

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

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEEKMAN.

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# THE NEW YORK CALL

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1912.

Socialists have no interests separate and apart from the Working Class as a whole.

WEATHER: FAIR AND WARMER.

Price Two Cents.

## MARTIAL LAW NOW RULES STRIKE ZONE IN WEST VIRGINIA

### Troops' Raid on Mining Property Nets Good Results.

## HUNDREDS OF GUNS

### Campaign of Murder by Baldwin Guards Frustrated by Arrival of Militia.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 3.—The rule of the brutal mine guards and the Baldwin guards was suspended at least temporarily today when Governor William E. Glasscock proclaimed martial law in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek mining districts.

The sending back of four additional militia companies is a serious blow to the mine companies' thugs who have been awaiting the opportunity of opening up a campaign of murder and rape.

The Governor has long withheld the proclamation of martial law, although he prepared it more than a month ago. He sought to abate the mine feeling existing between the miners and the thugs, who know that they can hold their jobs only so long as there is trouble or semblance of trouble, by calling upon them to disband.

The miners were willing to abide by the order of the Governor, but instead of decreasing their store of ammunition and preparing to disband, they refused to place themselves in the dangerous position of being un-armed and refused to accede to the executive's proclamation.

When the miners sought by civil means to have the guards removed from within the mining companies' properties, they failed.

It is the first time since the days of the Civil War that martial law has been proclaimed in West Virginia. A martial array, composed of National Guard officers, has been appointed and will try all cases, both civil and military.

### With Ammunition Captured.

One of the first acts on the part of the militia was a raid on the mining companies' collieries, resulting in the capture of 200,000 rounds of ammunition, seven Colt machine guns, 1,500 rifles and scores of police clubs.

At the railroad station two cases of guns, consigned to the mining companies, were also confiscated by the militia, after the boxes were broken open by the miners.

At Paint Creek Junction the troops arrested five armed men. Two of them were mine guards, one a mine operator and two were miners.

Mines of the Cabin Creek branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad have been torn up and repair men are at work under the guns of the militia. The territory embraced in the proclamation is mountainous. It is about twenty miles long, extending from the Kanawha River to the Fayette County line, and about eight miles in width. It includes all the territory between Paint and Cabin creeks and extends a mile on each side of either stream.

At least fifty mine operations are included in the territory.

### Reign of Terror Since April.

Since last April a reign of terror, organized by the mine guards, has prevailed here, marked by many clashes between mine thugs and striking miners. Several men on both sides have been killed and wounded.

Governor Glasscock tonight issued charges against six men now in arrest at Paint Creek Junction, the military headquarters. Four of these are mine guards and they will be placed on trial tomorrow. All of them are charged with carrying concealed weapons without a license. One, W. J. Tucker, of Jonesville, Va., a non-resident, is also charged with impersonating an officer.

It has just developed that the Baldwin-Felts detective agency had taken a contract to break the strike and have the mines in the strike region in operation by the first of September, and large forces of thugs were transported to drive the miners back into the collieries by force.

Despite the statements of the coal operators that less than fifty guards were on duty, several hundred mine guards are known to have been on duty. Early this morning Major Davis located forty-nine of them at Hayford. All were disarmed and many of them left the district at once.

The issuance of the proclamation has caused renewed activity on the part of the troops, and patrols have been marching about through the strike zone, posting the order of the Governor.

All persons are called upon to lay down their arms under penalty of punishment at the hands of the troops.

Shortly after issuing the proclamation the Governor said:

## NORRIS WANTS LIGHT ON SHOE MACHINERY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Representative George B. Norris, of Nebraska, called at the Department of Justice this morning determined to find a way to remove the order of secrecy from the hearings in the United Shoe Machinery case.

If the department shall be unable to have the hearings held in public Representative Norris threatens to demand of the house through the committee on the judiciary, an investigation of the federal court over which Judge Putnam presides. Norris, who was a district judge at one time in his own State, is a member of the Committee on Judiciary and an original insurgent.

After a conference with Attorney Greig, who has charge of the United Shoe case, it was stated at the department that Mr. Norris had merely called to look the ground over and to get the papers in the case. He will study the briefs and later announce exactly what course he intends to pursue.

## RUSSELL REAFFIRMS T. R.-MORGAN DEAL

### Refutes MacVeagh's Denial of J. P.'s White House "Maniac" Message.

Replying to Wayne MacVeagh's denial of having witnessed the telephone incident in J. Pierpont Morgan's office in 1904, Charles Edward Russell, Socialist party candidate for Governor of New York, gave the following statement to The Call yesterday:

"Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, of Philadelphia, in a statement made to the press yesterday, said that I had been misled about the incident in the campaign of 1904 that I related in my speech of Sunday at the Star Casino.

"I conclude that MacVeagh's memory is incomplete about this matter. For assuredly I was not misled and assuredly I had the best possible basis for the narrative.

"I am not willing at this time to make public the source of my information. If I should do so, Mr. MacVeagh himself would admit with good reason that his witness is unimpeachable.

"I was perfectly confident that the story would be denied and therefore made assurance doubly sure before I uttered a word of it on the platform. Two days before I spoke I went to my attorney and again went over the story in detail and he verified it in every particular. I have communicated with him since and he says my version was absolutely right.

"The general subject is under investigation by a public and authorized body. Let it summon witnesses and see how much I have been misled.

"One thing that puzzles me is the general readiness to conclude that when Mr. Morgan used the term 'maniac' he referred to an august person now filling the air with a clamor of self-righteousness. There was nothing else in the case.

"There is nothing else in the case but to identify him. Is it possible that conspicuous virtue in this country has so little reward that people leap at once to the conclusion its most eminent practitioner is meant when a man says, 'that maniac'?

"There will be more of this story. The time has not yet come to tell the rest of it. When it is told Mr. MacVeagh will freely admit that I was not misled and that such an incident as related actually occurred, no matter who the person at the other end of the wire might have been, 'maniac' or otherwise."

## VICEROY OF IRELAND WON'T AID SUFFRAGISTS

DUBLIN, Sept. 3.—The Viceroy of Ireland has refused to comply with the demand of the Irish suffragettes to treat Mrs. Evans and Miss Leigh, who were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for attempting to burn the Theater Royal, as ordinary prisoners. He has written a letter to the signers of the memorial in which he says he has no power to interfere in a case where the penalty is the penal servitude. He says that pump feeding of the women was reluctantly resorted to after the prisoners had refused food for several days. The physicians decided that then this method was absolutely necessary in order to save their lives.

The Viceroy points out that the prisoners can terminate the pump feeding as soon as they like, but if they persist in refusing food the only alternative is to die or release them. He has not the power to release them, and the authorities are doing the only possible thing to prevent their death. The prisoners, he says, cannot be allowed to fix the term of their imprisonment by refusing to eat.

### LEHIGH TRAIN KILLS CHILD.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Joseph Horvath, aged 4 1/2 years, was run down by a freight train in the Lehigh Valley yards in this city and died in the hospital today. The child was playing on the tracks when hit by the train.

arms in the hope that both sides in this struggle would obey it in the spirit in which it was issued, but this was not done, and I have determined to take this drastic step to promptly and effectively stamp out all lawlessness in this section. I hope the significance of martial law will be appreciated."

## WHITMAN IN SECRET CONFAB WITH HAYES

### Suspended Police Inspector Is Beginning Fight on Former Chief.

District Attorney Whitman, Cornelius Hayes, the former police inspector who was suspended and reduced when he said for publication that it was true that he had orders from Commissioner Waldo not to raid disorderly houses, and Thomas B. Thacher, Hayes' lawyer, met at 10 o'clock last night in private conference at a private room at the Bar Association's building at West 24th street.

The meeting was held in secret. Word was got to District Attorney Whitman asking for information regarding the nature of it. The District Attorney was displeased that newspapermen knew of the conference and refused to discuss the nature of the confab or what the possible duration or outcome of it might be.

The inference of the meaning of such a conference is obvious. After the then Inspector Hayes was suspended and reduced on August 16 the newspapers printed stories to the effect that he was likely to go to the District Attorney with a mass of information, so sore at heart was he at the treatment he had received at the hands of the Police Commissioner. Hayes has been known as a fighter in the department, and has been preparing to fight the charges made against him in the department with all the vigor he could command. This conference of last night appeared to those who are familiar with the characteristics of the former inspector as a strong offensive move made in his own defense.

After the conference had been begun District Attorney Whitman was asked about the nature of the meeting. He had nothing to say; would not even say how many hours the conference would last. It was held in a private room, and no one else was present. The meeting was still in session late at night.

It is clear that the meeting had something to do with the disorderly house police situation. On August 15 Assistant District Attorney James Smith, on evidence obtained by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, raided eighteen disorderly houses. The next day Inspector Hayes was quoted as saying that the police had nothing to do with the disorderly house situation—that Commissioner Waldo had issued orders that the inspectors and captains were not to raid them.

When Commissioner Waldo read this he sent for the inspector, reduced him, suspended him, and ordered that he be tried in the department on charges.

Hayes stood pat on what he had said, and asserted still more strongly than he had that he had said the truth when he stated that the Commissioner did not want him to get evidence against, or to raid, disorderly houses. Thacher appeared as his lawyer when the case came up last Friday. At that time it was adjourned because Deputy Commissioner McKay, who had been designated as trial judge, had also been subpoenaed as a witness for Hayes. Thacher objected to a witness appearing as trial judge.

McIntyre Fights for Delay.

The appearance of Becker in court yesterday for arraignment brought his chief counsel, John F. McIntyre, immediately to his feet to begin the trial to delay the trial of Becker. McIntyre declared that he would continue to present the trial of Becker during the present state of public mind and insisted that in justice to his client he should have more time for the preparation of his case.

The chief hope of Becker's counsel for delay is a stay on the change of venue motion now being considered by Justice Amend. In the opinion of other lawyers McIntyre cannot expect to hold back the trial by seeking an injunction or by applying for a writ of habeas corpus. The court might grant a change of venue although the procedure is unusual in the county. If a writ of habeas corpus were granted it would be only for twenty-four or forty-eight hours anyway, and would then be dismissed, and an injunction is out of the question.

The prosecution is satisfied that Becker will be called to trial on the date set yesterday by Justice Goff. The District Attorney was anything but displeased by yesterday's proceedings. Whitman believes that he can very well put in the time now and the time set for Becker's trial next week completing the organization necessary before witnesses in the John Doe graft investigations are actually called.

## EARTH SLIDES CAUSE TROUBLE AT PANAMA

COLON, Panama, Sept. 3.—Two more great earth slides have added to the danger of work at the Culebra cut of the Panama Canal and one of them is giving the commission engineers serious trouble. The slides were six days apart and combined they swept 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth and debris down. The first slide was north of Empire and the second was near the deepest part of the cut. In the second 500,000 yards of earth were carried to the bottom of the canal, partly buried one steam shovel and endangered the lives of a number of workmen.

