

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Cloudy: Probable Showers.

400 FRANK STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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## J. WES. HILL SUED BY WOMAN

### Shining Anti-Socialist Borrows \$140 From a Seamstress and She Fights for Her Money.

## JUDGMENT FINALLY SETTLED

### Minneapolis Judge Says Shining Defender of Capitalism Lied in His Answer to Complaint.

## REV. J. WES. HILL, HE HATES FRAUD

"As I have witnessed the subtle, stealthy and advancing work of this propaganda (for Socialism) and studied its methods, which are full of fraud and misrepresentation, and which cry 'Hill' around a complaint rather than a principle. I felt that the time had come when the country should be aroused, and when the representatives of all the churches and of all the patriotic, educational and industrial organizations should unite in challenging this un-American institution."—Rev. J. Wes. Hill, in an interview in a local paper shortly after the organization of the Individual and Social Justice League.

Sanctimonious, spotless Rev. J. Wesley Hill is not beneath borrowing money from a poor working woman, and then trying to dodge payment of the loan by saying the money was borrowed for his church. Of this, Miss Alice G. Rogers, of Ogden, Utah, is a willing witness. She met Rev. J. Wes. Hill while he was pastor of a Methodist church in that city, loaned him \$140 and had to sue him to make him repay her—and then he dodged and dodged even after judgment had been granted to Miss Rogers, a seamstress—but finally compromised by paying less than the judgment called for.

This is another chapter in the record of that spotless champion of capitalism and friend and favorite of Taft.

Careful investigation of the career of this Hill carried across the continent would probably reveal many more interesting sidelights on his character, for, judging by the records so far uncovered, nothing is too big or too small for him to work.

Gives Personal Note.

In June, 1892, while Hill was pastor of the First Methodist Church at Ogden, he borrowed \$140 from Miss Rogers, giving his personal note for the amount with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per year.

Miss Rogers tried time and time again to get Hill to repay the loan, but always failed. He gave nice, soft answers which are supposed to turn away wrath. But Miss Rogers' wrath became greater and greater, and finally in 1895 she instituted suit against him in the municipal court at Minneapolis, where Hill was then enjoying pastures green.

Hill explained at one time that the money was borrowed from Miss Rogers for the church at Ogden, but that was easily proven false. It was shown that the money was for his own personal use, for the payment of life insurance premium.

When the case was called Hill failed to appear in court to defend himself, and judgment was accordingly handed down with costs by Judge W. A. Kerr, who branded Hill a liar, saying in part: "Judge Says Hill Lied."

And now after considering the evidence adduced by the plaintiff (Alice G. Rogers) the court finds as facts herein that no service of summons has been made upon the defendant James E. Lear herein, that the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint are true, and that the allegations contained in the defendant's (Hill's) answer are incorrect and untrue, and as conclusion of law that said plaintiff is entitled to judgment in this action against the defendant J. Wesley Hill for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars (\$140), with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the 24th day of June, 1892, together with her costs and disbursements herein.

But even after Miss Rogers obtained a judgment against Hill in court at Minneapolis she showed little inclination to meet the debt which he acknowledged by his signature to the promissory note which he gave her for the money.

Speaking of the final settlement of the case—this illustration of Christian

## D. B. HILL'S VIEWS ON "THE NEXT ISSUE"

### Socialism Didn't Appeal to Dead Senator and Governor, but It Was "Worth Sticking to."

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—David B. Hill, ex-United States Senator, and ex-Governor of New York, died suddenly at Wolfort's Roost, his country home, near this city, at 3:45 o'clock this morning.

About two weeks ago Hill had a bilious attack while at his law office in this city, and, although his condition was not considered serious at the time, his physician advised him to remain at home for a few days until he recovered. A cold developed, and a few days later alarming reports of his condition were circulated. These reports, however, were denied by friends; in fact, the Senator appeared to be on the road to recovery until last night, when he suffered a sinking spell, which resulted in his death.

Hill was seventy-seven years old. He earned fame chiefly on account of his business-like career in politics and his defeated ambition for the presidency.

By MARTIN LUTHER FLANAGAN.

Something like fourteen years ago, being inconsequential, and David Bennett Hill being also at the time inconsequential, I was given an assignment to interview him. The interview was a tremendous success, for it did not get me in bad with the paper for which I worked, and it did not commit the paper—which was and is a tremendously proper one—to anything in particular. But what Mr. Hill said and what I afterward wrote is of no consequence. I sat there and after looking at him decided that he should, in the natural course of events, have been a decent, intelligent sort of man. But he wasn't, and I knew it.

So in a moment of foolhardiness, I said: "Mr. Hill, did you ever consider the question of Socialism?"

He shook his head.

"Why should I?" he asked.

"Because it is pressing to the front," I answered, "not having anything sensible to say."

"Young man," he said, bending over with the first gleam of interest in his eyes since I met him, "it is not pressing to the front. Socialists are, I don't want to know. But if you believe in it you might as well stick to it. You'll get as much out of it as you will out of a paid government job."

"Either a great courage or a great inspiration came over me.

"Mr. Hill," I said, "do you believe in Democracy?"

"I don't know whether he laughed or whether he scowled, but in a moment he said: 'Young man, that is my profession.'"

Somehow or other I straightened things out afterwards, and it appeared to me that I would rather be a soapboxer than possess anything David B. Hill had won.

I haven't changed that opinion since.

And now, when Cleveland is gone, when Hill has just passed away, when all the great, big, Socialist are looking on so reverentially on beginning work are no more, that question strikes home again: What did they do? What were their prices? Did not every one of them get a price? This has no place in a news column, but it is news none the less. I think it sums up D. B. Hill as well as he will be summed up in any paper.

## CHARGES JUROR WITH PAWNING HER RING

A juror sitting in Part IV of General Sessions as Max Katz, but whose name is said to be Edward Katz, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging her with pawning a diamond ring which he pawned as trustee for Mrs. Henry Gold of 22 Charles street.

Katz was arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs court, and held for further examination. Bail of \$1,000 was furnished.

Henry Gold said that when he and his wife had a disagreement some time ago the ring, which was worth \$50, was entrusted to Katz. The domestic difficulties were patched up, but Mrs. Gold's ring was not forthcoming when wanted.

Katz was a member of the jury engaged in the trial of Angelo Sistiens before Judge Foster on charges of assaulting and abducting Rose Venetier, sixteen years old. After the arrest it was necessary to get another juror from one of the other parts of General Sessions.

The juror's name also bore the name of Max Katz, but he declared that he was not a relative of the man arrested. Katz when arrested, said he lived at 352 West 118th street and was in the real estate business at 122 Nassau street.

honesty—Jacob S. Boreman, one of the witnesses for Miss Rogers, in a sworn affidavit, says:

"The court in which suit was pending gave judgment against Hill, but notwithstanding this the judgment was not paid by him, but several years later, after he had left Minnesota, he offered a compromise much below the amount due, and this offer was accepted, and the matter finally settled."

It is said that the man is going to "tear the mask away from Socialism."



Scene of Boiler Explosion at Cordage Trust Mill.

## "MEXICO VERY JUSTLY GOVERNED"—THOMPSON

David E. Thompson, president of the Pan-American railroad, which runs for some 257 miles along the coast of lower Mexico and then jumps over into Guatemala for a short distance, is at the Waldorf. Thompson used to be Ambassador to Brazil and later to Mexico.

Thompson boasts that he has filled every place on a railroad from trackman and brakeman up. He recalls that many years ago, when he was a conductor, he put off a train of which he was in charge at a station in Mexico. He was talking to a man who was responsible and Hyman pointed to Nathan Berman, superintendent of the coast company, who was in court. Presiding Justice Moss ordered the arrest of Berman, who afterward was held in \$1,000 bonds for examination by Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs court. Patrick McEvilly, Deputy Inspector of Weights and Measures, appeared as complainant.

McEvilly said that the coal, which was supposed to be three tons, weighed but 4,300 pounds, being 1,200 pounds short. Hyman's case was adjourned.

"Much of the erroneous opinion that exists in this country regarding Mexico and its people is due to certain magazines and newspapers," said Thompson yesterday. "I have been familiar with Mexico for twenty years, and I say unhesitatingly that conditions in the country are as good as they are anywhere. The people are different from those of this country, and the system of government has to be different. Nevertheless the whole administration is very just, and the system is not oppressive—not even harsh except when necessity compels such a course."

## COURT WON'T ADVANCE PRIMARY LAW CASE

(Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, Ill. Oct. 20.—The United States Supreme Court today denied the motion to advance on the calendar the Minnesota election primary case. This means that the hearing of the case will be delayed until the spring of 1912 or later.

The object of the contest was to have the name of David Morgan placed on the Socialist ballot for the election of November 8 in Minnesota and also to have the law requiring the filing of an election fee, and the primary law requiring an oath from a candidate for office, declared unconstitutional.

The motion to advance the case was presented to the court on October 11, which gave ample time for a hearing. When the case is reached it will be too late for granting the relief sought. The court gave no reason for its refusal to advance the case, and as many other cases were advanced it is a clear case of dodging the issue and thus making trouble for the Socialist party.

## THINKS TRADE VULGAR, ORDERS MILLS CLOSED

NEWBURG, Oct. 20.—The Newburg Steam Mills closed their doors this morning indefinitely. They belong to the Garner estate, members of which are in Europe, married to nobility. The mills have been offered for sale for some time, the agent saying that the family desired to get rid of their mill properties because in society circles in Europe a person engaged in trade or manufactures was looked down upon by the upper ten.

The Newburg mills gave employment to about 350 hands, mostly women and girls, in the manufacture of cotton goods and chambrays. It is an immense plant with 1,000 feet water frontage. It has been in operation more than half a century.

## IRWIN TO GO ON THE STAGE

Jack Irwin, the wireless operator on the America, yesterday signed a contract calling for his appearance for twenty weeks on the vaudeville stage, at \$400 a week. Irwin will probably make a short speech and show the audience of a wireless set.

## BOSS, NOT DRIVER, HELD 2 BLOWN TO PIECES IN POWDER MILL

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 20.—Two men were killed this afternoon in an explosion at the Dupont DeNeauvoir Powder Works, at Wayne, eight miles from here. Two other men and one woman were injured by flying stones and glass, and many others had narrow escapes.

The dead are: Simon Tillson, aged fifty-six, married, of Lincoln Park, and John Olsat, aged twenty-six, single, of Little Falls. N. J. Tillson and Olsat were buried over five hundred feet. Bits of their bodies were picked up, having been scattered all over the roadway.

The two men were at work in what is known as the coring works, and it is believed that a particle of foreign substance accidentally carried in by the men on their shoes, came in contact with the mixture and so caused the explosion.

The mill, a wooden one-story shack, far removed from the other buildings, leveled, and the timber buried in all directions. The force hurled up stones from the roadway and hurled them for a considerable distance. John Williams and Henry Moore, walking along the road a mile from the works, were hit by flying stones. Mrs. Martha Cary, sitting near a window, was struck by flying glass, when a stone went through the pane. Windows in houses for several miles distant from the works were shattered.

County Physician Armstrong hurried to the works, and after an investigation ordered the bodies removed to Derby Morgue at Little Falls.

## NO FOOD FOR 5 DAYS, FALLS UNCONSCIOUS

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—Albert Lockhart, aged forty, of New York, suffering from hunger, fell to the floor of the reading room of the Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday night.

He had entered the room and asked to be allowed to read. He sat at table reading a Bible a few minutes and suddenly fell unconscious.

"I had not tasted food since Saturday until I got a bowl of oatmeal Wednesday morning at the hospital," he said today. "I arrived in Cincinnati on Saturday from New York after tramping the entire distance. I left there on August 2. I owned a small store in New York and was burned out. I am a graduate of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. I had heard of the great opportunities in the West and so decided to go. I have been too proud to beg for food."

## TAMPA STRIKE LEADER ARRESTED

News of the arrest of Joas De La Campa, chairman of the strike committee of the cigarmakers in Tampa, together with eight members of the committee, reached the cigarmakers' unions in New York yesterday.

The news was received without surprise here as the union men have been expecting such desperate action from the bosses in Tampa.

Instead of hurting the strikers, local cigarmakers predicted, this procedure will help them, as the cigarmakers from every city in the United States will now rush to the assistance of their striking brothers.

Money is already pouring in for the Tampa strikers from every city in the country.

## CAPITALIST NEWSPAPERS SHOWN UP BY CARPENTERS

The newspapers of New York, including the two papers of Willie Hearst, the one-time "friend of labor," have been branded as the enemies of the working people by Ben Fried and Organizer R. Featherston, at a meeting of the Carpenters' District Council.

Fried and Featherston told of their persistent efforts to get the case of the twenty carpenters, who have been on strike for some weeks in the R. H. Macy department store for better wages and better conditions in the newspapers. Not a paper, the labor men declared, has dared print the truth concerning the treatment which the strikers were accorded by their employers. Were it not for the New York Call and the New York

## WOMEN TO PRAY FOR PROHIBITION VICTORY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 20.—Two women called at the office of the election commissioners today and asked J. M. Lowe, chairman of the board, for precinct maps of the city.

"I want to be perfectly frank and tell you why we want the maps," one of the women said.

"We represent the Christian women of Kansas City, and election day we propose to hold prayer meetings in every precinct in Kansas City, as near the polling places as we can. We ask for the maps so we can arrange our meetings as early as possible."

"We are going to pray for the adoption of the prohibitory amendment."

