney in the office of James A. Deering, a prominent member of the Tammany general committee, and subsequently opened an office of his own at 170 Broadway.

He was a close personal friend of J. T. Flatto, who was until a year ago the head of the real estate department of the Comptroller's office. While employed in the Comptroller's office Flatto was interested in a legal firm doing work in condemnation proceedings, which was located in the same building as the Comptroller, 280 Broadway, and on the same floor. This firm did a great deal of work in conjunction with Flannery, but its office was closed when Flatto's activities became so well known that Comptroller Metz was compelled to discharge him.

Dummy Accused of Perjury.—James K. Walter, who is at present a clerk in Flannery's office, and has acted as a dummy for Flannery in at least twenty-five different cases, was accused of perjury by Joseph Johnson, jr., expert accountant for the Comptroller's office, in the hearing of the Bronx Park condemnation proceedings.

L. Howell La Motte, Assistant Corporation Counsel, in an affidavit made in April, 1909, in connection with the Bronx Park extension proceedings, declared:

"While these properties were conveyed to the above named people or corporations, the deponent is of the belief that Joseph A. Flannery, who appeared in the proceedings as attorney for the above named people or corporations, was in fact the real owner of all the property."

At the time of the Bronx Park extension proceedings, Flannery, through Leon Rains, solicited and obtained a retainer from George Leask & Co., of 37 Wall street, owners of property in the district in question; Rains, acting as Flannery's agent, sold property for Leask & Co. on February 14, 1906, the transfer being from Phoebe J. Leask to James K. Walter. On the same day James K. Walter conveyed the property to the Local Realty Company, a corporation located in Flannery's office, and controlled by him, of which Walter was a dummy director.

Reformer in It, Too.

Another of the Flannery corporations is the Chelsea Realty Company, of which Edgar J. Levey, president of the Title Insurance Company, is vice-president and director. Levey is a famous "reformer," prominent in the Citizens' Union, and a stirring appeal, issued by him, to citizens believing in "good government" will be remembered by those interested in "cleaning up" the municipal administration.

Other directors of the Chelsea Realty Company included the prominent Tammanyites, John D. Crammond and Joseph A. Deering, also directors of the Title Insurance Company, one of whose employers, F. J. McArdle, was used as a dummy in the Bronx Park proceedings.

Among those used as references by Flannery were "Pat" McCarren, the late Charles T. Barney, at that time president of the Knickerbocker Trust Company; the "Ice King" Charles F. Morse, now an ex-convict, and the Tammany leader, John F. Carroll, Joseph Berner, former president of the borough of Queens, who skipped to Europe several years ago upon his conviction for malfeasance in office, was also one of the galaxy of eminent citizens who stood sponsors for Flannery.

Flannery represented McCarren in his condemnation proceedings for McCarren Park, near Williamsburg.

During the squabble between Boss Murphy and Mayor McClellan, when he Board of Estimate and Appointments condemned the Audubon beach property of Philip Donahue, treasurer of Tammany Hall, and proposed to erect piers there, Flannery was called in to fight the case and succeeded in putting a stop to the project.

Thereupon, Charles F. Murphy wrote a letter of congratulation and thanks to Flannery and assured him that he would be glad to reciprocate. On January 30, 1906, Supreme Court Justice J. J. Brady sold a piece of property in the Bronx Park Extension to Flannery's dummy, James K. Walter.

His Dummies Everywhere.

Charles A. Berrian, who has received \$77,187 from the city since 1904 for fees as a real estate expert in condemnation proceedings, as broker for Hannah B. Birchall on January 13, 1906, sold her property to Flannery's man, Leon Rains, who transferred it to the Queens Realty Company, of which Thomas H. Thompson, Leon Rains and James K. Walter, all Flannery's dummies, were directors. Berrian was one of the condemnation commissioners in the Wehr Park proceedings on the other side of the Bronx at the same time that he was a city expert in the Bronx Park Extension proceedings, and a broker dealing with Flannery in between.

All these instances may be taken as cumulative evidence that Flannery moved in the "highest circles," and doubtless many an honest head will rest easier when his case is disposed of.

He is also proprietor of a cafe at 1421 Amsterdam avenue, between 130th and 131st street, controlled by a company of which six members of his family are the officers and directors. Since the inauguration of the Bar Association proceedings Flannery has disappeared from his usual haunts, and is in retirement near Far Rockaway.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business.