The two slides, through damage to the diversions or drainage canals, have flooded sections of the big ditch, and several days more of pumping will be needed to get the water out. The two story Y. M. C. A. Home erected on Culebra Heights is sliding toward the canal, and the commission has ordered its use discontinued. Already the structure is eighteen inches nearer the canal than when it was built, and there seems no way of stopping it.

## HEROIC BAKER LOSES LIFE SAVING OTHERS

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 3.—After saving eight lives early today Jacob Conrad, 37, a baker, lost his own in a fire which gutted the combination dwelling and bakery of his employer, Louis Comi, in New Hartford.

## FIRST GRAND JURY PANEL LET GO IN JOHN DOE PROBE

### Becker's Trial Is Set by Goff for September 12.

## FIGHTS FOR DELAY

### Whitman Confers Again With Rose, Webber and Vallon, Who Tell More.

At the first day of the extraordinary session of the Supreme Court to consider the murder charges against Lieutenant Becker and others and to make a searching John Doe inquiry into the relations between lawbreakers and the police, Justice Goff yesterday ordered that a plea of not guilty be entered against Becker. Becker's trial was then transferred to the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, beginning Thursday, September 12.

Immediately following the setting of a date for Becker's trial the work of selecting the special grand jury for the John Doe extraordinary session to handle the graft cases was begun. After nineteen of the special panel of fifty had been found agreeable to the court and to District Attorney Whitman, the panel was exhausted.

According to the law, therefore, there was nothing for Justice Goff to do but to dismiss the nineteen already selected. The law is that the full jury of twenty-three must be sworn in from one panel. Failure to secure the full grand jury necessitates that the whole panel be dropped and efforts toward securing a new panel be taken up.

District Attorney Whitman announced immediately that he would get to work at once to secure the second special grand jury panel. As a first step in this work the District Attorney today will go to Albany to confer with Governor Dix in the matter.

What Measure Provides For.

It provides for the direct initiative upon petition of 10 per cent of the voters on amendments to the constitution and the indirect initiative upon legislative questions upon a petition of the electors signed by 5 per cent of the voters. If the latter passes the bill petitioned for it becomes a law, subject always to a referendum petition as are other acts of the Legislature.

If the Legislature fails to pass the petitioned bill, or passes it in amended form, 3 per cent of the voters, in addition to the original 3 per cent on the petition, may compel the submission to a vote of the people either the original bill or the amended bill, either of which will become law by a majority of those who vote on the proposition.

Within ninety days after the passage of a law, a 6 per cent petition will compel a referendum vote of the people on it, and it will be approved or rejected by a majority of those voting on the measure.

A majority of those voting on an amendment proposed by an initiative petition of 10 per cent is sufficient to make the amendment part of the constitution. Each or one-half the counties must furnish the signature on each petition. Tax levies, appropriations for current maintenance of the State government and emergency laws are exempt from the referendum if passed by a two-third vote of the Assembly.

### Suffragists Not Discouraged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Prominent leaders of the suffrage movement expressed themselves tonight as not at all cast down over the results of the day, declaring that the initiative and referendum victory also meant success in the near future for the suffrage cause. Representatives of those especially interested in some of the other amendments which were defeated expressed themselves in like manner. In campaigns inaugurated under the I. & R. it is argued, the public attention can be better concentrated upon single issues than was possible with the multiplicity of causes involved today.

Before leaving the city early this evening, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, commenting upon the probable fate of the women of Ohio today, they will be catching up with China; if they do not, the dawn of tomorrow will witness the beginning of a new campaign, for we will not step aside until we win."

### CHEMISTS GO TO WHITE HOUSE.

More than 500 of the world's eminent chemists, here for the Eighth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, which opens next week, left yesterday for Washington for an inaugural meeting of the Smithsonian Institute, where they will be entertained at a garden party on the White House lawn today. Tomorrow evening they will return to this city for the real business of the session.

### WANT CITY BOOZE SHOP.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 3.—Residents of Oceanside have petitioned the City Council for a municipal barroom. They say the city might as well have some of the \$200,000 spent monthly for booze.

### MEN'S AND YOUTHS' SUITS.

Values \$10, \$15, \$20, on sale this week for \$5, \$7.50, \$10, by John Marsa, Union Clothier, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn.—Adv.

(Continued on page 2.)

## OHIO VOTERS ADOPT RADICAL AMENDMENTS

### State Constitution Will Contain Many New Measures. Woman Suffrage Defeated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 3.—Indications at a late hour tonight are that all of the proposed amendments to the Ohio constitution have carried with the exception of woman suffrage and the proposal to license saloons. The latter defeat is laid to the fact that the liquor interests fought for a separate column in which to place this side of the issue, according to a statement issued by the Assistant Secretary of the State tonight.

The plan of the liquor interests has lost them a tremendous lot of votes, it is said.

Woman suffrage was lost by a vote at this time believed to be about two to one. The advocates for and against the measure worked from morning to night and in several instances mild clashes with the police were had, but these were of little consequence.

Capital punishment will remain in the constitution as that organ is writ. That is the decision so far. The results on this measure are lone and a few hours may switch the vote, it is believed.

The amendments adopted include the initiative and referendum, home rule for cities, license system for saloons, the taxation of incomes and inheritances, minimum wage, eight hour day on public work, and many others.

The women agitating suffrage conducted the most aggressive and spectacular features of the campaign. Their aggressiveness attracted the fire of an organization opposed to suffrage, but the principal cause of their defeat is to be traced to the liquor interests. These have been well organized in Ohio for years, and they found it easy to have their license amendment put through. Since they had their vote well in hand, it also was easy for them to turn this great strength against suffrage.

Early returns indicated that all the amendments, save suffrage, would carry by two or three to one, and that suffrage would be defeated by a similar margin. The amendments voted on today embraced a variety of so-called radical amendments long advocated by Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, Cincinnati minister, a protégé of the late Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, and a small group of friends.

The initiative and referendum amendment becomes effective October 1.

Upon petition of 10 per cent of the voters on amendments to the constitution and the indirect initiative upon legislative questions upon a petition of the electors signed by 5 per cent of the voters.

If the latter passes the bill petitioned for it becomes a law, subject always to a referendum petition as are other acts of the Legislature.

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## 1,000 REBELS SLAIN BY CHINESE TROOPS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.—A strong force of Mongolian rebels has been routed and 1,000 of them killed by Chinese troops under Gen. Chang Cho Lin, according to a dispatch received here today. The fight occurred at Tonanfu, in Far Northern China. Inspired by Russia, the Mongolians want independence.

Reinforcements are being hurried from the northern part of Chih Province to Mukden and Kirin. The Japanese Legation here officially denies that Japan is contemplating any encroachments in Manchuria or is impeding China's action against the Mongolians in Tonanfu.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.—British officials on the frontier of Tibet are watching closely the intercourse of the Chinese with the Tibetans. They refused today at Darjiling to permit the passage across the Tibetan border of a mission claiming to represent the Chinese Republic. It is believed the members of the mission are Mongolians whose object is to arrange an alliance between Mongolia and Tibet.

PEKING, Sept. 3.—The British legation is still without a reply in regard to Great Britain's demands about Tibet.

## G. O. P. IN VERMONT FALLING TO PIECES

### Early Returns Show Election May Be Thrown Into Legislature.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 3.—With returns coming in fairly well from Republican towns, the race for Governor is found to be very close between Allen T. M. Fletcher, Republican, and the combined vote of his two leading opponents, Howe and Metzger, Democrat and Progressive, respectively.

With nearly half of the 246 cities and towns heard from, Fletcher lacks a majority and the election will go to the Legislature. This will insure the election of the Republican ticket with a practically solid Senate of thirty members and a House already shown to be overwhelmingly Republican.

The contests for representatives are holding back returns, as is the case in Burlington, where the vote has not yet been announced.

Returns from 172 districts show Fletcher 18,750, Howe 14,170 and Metzger 11,741. Last election returns were Republicans 23,448 and Democrats 10,192 in the same districts.

Party lines have never been closely drawn since the bolt in 1902 when F. W. Clement, of Rutland, split the Republican party in twain by his advocacy of local option. He received 25,000 and with the 7,364 cast for Democrats succeeded in throwing the election of J. C. McCullough into the Legislature.

Six years ago, Clement again succeeded in obtaining the indorsement of the Democrats and received nearly 27,000 votes, but the late Fletcher D. Proctor won out at the polls with a Republican majority of 14,164.

Party obligations have not lightly since these two bolts and the campaign for the so-called Progressive ticket has received warm support in many counties which in the past half century have been veritable Republican strongholds.

If a Republican administration or ticket failed to appeal to the dominant party before the Clement days, it was manifested by a light vote, but the genuine rockribbed Vermonters would have as soon thought of voting for Belshub as for a Democrat.

Today the Progressive vote and the augmented vote for the Democratic ticket indicate the breaking up of the Republican party in Vermont. The only thing that saves a larger slump is the personal popularity of the candidates for minor State offices and their recognized efficiency.

## NEW HAVEN FINED FOR BREAKING 8-HOUR LAW

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—In the United States Court here, this afternoon, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company confessed judgment and was fined \$8,000 and costs for violation of the new federal eight-hour law by Judge James L. Martin, of Brattleboro, Vt., who was sitting in place of Judge James Platt, who considered himself disqualified because he held stock in the company.

Three actions were brought against the railroad last spring by the District Attorney under instructions from Attorney General Wickham, citing fifty counts of violation of the eight-hour statute, most of them referring to the long hours of employment of trainmen and telegraphers on the Harlem Division.

## THIRD MAN INDICTED IN "PLANTING" CASE RELEASED ON BAIL

### Head of Dye Factory Surrenders to Boston Police.

## COLLINS STILL JAILED

### President of Wool Trust Pleads Not Guilty—Case Takes 30 Seconds.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—All doubt as to the identity of the third man indicted by the Essex County Grand Jury last week when William M. Wood, the president of the American Woolen Company, and Dennis J. Collins, a Cambridge dog fancier, also were indicted on charges of conspiring to "plant" dynamite to discredit and injure the cause of 22,000 striking textile workers at Lawrence last winter, was dispelled today when Frederick E. Atteaux, president of F. E. Atteaux & Co., dye and color manufacturers, of Boston, surrendered at police headquarters.

He was taken into court before Judge Robert F. Raymond soon after his surrender and was released in \$2,600 bail, furnished by Charles E. Pitts and Fred M. Lamson.

Atteaux carried a cane and limped somewhat, as a result of injuries received in a recent automobile accident.

Atteaux made the following statement: "My counsel tells me that it is unwise for me to give any statement to the press. There are many things that I would like to say, but I will take my lawyer's advice and refrain. I ask suspension of public judgment until all the facts are known. They will come out at the proper time and place."

Atteaux pleaded not guilty, but reserved the right to change his plea later should he so desire for the purpose of attacking the indictment.

Proceedings Take 30 Seconds.

The court proceedings today in the case of Wood occupied less than 30 seconds.