While there is activity on the other side and votes are earnestly sought against a law of prohibition, the fact that the women are getting into the contest has introduced women's methods into the fight. The oldest of the politicians look on with much interest, because it is teaching new ways in politics.

## HOMELESS AND HUNGRY, GOES TO WORKHOUSE

With the last quarter of an apple, that she said, had been her only food for four days, tied in the corner of a handkerchief, Catherine Rooney, a homeless woman, sixty years old, told Patrolman Fitzgerald yesterday at Bleeker street and the Bowery that she wanted to be committed to the workhouse.

The woman was taken to Jefferson Market Court, where she was given a cup of coffee and a sandwich by Miss Smith and Miss McKibbin, probation officers.

Magistrate Herrman sent her to Blackwell's Island for six months.

## BOILER BLOW-UP KILLS SIX MEN

Cordage Trust Power Plant Explodes, Hurling Men's Bodies Through Brick Wall.

Six men were killed and several injured as a result of the explosion of a big upright boiler in the Cordage Trust sweating hell at West and Noble streets, in Brooklyn. The explosion occurred at 7:50 yesterday morning.

The dead are: CORCORAN, EDWARD, chief engineer, 120 Milton street. JUSTICE, JOHN, stoker, 107 North Seventh street. PERMENTI, ANDREW, helper, 1266 Greene avenue. DOHERTY, DENNIS, stoker, 183 Green street. KELLY, MICHAEL, assistant engineer, 313 Eckford street. MILLER, EDWARD, assistant fireman, 113 Oak street.

When the explosion occurred 2,500 men and women were at work in the big mill, where the trust sweats poor men and women, wringing from them the last ounce of energy that will yield profit.

So terrific was the explosion that it blew the roof off the boiler room, hurling the boiler through it and across the street into a vacant lot.

Bodies Hurled Through Walls.

The boiler weighed seven tons, but it was hurled through the air like a baseball. The force of the explosion was so great that the bodies of the dead men were blown through the solid brick walls. Some of the bodies were mangled beyond description. Fragments of the bodies were picked up two blocks away from the mill.

Without an instant's warning the boiler exploded with a terrific detonation, hurling the six men to death. One man was decapitated. All of the bodies were dismembered.

The shock of the explosion shook the entire Greenpoint section of Brooklyn and windows were cracked blocks away.

The Greenpoint avenue police station rocked on its foundations, and when word was telephoned of the explosion Captain Coleman and Lieutenant Rouss rushed to the scene with thirty men from the St. Catherine's, Williamsburg and Eastern District Hospitals and half a dozen physicians were called from the neighborhood to dress the wounds of the injured.

## HEBREW "FITTERS" TIE UP SHOE FIRM

### Doss Victimizes Eight Men, Declares for Non-Unionism—Thirty Workers Involved.

The Hebrew fitters of Brooklyn Local Union No. 465 of the International Union of Boot and Shoe Workers have completely tied up a shop at 96 Read street because eight men of the union's membership were victimized by the firm. They were active unionists.

There were thirty employees in the shop and they are all out. The strike was declared at 1 o'clock yesterday.

The head of the firm, Louis Doss, has absolutely refused to grant the demands of the strikers. Yesterday a committee representing the union interviewed him and proposed that he would recognize the union and employ union men from now on, but he would agree to the discharge of the eight men. But he even refused to do this.

It seemed that the discharge of the eight men was simply a ploy to begin a fight against unionism among the employees of the firm. Doss has declared positively that he will do away with unionism in his shop. He is a contractor, who does "fitting" for large firms, and he believes that the present move is but the beginning of a desperate war upon organized labor in the boot and shoe industry in New York and it will be strenuously met by the workers.

Plans are being laid to fight back against the establishment of the non-union shop.

The Hebrew fitters realize that the fight is not a fight of themselves alone, but a fight against unionism in general against the same struggle, they believe, and committees have been appointed to secure the moral and financial support of other organizations.

Stickers will be put out and an effort made to induce other workers from taking the places of those who are out. George Behrend, business agent of Local Union No. 140, Brooklyn, is being very active in making the strike successful, with the assistance of the local organization's officers, of which Meyer Rubinson is secretary.

## COAT MAKERS WIN FROM DARK FIRM

The fifteen employees of the firm of D. S. Dark, coat and skirt maker, 12 West 31st street, who went out on strike for higher wages and better conditions Wednesday, have won a local union of the garment industry, and they are to get time off a half day tomorrow.

The piece workers received an increase of \$2 over the former price list, and a dollar a piece for white garments.

It was also agreed by the boss to divide the work equally during the slack season between all employees, both those working by the piece and those employed by the week. All work by the hour to be paid 25 cents an hour.

The workers are much elated over their victory. For some time agitation has been going on among them for organization and at the time of the strike they were all organized in a local union of the garment industry of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Joseph J. Eitor, organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World, who, for several weeks, has been working among the shoe workers, especially among the Italians, in New York City, was active in the settlement of the strike.

The strikers did not demand any agreement with the Dark company, but seeing that they were made, they wished to be free to make them.

## STRINGING TAILORS TO CELEBRATE VICTORY

To celebrate the partial victory of the strike the Custom Tailors' Union has arranged a meeting at Cooper Union, 6th street and Third avenue, at 8 o'clock tonight, when men prominent in the Socialist and labor movement will deliver addresses on the entire home organization of the tailors, and there are now a number of workers who still hold out against the workers' organization.

About ninety more employers yesterday signed agreements with the union granting all the demands, including the closed shop provision and the increase in wages. Most of the bosses who signed up yesterday were members of the union, but some were not. It was stated that they were not main anything by holding out, they asserted the boss' snail's pace signed the peace agreement. About two hundred applications for membership were received by the Custom Tailors' Union yesterday, but as it takes time to sign with the bosses more than half of them had to be laid over till today. Judging from the number of applications for membership received by the strike committee, it has already granted the demands. It looks as though the entire home association will be wiped out in a couple of days.

It was stated, however, that the union is still holding out against the employers, and that they will make up the balance of their demands on the 28th day of the month.

## CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN UNFAIR

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Oct. 20.—The State Federation of Labor, in convention here today, placed the Chicago Inter-ocean on the unfair list. The trouble arose over the employment of non-union men.

Volkszeitung, the labor men said the case of the strikers would never have become public.

The fight of the carpenters through the publicity given the case by The Call and the Volkszeitung and the agitation and resolutions of the Carpenters' District Council has now been taken up by the women of New York.

The Women's Trade Union League was the first women's organization to rush to the aid of the striking carpenters. A resolution expressing sympathy with the strikers and pledging to aid them towards victory was adopted unanimously.

Another resolution expressing the same sentiment was adopted by the Women's Auxiliary of Typographical Union, "Big Six."

Workers employed in shops in those sections of the city to join the strike. The union requests all tailors employed in shops in Harlem and the Bronx to join the strike and attend a meeting to be held at 1 o'clock today at 1915 Third avenue. J. Goldstein, organizer of the Waist Makers Union, N. W. Fine, B. Feigenbaum and others will address the meeting.

### TWO FIRMS GRANT POLISHERS' DEMANDS

Two more employers yesterday signed agreements with the metal polishers, buffers and platers granting all demands made by the workers, who will today return to their shops. Meyer London, candidate for Congress, of the Socialist party, in the 2d district; Jacob Panken, attorney for the strikers; E. Weinstein, organizer of the United Hebrew Trades; J. Goldstein, Max Fine, B. Feigenbaum and others are scheduled to address the meeting.

The scab employment agencies have got busy sending to various shops to break the strike. At the Dales Chandler Company twenty-two scabs were brought up to work yesterday morning, but at noon seventeen of them left the shop and returned to the strikers. The strikers found out that there was a strike in progress. After they left the shop they told the pickets that they were not polishers, but that they were simply sent up to the shop to frighten away the strikers and get them to return to work.

At the shop of Mitchell & Vanes, where scabs were brought to work under the guard of police and so-called special detectives, the strikers increased the number of pickets and at noon went to the scabs and induced practically all of them to stop work. It is said that the Neal Detective Agency is the one that supplies the scabs and the so-called special detectives. The following letter was yesterday received by a man who answered an ad. for "specials" from Frank F. Neal:

"Dear Sir—If you are open for a good job (steady), please call on me tomorrow morning between 8 and 9 o'clock at the Astor Hotel, 121st Street and Vesey Street. Go to the desk and ask for me, and the clerk will send you up to my room. You will no doubt remember the last job, and the way it fell through. I will absolutely rely on this being a good, steady job, and in addition to big money, there will be first class board and lodging free, so don't fail to call on me in the morning. Yours very truly, FRANK F. NEAL."

### THUGS THREATEN NECKWEAR STRIKERS

Following the collapse of the merchant tailors' association, the neckwear bosses' organization has also begun to fall to pieces and more manufacturers are signing agreements with the union every day. Six more association bosses, employing about 200 men and women, yesterday settled up with the union, granting all demands, including the iron-clad closed shop provision and the increase in wages.

Among those who signed yesterday were Grossman & Zuckerman, 439 Broadway; Lomoke & Rotstein, 148 Elizabeth Street, and Kerstein & Heyman, 60 East 10th Street, who are considered to be among the leading employers in the trade.

The employers who are still holding out against the union have now resorted to the hiring of private police strikes for the purpose of breaking the strike. These ruffians were busy all day yesterday on Allen Street, where most of the contractors are located, but they did not succeed in running them out of the neighborhood. The strikers were looking for a chance to provoke a fight so that they might call on the police to arrest the pickets. However, there were no arrests made as the strikers did not want to give the bosses a chance to have them locked up and have fines imposed upon them. The action of the bosses in hiring thugs will be called to the attention of the police department, and an attempt will be made to have them cleared out of the district.

### PRINTERS APPEAL FOR RATE HEARINGS' END

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Various labor organizations connected with the printing industry and the large companies in Chicago which employ printers, have joined hands in urging the Interstate Commerce Commission to make haste in the determination of the increased freight rate investigation. A petition was sent to the commission yesterday asking it to make its decision so that the business of printing of tariffs may be resumed. It is stated that the railroads in this section of the country spend fully \$15,000 a day on tariff printing work and that 90 per cent of this work is made by the action of the commission in delaying its decision. The estimate made in the petition is that 4,000 journeymen compositors are out of work on account of the present situation, between 700 and 800 of these being in Chicago. It is also estimated that 800 pressmen are out of work.

### IN AND OUTDOOR Ratification Meeting SOCIALIST PARTY

Of the 12th Congressional and 14th Senatorial Districts  
Saturday, October 22, '10, at 8 P.M.  
Indoor Meeting Held in UHLANDBUND HALL, 1032 FIRST AVENUE  
The Socialist Candidate for Congress—JOSEPH P. WILSON.  
Candidate for Senator—LOUIS C. EGETER.  
Candidate for Assembly, 16th District—CARL J. F. WESTPHAL.  
Candidate for Assembly, 18th District—JOHN A. WALL.  
Will Be the Principal Speakers.  
Workingmen and Workingwomen attend this meeting and induce your friends to come.

### CITY SEWER USED WITHOUT PERMISSION

At the continuation of the trial of President Lawrence Gresser, of Queens, before Commissioner Samuel H. Ordway yesterday in the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, evidence was introduced to show that a land company operating in a suburban section of Queens had surreptitiously made connections between their private sewer and a large main sewer built by the city. The sewer is called the Ingleisle sewer. Property along the line of the private sewer was not assessed for the construction of the city's tube.

William L. Pyne, an assistant engineer in the bureau of sewers, who during his testimony of Tuesday, was directed to make an inspection of the Ingleisle sewer, began the session yesterday morning. In pursuance with the directions of Commissioner Ordway and the borough president, he made a trip through the sewer in question Wednesday. His investigation developed that bulkheads that are usually built in connections placed in all large sewers to permit connection with lateral sewers later on, had been broken in, and water and sewage was flowing into the main sewer. He also found in the sewer a pail such as is used by bricklayers or masons in carrying mortar together with an improvised ladder.

Despite the fact that as yet the sewer is not supposed to be in use, the witness testified that he found between six and ten inches of water and mud in the sewer. Whatever might have appeared detrimental to Gresser in the testimony regarding this sewer and its unauthorized connections was offset by Mr. Mullen's cross-examination, which showed that the sewer had not yet been accepted by the city and was still on the hands of the contractor, owing to a controversy regarding details in its construction.

### GRAFT COMMITTEE TO MEET AT SING SING

The legislative graft hunt committee adjourned yesterday afternoon to meet in Sing Sing prison this morning at 11 o'clock. This action was taken in order that the committee might obtain the testimony of former Quarantine Commissioner Frederick M. Schroeder, now an inmate of the prison. The committee will leave from the Grand Central Station on the 9:50 train and after taking Schroeder's testimony will probably adjourn until tomorrow morning. Schroeder is the man who, according to the testimony of Representative Poelker, made him \$50,000 for his vote against the anti-grafting bills.

At yesterday's sessions of the committee, four of the newspaper men implicated in the story narrated by Kings county's assistant district attorney, Elder, as told to him by Gardner, appeared and gave emphatic and circumstantial denial of the Gardner-Elder story in so far as it related to them.

Seibold, of the World; Reilhan of the Press; Janorin, of the Brooklyn Citizen; and McEntee, of the Sun, also denied the charges in any way and stated their attitude was to the contrary.