- 4th A. D.—164 1/2 Delancey street.
- 8th A. D. (Jewish)—313 Grand street.
- 31st and 23d A. D. (German)—19 Manhattan street.
- 31st A. D.—250 West 125th street.
- 33d, 34th and 35th A. D. (German)—3309 Third avenue.
- Socialist Literary Society (Branch 200 W. C.)—151 Clinton street. M. Held will speak on the Committee of 100 and the coming campaign.
- Circle 10, Y. P. S. F.—366 East 10th street. All young Socialists in the 10th assembly district are invited to attend and join.

Open Air.

- 10th A. D.—Northeast corner 10th street and Second avenue. William Karlin, J. C. Frost.
- 20th A. D.—Northeast corner 79th street and First avenue. Samuel Edelstein, Alex. Rosen.
- 22d A. D.—Northeast corner 86th street and Third avenue. Fred Paul, Victor Buhr.
- 24th A. D.—Northeast corner 8th street and Third avenue. P. L. Quinlan, J. J. Connel.
- 25th A. D.—Northeast corner 17th street and Broadway. G. M. Fitzgibbon, William Mendelson.
- 2d A. D.—(Italian meeting)—Northeast corner Bayard and Mulberry streets. Leone Mucci.

The following meetings are under the auspices of the organizations named:

- 26th A. D.—Madison avenue and 106th street. B. S. Fineman, E. M. Martin, Henry Havedon, William Karlin.

Young Socialist Agitators—Rutgers square. S. Shapiro, D. Shapiro, B. Levine, E. Cohen, Sam Goldstein and Finkelstein.

BROOKLYN.

Business.

- 8th A. D.—477 Atlantic avenue.
 - 18th A. D.—1199 Flatbush avenue.
 - 22d A. D. (Branch 4)—386 Pennsylvania avenue.
- Open Air.**
- 2d A. D.—Johnson and Washington streets. M. Mannis and Leonard Davidson.
 - 8th A. D.—Fifth avenue and 54th street. Alex. Fraser and Mrs. B. M. Fraser.
 - 21st A. D.—Bushwick avenue. Morrell and Siegel streets. M. Abramson and B. Wolf.
 - 21st A. D.—Throop avenue and Wallabout street. M. Sussman and Gold.
 - 22d A. D. (Branch 2)—Central avenue and Hancock street. I. Baker and M. S. Kerrigan.
 - 23d A. D. (Italian)—Liberty avenue and Elton street. Leone Mucci.
 - 22d A. D. (Branch 4)—Pennsylvania and Sutter avenues. J. Finkelstein and J. Botwinick.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The Socialist Sunday School of Ridgewood needs a few competent teachers. Applicants kindly communicate with the secretary, F. L. Walser, 24 Harmon avenue, Evergreen, L. I., stating terms.

JERSEY CITY.

Ward 10—18 Germania avenue. Business.

NEWARK.

Business.

- Campaign Committee—128 Market street.
 - Ward 16—Labor Lyceum, Eleventh avenue and 10th street.
- Open Air.**
- Springfield and 10th streets—Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, J. Gittinger.
 - William and Broad—Tim Murphy, A. Scott.

ORANGE.

Maid and Day streets—Rev. John D. Long. Open air.

PHILADELPHIA.

The following open air meetings have been arranged for tonight:

- 30th and Diamond streets—Isaac Paul, Chas. W. Patterson.
- Kennington avenue and Clearfield street—J. J. Miller, Chas. Sohl.
- Kennington and Lehigh avenues—C. P. Hall, Ed. Moore.
- Germantown and Girard avenues—A. Olbrich, Thos. L. Wysham.
- Germantown avenue and Diamond street—Chas. Orfe, Marcellus Walt.
- Ridge avenue and Midvale street—Jos. Duffy, Harry Gantz.
- Fifth and Moyamensing avenues—M. Myerson, Samuel Sadler.
- Frankford avenue and York street—A. S. Hall, Herman Anders.
- 53d and Arch streets—J. P. Brown, Horace S. Reia.

NATIONAL.

Both amendments to the national platform of the Socialist party, involving the land question, included in national referendum "B," have been carried by a vote of nearly two to one. The first amendment, the striking out of the words "and all land" from general demand No. 2, "the collective ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamboat lines, and all other means of social transportation and communication, and all land," carried by a vote of 5,322 against 3,117.

The second amendment carried by a vote of 5,924 against 2,568, this vote being more decisive than the other. This will result in the insertion of the following paragraph in the Socialist party platform:

"There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist party strives to prevent land from being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful

and bona fide manner without exploitation."

This amends the following principles of the platform:

"The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective for private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation.