Wood, accompanied by his son and his attorney, ex-Congressman Samuel L. Powers, conferred in the office of District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier with Thomas J. Lavelle, the Assistant District Attorney, before the arraignment.

Wood stepped to the bar, and when the court clerk asked him what he had to say to the charge in the indictment, he answered "not guilty." The indictment is in six counts.

Lavelle told the court that bail of \$2,600 had been fixed by a commissioner last week, and was satisfactory. This ended the formalities in court, and Wood and his counsel left the room. No time for trial was mentioned.

Powers said later that he had not had time to become acquainted with the case, and, therefore, did not know whether he would ask for a speedy trial for the indicted manufacturer.

Collins is the only man in quod. When asked to plead, Collins said: "I suppose I am guilty, but I am guilty innocently." District Attorney Lavelle then told the court that Collins was without counsel and suggested that a plea of not guilty be entered for him.

Collins is under an additional indictment for carrying the dynamite to Lawrence, and bail of \$1,900 additional was asked for him. He was taken back to the County Jail.

The regular session of the Grand Jury commenced this morning and as soon as the routine cases are disposed of, the jurors will once more consider the dynamite cases and additional indictments reached.

### Federal Probe Begun.

The Federal probe into the illegal carriage on passenger trains of the dynamite "planted" at Lawrence and tied to a freight train to be "discarded" at Philadelphia, was begun today by United States District Attorney Am P. French.

While the entire dynamiting matter is to be looked into, the prosecutor now believes the only violation of the Federal law punishable in the Federal courts was the fastening of the explosive to the freight train that reached Philadelphia.

The district attorney said: "An investigation is in contemplation to see if there was a violation of the Interstate Commerce Act in the transportation of dynamite without a label from one State to another. Such an offense, if committed, was, of course, incidental to the more serious offense of conspiracy charged against a mill owner of Lawrence."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Charles S. Darrow of Chicago, address-

4 Labor Day through here yesterday, counseled tolerance toward William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, under indictment in Massachusetts on a charge of having conspired to incriminate the Lawrence strikers by "planting" dynamite.

Darrow's mention of Wood was during his address, in which he again pointed out that labor and capital are opposed in a relentless struggle for supremacy.

"I have no desire to see Mr. Wood punished," he said. "I know that he, like the McNamara, and like hundreds of other men on both sides, has been caught in a great machine, and that such as are guilty are guilty of social crimes only."

"In this great conflict the individual is not to be considered. In so far as responsibility can be placed, it lies on men who have power and men who have brains with which to understand what is happening. The world is changing always, and this change does not come without trouble or disaster."

Darrow rebuked unions for their unfriendly attitude toward the McNamara after their confession.

"Labor's cause will not be won by turning against brothers who make mistakes," he said.

### HUNGRY PRISONERS RAID JAIL KITCHEN

Armed With All Sorts of Weapons Starved Convicts in Michigan Penitentiary Contingent Disturbance.

JACKSON, Mich., Sept. 3.—The disturbance which began within the walls of the State penitentiary in this city last Friday morning and which was expected to be quelled this morning and the starved prisoners marched to the shops in squads, was today renewed with vigor and assumed a more serious aspect than was expected.

In some unaccountable way, forty-two hungry prisoners, who had been thrown into the "bird pen," broke out of that dungeon at 11 o'clock this morning and practically every one secured a weapon of some kind soon after gaining his liberty. Knives, hammers, barrel staves, etc., were picked up by the convicts, and a rush was made to the kitchen, where they destroyed much property.

It is said that during the excitement three of the prisoners scaled the walls and are now at liberty.

One convict was shot down by a guard from cover. The prisoner was running across the yard when he was dropped by a bullet. The disturbance was finally quelled after Warden Simpson had enlisted the State militia. A detail of soldiers is now patrolling the prison grounds.

A fire alarm turned in shortly after the prisoners broke out from the bull pen and the arrival of the city fire department added to the confusion.

The prisoners remaining in their cells resumed their yelling and pounding which has kept residents in the vicinity awake for four nights.

### U. S. FORCES PANAMAN POLICE OFFICIAL OUT

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The State Department was advised today that the assistant chief of police of the City of Panama, named Ossa, whose dismissal was demanded by the United States Government, has given up his post, in accordance with a decree of the Panaman Government.

This action satisfies the demands of the United States, but only has insisted on the removal of Ossa but his dismissal. The official declaration of both sides was demanded because of the fact that they were the responsible police officials when the outrageous attacks by Panama police upon Americans, soldiers, marines and civilians occurred recently. Investigation indicated that these two officials were in a measure responsible for the shooting of unarmed Americans by their subordinates in the Police Department.

### AMERICAN CAPITAL IN BRAZIL

Report Shows Big Increase in Investments by U. S. Exploiters.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 3.—The enormous increase in foreign and especially in American capital brought to Brazil between 1900 and 1911 is shown in a report prepared by the Minister of Agriculture. Two Brazilian and twenty-one foreign companies were authorized during the year 1909, nine Brazilian corporations and twenty-three foreign ones in 1910 and thirteen Brazilian concerns and forty-three foreign ones in 1911.

The Brazilian companies in 1911 represent a total capital of 13,697 contes of reis, an increase of 2,299 per cent over 1909. The foreign capital in 1911 totalled 311,516 contes of reis, an increase of 484 per cent over 1909. Among these the capital of American companies led with 212,623 contes of reis, an increase of 4,537 per cent compared with 1909.

### FLOATING MENAGERIE IN

Patricia Brings Birds, Monkeys, Big Cats and a Huge Lion.

The Hamburg-American liner Patricia, in yesterday, brought a large consignment of birds and wild animals to Louis Ruhe, who deals in such things on Grand street.

### PIANO CO-OPERATIVE REPAIRING SHOP

The Piano and Organ Workers' Industrial Union, No. 533, will issue, repair, polish, etc. Pianos at Reasonable Charges; Guaranteeing Good Work.

### FEDERAL EMPLOYEES UNDERPAID---TAFT

President Resents Assertion That U. S. Workers Get Too Much.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—President Taft spent several hours in Boston this afternoon. He motored to Faneuil Hall, where he made an address before the thirteenth annual convention of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks. The President discussed civil service reform and said many government employees were underpaid.

"It is said that the civil servants are paid too much," declared Taft. "That's not true. Some of them are. Some are paid too much if they get anything, because they are not interested and enthusiastic over their work. I can count hundreds of men in the government service who have rendered valuable and efficient service for many years and earn five to ten times as much as they receive. I am not urging that their pay be increased from five to ten times the amount they are now receiving. But I do believe that they should be given permanent tenure to compensate for the hard work and small pay they now receive."

Taft declared that some system of civil service retirement under a pension must be worked out to provide for the aged employees who have spent their entire lives in the government service.

"I am in favor," the President continued, "of a mixed system of enforced insurance. A straight civil service pension system will prevent the increase in salary that some classes of government officials deserve. That is the way it worked in England. Congress has determined that we shall not have a civil pension list. They say that the burden of the military pension system is so heavy that a civil pension list cannot be instituted."

The seven-year tenure provision inserted in the appropriation bill at the last session of Congress was unwise legislation, Taft said. "I am not charging that the wishes to place Democrats in offices now held by Republicans, but the seven-year limitation was an effort to meet the problem of superannuation," he continued. "The crowd cheered the President's civil service views. They were especially enthusiastic when he gave his reasons for vetoing the appropriation bill containing the seven-year limitation."

"Three cheers for President Taft, who saved our job," cried one enthusiastic postal clerk.

Taft declared that in the administration of Lincoln and other Presidents of fifty or more years ago, the problem of patronage must have been a great evil. "There is nothing that so interferes with the duties of government as the pressure of applications for office," he said. "It must have been a perfect hell in those days."

Taft referred to his recommendations in his last several annual messages to Congress, urging an extension of the civil service system. He declared that when governmental officials and Congressmen are relieved of the worry of patronage matters, they will be better off.

### LA FOLLETTE ADMIRES UNION POSTAL CLERKS

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 3.—The National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, the real labor organization of the Postal Service and which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. in annual convention here, has received this message from Senator La Follette:

"I admire your grit. Through you we won this last fight."

Oscar F. Nelson, president of the federation, said he rejoiced that "rag rule" had been removed by recent legislation. This was the "fight" to which Senator La Follette's message alluded.

### ACCUSED JERSEYITES' NAMES MADE PUBLIC

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 3.—Following a conference between Mayor Phillips and Marshal Kittell of Princeton and Prosecutor Klossoff today, the names of the fourteen Princeton men arrested on charges of criminal assault following the confession of Cecil Stives and Elizabeth Kernitzko, young girls under 16 years of age, were made public. The names given out by Prosecutor Crossley are:

Thomas Connors, Fred Duncan, Henry Bremeyer, Joseph Whitlow, James Denman, Alvah Gray, Walter Warren, Howard McKaig, John D. Cashiel, Jr., Joseph Gash, Thomas Murray, Raymond Guinn, Charles Guinn and Thomas Connors.

All of the men excepting Duncan were held in \$300 bail each to await the action of the grand jury. Duncan was lodged in the county jail because no bail was allowed in his case. He had been on probation.

### NOT SHOT IN HIS SALOON

Martin Loughlin, who keeps a saloon at Morris and Washington streets, declared yesterday that Red Connolly, a gang leader, was not shot in his saloon. Newspaper accounts stated that Connolly was shot four times Sunday morning in a saloon at Morris and Washington streets. Loughlin, who keeps the only saloon at this corner, said that no shooting or disturbance of any kind had occurred in his place. He said that probably Connolly was shot in a Greenwich street saloon.

### INTEREST GROWING IN "PLANT" EXPOSE

Several More Arrests, in Lawrence Dynamite Case Looked Forward To.

(Correspondence to The Call.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 2.—There is no letup in the interest created by the dynamite conspiracy exposures of the past few days. All are looking forward to more developments in the near future. This being Labor Day, there is "nothing doing" of a public nature, soon, it is believed, Frederick E. Atteaux, president of the F. E. Atteaux Company, dealers in mill supplies, will be indicted and arrested. That is, everything will be so arranged in advance that Atteaux will go free on bail, with the least inconvenience to himself.

At last Atteaux has declared that such a thing is probable, and he, being on the inside, ought to know. William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, was arrested in the same manner. He wore a smile after the "dishonor," as will Atteaux, in all probability. "Justice" for capitalists, even when dispensed by the honorable District Attorney Pelletier, who believes in "treating rich and poor alike," is no different from the "justice" dispensed to the workers, to the Ettors and Giovannitti, by the dishonorable District Attorney Atwill; both are rank with class discriminations.

Another arrest that is likely (after the manner of the Wood arrest) is that of Joseph J. Donohue. Donohue is a reporter on the Hearst Boston American. He is noted for his despicable self-exhibition as a witness against Ettor at the preliminary trial of the latter. Donohue was anxious to "start something" for his paper, which wanted sensations during the strike last winter.