Former Senator Benn Conger was examined at length, but nothing developed through his testimony that he had thoroughly threshed out in the senate proceedings against Jotham P. Allis last winter.

Then John Newell, president of an Albany bridge company, was called and told of a conference of bridge makers in Syracuse in 1903 where the conferees reluctantly, he said, agreed to raise \$10,000 to lift the hold-up on some legislation affecting them. Only \$1,850 was raised and that was returned to the donors.

James R. Keene said yesterday of Elder's testimony, about Gardner's story of a meeting at Delmonico's at which a bribe fund was subscribed. "I never attended a meeting at Delmonico's with the gentlemen named, nor have I ever heard of such a meeting. I have never directly or indirectly paid or caused to be paid one penny or other sum to any individual or individuals, or to any person or persons, to other individuals, or to any fund, as charged in respect of any such racket legislation."

James R. Keene and Harry Payne Whitney, mentioned as among those who attended a meeting at Delmonico's to raise a corruption fund to defeat Governor Hughes' anti-racketing bills, are wanted by the Merritt legislative graft investigating committee. Subpoenas have been issued for them as well as for every other person mentioned in the Delmonico testimony taken by the committee, with one exception—Charles H. Hyde, city chamberlain.

### BRINGS TO PORT SIX OF BARK HUGO'S MEN

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The British steamer *Civilian* arrived here today, badly battered by the storm, having on board six surviving members of the crew of the Spanish bark *Hugo*, enroute from Central America to Spain, the rest of the crew, ten in number, were lost.

A wireless from the steamer *Momas* from New York, due here to-day, announced that she was twenty-four hours late, on account of the storm, but that all aboard were well and no harm done. The French steamer *Louisiana* from Havre to New Orleans is reported ashore on the Florida coast, but all the passengers have been taken off.

### POLICE COM. BAKER QUILTS ON REQUEST

Mayor Gaynor Handled Muddle Diplomatically and Every One Feels Happy.

Police Commissioner Baker resigned yesterday afternoon. That is how Mayor Gaynor handled the police situation after requesting Acting Mayor Mitchell not to dismiss Baker but to await his return to City Hall.

Several weeks ago The Call announced that Baker's head was to be lopped off, and it was Acting Mayor Mitchell's intention at that time to dismiss Baker summarily, it was said. At the same time it was generally understood at City Hall that Clement J. Driscoll was to be appointed in Baker's place. But Gaynor blocked the dismissal of Baker, and now has permitted him, in the face of Mitchell's repeated charge that he was unfit, to hand in his resignation and quietly retire.

Two hours before Baker handed in his resignation yesterday First Deputy Commissioner Bugher resigned and Driscoll was appointed to fill his position. Charles W. Kirby did not hold office, written resignation, but Mayor Gaynor appointed as his successor Capt. W. J. Flynn, who has been chief of the United States Secret Service in this city for eleven years.

Too Soon to Talk Policy. James C. Crosey, the new commissioner, said that he was in his office at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, when he was notified by telephone to come to the Mayor's office and be sworn in as police commissioner.

"It's too early yet," he said, "to talk of what my policy may be or what changes I will make. Perhaps I will have something to say in the morning. Just now I am too much surprised to be in this position." When Clement J. Driscoll, the first deputy commissioner, was approached by the reporters he waved his hand toward Mr. Crosey. "There's the boss," he said. "Talk to him." William J. Flynn, said that his call to office was equally sudden, but that his resignation as head of the local secret service bureau would be on its way to Washington last night. As second deputy commissioner he will have charge of the detective bureau. The methods in use in the secret service, he said, were different from those in vogue at police headquarters and there would probably be some changes in his department.

### Baker Glad to Get Out.

William F. Baker, the retiring Commissioner, seemed far from downcast at the change. With a cigar in his mouth, he introduced the new Commissioner, and shook hands with his office boys. "I'm glad to get out," he said. "I've had a long swing here, and it's a hard job. Today's developments seem to have come as a great surprise to everyone else, but I can't say that I am astounded. When a man takes this position he must always be prepared for a sudden change. If he's a philosophical sort of fellow he will take things as they come. I am glad to leave, and I have a fine letter from the Mayor. I got nothing to be offered me, but I shall do nothing at all for a couple of months. Two months' vacation is what I am going to take now."

In reply to questions, Mr. Baker denied that he had been forced out. "I resigned," he said, "that's all there is to that. Nor is there any truth in the report that any of the raids made recently had anything to do with my resignation. All the raids that have been made at all recently have been made with my full knowledge and cooperation."

He was asked whether the resignations of his deputies were handed in as a matter of form when he turned in his own. "As to that, I cannot say," he answered. "I have not seen Bugher today and Kirby is out of town for a few days yet."

### GALVIN AND BRIDE SUBLIMELY HAPPY

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Preferring a quiet honeymoon at home to a few months of rushing about Europe, Antoinette Gazam Galvin today brought her affinity-husband home to her magnificent home at Cornwall. The couple had planned a European trip but at the last moment decided in favor of "home."

### R. R. STRIKE ORDER ISSUED AT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—All sheet metal workers, copper-smiths, pipemen, blacksmiths, and boiler-makers employed by the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain railroads, will be ordered on a strike tomorrow at 10 o'clock according to an official statement made by the presidents of three international unions here at noon today.

### CUBS AGAIN HUMBLED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The Philadelphia American League champions took the third straight game from the National League champion team here today by the score of 13 to 5. The Athletics outplayed the Cubs and outclassed the local team in every department. Connie Mack's men made fourteen hits off the three Chicago pitchers, including five doubles and a home run. Davis shone with the hitless, getting three hits, a base on balls and was hit once in five times up.

The fielding of the victors was also excellent, not an error being charged against them during the nine innings. It was a dull, cheerless day for baseball. Reulbach started out to pitch for the Chicagoans. He lasted two innings and then McIntire took his place. The latter was driven out of the box in the third inning, after the Athletics had slammed the ball all around the lot. Pfister took his place. The game was settled in the third inning and it was really the most remarkable of the season. After the retirement of McIntire, this game round noted the blacklisting of Manager Chance. He was ordered off the field by Empire Connelly because he disputed too ardently a decision which gave Murphy a home run for a terrific hit into the crowd in right field.

### GEORGE J. SCHWARZ LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEWOOD

Open Saturday and Monday Evenings.

Thousands of homes have been made brighter, handsomer and more comfortable by the economic yet sturdy furniture we offer, and in the usual thing to have customers say that they were drawn here by the wonderful purchases made by friends. There are plenty more bargains than the one in this advertisement.

1279-81 MYRTLE AVE., COR. HART ST. Outside the High Rent District.

### TELLS OF GEBHARDT'S ALLEGED CONFESSION

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 20.—Despite the heavy downpour of rain, there was a crowd of curious men and women in the little court room here this morning when the Gebhardt murder trial was resumed.

It was generally known that counsel for the prisoner would make, the strongest fight against the admission of the alleged confession, asserting that if such a confession is in existence it was obtained from the prisoner while he was under arrest and that he was not permitted to be represented by counsel. They also say that it was obtained under duress, when nobody was present but police officers, detectives and other minions of the law.

It is asserted that a confession obtained under such circumstances cannot be used against a prisoner who is on trial for his life. District Attorney Furman, however, says the prisoner made the confession voluntarily and that it is the strongest evidence they have against him.

Dr. W. B. Savage, the coroner, said that Gebhardt voluntarily confessed to him, in substance as follows: "That on December 27, 1907, he met Anna Luther and that he married her in Newark the following February. After the wedding they went to Europe, where they remained until April 6. He said that when they arrived in this country they separated, she to visit relatives in Newark and he went back to his wife and children in Astoria. Two days later, on April 8, Gebhardt said he met the Luther woman on Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, by appointment and that they quarreled over some money matters. It was then that the prisoner told the girl that he had a wife and family in Astoria and that he was going back to them.

The girl pleaded with him not to leave and she threw her arms about his neck and hugged and kissed him. It was while she had her arms about his neck the prisoner confessed that he pulled out his revolver and fired two shots at her. He believed the bullets struck her in the head and as he saw her fall to the ground he walked away without turning back to look at her.

He walked to the 121st station, but found that he had missed his train back to New York, so he engaged a cab at the station and was driven to Babylon, where he caught another train and went back to Astoria. On the way back, he said he threw the revolver from the car window.

Coroner Savage testified that he wrote the confession and he handed it over to Gebhardt to read. After the prisoner had read it, Gebhardt signed it and Edward W. Bull, a notary public in Brooklyn, acknowledged the signature.

The witness testified that Gebhardt told him that he married the Luther girl because he could not agree with his wife, but that after he was away from his children for awhile the desire to see them again grew on him so that he decided to leave the Luther woman and return to his wife and children in Astoria.

### Get a Bundle of Calls

Bundles Given Free to Party Organizations. In order to advertise The Call and at the same time assist the party organization in its work of propaganda, it has been decided by the board of management of The Call to give away free to all party organizations in Greater New York, from now on to the close of the campaign, such quantity of current issues of The Call as they can properly distribute. By this arrangement the manager is empowered to deliver to the party branches, who have notified him at least one day ahead and will call for the papers, whatever quantity they may order of any daily issue of The Call. Bring this matter to the attention of your branch and see to it that from now on, no open air or indoor meeting is held, or no distribution of literature will take place, without securing a bundle of Calls and distribute same at every opportunity. It wouldn't cost you anything and you will give the people something substantial to read besides advertising your daily. Start right away. Remember to give us one day's notice and to make arrangements for some Comrade to call at our office and get the bundle away. Let us make an effort and distribute during the remaining few weeks of the campaign several hundred thousand Calls. It is up to the Comrades now.

THE NEW YORK CALL

### DYNAMITE SUSPECTS GOING TO MEXICO?

Diaz's Officials Send Word to Governor Gillette of Three Men Aboard Steamships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20.—Information that may lead to the apprehension of three men believed to be involved in the Los Angeles Times dynamiting case has been received by Governor Gillette from Secretary of State Knox, who wired the California executive that the State Department was in receipt of advice from Mexican authorities that three suspects were thought to be aboard a Pacific mail steamship bound from San Francisco for Mexican and South American ports.

Secretary Knox asked whether the men should be kept under surveillance or whether they should be arrested when the boat put in at San Benito.

Governor Gillette immediately forwarded the information to District Attorney Fredericks and Chief of Police Gallows, of Los Angeles, and then notified Secretary Knox that he would give the State Department specific instructions as soon as a reply was received from the Los Angeles authorities.

The name of the ship was not given in the Washington message, but the liner is believed to be the *Acapulco*, which sailed from here on October 3, four days after the Times building was destroyed.

The boat is commanded by Captain Frank. It was scheduled to call only at Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Acapulco on the Mexican coast.

### LABOR ACCUSED AGAIN.

Alleged Plot to Dynamite Oregon Men's Home.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 20.—An alleged labor plot to dynamite the home of Charles K. Henry, a real estate operator and advocate of the open shop, was unearthed following the finding of six sticks of dynamite wrapped with thirty feet of fuse. The explosive was found by a workman on Henry's premises, in a tree about eight hundred feet from the house. Detectives expressed the opinion that the person who put it there intended later to return and blow up the Henry home.

Henry recently built a six-story business block on the open shop plan, and is now building an eight-story hotel on the same plan. Tonight Henry said that he recently had received threatening letters, some of which demanded he asserted that he cease opposition to labor unions.

### KEPPLER DEMANDS PROBE AT BETHLEHEM

Machinists' Union Official Wants Investigation of Strike Settlement.

Exception was taken by J. J. Keppler, vice president of the International Association of Machinists, yesterday at a special report on the settlements of the Bethlehem steel strike, which appeared in these columns under the signature of Robert J. Wheeler on Wednesday. Keppler sent the following statement to this office with a request that it be published and given prominence.

"J. J. KEPPLER, INT. VICE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, DEMANDS AN INVESTIGATION OF THE BETHLEHEM STRIKE. 'I have read an article in The Call of October 19, and am quite amazed at some of the statements made therein, which by innuendo accuses not only the International Order of Machinists, but other organizations which were involved in the recent strike at Bethlehem, of using selfish methods and practices in the settlement of that strike, as well as calling for an investigation by the American Federation of Labor.

"This investigation is demanded by Vice President J. J. Keppler, and further he demands that President Compton of the American Federation of Labor, as well as President O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, who have been continually in touch with the situation, at once begin a fair and impartial investigation relative to all matters mentioned in the article of October 19. As they can and undoubtedly will bring this investigation about, J. J. Keppler requests in all fairness that all persons who may be interested and who desire to be fair, to suspend judgment pending the results of this investigation.

"And as there are two dual machinists—so-called—unions mentioned in the article in question who have no recognized standing in the American Federation of Labor, I desire to say no more for publication at this time, and will not until the investigation is finished and the results published, I trust, in The Call, as well as in other papers which may care to do so."

### SUBWAY CHOKED FOR NEARLY FOUR HOURS

The leading car of a West Farms subway express, bound for Brooklyn, ran off the track and jammed the north of the Fulton street station at 5:15 o'clock yesterday evening. It was after 9 o'clock before the subway folks, working hard every minute of the time, got the car back on the forward track, which had come off, and then back to the track. Countless household persons on the trains to Brooklyn as well as those going north were inconvenienced. It could hardly have come as a worse time.