"The basis of such transformation is rapidly developing within present capitalist society. The factory system, with its complex machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process. The great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have organized the work and management of the principal industries on a national scale and have fitted them for collective use and operation."

WEST SIDE LECTURES BEGIN.

The West Side Socialist Club will open their lecture season on Sunday evening, September 19, at 638 Eighth street, with an address by Comrade W. S. Bredin, Subject, "Pittsburg." As no street meetings are held on Sunday evenings, it is confidently expected that these lectures will receive the liberal support they deserve, and will be considered simply as a part of the campaign, as addresses will be given by the principal candidates before election.

GERMAN AGITATION MEETING.

There will be a general party meeting of Germans of the Socialist party held on Saturday evening, September 18, at 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 64th street.

Herman Schluster will lecture on "German Agitation in the Present Campaign."

Members of all the German branches of the party and also the German Socialist Women's Society are earnestly requested to attend.

All German workmen and women in general are also urged to attend. It is of the greatest importance that the plans worked out by the German Agitation Committee for an aggressive campaign among the German speaking population of Greater New York be carried through, and this can be accomplished only by earnest and determined interest in the coming campaign.

YONKERS CITY TICKET.

The Socialist party has nominated the following candidates: Leon A. Malkiel, for Mayor; Louis Hecht, for Comptroller; Robert Schwab, for City Treasurer; Frank Fozard, president of the Common Council; Thomas Pearson and Herman Bohm, for Assessors, and Fred Anthes and Andrew Paulson, for Justice of the Peace.

A lively campaign will be carried on and a big increase in the vote is expected as well as an increase in the organization's strength.

NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE.

W. B. Killingsbeck, state secretary of the Socialist party in New Jersey, ives the following summary of the last meeting of the State Committee, which was held on the 15th.

Reuben McDevitt, of Trenton, lectured chairman and five new delegates seated. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Nineteen communications, fifteen of which were filed and four referred to new business.

Bills aggregating \$29.56 received and ordered paid. Treasurer reported—Balance last report, \$125.16; received, \$171.15; total receipts, \$296.31; expenditures, \$205.37; balance, \$90.94. Financial secretary reported—Stamps on hand August 8, 857; stamps bought, 2,000; sold, 1,830, as follows: Essex, \$14; Burlington, 42; Hudson, \$100; Bergen, \$10; Passaic, 420; Atlantic, \$2; Cumberland, Hudson county, \$10.72; 10 per cent. of Essex county picnic, \$65; red cards, \$1; total receipts, \$259.72. Financial secretary requests all locals and branches to forward immediately to him the amount due in the special convention stamps and return the unsold stamps.

The following counties reported 1,228 good standing members and 477 in arrears: Bergen, Cumberland, Hudson, Passaic, Union, Branch Vineland and Branch Phillipsburg. On motion it was decided to request the national committee to obey constitutional requirements, by being present at state committee meetings, or send a reasonable excuse.

P. L. Quinlan, of Hudson, was elected a delegate to The Call Conference, to represent the state committee. Charter applications were received as follows: For second, seventh and eleventh wards of Newark and Branch 13, of Elizabeth.

Motion made, that the state committee send out some one for the purpose of assisting the poorly organized sections of the state in nominating and getting filed their county tickets; after a lengthy discussion this was voted down as being a useless expense.

The Co-operative Press, 15 Spruce street, New York, are out with a new pamphlet particularly suited for unattached Germans entitled "Nieder mit den Socialisten," price 5 cents a copy, 25 copies 75 cents, 100 copies \$2 and 1,000 for \$10.

Something should be done to intercept the unattached German Socialists.

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GUIDE TO THEATERS.

ASTOR, 45th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Maid From Honolulua,' musical comedy, by John Tarkenton and Harry Leon Wilson.

ATHAMBIA, Seventh avenue and 120th street, mat. every day—Vaudeville.

BELASCO, 42d street, west of Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'Is My Dream a Wish?', musical comedy, by John Tarkenton and Harry Leon Wilson.

BROADWAY, 41st street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Midnight Song,' musical comedy.

BRUNO, 50th street and Broadway—'A Gentleman From Mississippi,' Drama of political life, by Rhodes and Wise. Last week.

CASINO, 30th street and Broadway, 8:15—'Havana,' with James T. Powers. Musical comedy.

CIRCLE, 60th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15—'Happy,' with Melvina and Heath. Musical comedy, by John Tarkenton and Harry Leon Wilson.

CRITICION, 44th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Flag Lieutenant,' naval play, by Major W. P. Drury and Leo Trevor. Last week.