His paper accordingly came out with an extra on the "discovery of the dynamite" to be used by the strikers, before that event had actually taken place. Donohue may be asked to explain how it comes that the Hearst newspaper could anticipate events so thoroughly in accordance with its own needs, as expressed by himself. Note that he "may be asked," for the Boston American is now running editorials booming Pelletier, so that, after all, Donohue may not be asked anything of the kind.

It was noticeable here yesterday, very noticeable, that all the pulpits that had denounced Breen, the tool of Wood and his capitalist associates, and demanded his recall, were quiet, very quiet, about his masters. In fact, these gentlemen of the cloth had so little to say on the whole affair that one could hear the proverbial pin drop while they were saying it. It is said that all the preachers are away on their vacations and that they will return next Sunday, but the odds are that the silence next Sunday will be even more oppressive than last. The ox knows his master's crib.

No matter what the capitalists may do, the workers will continue to go right on working for the release of Ettor and Giovannitti. The French branches of the I. W. W. textile union are meeting today in the Franco-Belgian Hall. They report that the General Confederation of France has held several big conventions and demonstrations in favor of the Swedish plan to boycott American imports and to strike American ships in order to bring about the liberation of Ettor and Giovannitti. Especially has the Transport Workers' Federation endorsed the idea and it stands ready to strike American ships the moment the word is given.

In Massachusetts there is a great deal of agitation going on, especially in the textile districts, which, it is believed, has forced the developments of the past few days. These will now be redoubled, so that Ettor and Giovannitti may finally go free.

### BIG LAWRENCE PROTEST TO BE HELD SEPT. 14

The Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Conference of Greater New York are busily preparing for the monster demonstration which will take place in this city on Saturday afternoon, September 14, in the interests of the leaders of the recent successful textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., who are now in the Essex County jail awaiting trial on the charge of being accessories before the fact to the murder of Anna La Pizzia, who was a participant in the great labor war, and who is sworn by many to have been unprovokedly murdered by one Benoit, a policeman, at a time when the men who have been indicted for the crime are conceded to have been several miles away from the scene of it.

Committees from the conferences are visiting the various labor unions, inviting them to contribute to the success of the approaching event. All organizations desiring to participate in the demonstration may send their delegates to any of the following conferences: The New York Conference, which meets every Thursday night at 229 East 84th street, this city; the Brooklyn Conference, which meets at 957 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn; the Brownsville Conference, which meets at 1766 Pitkin avenue.

### LAWRENCE CONFERENCE MEETS IN BROOKLYN

The Brooklyn Ettor and Giovannitti Defense Conference met last Monday at 957 Willoughby avenue. The big Ettor-Giovannitti demonstration which is being arranged for Saturday

afternoon, September 14, was the principal topic of discussion.

Paola Martellaro and Peter M. Dolla were seated as delegates from the Italian Socialist Club. Avanti, Delegate Jacques reported that the Joint Committee had elected a subcommittee to visit the Socialist press to arrange for publicity for the approaching demonstration. He also reported that Il Proletario will issue a special Ettor and Giovannitti number next Saturday.

Delegate Reichardt reported that the Lithuanian Garment Workers and the Lithuanian Educational Society will participate in the demonstration. George Nesin reported that several open air meetings had been held and that more were being arranged; also, that the parade on the 14th will start at 3 o'clock in the afternoon from the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn.

A special leaflet has been ordered printed for the occasion. Volunteers who are willing to assist in preparing transparencies and other paraphernalia should make their intentions known or report next Sunday afternoon at 957 Willoughby avenue. Efforts are being made to secure speakers who will make addresses after the parade.

### ORANGE TO DEMONSTRATE FOR LAWRENCE LEADERS

An Ettor-Giovannitti protest meeting will be held at Orange, N. J., Saturday, September 7, under the auspices of Emancipation Circle Probatario, Sons of Italy, and Branch Orange, Socialist party. Speakers of national as well as local fame will be present. Wilson B. Killinbeck, State Secretary of the Socialist party, will be chairman.

Socialists, trade unionists and other progressive organizations will meet at Italian headquarters, No. 91 Cone street, Orange, at 4 o'clock sharp, where a parade headed by the Hudson County Fire and Drum Corps will form to march to Military Park, corner Main and Park streets, Orange, where the speaking will begin at 5 p.m.

All organizations are requested to bring along their flags and banners. All sympathizers with the movement are cordially invited. All requests for further information should be sent to Frank Fickino, 45 Ogden street, Orange.

### FOR ETTOR AND GIOVANNITI

Street Meetings of Protest in Brooklyn Tonight and Friday.

Open air meetings in Brooklyn under the auspices of the Brooklyn Ettor and Giovannitti Defense Conference are as follows: Tonight—Prince street and Myrtle avenue; 16th street and Ninth avenue, Friday—40th street and Eighth avenue.

### ENGINEERS OF 27 COUNTRIES MEET

International Society for Testing Materials Begins Sixth Triennial Congress in This City.

The sixth triennial congress of the International Association for Testing Materials, convened in the auditorium of the Engineering Societies' Building, on West 29th street, yesterday, something like 400 engineers and other scientists were in attendance at the opening session in the morning, and by noon more than sixty delegates had registered, representing twenty-seven countries.

Henry M. Howe, acting president of the association, since the death of Dr. Charles B. Dudley, presided, and speeches of welcome were delivered by Brig.-Gen. William H. Bixby, chief of engineers, United States Army, John A. Dix for the State, and Governor William A. Prendergast, who spoke for the Mayor of New York.

The morning session was taken up with these formal exercises. Afterward luncheon was served at a buffet in one of the big rooms of the building, and then at 2 o'clock the congress got down to business, which was the reading and discussion of a multitude of papers bearing for the most part on making something safer or more useful. In the evening members of the congress made a trip of inspection to the New York Public Library.

General Bixby delivered his address in English, translating every paragraph into French as he went along. Governor Dix stuck to English and Controller Prendergast confined himself to the local language. Howe, when he added to the chorus of welcome after the others had finished, did not so limit himself. He "willkommened" the Germans in their own tongue, and "bonjourned" the French in theirs and treated the Hungarians, the Italians and the Spanish in like manner. It was so unexpected on American soil that they gave Howe a round of applause.

### TO HAVE ALL STEPLESS CARS

Railway Company Plans to Build 320 for Equipping Its Surface Lines.

The New York Railway Company is planning to equip its surface lines entirely with stepleless cars. The experimental cars have proved so successful that the company applied yesterday to the Public Service Commission for permission to issue \$2,600,000 of bonds for the purpose of improving its equipment. Of this amount \$1,600,000 is to be spent in building 320 stepleless cars.

The company proposes to build additions to its car barns at Ninth avenue and 54th street. The commission will hold a public hearing as to the application on September 9.

### TURCO-GREEK SITUATION WORSE

ATHENS, Sept. 3.—Greek army officers, whose leaves have been cancelled, began arriving here today prepared for service against the Turks. A call of the reserves to colors is expected. Hostilities are deemed very likely.

### GIBBONS ATTACKS STATE OWNERSHIP

Cardinal Says People Will Not Be Misled by Socialists.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Gibbons today issued a statement in which he assailed the doctrine of government ownership of public utilities. "The people," said the Cardinal, "are not going to be misled by any of the unfounded and theoretical beliefs of the Socialists on the question."

The adoption in this country of government ownership, according to the Cardinal, would only result disastrously. To bolster up this contention, he declared that European experience with government ownership had proven it to be both inefficient and extravagant.

"This is the Cardinal's statement: While the public has the right to exercise intelligent control over corporations which serve it with public necessities, government ownership and management of these utilities would be unwise from every standpoint. The present industrial progress of the United States is so vast that great combinations of capital are necessary forces in our business life. Competition is healthy and we should have it. Government ownership of great public utilities would practically end this competition, and the public would suffer then more acutely from government monopoly than the Socialists claim the people are now suffering under, as they assert, the control of the trusts."

"I believe in the proper regulation of the Big Business combinations, and the broad-minded at the head of these vast business enterprises would, I assure, welcome fair and intelligent government control. Such control should be of a nature to secure the people good service at prices which would protect the honest investor; it should prevent industrial warfare; should end political interference and should encourage honest effort to serve the people with the utilities which they require."

"It should be remembered by those who so foolishly demand public and government ownership that year by year the great utility corporations are becoming more and more the property of the public. For instance, five years ago when Mr. Theodore M. Vall became president of the American Telephone Company, there were 18,000 stockholders; now there are over 50,000. This corporation serves 25,000,000 people daily. In 1901 the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had 3,256 stockholders; now it has over 11,000. Ten years ago the Pennsylvania Railroad had 27,870 stockholders; now it has 73,000. In the same period the Great Northern Railroad has increased its stockholders from 700 to about 18,000; the New York Central from 9,872 to over 22,000. At the present time it is stated by authorities, the owners of the railroads in the United States number not less than 2,000,000 people."

"When there are added to these the owners of stocks and bonds in other public service corporations, it will be apparent to all fair men that public ownership of the proper kind is already here. Millions of our people have a direct and personal interest in the public serving business, and they are not going to be misled by any of the unfounded and theoretical beliefs of the Socialists on government ownership.

"How would big enterprises be conducted under government ownership? It is but necessary to learn of the numerous disastrous failures of government operations in European countries to indicate what might happen here. Wreckless expenditure of the public funds, inefficiency of management, depreciation in service, political control and corruption and public dissatisfaction are all certain to follow if ever the citizens of the United States became as neglectful of their own welfare as to adopt a government ownership of the great public utilities."

### HATTERS' TRIAL RESUMED

Reading of American Federationist Order of the Day.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—Judge James L. Martin, who is presiding at the famous Hatters' trial in the United States Court, returned from Vermont, where he voted in the State election this morning, and the case was resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The case has reached the reading stage, the chief duty of the jury being to listen to the records of the American Federation of Labor and other industrial organizations, which the plaintiffs allege were part of the movement to bring about the unionizing of the factory of D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury.

### PORTO RICO TO FIGHT RATS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Following the proclamation by the Public Health Service that Porto Rico is now free from plague, a systematized rat proofing of buildings is to be inaugurated by federal authorities in the island, with a view of avoiding future outbreaks. Assistant Surgeon Williams has established at Ponce, from which point he will supervise the catching and killing of all rodents.

### FAMOUS ALTAR BURNED

PALMA, Island of Majorca, Spain, Sept. 3.—The altar in the San Bernardino chapel of the famous cathedral here has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at 75,000 pesetas (\$185,000). The crews of the gunboats in the harbor extinguished the flames, saving the cathedral.

### BOY FALLS FIVE STORIES

Francis Hudder, 15, of 260 West 67th street, while feeding pigeons on the roof of the tenement yesterday, fell five stories into the back yard. Dr. Markham, of the Flower Hospital, found the boy had suffered internal injuries and a dislocated right shoulder.

### FIRST GRAND JURY PANEL LET GO IN JOHN DOE PROBE

(Continued from page 1)

gone through with before the new panel can be drawn. And in the meantime, of course, the extraordinary term that began yesterday can continue, so far as Justice Goff and Whitman are concerned, the work of preparation which has been going on.