The train was due at Fulton Street about the time of the derailment. The motorman, G. Holcomb, told Central Superintendent Hedley that when he got near the station he slowed because there was a signal set against him. Several trains were running ahead of him on the street wall of the subway. The front stranchion of the car was all bent in and the window in front of the motorman was smashed. When the car fell away from the wall the trucks which had become detached over the other way, so that when the car came to a stop they were almost at right angles to the rails.

You are at home when dealing with FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE, N. E. Cor. 82d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all custom made merchandise.

FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE  
N. E. Cor. 82d St. & Ave. A. N. Y.  
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW  
We handle all custom made merchandise.

### BROWNSVILLE! BROWNSVILLE!

## A MASS MEETING OF THE 23d Assembly District, Socialist Party

WILL BE HELD  
Friday, October 21, '10, at 8 P.M.  
AT METROPOLITAN SAENGER HALL  
Pittkin Avenue, corner Watkins Street.  
Speakers: Rose Pastor Stokes, J. Phelps Stokes, Benjamin Feigenbaum, B. Wolf, Dr. S. Frucht, Ch. Irman Shlipkoff.  
ADMISSION, 5 CENTS

### THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AND ITS HEROES

IN STEREOPTICAN PICTURES with Explanations.  
At the Sociab'e "Vetcherinka"  
ARRANGED BY THE  
Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution  
At the Royal Lyceum, 10 West 114th Street  
Saturday Evening, October 22, '10  
Tickets, 25c each, may be obtained from Dr. K. E. Marston, Secretary, 230 East Broadway, or N. Aleinikoff, Treasurer, 83 Nassau St.

### TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

## TAILORS' MASS MEETING

ARRANGED BY THE  
CUSTOM TAILORS' UNION  
WILL BE HELD AT  
COOPER UNION, 8th Street and Third Avenue  
At 8 o'Clock Tonight  
The meeting is called for the purpose of giving a report on the standing of the strike and to celebrate victories.  
Meyer London, Candidate for Congress of the Socialist party in the 9th district; Jacob Panken, B. Feigenbaum, Max Pine, J. Goldstein, E. Weinstein, and others will address the meeting.  
Doors will open at 7:15 pm. Admission by tickets, which can be obtained of the chairmen at the various halls.

### THIEVING IMPORTERS ARE PANIC STRICKEN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A large number of importers in New York are panicking at the federal government's prosecution of the Duveaux and the general activity of the customs authorities, have gone to Collector Loeb with admissions that they have profited through undervaluation and have offered to make restitution provided their names are withheld and no criminal proceedings instituted. The treasury officials are reticent in regard to these new cases, but acknowledge that the total amount involved is large.

### MIDI RAILWAY WON'T TAKE STRIKERS BACK

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The Midi railway, which was the least affected of all the French railways by the recent strike, announced today that it will refuse to take back any of its dismissed employees. It also announced that it would distribute 500,000 francs among its employees, who did not strike, and 750,000 francs among those whose salary is less than 2,000 francs a year.

### Old Blyn Shoe

## Stocks are at their best now!

If you choose your Fall and Winter Footwear now you will find your fancy free to work its will. All our great assortments of the season's latest and most attractive styles are now to be found at the Blyn Best Stores—all the wealth of fashionable materials and smart effects of the hour. Not the least of our claims to your good will is our well known policy of keeping every price at a popular level. Test it tomorrow! See for yourself what Blyn value really signifies.

Style No. 912  
Ladies' all Velvet Walking Boot, with high arch and Cuban heel. A remarkably hand-some effect at a price unusually low for exceptional quality.

A Practical Specialty  
THE BLYN PLAN NATURE SHOE  
Patent, Gun Metal and Black Vici, sizes 5 to 8. . . . . \$1.75  
Patent, Gun Metal and Black Vici, sizes 8 to 11. . . . . \$2.00  
Patent, Gun Metal and Black Vici, sizes 11 1/2 to 2. . . . . \$2.50  
Tan Calf and Tan Vici, sizes 5 to 11. . . . . \$2.00  
Tan Calf and Tan Vici, sizes 11 1/2 to 2. . . . . \$2.50

TEN BEST STORES—SHOES IN EVERY GRADE.  
EAST SIDE: 24 Ave. and 124th St. WEST SIDE: 6th Ave. and 57th St.  
24 Ave. and 6th St. 6th Ave. 20th and 49th St.  
24 Ave. 110th & 131st Street 232-234 West 124th St.  
BROOKLYN STORES: Broadway, bet. Park & Henry Street. Fulton St., opp. A. & C. Ferry, nr. Grand Ave. FACTORIES: 1411 to 1413, West 124th St.

# HAGUE TO DECIDE SAVARKAR'S FATE

## Dispute Over Extradition of Indian Revolutionist to Be Referred to Tribunal for Settlement.

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The British and French governments have decided to settle the dispute about the extradition of Savarkar—the Indian revolutionist who had escaped from the ship that was conveying him to India, and was recaptured on the French shore and is now being tried for "sedition" at Bombay—in a manner which should leave the substance to the former and save the appearances for the latter. They have mutually agreed to refer the case to The Hague tribunal.

This precious court will decide whether it was a legal act on the part of the British authorities to retake from the French territory a fugitive from their justice, and in the meantime the trial will proceed on its course, and though the ultimate sentence will not be carried into effect pending The Hague decision, Savarkar will be kept in detention. A pretty agreement that! The case is as clear as noonday; the recapture of Savarkar from French territory was an act of infringement of French sovereignty, equivalent to piracy and kidnapping. In this matter there is no room for arbitration, with the single object of delaying the business and closing the mouths of those who had insisted that Savarkar be returned to the French authorities and a regular process for extradition be instituted by England.

There can be no doubt that the arbitration procedure will be protracted ad infinitum, so that Savarkar may suffer to the full extent of the sentence without appearing to do so. Moreover, it is an accepted maxim of English common law that no person is to suffer unless he is proved guilty and that in case of doubt the benefit of it is to be given to the accused.

Savarkar Will Not Be Bailed.

Yet in this case, though the legality of Savarkar's transportation from the French shore to India is not a long time will be set on foot, the British government coolly announces that he will not be let out of prison even on bail, but will be "detained" pending the decision of The Hague tribunal. If it is to be added that, according to Savarkar's own statement, transmitted to Europe through his counsel, it was not even the French coast police, or a really reported, but English detectives themselves who recaptured the fugitive and returned him to the ship, it will be seen what an outrage upon international and common law has been in this case committed by England and then condoned by the French government.

Such is that entente cordiale which has been greeted even by our own British Social Democrats as a happy political combination calculated to further the progress of democracy in Europe. Taken in conjunction with the recent interdiction by the French government of the Egyptian National Congress in Paris, the case of Savarkar throws a lurid light on the nature of this glorious entente, as well as the frequency to the argument of our "patriotic" Social Democrats in favor of a big navy as a necessary means for the preservation of the British right of asylum.

Imagine the outcry that would have been raised in this country if the power which was guilty of kidnapping or which condoned this outrage had been Germany! As it is, it is solely due to our French Comrades and above all, to Jaures, that the case has received prominence at all, and it will be our French Comrades and Jaures who will continue to fight for the liberation of Savarkar.

We, in this country, have done as yet nothing except congratulating the French upon their courage and success. Is it because we have no sensitiveness for political outrages of this kind, or is the entente with France so dear to our heart as an instrument of aggression against Germany that we are prepared to connive at every abuse of it?

# USE YOUR BALLOTS OPEN NEW WAR ON GAMBLING RESORTS

## SAYS PRES. GOLDEN Textile Workers Warned Against Blind Voting—Brooklyn and Paterson to Be Organized at Once.

The delegates to the United Textile Workers' Convention, now in session at the Actors' Hall, 2 Union Square, after listening to the report of President John Golden yesterday, decided after a long discussion to go on record as favoring political action on the part of the workers. After listening to what the committee on the president's report had to say, the question was thoroughly discussed and their recommendation to adopt the report was unanimously accepted.

Golden's report in part said: "In the recent political upheavals that have taken place in many states in the Union, whereby many legislators have been consigned to political oblivion, men who for years were known to be hostile and indifferent to the rights and the demands of labor and to the rights of the people, it has again been clearly demonstrated that once the American people become aroused they are going to see that justice is done to all."

"In this great political emancipation from greed and corruption the wage earner is playing an important part. Weary of his continuous but unavailing protest against the abuse of the injunction; denied the right of equality before the law; stripped and shorn of his rights guaranteed by the Constitution; suffering under laws primarily enacted to curb and govern trusts and combinations, now judicially interpreted to apply to organizations of working men; all this and much more has at last served to awaken public conscience, which is now being heard in no unmistakable terms by the whole people: what is better still it is being heard where it is bound to accomplish most, at the ballot box."

In this great awakening of the common people to the injustice and danger that now exists, organized labor must not fail and will not fail, in our part; we may be sleeping in spots, but the clarion call to the men of labor will be heard from now on, so long and loud that none but the dead will fail to hear it in due time.

"There is no reason why the voice of labor should not be heard in the halls of Congress and on the floors of state legislatures; what we suffer from most, and what is holding back our demands for humane legislation, is the indifference of many workmen in the judicious use of the mighty weapon they hold in their hands, the ballot."

"How often do we see the glad hand of the professional politician, whose only aims and objects are to hold office for what there is in it, yet we see him on many occasions as if by magic line up hundreds, yea and sometimes thousands of workmen to cast their ballots for the very men who are either hostile or indifferent to the just demands of labor. The trade union movement will continue in the path of uplift and reform, its voice will still be heard, and its efforts will still be directed towards the betterment of the wage-workers, both economically, socially, politically and industrially, losing no opportunity of electing our own men wherever possible and administering a rebuke to those who have proven hostile and indifferent to the cause of labor and the common people."

Golden's report referring to labels, organization and seceding, was also adopted.

The question of joining the International Federation of Textile Workers also took up considerable time of the session yesterday. The question came up for discussion after Golden read a letter from the Executive Committee of the Federation, the European branch, and after a long discussion the secretary was instructed to investigate the matter and supply every local union and delegate with a copy for their further consideration.

It is believed that the question of joining will not come up until the next convention. Several delegates expressed the opinion that by joining the international it would greatly benefit the workers, the organization and would tend to get more benefits for the workers.

The question of issuing a trade journal was referred to the incoming executive council with instructions to proceed at once with necessary steps to bring about results.

To Extend Organization.

The resolution relating to the organization of the Paterson silk workers and the Brooklyn weavers was unanimously adopted and it was decided to start an energetic campaign to organize the workers of these two cities.

To show the sincerity of the convention it was decided to place Mrs. Sara Conroy, of Boston, who is a delegate to the convention, in Brooklyn to start immediately on the organization of the workers there.

The delegates to the convention are opposing compulsory vaccination after hearing the report of Secretary Albert Hibbert on that matter.

The auditing committee reported on examining the accounts of Secretary-Treasurer Hibbert, saying they found everything correct.

Threatened Disruption.

The folders of East Greenwich, R. I., reported that the officers of that union are trying to disrupt the organization and all the delegates voted to give the incoming executive board full power to call a strike there.

Chairman O'Donnell, of the grievance committee, reported on the record of the ribbon workers in Brooklyn, and it was decided to make an effort to organize that trade. President Golden and Organizer Charles A. Miles, submitted reports on their activity.

60,000 AT FUNERAL OF RUSSIAN PROFESSOR.

MOSCOW, Oct. 20.—There was a great popular demonstration at the funeral today of Professor Serge Andrievich Mouroumstseff, president of the Douma in 1904.

It was attended by 60,000 persons. Stores were closed and order preserved by volunteer student police.

T. T. ECKERT DEAD.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 20.—Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, former president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his summer home here at 1:20 o'clock this morning.

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# WELCOME "COOLIES" IN PHILIPPINES

## Peace Conference Speakers Declare Capitalists Like Chinese Laborers Better Than Filipinos.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, who made the principal speech here before the Mohawk Peace Conference, declared that the United States government has already paid enough attention to the political development of the islands and should give more attention to its industrial development.

Dr. Brent in his speech opposed the scheme of bringing Philippine students to this country for study and advocating secondary schools and universities on the islands.

According to David T. Barrows, formerly director of education in the Philippines, who also spoke before the conference, said that the greatest evil since the occupation of the islands by the United States is the tendency of the big business interests there to strive by hook or by crook for quick returns in the economic development of the islands, regardless of the immediate future of the population.

"This class of people," Barrows declared in his address, "goes so far as to favor the admission of Chinese labor, because it is much cheaper, rather than to employ the native Filipinos, whose prosperity would eventually mean the prosperity of the archipelago."

While Barrows' speech was quite conservative and in keeping with the general tone of the conference, he gave his hearers a sufficient amount of information to show that exploitation has already entered the islands of the "Far East" and that the question of unemployment is becoming a question that has to be considered.

The Philippine is discovering with the industrial development of the islands he is being driven from the hills and the valleys by the bullets from the guns of "Uncle Sam's boys" and in order to live must find a master who will buy his labor power.

It has been discovered by the capitalists there that Chinese labor can be had much cheaper than native labor can. Then, the native Filipino is not very much accustomed to hard work and often refuses to grind away at hard labor all day. This the Chinese has been trained to do in his own country and he makes a good wage slave. The capitalist has not been slow in recognizing this.

As a result of this demand for Chinese labor thousands of Chinese workmen have entered the islands, and the influence this will have upon conditions there and to what extent it will stimulate the war talk between this country and the Asiatics, neither Brent nor Barrows attempted to say.