COLONIAL, 62d street and Broadway. Mat. daily—Vaudeville.

COMEDY, 41st street, between Broadway and 6th avenue, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Melting Pot,' by Israel Sangwill.

DELICIOUS, 30th street and Broadway, 8:00 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30—'Billy,' by George Cameron. First week.

EMPIRE, 40th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15—'Jack Straw,' Comedy by W. Somerset Maugham. With John Drew. Last week.

FIFTH AVENUE, KEITH & PROCTOR, 20th street and Broadway, daily Mat.—Vaudeville.

GAITHER, 46th street and Broadway—'The Fortune Hunter,' Comedy by Winchell Smith.

GARRICK, 20th street, near Broadway, 8:30 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'Detective Stories,' with Hattie Williams. Comedy by Michael Morton.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d street and Eighth avenue, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat.—'The Three Twins.' This week only.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d street and Broadway, 8:15 and 9:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Little Queen,' by Channing Pollock.

HERALD SQUARE, 35th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'A Broken Shell,' musical comedy, with Otis Kloman. Last week.

HIPPONDROME, 43d street and Sixth avenue, 8: Daily mat. 2—'A Trip to Japan,' 'Inside the Earth,' 'The Ballet of Jewels.'

HUTTON, 44th street, east of Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'An American Widow,' by Kellest Chambers.

JOE WEBBER'S, 25th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Circus,' Comedy by Edward Locke.

KNICKERBOCKER, 26th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Dollar Princess,' Musical comedy.

LYRIC, 42d street, west of Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Chocolate Soldier,' musical comedy adapted by Stanislaus Stassen from George Bernard Shaw's 'Arms and the Man.' Music by Strauss.

LIBERTY, 43d street, west of Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Widow's Might,' comedy by Edmond Day. Lillian Russell.

LINCOLN SQUARE, 66th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat.—'The Squaw Man.' This week only.

LYCEUM, 45th street, near Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15—'Archie Logan,' Detective play by De Cordart and Leblanc.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S, 30th street, east of Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Revelers,' Comedy by Charles Hoffman.

MALTRIP, 50th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Bridge,' Drama by Rupert Hughes.

METROPOLIS, 142d street and 45th avenue, Mat. Wed. and Sat.—'The Ringmaster,' by Olive Porter. Drama of finance and politics. This week only.

NEW AMSTERDAM, 42d street, west of Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Love Cure,' Opera adapted by Oliver Herford from the German of Leo Stein, Karl Lindau and Edmond Eysler.

NEW YORK, 45th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Ring of Society,' Melodrama by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton.

PLAZA MUSIC HALL, 90th street and Madison avenue—Vaudeville.

STUYVESANT, 30th street, near Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15—'The East West Way,' Social drama by Eugene Walters, with Frances Starr.

WALLACK'S, 20th street and Broadway, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Dollar Mark,' by George Broadhurst, Melodrama of "frenzied finance."

WEST END, 125th street, west of Eighth avenue, 8:15 Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15—'The Motor Girl.' Musical comedy.

YORKVILLE, 80th street, between Lexington and Third avenues, Mat. Wed. and Sat.—'The Working Hours,' by Augusta Thomas. Drama on telepathy. This week only.

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CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

For Mayor: Edward F. Cassidy

For Comptroller: W. W. Passage

For President of Board of Aldermen: Victor Buhr

THE TEXT AND THE COMMENTARY:

As the successor in office of the man who discovered the ten commandments, President Taft announced last Tuesday, in his speech to the assembled representative money-grabbers of Boston, that it was necessary to define and simplify the law relating to corporations...

But Roosevelt's successor was so eager to prove his fidelity to his vow to carry out "my policies" that he proceeded to further specifications. "The needs in respect to the conservation of our national resources, the amendment to the public land system, the execution of the pure food law and all the rest of the important matters" will make heavy demands upon his attention in the next four years.

Every noteworthy act of the Taft administration up till now has been of manifest advantage to the great capitalistic interests. The middle class has been fooled at every turn, the working class has been entirely ignored, while even the most general interest of the nation—the conservation of its health through the enforcement and extension of the pure food law—has been sacrificed for the benefit of the manufacturers of rotten foods, the poisoners of the nation.

The tariff was manipulated "downward" in such wise that the prices of all commodities, from steel rails to beef and butter, are continually rising. The unexampled profits of the trusts, present and prospective, are reflected in the unprecedented quotations for all securities on the stock and bond exchanges.