Of the fifty men empanelled from whom it had been hoped that a special Grand Jury would be selected yesterday, only thirty-seven were able to be present. Of the remaining fifteen, several were out of the State, a few are outside of the country, and two are ill.

### Whitman Gives Out Names

District Attorney Whitman gave out the names of thirty witnesses upon whose testimony he expects to convict Becker of the murder of Rosenthal. The evidence of all but three has been made public in various hearings and investigations. Whitman expects through them to establish the fact of a conspiracy with Becker as the head to cause the murder of the rambler, to show that gamblers were hired to do the killing, and that after the murder Becker paid money to them.

Efforts are being made by Whitman to get Thomas Coupe, the witness to the Rosenthal murder, who fled to England. Coupe has been questioned by the London police, and says that he left New York because of threats against his life. Men went to the Elks Club where he was night clerk at the time of the murder, and told him that if he did not keep his mouth shut he would get hurt. So he decided to get out of the country as soon as possible and sailed for England to rejoin his father.

This is the second story of witnesses having been intimidated that has come to the ears of the District Attorney.

A report reached Whitman yesterday that a large bank account in the name of Lieut. Charles Becker had been discovered at Port Jarvis, N. Y.

The case of Sam Schepps, who is being held on the charge of vagrancy, came up yesterday in the West Side Court before Magistrate House. It was set over until September 10. Schepps came into the courtroom looking just as debonair and indifferent as ever. Through his attorney, Bernard Shandler, he communicated to Whitman over the phone his desire to have his quarters changed from the jail to the House of Detention, where he could feel more comfortable. Whitman replied that he might be able to do something in this direction later.

### BELIEVE THEY HAVE "GYP THE BLOOD"

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 3.—After attempting suicide in a mountain pond two miles from New Milford, a man answering to the description of Harry Horowitz, alias Gyp the Blood, was captured by Officer Towne of the village police force. The man had been roaming about the country for several days and was followed by a New Milford officer into the hills. When the stranger discovered that he was being trailed, he leaped into the lake with an evident intention of committing suicide. He was rescued and taken to New Milford and later to Montrose, where he was lodged in jail.

Harry Rubin of this city, a brother of Assistant District Attorney J. Robert Rubin, was communicated with and hurried to New Milford by automobile. The man was found to tally with the police descriptions of "Gyp the Blood."

District Attorney Whitman has been notified and Rubin has informed his brother of his investigation.

### FIGHT DUEL OVER GIRL

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 2.—John Aho called at the home of Minnie Aho, the belle of the mining district today, and found Jacob Honkila there. John immediately challenged Joseph to a duel. Each secured a butcher knife and both are in the hospital in a serious condition. They fought in front of the Aho home for ten minutes before the girl could summon the neighbors and stop them. When they were separated their clothes were slashed to ribbons and both were exhausted from loss of blood.

### LECTURE DATES OPEN

LECTURE SUBJECTS FOR SEASON 1912-13

### AUGUST CLAESSENS AGITATOR AND LECTURER

Course No. 1 Social Problems

1. The High Cost of Living.

2. Unemployment.

3. Women and Low Wages.

4. What Socialism is.

### Course No. 2 Objections to Socialism

1. Socialism and Property.

2. Socialism and the Individual.

3. Socialism and Religion.

4. Socialism and Morality.

5. Socialism and the Family.

### Course No. 3 The Socialist Interpretation of the "Woman Question"

1. Woman and Wage Slavery.

2. Woman and White Slavery.

3. Woman and the Family.

### The KIND That Looks Best

Wears Longest Costs Least

### McCann's Hats

210 Bowery, Near Spring St.

### COUPE WON'T RETURN IN ROSENTHAL CASE

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Thomas Coupe, the English secretary of the Elks Club in New York who witnessed the passing of the Rosenthal murder car, again countered a squad of detectives who landed at Liverpool today. He was invited to go to police headquarters, where he was asked whether he would return to New York and testify in the case. Coupe replied that he would not, as if he did he would probably be arrested as a vagrant. He sent a cablegram to District Attorney Whitman in which he said he was willing to give any information he could have to the nearest American Consul under oath, but that upon the advice of his family he would not return to New York.

### CABLE FLASHES

CHRISTIANIA—After a long and perilous journey, Dr. William B. Bryan, the Scottish explorer, and a companion, who had been exploring Spitzbergen, reached Advent Bay. There they were rescued by a steamship.

CAIRO—The Nationalist newspaper, El Lewa, has been suppressed owing to the spread of addition. Four natives were arrested, charged with issuing seditious literature.

BERLIN—Captain Spelterini, a Swiss aeronaut, and Armand Conzole, a photographer, landed near Untermythen after crossing the Alps from Intschien in a balloon. They covered 260 miles in fourteen hours and reached a maximum altitude of 17,500 feet.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Sheikh Edriss, editor of the Committee of Union and Progress (Young Turks) newspaper, Hilal Osmanli, was arrested today at the request of the Egyptian Government in connection with "seditious posters" which in Egypt which are supposed to have been printed in the Hilali office. Sheik was handed over to the Egyptian police and sailed for Egypt.

BERLIN—The Zeppelin airship Hansa made a record passenger carrying trip around Hamburg yesterday. She carried forty-two passengers and a crew of fifteen. The ship was badly damaged while entering her shed. She collided with the roof and the steering gear was torn off. Nobody was hurt.

ST. PETERSBURG—According to a dispatch from Copenhagen received here, the steamship Kurak has foundered with the French granite monument to be erected at Beredino in memory of Napoleon's troops who fell there in 1812. It is believed the sculptor Besenval was aboard the lost vessel.

### FIGHT DUEL OVER GIRL

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 2.—John Aho called at the home of Minnie Aho, the belle of the mining district today, and found Jacob Honkila there. John immediately challenged Joseph to a duel. Each secured a butcher knife and both are in the hospital in a serious condition. They fought in front of the Aho home for ten minutes before the girl could summon the neighbors and stop them. When they were separated their clothes were slashed to ribbons and both were exhausted from loss of blood.

Advertisement for August Claessens, Lecturer on Socialism, with details of lecture courses and dates.

# PREDICTS 2,000,000 SOCIALIST BALLOTS

### W. R. Gaylord, State Senator in Wisconsin, Enthusiastic Over Outlook.

That the Socialist party will poll approximately 2,000,000 votes next November, that it will elect at least 50 Congressmen and that it will break into the Legislatures of at least twenty States, are statements which were made last night by Winfield R. Gaylord, one of the Socialist State Senators of Wisconsin, who dropped into The Call office during an agitation tour which began July 24, and which has already taken him through seven States.

Gaylord will speak in this city Thursday night at the corner of Broadway and 127th street, and Friday noon at the corner of Broad and Wall streets. Then he will fill speaking engagements in New Jersey, Connecticut and Michigan, after which he will return home to Milwaukee. Gaylord has already been through Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Vermont.

In speaking of the manner in which he was received at the different meetings in those States, Gaylord said: "I never have seen such keen interest on the part of non-Socialists all over the States now and to me, as I have received in standstill Republican Vermont the most courteous and patient hearing I ever had in new territory."

In States like Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois and Pennsylvania, where the Socialist movement has been better organized, a new spirit of confidence has taken possession of the Socialists. They have begun to realize that the Socialist party is about to assume a new position of power and responsibility as a result of the coming elections.

Gaylord took a very optimistic view as to the effect of the Bill Moose party on the Socialist movement. "The fact that Roosevelt has taken some of the Socialist plank for the Bill Moose platform," he said, "and is advocating some ideas of the Socialist party has had the effect of centering attention more than ever upon these ideas and upon the Socialist party."

The discrediting of Roosevelt by the publication of his past record from various sources is bound to have an effect not only of losing to him many of the friends he had up to the Bill Moose convention, but will also have a tendency to send into the Socialist ranks many of those who were expecting to follow T. R. in this campaign.

The following States, says Gaylord, show excellent promise of sending more Socialists to their respective Legislatures: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, North and South Dakota, Mississippi, Montana, Washington, California and Wisconsin. Wisconsin, said Gaylord, will send about twenty representatives.

He was enthusiastic about the prospects of Victor L. Berger, Socialist Congressman, for reelection from the 4th Congressional District. Gaylord is the Socialist candidate for Congress from the 4th Milwaukee District. Two years ago he failed to carry the election by 47 votes. The circumstances of this year, he said, are much more favorable and the prospects of election in both his and Berger's district are very assured. In these districts, said Gaylord, the Democrats and Republicans are in the field with separate candidates after an earlier move toward fusion, which was later abandoned.

# BRITISH UNIONS VOTE DOWN GOVERNMENT BILL

NEWPORT, Wales, Sept. 3.—The trade union congress in session here, by a vote of 1,800,000 to 300,000, passed a resolution today demanding that the Government's trade union bill unless it reverses the famous Osborne judgment. The vote is significant, as it overruled the arguments of the members of Parliament who addressed the Congress.

# NEW JERSEY NOTES

Following a collision with another box which both were running to catch a fly ball in Montclair on Saturday, William Meagher, 18 years old, of 50 Forest street, that town, was taken yesterday to the Montclair Hospital with injuries about his head that made an operation necessary. His condition is serious.

Mrs. Catherine Castano, of Springfield, was accidentally asphyxiated by gas in her home on Monday night. She was 64 years old.

**B. BENOWITZ**  
THE LEADING FASHION TAILOR  
22 RIVINGTON ST., near Chrystie St.  
Suits Made to Order  
by most skilled Union \$16  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
UP TO DATE CLOTHING.  
**B. PFEFFERKORN**  
87 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

# ENGLAND IN NO HURRY ABOUT CANAL MATTER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Reports from London this afternoon to the effect that the British Foreign Office officially denied having decided to demand arbitration of the Panama Canal controversy, confirmed the suspicion of the State Department officials that statements published here to that effect were not founded on facts.

Officials of the department found it difficult to believe that the British Government would depart from its rigorous observance of the formalities in the conduct of foreign affairs, upon which it is always so insistent, by announcing a decision on the canal issue without first notifying the government of the United States.

# BIG BREAK OCCURS IN THE ERIE CANAL

### A 700-Foot Hole Is Torn in the Banks of the Big Ditch—No Lives Lost.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 3.—What is said to be the worst break in the history of the Erie Canal, tore a 700-foot hole in the banks of the big ditch this morning near Bushnell's Basin. It is estimated that it will cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars to repair the damage done.

Soil and topography make the particular section where the break occurred one of the weakest in the length of the canal, from an engineering point of view. The section is a portion of the large canal constructed by Meyer & McWilliams, of Lancaster, Pa., and is a basin constructed across the valley of Irondequoit Creek on a viaduct of sand and gravel, with a concrete bottom two feet thick, with retaining walls built on blocks of concrete 22 feet long, 20 feet high, 5 feet wide at the base and 2 feet wide at the top.