"DIVINE RIGHT" BAER PLEADS WITH BERRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—In an effort to effect fusion, George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading railway; William A. Glasgow, an eminent lawyer, and Thomas Baeburn, a writer, have entered the islands, and the influence this will have upon conditions there and to what extent it will stimulate the war talk between this country and the Asiatics, neither Brent nor Barrows attempted to say.

FORCED TO WEAR SHOES.

Result of Prohibition vs. God-given Soles—Results Win.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 20.—John Pucket, the Tipton county farmer who never wore shoes, though he is the owner of 3,000 acres of fine land, appeared here to-day with a heavy pair of shoes on. He has contended that God gave him a pair of good soles and he had no use for others, but when asked to-day if his God-given soles had worn out, he replied: "No, they are still good, but since Tipton county went dry there are so many broken bottles around that it's dangerous to go barefoot."

TAMMANY FIRM BACKS DOWN ON SUBWAY BIDS

It was announced at the office of the Public Service Commission yesterday that no bids had been received for the construction of the tri-borough subway by private capital.

He said that a letter had been received from the Bradley-Gaffney Stevedores Company, contractors of No. 1 Madison Avenue, giving the firm's reason for not bidding on the proposed subway.

The firm is the Tammany bunch, of which Charles F. Murphy's brother is a member, which has got such rich pickings out of the city contracts. The Gaffney in the firm name stands for James E. Gaffney, alleged handler of the race-track boodle funds, of which so much is now being said.

The impression has been general among traction interests that there would be no bids for the construction of the subway under the private capital form of contract advertised by the commission. The announcement by the commission's secretary was greeted with mingled applause and hisses.

The letter from the Bradley-Gaffney Stevedores Company, addressed to William R. Wilcox, and signed by Henry Steers, president of the company, was as follows:

"We regret that we are unable to submit to you today a bid in accordance with your invitation for the building of the Broadway-Lexington Avenue subway by private capital. The proposed contract submitted to bidders is so different from the proposition which we submitted to you that we do not see how private capital can accept the terms you offer."

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# JOBLESS, MAN OFFERS HIMSELF FOR SALE

## Hunger Drives Young Fellow to Advertise He Will Work for Food and Shelter.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 20.—"I want to sell myself to somebody who will feed me and give me a place to sleep. I haven't worked for three months, and I haven't eaten for two days. I can't stand it any longer."

His offer, twenty-one, boarding at 5411 Orange avenue, leased against the desk of the want ad department of The Press last night, and begged the clerk to put a notice in the paper that he was for sale.

Five years ago Sobol, filled with wonderful tales of the new land, left his home in Hungary and came to the United States. Landing in New York, he got a job driving a milk wagon. He worked hard, saved money and bought a little confectionery store.

Then he saved more money to bring his mother and three little sisters across the sea. They came, but the mother was not satisfied. She placed for the old country and wanted to go back where her husband was buried.

Sobol didn't hesitate. He was young, and the country promised much. But his old mother wanted to go back, so he went with her. He sold his store, and with his mother and sisters home.

Jobs were scarce in New York, so he came with a friend to Cleveland. But here also places to work were not easily found. He worked for a teamster, willing for a sick man. But the man returned, and Sobol was again out of a job. For three months he has been looking for work.

He got up every morning at 4 o'clock and looked for work, but every day they say: "Nothing doing." I get letters from my mother, asking me to help her, but I can't. I can't help myself. I am willing to sell myself and work for something. I will take a chance. I can't stand it. I can't stand it!"

ESTRADA MAY NOW LOSE PRESIDENCY

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 20.—The city of Managua, capital of Nicaragua, is reported in private cables to be in a turmoil, with increasing trouble. A critical condition has been reached and the government is unable to cope with the situation.

When the first reports of trouble at Managua gained circulation last Sunday the State Department at Washington promptly discredited them, saying that United States Consul Olivares had not notified the department. Directly following the denial of the State Department, dispatches from San Juan del Sur confirmed the first cables.

In September the revolutionists bearing the standard of Juan J. Estrada, the Democratic state chairman, then headed by Dr. Madrid. The Estrada revolution began on Oct. 19, 1909, and was bitter from beginning to end, with a death list of 4,000 being the toll.

The first indication that the people of the interior and the western part of Nicaragua might not take to the Estrada government came shortly after the fall of Managua, when the train bearing the revolutionaries, headed by a mob of 1,200 at Leon, Dr. Cardenas had been exiled by former President Zelaya and is a member of a conservative party and had been a supporter of the revolution. The colonies credit the reports and say that conditions are probably much worse than is known. The Estrada government had not the support of the western part of the country which is the most thickly populated, and grave doubts are entertained whether or not it can long exist. On the other hand, the opposing faction is without a leader and cannot possibly secure control for some time. The jails are filled with political prisoners and many people have been banished from the country.

WON'T ATTEND SCHOOL WITH "SCAB" KIDS

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 18.—Children of the miners of Springhill who were recently on strike, gave the community a concrete lesson in class consciousness here a few days ago when they refused to sit in school with the children of the strikebreakers.

"We won't sit with 'em—they're black-legs," cried out the departing youngsters as they left the school room, after discovering that the strikebreakers' children had entered.

For fourteen months the coal miners of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company have been on strike, and on the first day of the school the school teacher was surprised to see three-fourths of the children leave the room in a body shortly after the school had been called to order.

The teacher's demand that the children remain in the room had no effect.

Attorney General MacLean was finally sent for in order to get the children back to school. He visited the parents of the children, but to his astonishment found that the main obstacle lay not with the miners and their wives, but with the children. Nothing could persuade the youngsters to associate with what they called "black-legs."

As the children of the striking miners are in the vast majority, the school authorities were in a quandary and finally decided to ask the children of the strikebreakers to stay at home.

This latter did. It is now believed that as a result of the strike of the children the efforts of the attorney general in urging the company to settle with the men had considerable influence toward the settlement.

T. T. ECKERT DEAD.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 20.—Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, former president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, died at his summer home here at 1:20 o'clock this morning.

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# WELCOME "COOLIES" IN PHILIPPINES

## Peace Conference Speakers Declare Capitalists Like Chinese Laborers Better Than Filipinos.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Rev. Charles H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, who made the principal speech here before the Mohawk Peace Conference, declared that the United States government has already paid enough attention to the political development of the islands and should give more attention to its industrial development.

Dr. Brent in his speech opposed the scheme of bringing Philippine students to this country for study and advocating secondary schools and universities on the islands.

According to David T. Barrows, formerly director of education in the Philippines, who also spoke before the conference, said that the greatest evil since the occupation of the islands by the United States is the tendency of the big business interests there to strive by hook or by crook for quick returns in the economic development of the islands, regardless of the immediate future of the population.

"This class of people," Barrows declared in his address, "goes so far as to favor the admission of Chinese labor, because it is much cheaper, rather than to employ the native Filipinos, whose prosperity would eventually mean the prosperity of the archipelago."

While Barrows' speech was quite conservative and in keeping with the general tone of the conference, he gave his hearers a sufficient amount of information to show that exploitation has already entered the islands of the "Far East" and that the question of unemployment is becoming a question that has to be considered.

The Philippine is discovering with the industrial development of the islands he is being driven from the hills and the valleys by the bullets from the guns of "Uncle Sam's boys" and in order to live must find a master who will buy his labor power.

It has been discovered by the capitalists there that Chinese labor can be had much cheaper than native labor can. Then, the native Filipino is not very much accustomed to hard work and often refuses to grind away at hard labor all day. This the Chinese has been trained to do in his own country and he makes a good wage slave. The capitalist has not been slow in recognizing this.

As a result of this demand for Chinese labor thousands of Chinese workmen have entered the islands, and the influence this will have upon conditions there and to what extent it will stimulate the war talk between this country and the Asiatics, neither Brent nor Barrows attempted to say.

"DIVINE RIGHT" BAER PLEADS WITH BERRY.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—In an effort to effect fusion, George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading railway; William A. Glasgow, an eminent lawyer, and Thomas Baeburn, a writer, have entered the islands, and the influence this will have upon conditions there and to what extent it will stimulate the war talk between this country and the Asiatics, neither Brent nor Barrows attempted to say.

FORCED TO WEAR SHOES.

Result of Prohibition vs. God-given Soles—Results Win.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 20.—John Pucket, the Tipton county farmer who never wore shoes, though he is the owner of 3,000 acres of fine land, appeared here to-day with a heavy pair of shoes on. He has contended that God gave him a pair of good soles and he had no use for others, but when asked to-day if his God-given soles had worn out, he replied: "No, they are still good, but since Tipton county went dry there are so many broken bottles around that it's dangerous to go barefoot."

TAMMANY FIRM BACKS DOWN ON SUBWAY BIDS

It was announced at the office of the Public Service Commission yesterday that no bids had been received for the construction of the tri-borough subway by private capital.

He said that a letter had been received from the Bradley-Gaffney Stevedores Company, contractors of No. 1 Madison Avenue, giving the firm's reason for not bidding on the proposed subway.

The firm is the Tammany bunch, of which Charles F. Murphy's brother is a member, which has got such rich pickings out of the city contracts. The Gaffney in the firm name stands for James E. Gaffney, alleged handler of the race-track boodle funds, of which so much is now being said.

The impression has been general among traction interests that there would be no bids for the construction of the subway under the private capital form of contract advertised by the commission. The announcement by the commission's secretary was greeted with mingled applause and hisses.

The letter from the Bradley-Gaffney Stevedores Company, addressed to William R. Wilcox, and signed by Henry Steers, president of the company, was as follows:

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GREAT GULF STORM CAUSES MANY DEATHS

Over a Hundred Sailors May Have Perished—Coasting Schooners Said To Have Suffered Heavily.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—That at least a hundred sailors perished during the hurricane that raged through the eastern Gulf of Mexico is the fear expressed here this forenoon by experienced shipping men.

Shipping reports compiled an estimate from these reports and they declare that 100 lives lost from small vessels in the five days' storm is conservative figuring.

Steamer Has Perilous Trip

With battered bowsprit and stanchions amidships, the steamship Mount Vernon came into port after being buffeted mercilessly by the West India hurricane for forty-eight hours on her way from Belize.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—James L. Rodgers, American consul general at Havana, advised the State Department today that central Cuba was not greatly damaged by the recent hurricane.

The damage in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio was extensive, the cane crop being severely injured and the tobacco plantations badly damaged.

LIST OF PUBLIC LECTURES TODAY

- De Witt Clinton High School, 59th street and Tenth avenue: "Hamlet," Algonquin Tassin.
- Public School 17, 47th street west of Eighth avenue: "Broadway, Old New York," Stephen Jenkens.
- Public School 33, Dominick and Clark streets: "Japanese Life and Customs," Masujiro Honda.
- Public School 40, 320 East 20th street: "The Tale of Genji," Andrew Underhill.
- Public School 52, Broadway, Inwood: "Romona and the Land of Sunshine," John Wilder Fairbank.
- Public School 66, 88th street, east of First avenue: "Hamlet," Mrs. George A. B. Homan.
- Public School 90, 47th street, west of Seventh avenue: "Julius Caesar," Richard A. Purdy.
- Public School 157, St. Nicholas avenue and 17th street: "Nero and His Teacher," Dr. Allan P. Ball.
- Public School 158, Avenue A and East 77th street: "Architecture of Italy and France," Augustus H. Hall.
- Public School 160, Suffolk and Livingston streets: "Dante and His Friends," Miss Mary E. Knowlton.
- M. B. A. Hall, 311 East Broadway: "The Re-establishment of Normal Conditions in the North," Dr. Arthur M. Wolfson.

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, 2905 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St. Key West Co-operative Cigars, Union Made by Comrades. 5c each, \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores.

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Established 1850. 61 Second Ave. Between 31st and 4th Sts. Reasonable and reliable. Tel. 500.

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HIGHEST CLASS GUARANTEED. Crown and Bridge Work . . . \$3.00. 10 Years' Written Guarantee.

PARIS DENTAL PARLORS CO.

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CRIPPEN DESCRIBES HIS PLAN TO FOIL PURSUERS

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Dr. Hawley Crippen faced his accusers from the witness box today, but his composure that has remained since he was first charged with the murder of his actress wife, Belle Elmore, did not desert him.

Crippen gave a sketch of his career. He had studied the theories, but had not taken a practical course in surgery. He had performed a post mortem. The drugs which he had purchased in England, he explained, were wholly for his own preparations.

Before the prisoner gave his evidence his counsel made the statement that Crippen two days before his arrest on the steamship Montrose arranged with the quartermaster to hide him in the cargo hold.

Crippen on the witness stand bore out this statement of his counsel. He said the quartermaster told him that the captain had recognized him and Miss Levee, and that he was to be arrested when the steamship landed.

HEBREWS IN CHICAGO AROUSED BY MURDER

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The movement of the Jewish congregations of the West Side to establish a relief and protective bureau—the outcome of a wave of indignation that followed the murder last Friday, of Morris Lipschitz, a peddler—

Feeling against the present inadequate police protection reached a high pitch when several of those present related personal experiences.

"We need a bureau whereby man, regardless of sect, nationality, or politics, will be assured all the protection due him under the terms of the Constitution of the United States," English declared.

BANKER OF SEVENTY GUILTY.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 20.—Hilton Anderson Carlisle, ex-president of the Newbury National Bank, was today found guilty of misappropriating the funds of the bank. The trial had lasted for ten days.