The pure food law was given a terrific blow by the decision of the Association of State Food and Dairy Commissioners that benzene of soda may be lawfully used as a food preservative. This decision was reached only through the employment of the tremendous influence of Taft's Secretary of Agriculture against the incorruptible pure food champion, Dr. Wiley.

And now comes the dismissal of Mr. Glavis, chief of the field division of the Land Office, for trying to defeat the so-called Cunningham claims to coal lands in Alaska, which are said to be worth in the neighborhood of a thousand million dollars.

It is, of course, impossible for us to form any opinion as to the "justice" of this case. The President carefully refrains from making known any of the facts bearing upon it, but confines himself to stating that it is "impossible" for him to accompany his conclusion with a review of the charges and the evidence on both sides.

Nor indeed does the case have any direct bearing upon the interests of the working class. Whether the coal lands and other natural resources of Alaska and other territories shall become the property of the Standard Oil-Guggenheim interests, who are said to be masked by the so-called Cunningham claims; or of a large number of middle class folk, who will finally be forced into surrendering to the existing capitalistic combinations, unless they form a combination of their own—this alternative is a matter of no direct concern to the workers.

But it is important for them to know what the prevailing tendency of the present administration is. And this tendency has been made so plain by every act and every proposal of the administration that there is no mistaking it. The capitalistic interests are absolutely dominant. The country has been surrendered to them for the length of the President's term of office. They will not even be disturbed by the simulated echoes of the roars of Taft's predecessor, who was also an adept at surrendering every vital point after satisfying his natural propensity to noise making. They have got the kind of tariff they want. They will get the central bank they want. Dr. Wiley has been humiliated to please them. Mr. Glavis will be dismissed to please them. Mr. Pinchot will undoubtedly be removed to please them. Every man in the public service who has been so foolish and impractical as to resist the encroachments of capital will be removed or silenced. President Taft was chosen by Roosevelt as his successor—it is impossible to conjecture from what motives. But there is no room for conjecture as to the attitude of the President. He is a faithful servant of Wall street. And Wall street knows it.

The Bankers' Convention at Chicago has taken a firm stand against postal savings banks. The money of the people belongs of right to the bankers, to use and speculate with as they please. Governmental interference must be sternly rebuked. It is rank, enervating paternalism, nothing more nor less. But that the government shall establish a central national bank is perfectly natural and proper. To be sure, the little bankers of the interior of the country, whose business largely consists in loaning money to farmers, are already beginning to raise something like a rumpus. "Those fellows," meaning the Wall street bankers, "will get a grip on the country that nothing can break but a revolution," one of these smaller bankers is reported to have said. But this kind of talk does not count for much. The middle class has been talking revolution ever since the advent of the great capitalistic power, and no harm has been done.

HANDICAPS IN NEW YORK.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

All the difficulties that beset the progress of Socialism in the country at large, as pointed out in a previous article, tend to act also as handicaps in our local situation. In some respects they are even intensified, making our local propaganda more of an uphill task than elsewhere.

It should always be borne in mind that from the Socialist point of view New York is the center and the stronghold of the enemy. Here capitalism is fully developed, feeling its power and using it to the fullest extent. All the subtle influences of corruption, all the means of befuddling the minds of the masses are here in full swing. Press, pulpit and stage have reached here their most perfect development. With but few exceptions, they are in the service of capitalism: in charge of the ablest men money can hire.

New York is the seat of the notorious Civic Federation, that mongrel agency for stabbing labor under the fifth rib while pretending undying friendship for its cause. New York is likewise the center of Deleonism, the pseudo-radical movement that endeavors to lure the inexperienced and unwary astray by clever phrase mongery by reckless denunciation of the real Socialist movement, by besmirching the character of every worker in our ranks. More than any other section of the country New York had to suffer from the effect of the split in our ranks. It is only now getting to the point of complete recovery. But the years of strife consumed a great deal of energy. To that extent, at any rate, the promoters of the split were successful, though they have now about reached the end of their rope.

Nor must we overlook another fact. New York is also the center of anarchism, of the philosophical as well as of the other species. Here John Most found a following and a clientele for his paper. For a time at least he divided the German workmen of radical tendencies. Even after his death some of his disciples continue his work. In other circles the doctrines of Bakwin and Kropotkin are propagated among eager followers. Our clumsy and ignorant officials play right into the hands of the apostles by silly persecution which arouses sympathy for victims. Among the workers but recently arrived from Eastern Europe, still smarting from the blows of Czarism, the propaganda of anarchist doctrines finds a soil prepared for the seeds. The apparent radicalism of its doctrine appeals strongly to impatient temperaments.