Such was the force of the water's rush at the time of the break that between twenty and thirty of those huge monoliths of concrete were torn out and carried away, some of them being washed into grain fields some distance from the canal, and there has buried in the soil. No lives were lost.

State Engineer John A. Bond arrived from Rochester tonight and he will view the break tomorrow morning and confer with Superintendent Peck as to the best and quickest means of repairing the damage.

# WALL PAPER WORKERS THREATEN BIG STRIKE

A general strike of the employees of the Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association, which has thirty-five factories throughout the country, one of the largest of which is in Koskiville, is threatened for the renewal of an expired agreement.

# SCARED HER SWATTING FLIES.

But Jury Declares Mrs. Jaskow's Husband Is Not at All Insane.

Isidor Jaskow, head of the jewelry firm of Isidor Jaskow & Co., at 35 Maiden lane, married seven months ago a young woman who had been his bookkeeper and cashier for six years. On August 21 his wife, Mrs. Fanny Jaskow, now living at 62 West 157th street, had him committed to the Rivercrest Sanitarium and subsequently applied to Supreme Court Justice Arnold to have a committee appointed for her husband's property on the ground that he is incompetent.

# BOY DIES OF LOCKJAW.

Doctor Tells How Tetanus Germ May Be Surely Killed.

# FURRIERS SUBDUED TWO MORE BOSSES

### 3 Pickets Arrested—John Kirby, Jr., Speaks to Manufacturers' Association.

Two large manufacturers, whose names at present cannot be revealed, yesterday signed up agreements with the Fur Workers' Union granting all demands. About 300 women will return to work under union conditions as a result of that settlement. Many more manufacturers are on the way of settling the strike by yielding to the union's demands.

Mrs. Victoria Aronowitz, a striking member of the German Furriers' Union, was arrested yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, but later the charge was changed to one of assault and she was held in \$500 bail by Magistrate Butta, of the Essex Market Court. The circumstances under which she was arrested may shed some more light on whom the police and judges protest when capital and labor have a dispute.

Mrs. Aronowitz was doing picket duty in front of L. Greenfield's fur factory on Pitt avenue. She approached a strikebreaker and peacefully asked him not to scab. When she finally went home, it appears she was followed by some one. Later the scab whom she approached walked into her house and beat her in a most brutal manner. It was after this that she was arrested and one A. Jackal pressed the charge against her.

Row Hillman and Max Sorokin were arrested for picketing and charged with disorderly conduct were discharged by Magistrate Breen in the Jefferson Market Court.

President John Kirby, Jr., of the National Association of Manufacturers, was the principal speaker at an open meeting of the Associated Fur Manufacturers, the Fur Manufacturers' Protective Association and the Fur Dealers' Protective Association yesterday. The meeting was called for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of the manufacturers regarding the strike of the furriers against them, which has been now in progress for eleven weeks, tying up the entire fur manufacturing trade.

# "CURE" SUGGESTED FOR HIGH FOOD PRICES

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Professor King of the University of Pennsylvania today completed an investigation of the high cost of living for the Board of Public Works, alleging the following three main causes:

# TWO SHOT AT POLLS IN SOUTHERN ELECTION

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—Two men were shot in a fight that occurred immediately after the opening of the polls for the parochial election here today. Adolph Bonnee, a "reformer," shot in the abdomen, will probably die.

# DIRECT TAX ON 11 BILLIONS.

State Assesses Realty Nearly a Billion More Than Last Year.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—At the annual meeting of the State Board of Equalization today the equalization table for the tax year 1912, on which will be based the direct State tax of one mill imposed by the last legislature, was adopted. The ratio of percentage of equalization for this year is 87.74 per cent, as compared with 87.57 in 1911.

# BLEW POLICE WHISTLE; \$3 FINE.

Charles Connelly, manager of Fairland Park, at Classons Point, was fined \$3 in the Morrisania Court yesterday because he blew a whistle which was responded to by Policeman Kennedy. When Connelly explained to Kennedy that he had blown the whistle just to see how quickly the latter would respond, the policeman took Connelly in and charged him with disorderly conduct.

# Workers Who Risk Lives to Build Our Mountain-Like Buildings



LABOR ELEVATED

The iron workers shown in the cut are 750 feet above Broadway on a pinnacle of what is to be the highest building in the world. The edifices round about, whose roofs are seen far below, are all skyscrapers themselves. The iron workers are photographed on the naked girders at the very pinnacle of this great mountain of a building. These are the men who risk their lives every moment of their working day that our towering skyscrapers may be built. Hundreds of feet above the pavement they toil, where a false step or a second relaxation of their ceaseless vigilance means a horrible death on the stones below.

# WORKHOUSE FOR AGED DERELICT, ONCE RICH

A pathetic case came before Magistrate Butta, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday. In the line of prisoners before him when he opened court, the magistrate saw an 80-year-old man, who said he was Thomas Kane and that he had no home.

# LEGAL AID ASSISTS TWO NEEDY STUDENTS

James P. Dewhurst is a student at the Dental College of this city and Charles McCarthy is studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. Both young men spent their vacations this summer at "Coney Island." They applied for employment to Edward J. McGrath, who is and who is doing a general contracting business at Surf avenue and 30th street, Coney Island.

# Yonkers Carpet Company Returns a Little Surplus Value to Employees.

Seventy thousand dollars was disbursed by the Alexander Smith & Son Carpet Company of Yonkers yesterday as a bonus to 3,100 of the company's 7,000 employees.

# CATCH YOUNG HOLDUP MEN.

Both Tried to Rob Erie Station Agent at Clifton, N. J.

# YOUNGSTER FOUND IT HARD SLEDDING HERE

### Wants to Be Taken Care of for a Year So's He Can Grow Big.

A little fellow whose head barely topped the wooden partition stood twirling his cap before Justice Hoyt at the Children's Court yesterday and said that it is mighty hard for a young man of 12 to get along in New York these days what with the high cost of living and all.

The boy, who is small for his 13 years and who might have stepped right out of the pages of one of those old books by Horatio Alger and Oliver Optic, asked Justice Hoyt to give him a year in one of the farms where the State takes charge of small homeless boys and gives them a chance to grow big and strong. He wants only a year. After that he is coming back to do battle with the city again.

The little fellow, whose name is Christopher Dixon, is an orphan. He used to live on a farm at Great Neck, L. I., but after his father died two years ago he and his mother had a pretty hard time getting along. And then his mother died early in the summer and Christopher went to live with James Hayden, the janitor of the public school at Great Neck.

But Christopher wanted to go to the city. One morning he told Hayden so, and Hayden, after looking at him a long time, Christopher said, gave him 50 cents and told him to run along.

Christopher made straight for City Hall Park. But New York didn't welcome him with open arms. Even though he came from Great Neck, which is not so very far from Broadway, there must have been that unmistakable imprint of the "rube" about him. The boys jeered at him. Then with the courage that seizes small boys when they see that they are many against one they began to throw things at him.

They chased him around the park and yelled that they were going to throw him into the fountain. Christopher was frightened. He wanted to go back to Long Island, and he was just beginning to get a good start in that direction when George stepped on the scene.

George was a regular fellow. Christopher couldn't remember George's last name, but he told Justice Hoyt that he never, never would forget George as long as he lived. He took Christopher in charge, bought him something to eat and gave him a bed. The bed consisted of a pile of newspapers under George's fruit stand down on Chambers street, but it was better than nothing, and every morning George would wake him up with a cheery smile and a word of greeting which was sure to be followed by a nice bright peach or an apple.

Christopher tried several forms of business, but with little success for he was small.

# DOCKERS TO STRIKE IN GALVESTON PORT

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 3.—Two thousand dock laborers have been ordered to strike here tomorrow because of an ineffectual effort to arrange wage scales and a dispute as to the employment of white and negro laborers.

# YORK, Pa., Man Killed While Out After Plover.

YORK, Pa., Sept. 3.—The first fatal gunning accident of the season in this county occurred here today when George Grenwald shot himself in the abdomen while hunting plover. As he raised his gun to shoot at some birds the trigger caught in the spoke of a buggy wheel and the weapon went off.

# Martin Derx Men's Furnishings.

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# PAINTER CRUSHED TO DEATH BY ELEVATOR

Joseph Ward, 40, a painter of 1002 Third avenue, while at work yesterday in the elevator shaft of the Mason Apartments, 10 and 12 East 58th street, was crushed between the side of the car and the staircase on the fifth floor and almost instantly killed. Employees and an ambulance surgeon could not get the man's body out of the shaft, and it was not until firemen arrived that it could be extricated.

John Benson, another painter, had just left the car on the fourth floor and Ward was hauling at the wire rope that operates the car. In some manner the hook jammed head downward between the side of the car and the staircase.

# JUMPS BEFORE SUBWAY TRAIN.

Removed a Prisoner to Hospital With Fractured Skull.

A man about 40 years old attempted suicide yesterday by jumping before a southbound subway train at the 110th street station at Lenox avenue. The man was removed a prisoner to the Harlem Hospital.

# THE UNION HATTER

**H. Rosenblum**  
7 MANHATTAN AVENUE  
Two doors from Broadway, Brooklyn, next to John Marx.

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Lectures for the Brooklyn Labor Organization  
Owing and controlled by the Labor Union Association.  
Tel. Manhattan 4-2400

**STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Stockholders of the National Carpet and Warehouse Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of West Virginia, will be held at 50 Church street, New York City, on Wednesday, September 11, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M.

**CHANGING OF NAME.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the National Carpet and Warehouse Company, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of West Virginia, has been changed to the name of National Carpet and Warehouse Company, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of New York, and that all stockholders of the former company are hereby notified to present their shares to the National Carpet and Warehouse Company, Inc., at 50 Church street, New York City, on Wednesday, September 11, 1912, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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NEW YORK

CITY FATHERS CALL GAYNOR TO TESTIFY

Mayor Will Be First Witness on Monday Before Corruption Probers.

Mayor Gaynor will be the first witness to testify before the Aldermanic investigating committee. The Aldermen will hold their first public session next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and they have asked the Mayor to appear at that time and to be ready to explain to them his entire relations with the Police Department, and with the Commissioner in particular, and to explain his policies in dealing with the difficulties of the police problem.

The Mayor was not subpoenaed, but William A. Moore, one of the assistant counsel to the committee, delivered a letter to his honor yesterday morning at St. James. In it Alderman Henry H. Curran, chairman of the committee, notified the Mayor of the meeting and requested him to testify.

After the Mayor had read the letter carefully he told Moore that he would be at the City Hall on Monday ready to testify before the committee and that he would co-operate with them in every way possible. He said that he would give the matter careful consideration and that he would think very hard of things which he might suggest to aid the committee in its effort to make constructive changes.

The Mayor is not expected to return from St. James before Monday, and in that event he will have had six days in which to think the matter over on his farm.

One of the questions which is sure to be asked is that concerning the Mayor's policy of "outward decency" in relation to the disorderly houses. It was said that the committee is particularly anxious to have the Mayor's full views on this question, and that they want him to explain fully why he thought that the problem could be controlled more effectively by having detectives get all their evidence from the outside.