SHIPPING NEWS

- To Arrive TODAY. Cherokee, Turk's Island, about October 16. Delaware Manchester, October 6. El Sud, Galveston, October 15. Monterey, Vera Cruz, October 13. Nuncio, Galveston, October 15. Panama, Otravita, October 9. Potomac, Avonport, October 7. Roma, Almeria, October 10. Santa Maria, Kingston, October 16. TOMORROW. Byron, Barbados, October 15. Campana, Queenstown, October 16. Europa, Patras, October 4. San Giovanni, Naples, October 9. St. Irene, St. Lucia, October 9. St. Louis, Southampton, October 15. Taormina, Naples, October 10.

LABOR UNION NOTES

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 476, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, a resolution was received from the Carpenters' Conference in regard to the strike at R. H. Macy's store. It was endorsed and sent to Macy's.

A letter was received from the New York State Council U. B. of C. and J. of A., sending credentials. The credentials were filed out for Brothers Joseph Crimmins and John Rice.

Local union No. 464 sent fifty tickets for their twenty-fifth anniversary celebration, to be held at Ebling's Casino on December 4th.

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NEGROES FAVOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Oklahoma Organ Zation Blames Republicans for Disfranchisement Law and Declares for Socialists.

CHICKASA, Okla., Oct. 20.—Resolutions charging the Republican League of Oklahoma with delinquency in supporting the negro race and calling upon the negroes of the state to support the entire Socialist ticket was adopted by an association of amalgamated negro organizations of the state, which was organized here.

The resolution placed the association on record as favoring the proposed women suffrage amendment to the constitution and memorialized congress to reduce the representation in Oklahoma in proportion to the number of black citizens disfranchised by the grandfathers amendment to the constitution in case that amendment is not declared unconstitutional by the courts.

J. A. Johnson of the Third Congressional district was elected president of the new association and C. A. Buchanan of Guthrie, editor of The Safeguard, secretary.

Has Big Membership.

The association comprises the entire membership of the State Constitutional League of which W. H. Durney, of Oklahoma City, was president; the Oklahoma Protective League, of which J. T. Johnson was president, and which was recently organized at Weleka, and the Protective League of the 4th and 5th Congressional districts.

The resolutions point with pride to the progress of the negro from the day that the race was imported from Africa down through the days of the civil war, when 50,000 of the 200,000 who became soldiers lost their lives and the remaining 150,000 gained their freedom and the right to vote.

They declare that the Republicans are to blame for conditions in Oklahoma and that the Socialist party was the only party that has truly befriended the negro. The entire Socialist platform was adopted and negroes were urged to support the Socialist ticket.

Blames the Republicans.

"The negroes should keep their hands on their pocketbooks and let Jim Harris make his own fight for the grandfather clause," said W. R. Fulbright in an open-air speech. "Republicans are to blame for the negro being disfranchised."

"The constitution was adopted by over 100,000 majority and Governor Haskell received only 20,000 majority." "Hence there were 80,000 Republicans voted for the constitution and when we got the constitution we got the Jim Crow law and the grandfather clause. When the grandfather clause was submitted Republicans in Muskogee, McIntosh and Okfuskee counties supported it."

"The only party that has been our friend all along, is the Socialist party. Who are our friends, my countrymen? The Socialists are our friends, and I am for them right or wrong."

Among the prominent negroes present, aside from the officers and members of the resolutions committee, were W. W. Mitchell, of Okmulgee; E. A. Anderson, of McIntosh County; E. T. Barbour, of El Reno; W. R. Durgan, of Oklahoma City; and H. Hornbeck, of LeFlore county.

IT'S A "STORK SHIP."

Dr. Schriber, surgeon of the Hamburg-American liner President Grant, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg and Boulogne reported that a girl baby had been born in the steerage to Anna Padusky, a Polish girl, who is only fourteen and a half years old. Mother and baby are doing well.

The President Grant is fast gaining a reputation as the "stork ship." For her last seven westward trips one baby, or more, has been born each trip and in all Dr. Schriber declares twenty-seven babies have been born on board the liner since she went into service. That is the reason the President Grant almost always has an "additional list."

Do you need a typewriter? You can get one for nothing. Read up about that contest we are holding.

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DR. L. H. KRAMER

Opp. State Bank. 340 E. 148th St.

DENIAL FROM CANALEJAS

MADRID, Oct. 20.—Premier Canalejas today denied the assertion of Le Figaro that Spain and Morocco were on the verge of a rupture over the payment of the indemnity demanded by Spain following the campaign against the Rif tribesmen in 1909.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 20.—Intimating strongly that Theodore Roosevelt has a desire to be an American king, or at least have kingly power vested in the President of the United States, William Jennings Bryan last night discussed "New Nationalism" and attacked it before a crowd of 10,000 gathered in the Monument Place.

Bryan denounced and derided that portion of Colonel Roosevelt's doctrine in which Roosevelt is said to claim that after State rights have been largely surrendered in order that authority may be centralized at Washington, "the Nation's Chief Executive is to be considered the steward of the people."

BRYAN SAYS TEDDY WANTS TO BE KING

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"It has cost the lives of millions of patriots to get away from the doctrine," shouted Bryan, "and God forbid that we should ever go back to it. I do not believe there is another man in the country who would want such power as President. You cannot trust a monarchy because it may have a good king. There have been good kings, but never a good monarchy."

ROSENHEIMER'S TRIAL FIXED FOR OCT. 28

Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, at the request of District Attorney Whitman, fixed October 28 as the date for the trial of E. T. Rosenheimer, the millionaire autoist who is indicted for murder in the first degree.

Rosenheimer, who is in the Tombs in default of \$50,000 bail, was represented in court by Alfred E. Bryan of James W. Osborne's law office. Mr. Bryan objected to the date set, urging that Mr. Osborne being actively engaged every day in the trial of other cases, had not had an opportunity to prepare Rosenheimer's defense.

The indictment accuses Rosenheimer of the killing of Miss Grace Hough, the twenty-one-year-old daughter of former Policeman Walter Hough, with his automobile on Pelham Parkway August 18. Evidence before the grand jury showed that Rosenheimer ran down a buggy containing the young woman, and George Vender, of 2322 Bathurst avenue, and Miss Anna McCabe, of 425 East 143d street.

Miss Hough's neck was broken, while the others were badly injured. It is alleged Rosenheimer fled without offering any assistance and tried to hide his tracks.

JACK JOHNSON MAY LOSE LEGAL BOUT

An Italian sculptor, Cestino Sciarino, has challenged Champion Jack Johnson to a one-round legal bout for a "prize" of \$4,000, which Sciarino alleges is due him from Johnson for making a plaster cast of the fighter's physiognomy. Johnson has been served with the summons and complaint and the case is expected to come up for trial in the Supreme Court soon.

The sculptor alleges that Johnson, flushed with pride over his victory over Jeffries, decided that a plaster cast of his noble features was the proper thing, and that he posed many times for the cast which Sciarino turned out. Johnson was delighted with the cast, until the bill for it arrived, when, the plaintiff alleges, he refused to accept it or to pay for it.

14-Year-Old Girl a Mother on the President Grant.

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MANHATTAN.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Sam W. Higney, 112 Nassau St. BAKERY AND COFFEE PARLOR. Goldberg & Sals, 152 2d Ave., near 10th St.

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FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS. I. Goldberger, 47 E. Broadway, Fifth Ave., Cor. 114th St. FINE PROVISIONS. C. Schell, 100 Second Ave., near 24th St. FURNITURE AND CARPETS. Royal Furniture Co., 230 2d Ave.

GENTS FURNISHINGS. M. & A. Katz, 512 2d Ave. GENTS FURNISHINGS. E. B. Berman, 115 Delancey St. GENTS FURNISHINGS. E. B. Berman, 115 Delancey St.

HATS. E. Silverstein, 140 Broadway, near 11th St. HATS. E. Silverstein, 140 Broadway, near 11th St.

INSURANCE. E. M. Friedman, Fire, Life, etc., 25 Broad St. LUNCH ROOMS. William O. Stucker, 17 2d Ave.

LAW OFFICES AND TYPEWRITING. Knickerbocker Stationery Co., 116 Nassau St. MEETING HALLS. Labor Temple, 100 Broadway, East 20th St. Labor Temple, 100 Broadway, East 20th St.

MEN'S HATS. SCANE'S HATS are the best and cheapest. 125 Broadway. MERCHANT TAILORS. Robinson & Ross, 150 East 125th St.

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OPHOTRIST AND OPTICIAN. Dr. B. L. Becker, 202 East Broadway. PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES. J. M. Haber, 124 W. 4th St.

PRINTERS. Geo. J. Speyer, 125 William St., Cor. Spruce, New York. RESTAURANTS. Teller Klug, 120 Henry St., near Triborough Bridge. STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD TICKETS. Paul Thomas, 177 E. 10th St.

TRUNKS AND BAGS. Charles G. Reed, 200 2d Ave. UNDERTAILORS AND EMBROIDERS. V. J. ...

WOMAN WITH BABY WANDERS IN RAIN

Quarreled With Husband and Left Home—Two Brooklyn Surgeons Refused Her Treatment.

The lieutenant in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, was surprised early yesterday morning to see a pretty young woman carrying a moaning baby walk into the station house. Both were soaked to the skin from the heavy rain.

"Lieutenant," said the mother, "can't you give my baby some milk and crackers? She has had nothing to eat for fourteen hours. I don't mind it myself, but I'm afraid for her."

The woman swayed and the lieutenant ran around and held her up until a policeman got a chair. Mrs. Davis, the matron, was called and gave her restoratives. Policeman White was sent for milk and crackers, and while the baby was being fed an effort was made to induce the mother to eat, but she did not appear able to swallow anything.

"What is your name?" asked the lieutenant. "My name?" she looked at the faces about her in a puzzled way. "I can't remember."

"How did you get here?" "I don't know. I think somebody showed me the way when they saw us in the rain."

Wouldn't Take Her to Hospital.

A call was sent to the Long Island College Hospital, and the ambulance surgeon, according to the police, rolled up the woman's sleeve and gave her a hypodermic injection. The woman immediately collapsed. As she sank to the floor, the police say, the doctor became excited, and taking his coat off began rubbing the patient briskly. When he failed to restore her this way he used a stomach pump. She revived then, but was deeply sick. The doctor gave her a dose of something else and left, refusing to take her to the hospital, the police declare.

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SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE? WE WILL SEND

Drafts in Amounts from \$5 UPWARD TODAY at approximately the following rates: Great Britain and Ireland at 19 1/2 cts per lb. sterling. Italy at 23 1/2 cts per mark. Germany at 23 1/2 cts per mark. Other Countries Proportionately. Our fees are very small.

THE NORTHERN BANK

Broadway, corner 505 Tremont Ave., 138th St., nr. Willis Av., 7th Av. & 135th St., 3513 White Plains Av., 215 West 125th St., 8th Av. & 53d St., 8th Av. & 23d St., 1707 Amsterdam Av., (near 145th St.), 6d Av. & 143d St.

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MEETING OF ORDER OF TRUE FRIENDS

Organization Holds Enthusiastic Convention at Guttenberg, N. J.—Delegates Take Part in Deliberations

HARLEM SHOE CO. Third Avenue, corner 103d Street. Agency for the Waukegan Shoes.

THE BEST OF QUALITY AT POPULAR PRICES. Union Made Shoes Only

Socialist News of the Day

Notice of meetings must be in this office by noon of the day previous to publication. All meetings begin at 8 p.m. unless otherwise ordered.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT. Hellgate Branch—North-east corner of 32d street and Second avenue.

49th street. Wm. J. F. Hanneman and John Roberts.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22

Noon-day meeting, 12 o'clock. Navy and Sand street entrance. J. C. Frost. Noon-day meeting, 12 o'clock. Navy Yard, Flushing avenue entrance.

At the second lesson there were forty students present. Mr. Kirkpatrick left no doubt in the minds of the students that this is a real study course.

Dentists' Study Chapter I. S. S.

The Dentists' Study Chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will hold its first regular meeting of the season of 1910-1911 this evening.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

Rates Under This Heading Are: 1 Insertion, 7c. per line. 5 Insertions, 15c. per line. Seven words to a line. No Discount.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET.

TO LET—Bakery with store and living rooms; fine opportunity for right party. Harry Wright, Cortlandt, N. Y.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

20 AVE., 1222—Elegant floor of 3 large, light rooms; rent \$16. Apply to Janitor, 1212 2d ave.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

LENOX AVE., 514-4 rooms; \$15-20; half minute from subway; steam heat.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 396.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours, 9 to 12 a.m. Delegate body meets every Monday, 8 p.m.

CARRIAGE WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Headquarters, 220 East 84th St., Manhattan. Meetings, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tel. 3588 Leavenworth. Edward F. Cassidy.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Local No. 21, 21st St., New York City. Meetings, 8 p.m. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 400 5th Ave., every Monday, 8 p.m.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER CUTTERS.

Local No. 119, 119th St., New York City. Meetings, 8 p.m. at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 400 5th Ave., every Monday, 8 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS OF AMERICA.

Local No. 11, 11th St., New York City. Meetings, every Monday evening at 245 E. 11th St.

SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY.

Local No. 2, 2nd St., New York City. Meetings, every Wednesday evening at 100 E. 11th St.

WOOD CARVERS AND MODELERS' ASSOCIATION.