The energy of our devoted friends is by no means wholly applied to party work in the strictest sense. Many other praiseworthy activities keep the most zealous members busy. To enumerate only some of the vineyards enlisting the efforts, reference must be made to the trade unions in which so many of our supporters play the active and useful part; to the various organizations that keep our three daily papers and a number of other periodicals in the field; to the organizations of the Labor Temple in Manhattan and the Labor Lyceums in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Richmond; to the German sick and death benefit societies, and the Jewish workmen circles; to the many singing and athletic

one who wants to come and settle there. The settler is required to pay a small rent for the land he takes, but the community in turn binds itself to spend this rent—all of it—for the benefit of the settlers. All their state and county taxes are paid and schools are provided, roads are worked, and water and telephone furnished, and bathing places and libraries are provided out of this rent. So the settler really pays the rent to himself. It's an ideal location, as healthful as the Adirondacks, and in a part of the country where two or three crops can be grown in the year.

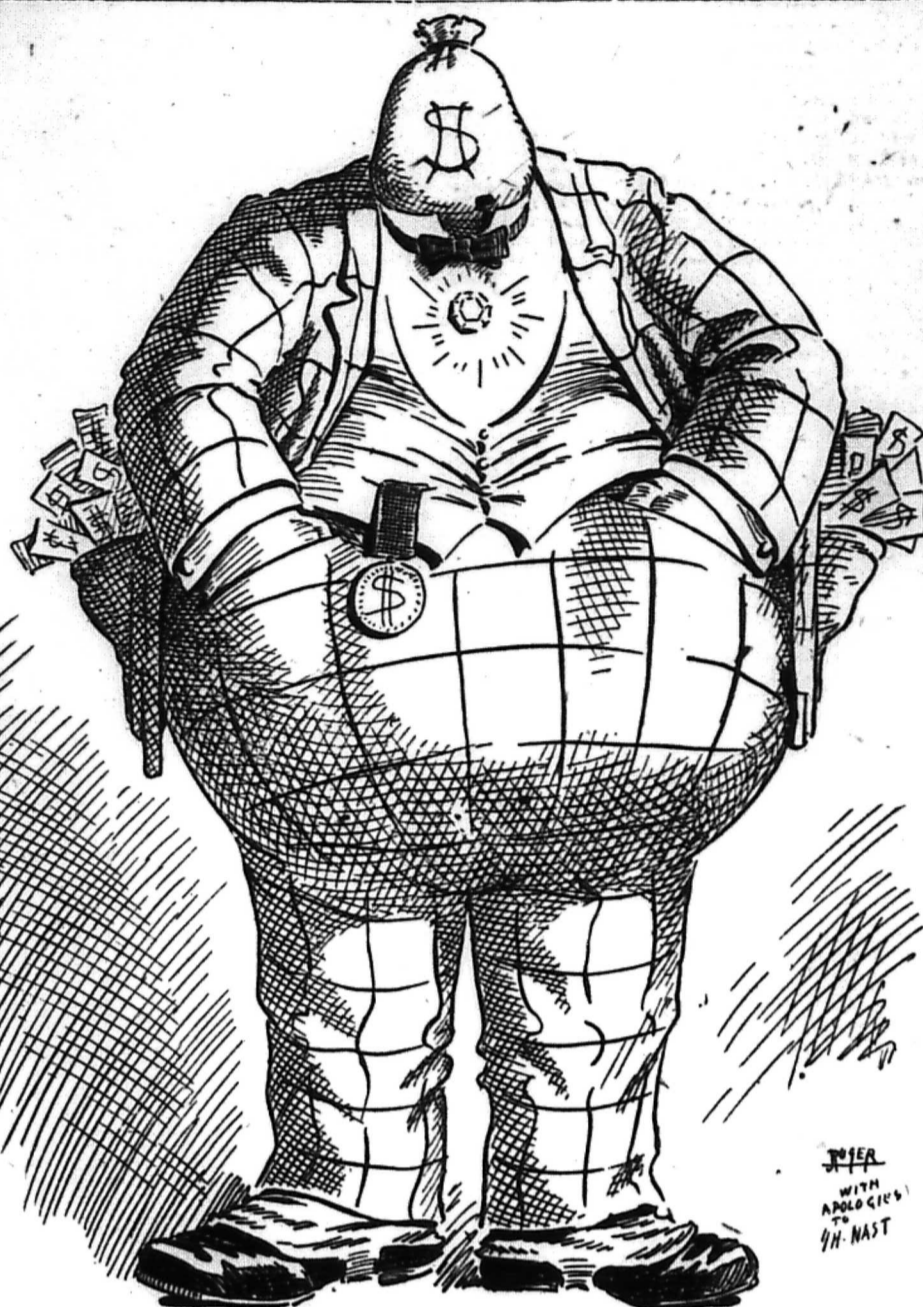
R. F. POWELL, Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1909.