The letter to Commissioner Waldo in which this was explained will be brought up and it is believed that in this connection there may be some interesting matter relating to the trial of former Inspector Cornelius Hayes, whose trial begins at police headquarters on Friday.

The sessions of the committee will be held daily in the Council chamber at the City Hall and the inquiry will be public. The entire committee will be present on Monday, and Attorney Buckner, with his assistants, and William J. Flynn, the Secret Service man who has been retained by the committee as a police expert, will also be there.

Much friction developed between Alderman Henry H. Curran and the Mayor when the former first suggested the investigation by the city fathers. Alderman Curran said that the Mayor was the only block to the investigation, and he said that it was a disgrace that such opposition should be offered by the Mayor. He said that the Mayor announced that such an investigation would be embarrassing to him.

Word was received from Washington yesterday that John E. Wilkie, in charge of the Secret Service, had received William J. Flynn's resignation and that it had gone into effect at the end of the day on Monday. Flynn will be succeeded by John Henry, who will have charge of the eastern department of the Secret Service. It is believed that when he is through with his work for the Aldermanic Committee Flynn will be appointed head of the Secret Service.

Flynn said yesterday that he had not received official notice that he had been released, but that as soon as he did he would begin his new duties. He will receive \$800 a month as long as he is retained by the Aldermen.

**GIRL ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.** DENVER, Colo., Sept. 3.—Miss Margaret Hains, niece of Archie M. Stevenson, famous in politics as "Big Steve" of Colorado, attempted suicide at the Stevenson home today by drinking an ounce of carbolic acid. The young woman's condition is critical.

Miss Hains was able to talk, but refused to give any reason for her act. It is believed a love affair was the cause.

**TRUCK INJURES WORKER.** John Creighton, a stone cutter, was knocked down by an auto truck driven by John Richard of 1032 First avenue at Third avenue and 141st street yesterday. His right arm was crushed and he sustained scalp wounds. He was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

**LIGHTNING KILLS SOLDIER.** BISBEE, Ariz., Sept. 3.—Trooper Saddle, of the 4th United States Cavalry, was struck by lightning and killed while riding near Fort Hachuca yesterday. Eight cartridges in his belt were exploded. His horse also was killed.

**SOLDIER'S DEATH DELAYED.** WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The hanging scheduled here Friday of William H. Saben, a former soldier, convicted of murdering his sweetheart, was postponed today until December 5, for an appeal to a higher court.

Reingold Beer Brewed and Bottled by S. Liebmans Sons Brewing Co. 26 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y. CALLAHAN THE BATTER. Established 50 years.

Miss Carter Shows Little Children How To Use Toothbrushes



Miss Theora Carter, founder and president of the Society of Good Cheer, has presented tooth brushes to hundreds of East Side children and is instructing them in the use of this very important article of cleanliness.

NICARAGUA ROAD OPENED BY MARINES

Rail Communication Between Managua and Corinto Re-established and Peace Seems at Hand.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The railroad from Corinto to Managua has been opened by the American marines and bluejackets in Nicaragua and communication established between the capital and the coast for the first time in several weeks. This "gratifying news" received today at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Southland, in command of the American forces in Nicaragua, tended to relieve considerable the "anxiety" of the government officers regarding the situation in that republic.

Major Butler, with a small force, left Leon yesterday and succeeded in arriving at Managua. All trains on the railroad are now manned by American bluejackets, and the railway is under the sole management of American naval officers. Small forces have been stationed in the cities along the line of the road from Corinto to Managua to prevent any destruction of railroad property by rebels or others.

Colonel Pendleton, who arrived at Corinto today with 750 marines on board the California, will start with his command for Managua tomorrow. He will arrive at the capital on Thursday. He will then have in Managua a total force of 1,150 men.

With this force he will proceed to open the railroad from Managua to Granada, its terminus. Granada is on the shores of Lake Nicaragua and is the head of all lake communication. Between Managua and Granada is the City of Masaya, a stronghold of General Meng. With these two cities, together with the entire route of the Corinto-Managua Railroad in the possession of American forces, there will be absolutely no question, in the opinion of the naval officers here, about order being maintained in all Nicaragua.

San Juan del Sur, the cable station, is also in possession of the American forces, thus completing the chain of strategic points in the lines of communication. No revolution can even exist, much less make any headway, with these points in neutral hands. There will be no more fighting in any part of Nicaragua, it is believed.

SAVE NEGROES FROM MOB.

Chattanooga Police Take Prisoners From Jail Before Crowd Arrives.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 3.—Chattanooga police thwarted a mob that threatened to lynch three negroes early today by taking the prisoners to a secure hiding place. After a crowd of 500 men had searched the cells in the city jail and at the central police station, it dispersed.

There was practically no disorder as the mob marched through the streets. The negroes were charged with the murder of a policeman.

MUST BUY FROM PRISON.

Elmira School Board Can't Get Desks in Open Market.

ALBANY, Sept. 3.—The State Prison Commission declined today to grant the application of the Board of Education of Elmira which would authorize it to purchase in the open market desks for a new school building. The board must purchase them from the State Prison industries.

JUDGE UPHOLDS LEVY LAW.

Supreme Court Justice Kelly, sitting in Brooklyn, denied yesterday the application for a writ of mandamus directing the Board of Elections to disregard the Levy Election Law and to accept the so-called Progressive Senatorial and Congressional nominations on petitions of 500 names instead of 1,500.

TEAR DOWN T. R. EMBLEM.

LANGHORN, Pa., Sept. 3.—The State Constabulary was called upon today to investigate the mutilation of a large American flag, used to advertise the Bull Moose party, which bore a Roosevelt inscription, was torn down and its stars were cut out and scattered about the street.

RUSHING RELIEF TO VICTIMS OF FLOODS

General Confusion Reigns in Panhandle District of West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 3.—It is still impossible to give a correct list of the dead from the storms in the upper Panhandle district of this State yesterday morning, but it looks now as though at least thirty dead will be accounted for.

There is so much confusion and horror in the stricken district that the people themselves are unable to tell what is truth and what is mere rumor. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company today placed 2,000 men at work repairing its damaged tracks. There is considerable suffering by the flood victims and the county authorities are arranging to take care of the unfortunate ones.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 3.—Relief trains carrying food, medical supplies, tents and clothing today are being rushed to the flooded districts in western and northern Pennsylvania, the Panhandle District of West Virginia and a part of eastern Ohio, where about half a hundred persons are dead and thousands homeless as a result of the high water.

Fifteen bodies have been recovered from debris scattered through the valley of Harmons Creek, near Colliers, W. Va. Searching parties are working in the valleys of the stricken district, digging in the ruins of demolished houses in the hopes of finding bodies, but in many instances the rush of water is so strong that it is believed the victims were carried far from the places where they met death.

Food in some sections is scarce, because railroad communication has been cut off, but caravans of loaded wagons are making their way over badly washed roads, bearing needed supplies. Sanitary officers in the Western Pennsylvania towns are already at work, and large forces of men are cleaning streets and buildings. In some villages entire families are shoveling mud out of their homes.

The Chartiers Valley, from Washington, Pa., to McKees Rocks, Pa., where the little stream empties into the Ohio River, is one stretch of devastation. It is estimated that 10,000 acres of growing corn has been ruined, while thousands of tons of hay floated away on the muddy torrent.

The damage to manufacturing plants will be very heavy. In some instances it will be necessary to install new machinery, and work will not be resumed for days, perhaps weeks.

CROWD DEFIES RAIN TO HEAR SOCIALISTS

Despite the gloomy weather and irregular rain that was falling yesterday, a crowd of 400 workmen stood for two hours at the Socialist party's noon-hour meeting at Franklin Statue, Spruce and Nassau streets, and gave the utmost attention to the remarks of the speakers.

Max Sherover discussed the inevitable tragedy of old age that confronts every worker, and pointed out that the bread line, poorhouse or begging on city streets was the destiny of the average worker under capitalism.

He was followed by J. L. Coldwell, who took the high cost of living as his text and proved conclusively that capitalist methods of production and distribution were responsible for that evil.

It was an impressive sight to behold this mass of workers who stood there and listened attentively and did not seem to mind the rain at all. Large quantities of literature and tickets for Debs Madison Square Garden meeting were sold.

DID CANDIDATE STEAL GAS?

Would-be Assemblyman Had Rubber Tube, but No Meter.

A candidate for the Assembly on the Taft ticket, Lawrence Dolan, of 1027 Parke avenue, Hoboken, waived examination yesterday before Recorder McGovern and was held for the Grand Jury on a charge of using the gas of the Public Service Gas Company without the company's knowledge.

George L. White, assistant manager of the company's local office, the complainant, said the meter in Dolan's house had been removed seventeen months ago because Dolan had failed to pay a gas bill of \$75, but the company had learned that a rubber tube had been connected with the service pipe at Dolan's house. Dolan gave bail.

Officials of the company said \$150 worth of gas had been stolen at Dolan's house and that Dolan had practically admitted he made the connection, but said he made it for another person.

SHOOTS GIRL WHO JILTED HIM.

Suitor Probably Fatally Wounded Young Woman in Crowded Store.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—A drug crazed suitor fired three shots at a pretty girl who had broken her engagement in Houghton & Dutton's big department store on Beacon street this afternoon, inflicting serious injury as a result of which she may die. He is under arrest at the City Prison charged with assault and battery with a loaded revolver with intent to kill.

Tonight at the Relief Hospital the surgeons give the girl but few chances of recovery. Her name is Gertrude Marion Jordan. She is 25 years old and usually attractive. Her assailant is known as John H. Trainor. He is 38 years of age and resides in Charlestown. He has three brothers members of the Boston Police Department and one of them does duty at the station to which Trainor was taken after the shooting. At the time of the shooting, the part of the store wherein the girl is employed was thronged with customers.

BOUL STRIKES DOWN WOMAN.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A bolt of lightning struck the summer kitchen of the home of Henry Starks, at Newfield, and probably fatally injured Mrs. Starks, who was busy preparing breakfast today. For three hours she remained unconscious and this evening her condition was reported as precarious.

SPORTS

DIXON STOPS CONTEST

Boxing Commissioner Forced to Stop Authority at Brooklyn Club in Britt-O'Donnell Bout.

By John J. Haas.

Boxing Commissioner Dixon was forced to interfere in the main bout last night at the Royale A. C., Brooklyn, between Young Britt, of Baltimore, and K. O. Jack O'Donnell, of Brooklyn. Britt had O'Donnell in such bad shape after scoring a half dozen knockdowns that the Commissioner reckoned that it was ample time to stop the sacrificial offering. This occurred in the fourth round.

Britt had O'Donnell's measure from the start. He peppered the Brooklynite with short left jabs that stung and sent him swimming awkwardly around the ring. Jack was lucky enough to score a fall himself in the second session with a wild swing, but this failed to prevent the shifty Baltimorean from pecking at his rival with the usual flow of left stabs, and right hooks which had O'Donnell's face and head completely smeared with gore.