Local No. 1, 1st St., New York City. Meetings, every Monday evening at 100 E. 11th St.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Local No. 10, 10th St., New York City. Meetings, every Monday evening at 100 E. 11th St.

SHOET AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION.

Local No. 1, 1st St., New York City. Meetings, every Monday evening at 100 E. 11th St.

CEMENT AND PLASTER WORKERS' UNION.

Local No. 1, 1st St., New York City. Meetings, every Monday evening at 100 E. 11th St.

BLOOMINGDALE FRYERS.

Local No. 1, 1st St., New York City. Meetings, every Monday evening at 100 E. 11th St.

YORKVILLE.

Local No. 1, 1st St., New York City. Meetings, every Monday evening at 100 E. 11th St.

ASTORIA.

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MANHATTAN.

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BRANCH CHICAGO.

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BRANCH CLEVELAND.

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SUFFRAGISTS PREPARE TO HECKLE LEGISLATORS

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Miss Harriet May Mills, of Syracuse, was today elected president of the State Woman Suffrage Association.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution will hold a sociable (Vetcherka) tomorrow evening at the Royal Lyceum.

MEETING HALLS

Astoria Schutzen Park. Broadway and Steiner ave., Astoria, L. I. Largest and most beautiful Park in Greater New York.

Labor Temple. 243-247 E. 84th St., New York City.

Labor Lyceum. 910 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn.

ARLINGTON HALL. 1021 St. Marks ave., New York City.

CLINTON HALL. 151-153 CLINTON ST.

AMUSEMENTS. N. Y. HIPPODROME. Daily Mat., 2c. to \$1. Evng., 2c. to \$1.50.

RESTAURANTS. LITTLE HUNGARY. 307 E. Houston St., New York City.

FIRST JEWISH VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT. 168 HENRY STREET.

Gatling Gun Combination. For a DOLLAR we will mail you enough Socialist ammunition to rout a whole regiment of capitalist politicians.

A FEW OF THE BEST THINGS: Owen and Ricardo. Translated from the German by Richard Appleton.

Certain Phases of the Milk Question. This is the beginning of a series of studies of the farming question.

Woman's Sphere will tell of the work of the British Women's Labor League.

Russian Prisons. Translated by John Landberg.

Was the Mother to Blame? A stirring, heart-touching story. Translated from the German by Herbert Kinney.

Another "Six Penny" Pieces. By Neil Lyons. They are even above the level of the O. Henry stories.

Then there will be plenty of shorter stories, political studies, news of the movement, news of the world, special correspondence and all those things that go to make

THE BEST SUNDAY PAPER.

Why WRITE so many copies?

You believe in labor-saving devices. Why not employ the Schapirograph in making notes, cards, duplicate letters, circulars, or anything you need in your propaganda or business.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. Branch 2. Branch 2 meets tonight at headquarters, 313 Grand street.

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PHILADELPHIA TONIGHT

Richmond and Venango streets. E. H. Davies and Horace Reis. 5th street and Lehigh avenue. Frank Pfeil and Charles Sehl.

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1st A. D. (Branch 2)—477 Atlantic avenue. 12th A. D.—Turner Hall, 15th street, near Fifth avenue.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

JEROME AVE. 167th St.—7 large, light rooms; bath; 2 family houses; \$22.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

230 ST. 220 W.—\$1.50 up for 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582,

# The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 5303-5304 Beekman.

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

VOL. 3. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21. No. 284.

## THE SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN.

Those who have not yet entered The Call subscription contest should do so while there is yet time. The reward for the work of getting new readers, large as it is, forms but part of the return to the subscription getters. Every new reader is just so much of a lift to the Socialist movement. Every increase in the circulation of the paper makes the burden so much lighter. A really determined effort at the present time will place The Call on a solid foundation, and when it is there its fighting ability will be greatly enhanced.

The offer of a first class, new model typewriter to the winner is a big one. A local which pitches into the contest and wins the typewriter for itself will have a machine of the utmost value in carrying on its affairs. An individual who wins will have a prize that was worthy any effort.

Then those who do not win, but who make a worthy try, will receive books that will amply repay them.

This is a chance that should not be missed.

## MAKING A MAN.

Socialists, alone of all people, really oppose murder. For they not only set themselves against acts of individual violence, but they oppose murder as expressed in war and in capitalist exploitation. But not only do they oppose murder, but they go farther and seek to abolish the things which lead to the production of murders. Their hands are clean, their propaganda is without spot—and yet they alone of all people can face any situation in which murder occurs.

Luigi Luccheni, who stabbed the Empress Elizabeth, of Austria, has just hanged himself after enduring twelve years' imprisonment, one-third of a life of thirty-seven years. There is an element of sardonic humor in the accounts now cabled of the crime and of his death.

"Born in Paris of Italian parents in 1873, and abandoned in Parma a year afterwards, he was educated in public asylums AND THE STREETS, and when he was serving his term in the Italian army he became noted for his insubordination. On leaving the army he became a laborer. There was absolutely no explanation of the crime, except the fact that the criminal was an anarchist."

No explanation; isn't that funny? An abandoned baby grows up in the streets, is "disciplined" in the army, is kicked around, and yet he does not have an overflowing love for society. He does not respect his superiors. He does not recognize the good intentions of the Empress Elizabeth.

It was a cruel act, with a cruel punishment. But it was a beautiful flower of capitalism, which alone is responsible.

## ANTI-LABOR IN THE SADDLE.

Massachusetts—there she stands—and the Republicans have re-nominated Eben Draper, who vetoed the eight-hour bill, for governor, and the Democrats have nominated Eugene N. Foss, who for months has been doing his mightiest to crush union labor. Two bitter opponents of organized labor, two men who would do their mightiest to crush all unions, have been nominated by the leading parties of one of the most important industrial states. From Plymouth, with its mills and shoe factories, out to North Adams, near the New York line, Massachusetts is industrial. It has some of the leading manufacturing establishments of this nation, and it has many strong trades unions.

Evidently the Republicans and Democrats hold them in contempt. They have made labor bow before this, and they undoubtedly believe they can make labor bow again.

On the Republican side Winthrop Murray Crane and Henry Cabot Lodge, senatorial watchdogs for the big interests, are the bosses. On the Democratic side Mayor Fitzgerald seems to be the boss, but the real bossing is done by men like Gaston, of the Boston Elevated, and others who work with the Republicans on all really important points.

But the action of the Democrats in pushing such a man as Foss onto the voters, as well as the deliberate action of the Republicans in placing Draper in nomination again, form at once a challenge and an insult to the workers of the state.

It is really a sneering, jeering—"What are you going to do about it?"

The workers can do good and plenty about it if they will, and they will do it if they are aroused to the realities of the situation. The Socialist party nominees have the intelligence necessary to run the state. Intellectually and morally they are far above the persons on the Democratic and the Republican tickets.

In return for the insult and the contemptuous disregard shown, the workers have an opportunity to do something for themselves. It is easy to vote the Socialist ticket—and never was it more necessary.

## MOST ENCOURAGING OF ALL.

This year, practically for the first time, there is evidence that the Socialist party and the trades unions are swinging into one battle line against capitalism. Union leaders and other active workers are awakening to the necessity of class action. Isolated unions have endorsed the Socialist candidates. In practically every union the subject of Socialism is up for discussion.

When once discussion begins there will be little difficulty in bringing the unionists into the party.

So the action of Organizer Cassidy in sending letters to 200 unions offering speakers is an excellent thing. Some unions are certain to accept the offer. Sooner or later all the unions will accept the offer. Real solid work is beginning, and it promises much for the future of Socialism in this country.

## AN IMPROVED BREED OF HORSES.

That tale of the half million dollars race track corruption fund is mighty interesting. Racing, according to the arguments advanced by its supporters, would have to be maintained to improve the breed of horses, and racing could not be maintained unless gambling at the track was permitted. So to improve the breed of horses and legalize gambling, half a million dollars was hastily gathered to debase the breed of men.

It was done so easily, so quietly and so quickly that no one outside the parties concerned knew anything about it.

Think of the hustling, the touting, the advertising, the commissions, the appeals and the effort it would have taken to raise, say a tenth of a million dollars, for hospital purposes! You couldn't squeeze much out of Jim Keene, the fox, or out of Harry Whitney for such a purpose. And why should they give? It is safe to improve the breed of horses, but if you improved the breed of men it would result in the Keenes, the Whitneys and the rest of them losing their fine snap as exploiters.

A dull, stupid, willing, submissive breed of men permits the exploiters to get so much money that they can easily raise half a million dollars to run a gambling annex to the game of improving horses.

## BARBAROUS AMERICA— THE DOCTRINE OF THE FELLOW SERVANT

By ROBERT HUNTER.

A very brilliant young writer, William Hard, has published a little book called "Injured in the Course of Duty."

It is made up of a series of articles which this talented journalist wrote some time ago for Everybody's Magazine.

It treats very brilliantly the absolutely legal manner by which the victims of accidents are done out of their due.

He gives some very striking examples to illustrate the working out of certain legal doctrines.

For instance, the Doctrine of the Fellow-Servant is one of the legalities that prevents a man who has lost a leg from getting pay for the leg.

"There was once a man named Coffey," says William Hard, "who worked for the United States Steel Corporation in South Chicago.

"And there was also a man named Swick who worked for that same corporation in that same place.

"Swick worked only during the day. Coffey worked only during the night. When Coffey came on Swick went home.

"One day Swick plugged up an open hearth furnace carelessly and imperfectly. Coffey did not know about this. He could not prevent it. He was asleep. Swick did his careless, imperfect work and went home.

"The same night, December 29, 1899, in consequence of what Swick

had done, there was an outburst of several tons of white-hot metal. Coffey was terribly burned, and his hearing was permanently impaired.

"Now, Swick was just eighteen years old. He had held his job for just one week. He and Coffey had spoken to each other just once.

"When, after four years, Coffey's case reached the Illinois Supreme Court, the judges decided that Coffey and Swick were fellow-servants and that therefore Coffey had no legal claim for compensation for his accident.

"These men," said the court, "the safety of each of whom depended so much upon the care and diligence of the other, had ample opportunity to exercise upon each other an influence promotive of care and prudence in the matter of the performing of their work."

"Coffey ought to have foreseen," says Hard, "that Swick was going to plug up a furnace carelessly, and he ought to have told him not to.

"But now, forget for a moment the case of Coffey and look at the case of Chauncey A. Dixon.

"Chauncey A. Dixon was a fireman for the Northern Pacific. On Christmas eve, 1899, he was stoking the engine of extra freight train No. 162.

"On that same road, at that same night, there was another extra freight train, No. 159, travelling in the opposite direction. And, finally, on that same road, on that same night, there

was a telegraph operator who was asleep at his key.

"Dixon's train boomed through the yards, and the telegraph operator, in his little office, of which Dixon may have possibly seen the outside walls, was fast asleep.

"Dixon, throwing coal into the grate of his engine, was not thinking of telegraph operators and was not meditating on the Doctrine of Fellow-Servant. Otherwise he would have left his cab at each station and waked up every Northern Pacific employe who happened to be asleep.

"Dixon did not do this. He shoveled coal. And the telegraph operator at Bonita, Mont., continued to sleep.

"Because of his being asleep, extra freight train No. 162 and extra freight train No. 159 met, head-on. Dixon had nothing at all to do with the accident. Except in one respect. He was killed.

"Four and a half years later, on May 16, 1904, Dixon's case reached the United States Supreme Court. The judges of that court decided that he had no legally valid claim against the Northern Pacific.

"He and the telegraph operator at Bonita were fellow-servants. Dixon was killed by reason of a fault committed by a fellow-servant, and therefore Dixon's family had forfeited their right to compensation."

"Well, that's the law—it's the Doctrine of Fellow-Servant. And if you never heard of that doctrine go up against it once.

## IT SEEMS ODD— CHILD LABOR

By W. E. P. FRENCH.

It seems odd that the North should cast stones at the South in the matter of child labor, while here are tobacco factories, glass works, coal breakers, mines, mills and sweat shops in the Northern states wherein hundreds of thousands of children are cruelly over-worked, starved in mind, stunted in body, wrecked in health, and their young lives coined into shameful, Herold-like profits. We all know of such places; they are in sight from our comfortable homes; they are not far from our handsome clubs; they are next door to the temples reared to the worship of the Man who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." If Christ were alive today, his great heart would break with grief and shame and pity over the wrongs of these little ones in a false civilization, wrongly called Christian. In the huge and sordid Northern cities of New York and her sister in infamy, Chicago—cities whose wealth is a world-wonder and a national menace—there are splendid mansions, gorgeous churches, luxurious club houses, great theaters, skyscraping offices, whose cost runs into the millions (all built by the earnings of children, women and men and by the labor of their weary hands); and, side by side with all this comfort, waste and ease, brothels, dens, caves, and an unthinkable slum, where disease and crime are bred to poison and wreck the nation.

And in these foul, greed-ruled cities of Christendom (God save the mark!) there are countless immature citizens who gain their livelihood (such as it is, poor, dwarfed, ruined little lives!) in the streets and tenements, by day and night, surrounded by the wholesome, humanizing influence of crookdom and the savory under world of vice and crime.

It seems odd that we can build prisons for the punishment of these baby criminals—in the making, when the evil of their environment, shall have graduated them—but that we cannot house, feed, clothe and train them while they are young and easily influenced. Oh, wise and kindly metropolitans, deaf to the "child's sob in the darkness," unhearing "the bitter cry of the children," ye are sowing the wind of cruelty, apathy and injustice, and ye shall reap the whirlwind of pestilence, disorder and the revenge of the slum.