AN ESTIMATE OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON BY A BOURGEOIS REFORMER.

Editor of The Call:

The deaths of many men, whom the world deems great, leave us unmoved because they wrought chiefly for themselves and not for humanity. Such greatness is evanescent and the memory of it scarcely outlasts the tenement of clay which was its habitation. Of a different mould was William Lloyd Garrison, of whom it may be truly said that he was a beacon set upon a hill, whose light was a constant encouragement to every effort for human emancipation. In an age whose chief characteristic is the moral coward of its leaders, he never hesitated to champion any cause which seemed right to him, however his action might prejudice him socially or commercially.

To say of him that he was "the son of his father" is to turn into an encomium a phrase used disparagingly when applied to the scions of great families. To be the worthy son of the liberator called for the possession of rare qualities of mind and heart and courage. William Lloyd Garrison possessed all these in a supreme degree.



THE BRAINS OF CAPITALISM.

MISERY AND ITS CAUSES.

By Robert Hunter.

Dr. Edward T. Devine, of the Charity Organization Society of New York, has written a book on "Misery and Its Causes."

It is interesting, well written, and, from the point of view of the philanthropist, revolutionary.

Dr. Devine has done more than perhaps any other man in his profession to broaden both the outlook and the program of modern charity.

For the Socialist, the book has little value. For half a century our leading thinkers have said all Dr. Devine has to say.

It is somewhat amusing therefore when he assumes the position of a discoverer.

It is hard to escape the assumption that he believes himself a pioneer when he declares:

"In contrast with the idea that misery is moral, the inexorable visitation of punishment for immoral actions and the inevitable outcome of depraved character, I wish to present the idea that is economic, the result of maladjustment."

There is almost a heroic ring to his words when he says: "I hold that personal depravity is as foreign to any sound theory of the hardships of our modern poor as witchcraft or demoniacal possession."

However melodramatic these declarations may seem to Socialists, it is but just to say that Dr. Devine is in reality a pioneer among the people of his craft.

He has broken with an old tradition that has been dominant in the field of philanthropy since the institution of the English poor law.

That law was a blind attempt to abate misery without stemming its fruitful source.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

If the government, courts and police favored labor as they do capital, how many strikes would be lost?

In his homily on Labor Day Br'er Brisbane allowed that workmen might "want good pay." What is good pay—what the masters are willing to give, or what the workers produce?

The New York Sun sneers at "the heroes of McKees Rocks," who won their strike, to the great chagrin of the Morgan organ. Never mind, comrades; let the capitalistic press sneer and call you names, but keep on winning victories.

Herman Wood, president of the Missouri Humane Society, recently had to pay a fine of \$37 because one of his own teams was cruelly driven.

Mr. Wood now knows the parable of the mote and the beam; but such is Capitalism—you can't be good and make profits out of old nags.

Oh, good! The Rev. C. H. Parkhurst has another attack of common sense, the second in four days. Right after his utterance in favor of feeding hungry school children he attacks Rockefeller for objecting to the proposed income tax plainly telling His Oldness that "the people have the right to take just as much of his earnings" as

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SUBURBAN GARDENING.

Editor New York Call:

Recently I read in your paper Mrs. A. S. Levy's letter on Suburban Gardening, with much interest. I heartily sanction every word she says, and this after many years experience, in providing gardens on suburban lots for city dwellers.

I am in charge of such work in Buffalo, N. Y., this year, and have provided gardens of one-third of an acre each for 400 families, and have supervised the cultivation, teaching them what to plant and when to plant and harvest, etc., so as to get the best possible return from the least expenditure of labor and money. And it is really remarkable what wonderful results can be accomplished. We introduced the city of Buffalo to appropriate \$2,500 for the work, to be used in plowing and preparing the land, providing seeds, and to pay for superintendence. All the families who had been receiving aid from the city during the past winter were notified that they could have a garden, provided they would cultivate it well throughout the season, and provided they abstained from trespass upon their neighbors' gardens, but that any guilty of either offense would lose his privilege.

The season is now nearly closed, and we have taken away only two gardens. That is only one-half of 1 per cent failed to make good.

We will expend about \$7 per garden for plowing, seed, and superintendence, and the families who are allowed to have all their own crops for about \$20 to \$100 worth of vegetables each, the results depending largely upon the skill and ability of the cultivator.

Some may think that such a large operation as this in a city of only 400,000 population would make use of all the available land, and would provide gardens for all the unemployed, or partially employed people. But not so. I believe more than half the land inside the city limits is idle, and we had 700 applications for gardens without calling upon any other class than those who have been receiving aid through the poor department.

Had we called upon the Charity Organization and the churches and benevolent societies, and published our offer in the daily papers, I dare say we could have had 5,000 families all get out into the open air, part, or all the time, with something to do that would bring a return for the time and labor expended.

Many people come in the spring who are so sallow and weak that one is almost afraid they can't get to and from their homes, but before the fall has come the cheeks are red as a rose and the general health is better than for years before.

Mrs. Levy is right when she says a few days or a month in a sanitarium will do him practically no good if he must return to the factory or shop, where all the conditions are against him, but with a year or two's training on a city lot garden he can quit the factory or shop for good, and go on a small farm for good, especially if proper effort was made to provide such farms on proper terms. And this very thing is now being done, at least at one place in this country, to-wit, on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, Baldwin county, Ala. Sixteen miles from the city of Mobile is a village community called Fairhope. The community owns 4,000 acres of fine land, and they offer it free of charge to any

Dr. Capitalist H. Parkhurst's common sense seems to come and go by fits and starts, in the New York Evening Journal. In one of his latest screeds he actually favors the feeding of school children at the public expense, saying they are "the wards of the state." What will he say next to atone for this Socialist slip?

The New York Lawyers' Association has issued a pamphlet in which the judges of the metropolises are mercilessly arraigned for their "stupidity, ignorance," and other bad qualities. By thus inculcating disrespect for the courts are these low-down legal luminaries not guilty of the same offense as that for which it is proposed to jail Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell?

THE GREAT INDUSTRIAL INTER-DICT IN SWEDEN.

The anxiety of the entire capitalist press of Great Britain to make out that the general strike in Sweden had been a complete failure shows plainly, if such exposition were needed at this time of day, how exclusively it is a capitalist press. Some of the less thoughtful reactionary journals admit, indeed, that it would never do for the industrial interdict in Sweden to be a success, inasmuch that if it were the workers in every other country would be encouraged to make use of the same weapon against their exploiters and slave-drivers. But the long duration of the Swedish strike and its admirable management throughout have already removed from this great protest of the workers anything like the stigma of failure. Win or lose, the Swedes have taught a lesson to Europe. It has been a great achievement, which ought to teach even our Bells and Blackstones and Barons something. If, also, the Italian workers, with their imperfect organization, could so intimidate the Italian government that the Czar was unable to visit the King of Italy, what ought he to do on our own trade unions to be able to do on their own account and on behalf of the mass of suffering and degraded humanity which the capitalist class creates here on an ever-layering scale of degradation? We are not in favor of a general strike except as a support to political action and a stepping stone to the social revolution. But surely, the time has fully come for the workers to consider carefully what may be effectively done here in this direction.—London Justice.

GLORIOUS PROSPERITY.

Editor of The Call: The New York World of September 5 gave a page to a very full report of "Our Eight Million Dollar Crop for 1908." Look at the figures—5,000,000 bushels of corn, which the World says, "will pay for the Panama Canal and build fifty battle ships"; 755,049,000 bushels of wheat; the product of the dairy cow is nearly \$800,000,000 in value; the value of the poultry and eggs from the farm are worth as much as the cotton crop or as much as the hay and wheat crop combined; \$745,000,000 worth of hogs; 540,000,000 pounds of rice; 2,800,000 tons of beef.

These are only some of the figures that show how rich we are.

This crop we are told is to be used for "our national sustenance and to feed the craving millions of foreign nations."

Under any fair distribution, or honest financial system, such a report would bring down prices of the necessities of life to where the producers of all wealth could have their share. And yet the "control" of these things and others is in the hands of a few who can starve the producers, and in the face of this report, of course, the producer needs something to a price beyond his reach.

And all this after Mr. Taft's special Congress session to revise the tariff downward, the net result of which was to advance the price of everything to the consumer.

How will the labor vote go next time? Will the vote in New York City's fall show that the wage workers like that sort of thing? No fresh milk, no fresh butter, no beef, no chicken, no fresh eggs for him and his family, and yet we are so rich.

WARREN CARPENTER, Boston, Sept. 14, 1909.