It seems odd that in about thirty years enough money has been produced by the labor of the people, taken away from them by chicanery and force, and added to the piles of

useless, ostentatious, dangerous wealth, to support and thoroughly educate every ignorant, indigent child in these United States.

It seems odd and infamous that in this same period one man should have absorbed about a billion; that the national banks should have "made" three times as much; and that the railroads and insurance companies should have piled up a hoard that staggers belief. And it is more than odd or curious; it is the apotheosis of municipal and national stupidity that we should have permitted the powers that prey to do these things, instead of piping our own oil, doing our own banking, railroad-ing and insurance (as other peoples have done, and done successfully,) and using our own unthinkable income from these sources to raise the youth of America to splendid manhood and womanhood. Is the crop of thugs, parasites, harlots, degenerates, dukes, a national menace? Is it not we who pay in childish stime alone? Is it wise to create by the same laws a plutocracy and a proletariat, a capitalist class and a laboring mass? Is it good judgment to produce in the same community antagonistic elements? Is the house divided against itself a safe one? Is it right, just or decent in a land whose collective and unequally distributed wealth is a world-wonder, to deny to the children of poverty wholesome food, proper shelter, comfortable clothing and the highest advantages of instruction? Is it fair to expect "grapes from thorns and figs from thistles," when the bent and distorted twigs shall have grown into barren and misshapen trees? Is good citizenship bred either in festering slums or in the vulgar palaces of successful knavery?

It seems odd that we should send missionaries abroad, when we have such a wide field for the charity that is said to begin at home; and it seems odd that in nineteen hundred years Christianity has not Christianized.

It seems odd that we should attempt a little education for Lazarus and his offspring, but do nothing toward the ethical culture of Dives, Barabbas, Judas and Mr. Stiggins (you know their other names, do you not?).

It seems odd and shameful that citizen and dupe should be synonymous. And it is pitiable and cruel that the children should be morally, mentally and physically deformed because society (you and I, friends and fellow criminals) is too ignorant, indifferent, wicked, shameless and selfish to go to the rescue of "the little ones" of the Elder Brother.

## OUR LANGUAGE BRANCHES

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The visit paid to the United States by our distinguished Comrade, Ignatz Daszynski, once more focuses attention on a problem within our own ranks: the problem of language groups.

It is not exactly the same problem that confronts our Comrades in Switzerland or in Austria-Hungary. For in both these countries the different national or language elements are in the main settled in different parts of the national territory, forming practically compact groups of the population. They are native to the soil, historically connected with the development of their own land.

It is different with us in the United States. Our elements speaking foreign languages are recent arrivals. They are immigrants, in the main unfamiliar with our history, institutions and national peculiarities.

And they are not massed together in separate territories. They are scattered over the industrial centers, forming foreign colonies, as it were, in our great cities. A sort of classiness develops among them, caused by the natural difficulties they encounter in a new environment.

They still preserve a most lively interest in the affairs of their native land, in the struggles going on there. That interest is human and praiseworthy.

But after all, they have come here to stay with us, to become part of us, they and their offspring. Our own problems have become their problems. Their own interests are henceforth bound up with the interests of the American working class of which they have become a part.

To mention here only the most noteworthy elements, we find the following well defined language or national groups: German, Yiddish, Bohemian, Slav, Russian, Lett, Pole, Hungarian, Rumanian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Finnish, Italian, French, Spanish, Greek, Syrian, Armenian, Chinese and Japanese.

Among most of these national elements the propaganda of international Socialism has taken root, crystallizing into organizations with newspaper organs of their own.

In some cases ways have been found to establish close and harmonious relations with the organized Socialist party

of the United States. In other instances the existing national groups hold aloof as independent clubs, pursuing their own way according to their own ideas.

This condition, it would seem, is not calculated to produce the best results either for them or for our own national movement.

It is almost inevitable that in those separated and isolated national organizations the bulk of the work should be directed toward the support of the struggles going on in their former homes, and that co-operation in our own struggle should be feeble or altogether lacking.

Such at least is our experience up to date. When we consider the position of these language groups, calmly, we must at once grant that they are justified in their plea for the use of their own language. In that way they can best push their own propaganda, manage their own business, conduct their own publications.

But in freely admitting all this, we have a right to point out to them that as followers of international Socialism they have assumed solemn obligations outside of their own national or language circles.

They have become a part, and an important part, of our own working class. It therefore is their plain duty to take their place side by side with the organized party of the American working class.

This should require no elaborate argument. "Divide and rule" was the crafty maxim of the Roman statesmen of old by which they kept so many tribes and nationalities under their thumb. It was the cunning maxim of Metetrnich and his reactionary system in Austria-Hungary. It is the natural maxim of every ally oppressing class.

For that obvious reason, enlightened workmen of all nationalities sympathize their community of interests, and seek co-operation of all the wage-workers.

In spite of all the apparent difficulties a way must be found to bring all our organized language groups into closest relations with the Socialist party. In this way only can all their resources in human material and finance be utilized in the fierce struggle for emancipation from wage slavery.

Comrade Daszynski's stay among us should make the starting point for an immediate consideration of this most practical problem.

## Letters to the Editor

TWO KICKS.

Editor of The Call:

Please permit me to express in your columns my heartfelt disappointment—my grief—at the manner in which The Call reported Comrade Russell's meeting at Carnegie Hall of last Saturday night.

It is almost impossible to believe how so empty, so slipshod, so utterly inadequate a report of so inspiring a Socialist meeting could have entered into a Socialist organ!

After the meeting a non-Socialist said to me, "Just such another meeting and you would count me among your numbers." And yet not one of the four or five remarkable addresses of that evening was given in your columns. How can we spread the doctrines of Socialism if our own newspapers fail us? With deepest regret,

MIRIAM FINN SCOTT.

Stamford, Conn., Oct. 18, 1910.

II.

Editor of The Call:

At the conclusion of your report of the Carnegie Hall meeting arranged by Branch I last Saturday evening you say that it was well managed and brought to a successful conclusion.

After reading the above and your other glowing endorsements of the affair in today's Call, I would like to ask you whether you endorse the charging of such high admission fees as was charged at this meeting?

In an earlier part of this report you state that the rank and file were there in large numbers, imputing the idea that the rank and file are of equal or secondary importance to the elite ones. If that be so, then the Socialist party is no more a working class, but a semi-middle class party.

Since when has it become the custom in our party to sell box and orchestra seats at propaganda meetings at high prices to the select ones and leave the gallery and balcony to the rank and file? Seeing The Call endorse this kind of arrangement, I will ask you, what is the Socialist party here for, anyway?

Is it to cater to a few professionals and middle class people, whose interest in Socialism is only academic or sentimental and not a life question, as it is to the workingman? These people would not attend a meeting where they would have to sit alongside of a workingman. I tell you we of the rank and file did look small and humiliated from the gallery at a full dress, low-necked and white gloved ones down in the boxes. They tell me that the money derived from the sale of high-priced seats goes to the campaign. But would it not have better served the campaign to fill the great auditorium overflowing with workingmen at a nominal charge or entirely free and then make a collection?

You seem to forget that it is the unconverted workingman that we must get after, and how many of these will you find able and willing to pay 50 cents to hear a political speech?

Again, Comrade Editor, allow me to correct that part in your report stating that the hall was packed and that it was one of the greatest indoor meetings ever held in this city. The hall was not packed. Sitting in the top of the house, I should judge I observed about 20 per cent of the seats vacant.

P. SCHAFFER.

New York, Oct. 16, 1910.

"WE CAN'T GET RICH UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS WITHOUT ROBBING SOMEBODY."

Lincoln Stephens, writing about his friend, Joseph Fels, in the October American Magazine, says of him:

"His wit has been sharpened by the heckling he gets while campaigning in England, but it is founded on humor, and his humor is founded on his success in making money; soap, too, but principally money; very much money."

"It is so easy," he laughs. "You get a monopoly. Then you get a lot of people to work for you, and you give them as little as you please of all they make. It's easy, as easy as stealing."

"In his speech at the Chicago City Club (March 11, 1910), he said it was robbery. Addressing 'the Armours' and other rich men he said:

"We can't get rich under present conditions without robbing somebody. I've done it, you are doing it now and I am still doing it. But I'm proposing to spend the damnable money to wipe out the system by which I made it. And he invited all men to match him dollar for dollar

**Cut Out Rag-Chewing.**

Rag-chewing does more harm than good. If you want to convert a shop-mate you can never do it by pestering him to death with some ill-timed harangue.

To reach him in the right manner the best thing to do is: GET HIM TO READ.

That is the most effective thing to do. A good circular is a fine thing to hand him, but that isn't enough. It often fails, because it only talks to him ONCE. He is very likely to forget all about the things he read in it.

But! If you really want to reach him—if you are really anxious to deliver the message nothing is better than a good newspaper.

A daily or a weekly Socialist paper will go to his home at regular periods and drives the message home over and over again.

If he isn't convinced by one reading he will be sure to get caught before many other issues reach him.

A Socialist daily like THE CALL does the work to perfection. If you get some non-Socialist to subscribe he will have a daily visitor. Each morning he will have the news handed to him from the viewpoint of his class. He will read editorials and articles on Socialism that will be sure to do the work ten times better than a tiring conversation.

We advise you to make Socialists in the right way. Get people to read. By pushing the circulation of THE CALL you do more REAL WORK FOR SOCIALISM than any other way imaginable.

Help the cause of SOCIALISM TODAY by getting two or three subscribers for this paper. We will do the rest. It's a sure thing that not many days will pass before he will come forth a full-fledged Socialist with a red card in his vest pocket.

Will you be on the job? We hope.

If you get us more subscribers by the first of the year than any one else is able to gather we will present you with a \$100 Monarch Typewriter.

Get into our contest today. You will help The Call; you will help the cause of Socialism, and you will help yourself by getting that typewriter.

	Sunday Issue Only.	Weekday Issue Only.	Sunday and Weekday Issues.
For One Year.....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.50
For Six Months.....	1.00	1.50	2.50
For Three Months.....	.50	1.00	1.50
For One Month.....	.20	.40	.60

### RULES.

Each contestant must get 25 subs during October preliminary contest. This entitles contestant to enter the final.

Subscriptions will be counted by the unit system. Each 50 cents will count as one point.

In case of a tie the contest will be extended for one week. The one who gets the most during that week will be entitled to the machine.

Those who fail to get the necessary 25 subs in the preliminary, but manage to gather over 15, will be presented with copies of Spargo's "Karl Marx" and London's "Revolution."

Contest closes on New Year's Day.

### CONTEST DEPARTMENT.

New York Call, 400 Pearl Street, New York City.

Kindly enter the following name on your list. I intend to join in the subscription CONTEST for that \$100 TYPEWRITER.

Name .....

Address .....

Town .....

"AS FAR AWAY AS PARIS IS." Jacobus, writing in the Huddersfield Worker, says: "The enthusiasm with which party journalists at home write of the electoral victories of the German Socialists is a further evidence of how little hack journalism changes with the passage of time. It is many years since Russell Lowell satirized the seal of home editors for foreign liberty, and their readiness to turn round and blast at home what they profess to admire and bless abroad. The Liberal and Tory hacks who write with a fullness of detail which suggests enthusiasm as to the splendid organization and the rosy chances of Social Democracy in Germany are the same journalists who systematically misrepresent and vilify Socialism in Britain. Yet we are the same party, with the same aims, the wide world over. How was it Lowell put it?"

"I do believe in Freedom's cause Es fur away es Pays is; I love to see her stick her claws In them infernal Phayrisies; It's waf enough agin' a king To dror resolves an' triggers— But libbety's a kind of thing That don't agree with niggers."

"The British workman, deprived by the Osborne decision of his right to pay for direct parliamentary representation, is a nigger with whom liberty does not agree."—London Labor Leader.

THE REWARD OF DILIGENCE. Cocky farmer (to his sons)—"If you young uns allus does what I tells yer, me allus has the cows milked by 5 o'clock in the mornin', I'll let yer go to the ploughin' bullock the year after next."—Sydney Bulletin.

CATCHING. Cannibal—"How did our chief get the attack of hay fever?" "Mother Cannibal—"He ate a green widow."—Cleveland Leader.

FORCE OF HARRY TOO STRONG. Diner—How is it that most of the things on your bill of fare is struck out? Waiter (confidingly)—Our new manager used to be an editor.—Boston Transcript.

WHERE NATURE FAILS. Little Carl (in the forest)—"Father, can you beat the cuckoo, but I can't say how."—London.

Potpourri LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

THE HOUSE IN THE HOLLOW.

By W. R. Van Trenck.

A joy and a gay abandon, Laughter, as summer nears; Glad is the earth that I stand on. Only for me there are tears.

Happy the stream in the meadow, Contentment wherever it goes, Bliss in the sun and the shadow, Only for me there are woes.

Love in the voice of the swallow, Life in the south wind's breath— Only the house in the hollow Lies dark and still as Death.

THE CROWNING JOY.

"Young man, you ought to marry. A cozy home, blooming children—there is nothing happier in the world! And above all, you have the sweet recollection of the time you were a bachelor."—Flegende Blaetter.

DESCRIPTIVE. Stella—Would you say she she was a well-dressed woman? Bella—No, she looks like a Wall street bear who has covered in a desperate hurry.—P