The rush of water is so strong that it is believed the victims were carried far from the places where they met death. LARRY LUNDY, another Brooklyn boxer, defeated Hughie Rodden, of Scotland, in the opening ten-round scrap. Lundy's victory wasn't anything noteworthy in view of the fact that he was nine pounds heavier, as well as being bigger, and possessing the longer reach.

The original star bout had to be shelved on account of the illness of both of the scheduled combatants, Charley Griffin and Jimmy Flynn. Griffin was pestered with boils, while Flynn had collided with a car.

Joe Fox bested Mike Grady in the substitute bout. Neither lad was in good condition, though willing to do his best in a loosely contested combat.

FRENCH AVIATORS ARRIVE.

All Entered for International Cup Race—Discuss Speed Limit.

Among the arrivals on the steamship Lorraine yesterday morning were Aviators Jules Vedrines, Maurice Provost and Andre Frey, who will represent the Aero Club of France in the Gordon Bennett International Cup race, to be flown in Chicago next Monday.

Vedrines, who holds the world's record for speed, having flown 106 miles an hour, brought along a Diederussin monoplane of 140 horsepower. Provost will drive a machine of the same make of 100 horsepower, and Frey will pilot a Hanriot monoplane of 100 horsepower.

In discussing speed Vedrines said at the present time he believes 125 miles to be the limit for safety. The American contestants will be Paul Pauck, Floyd Thompson and Glenn S. Martin. The other countries, Holland, Belgium, Italy and England, have not yet named their contestants.

BASEBALL MAGNATE COMPLAINS.

Herrmann Angry Because Game Was Played in the Dark.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati National League Baseball Club today said that he would complain to President Lynch of the National League against the actions of Empire Easten in not calling the second game of Monday's double-header with St. Louis after it had become so dark as to make play almost impossible. During the latter part of the game Bob Bescher, the Reds' left fielder, got into an argument with Easten and is liable to a fine, and the spectators simply could not be controlled and started bonfires with newspapers.

"That midnight finish of the second game was an absolute outrage," said August Herrmann, "and I am writing to President Lynch immediately concerning the affair. I shall send him my views of the case in plain, unbiased language. It was the worst thing I have seen in years. No excuse for it and no earthly reason for not calling the game before it grew pitch black."

NOTES OF THE DIAMOND.

Mathewson came back strong after his sequence of five defeats. He was in two winning games against the tallenders, it is true, but the Bostonians can hit.

After being doubled twice by the Red Sox on Labor Day we follow in the footsteps of Connie Mack and Clark Griffith and concede the pennant to Boston.

Unusual for an outfielder to have a double play unassisted, but that's what Bescher would have had the other day if he hadn't been generous. He took a liner on the run, pulled up at second base and could have stepped on the bag for the double, but took Egan into partnership by handing the ball to the latter.

With the Cincinnati Reds the campaign seems to be a case of strength at both ends and sagging in the middle.

The Giants will go up against the rising young Southerner, Eppa Rixey, this week. As yet they have not had the pleasure or sorrow of being introduced to the Virginian's curves.

The Red Sox are in a fair way to win every one of the seasons series. They have six of them as good as won, and only the Washingtons threaten to spoil the program. But with seven more games with the latter there's plenty of time for Stahl to take that series also.

SPAGHETTI EATING RECORD.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Leland Alessandro claims the American spaghetti eating championship. Alessandro, who is a youth of fair build and weighs only 140 pounds, consumed two pounds of spaghetti in fifteen minutes without taking a drink of water. He then entered the pie eating contest and got second place. For his feats he was awarded prizes amounting to \$5.

JOHNNY KILBANE BOXES DUNDEE HERE TONIGHT

Johnny Kilbane, America's feather-weight champion, is scheduled to box Johnny Dundee ten rounds at the St. Nicholas Athletic Club tonight.

The champion and his party were met at the Grand Central Station yesterday afternoon by the McMahon boys, and the entire party left for Rye, N. Y., where Kilbane will devote the time to putting on the finishing touches to his training.

Kilbane will receive \$3,500, with the privilege of accepting a percentage for his services. Both boxers have agreed to make 122 pounds at 7 o'clock this evening. Dundee has not been idle. The little New Yorker has been quietly training hard every day at the New West Side A. C. ever since the match was made, realizing the opportunity of boxing against the champion of his class. In Dundee Kilbane will engage the cleverest boxer since the Cleveland lad wrested the title from Abe Attell.

Besides the above attraction the McMahon boys will stage two ten and two six-round bouts. In one ten-round bout Kid Williams, who many predict will supplant Johnny Coulson as the head of the bantamweight class, will meet Johnny Daly of New York. In the first ten-round contest Cal Delaney of Cleveland will meet Babe Picato of California.

BATTING OF LUDERUS BEATS THE DODGERS

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3.—Milwaukee Freddy Luderus played a prominent part in overthrowing Bill Dahlen and his crowd of brave Dodgers today in the final frolic of the present series which ended 5 to 4.

The Milwaukee German faced Ragon four times during the pastime, and out of these four strolls to the rubber he hammered out a single, double and home run. Eliminating Luderus from the scene of carnage Ragon would have emerged victorious over the locals by a 4 to 2 score, for Luddy was personally responsible for three of the Quakers' five runs.

Against Ragon Manager Doolin used Young Fineran, a lad just secured from the Norfolk, Va., and the Virginia League recruit came through with flying colors. Six hits did the Dodgers get off the Virginia boy, and he would have held the Brooklynians down to two runs had his support been gilt edge. Mike Doolan, who had previous to today's game accepted eighty-five chances without an error, was the main guy in Fineran's tottering support. Three times the agile shortstop of the Phillies erred, making two wild throws and fumbling a grounder.

Tomorrow the Phillies open a run of seven games with the Giants, to be squeezed into four playing days. Double headers will be indulged in Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and one game will be wazed on Saturday. The score by innings:

Table with columns for Philadelphia and Boston scores by inning.

Other Baseball Games. National League. At Cincinnati—R. H. E. St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 7 3 Cincinnati... 1 4 0 2 0 0 0 x—7 10 1 Batteries—Woodburn, Burke and Brenahan; Suggs and Clarke.

At Pittsburgh. First game—Chicago... 1 0 0 0 0 3 1 0—5 12 1 Pittsburgh... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 4 2 Batteries—Cheeny and Needham; Adams, Robinson and Gibson.

Second game—Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0 Pittsburgh... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—1 5 1 Batteries—Richie, Keulbach and Needam; Hendrix and Simon.

American League. At Washington—R. H. E. Philadelphia... 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2 11 2 Washington... 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 x—4 6 0 Batteries—Crabb and Thomas; Houck and Egan; Grooms and Henry.

At Chicago. First game—Detroit... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 8 3 Chicago... 0 1 0 0 2 1 1 x—5 10 1 Batteries—Mullin and Stange. Cioette and Kuhn.

Second game—Detroit... 0 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—6 9 2 Chicago... 1 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0—4 9 1 Batteries—Covington, Willett and Koehler; Taylor and Sullivan, Walsh, Kuhn and Schalk. Game called on account of darkness.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS. National League. Won. Lost. P.C. New York... 84 37 .695 Chicago... 80 44 .645 Pittsburgh... 72 53 .576 Philadelphia... 61 61 .500 Cincinnati... 62 65 .488 St. Louis... 54 72 .429 Brooklyn... 45 78 .366 Boston... 38 86 .306

American League. Won. Lost. P.C. Boston... 89 37 .706 Washington... 78 51 .605 Philadelphia... 75 51 .595 Chicago... 63 62 .504 Detroit... 55 71 .436 Cleveland... 56 72 .433 New York... 45 70 .390 St. Louis... 44 83 .344

NO YANKEE GAME YESTERDAY. The game scheduled yesterday between the Yankees and Red Sox was called off because of the rain.

GIANTS WELL TROUNCED

Hess' Pitching Is Too Much for McGraw's Men, Who Lose by 5 to 1 Score.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—Even a worm will turn, so it was no great surprise when the Braves licked the Giants to a standstill today, 5 to 1. The explanation is largely "Otto Hess," for the big Swede who pitched for Boston was in fine form, letting the Giants down with five hits. Boston fans who have attended the games of the present series in order to get a line on the merits of the Giants as a matter of interest in connection with the coming world's series had three New York fingers paraded for their inspection today, but Treseau, the man regarded as New York's best bet in the post-season battle, was kept under cover.

Otey Crandall was knocked galley west by the lambasting Braves in two and a fraction innings. Red Ames was so little of an improvement that McGraw accepted the chance to send a pinch hitter to bat in his place (who struck out, incidentally) and Wiltsie, who finished, looked the best of the three. As an aside, it might be mentioned in connection with the local fags' survey of the Giants that they showed nothing in the present series to worry the Red Sox.

"It's a sure thing for Boston," exclaimed the partisan crowds on all sides. Any little uncertainty that may have been caused by a few Giant situations in the early innings today was saved by two lightning double plays by the Boston infielders. They helped Hess wonderfully. Offensively, Boston gained an advantage of several points by stolen bases, made possible by Wilson's poor pegging. He nipped only one out of four tries. New York did not steal a base.

New York had difficulty in landing an effective punch. Hess kept the Giants' hits isolated and held them safe at several points of Giant promise. The score:

Table with columns for Boston and New York scores by inning.

Batted for Ames in the seventh. Boston... 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 x—5 New York... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Snodgrass, Jackson, Titus, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Titus, Bridwell, Sweeney. Stolen bases—Campbell 2, Double plays—Bridwell, Sweeney and Houser; Bridwell and Sweeney. Left on bases—Boston 3, New York 5. First base on balls—Off Ames 2, off Wiltsie 1. First base on errors—Boston 1, New York 2. Struck out—By Hess 3, by Crandall 2, by Wiltsie 1. Wild pitch—Hess. Umpires—Rigler and Fineran. Time—1 hour and 42 minutes.

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY. National League. New York in Philadelphia. Boston in Brooklyn. St. Louis in Cincinnati. American League. Philadelphia in New York. Washington in Boston.

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THE DEAR DEAD MAN

Now it seems that Cornelius N. Bliss "left a statement" as to the methods by which he collected, or extorted, a campaign fund during the stirring days of 1904.

It seems that the statement about this little history is given out by his friends. Any Socialist who had a "friend" of that character would hammer him to the limit.

If Bliss anticipated anything, why did he not speak up? If he found any questioning of his conduct, why did he not come forward and make the whole thing plain at the proper time?

He did not speak when he was living. Nobody will believe him now that he is dead.

Dead men are supposed to tell no tales, yet here is a dead one dragged from his winding sheet for the purpose of bolstering up the dirty practices of capitalist politics.

Bliss was the good old benevolent, bewhiskered captain of industry. He made most of his money in a previous generation. He was not a beneficiary of oil, steel or coal.

Bliss is in his grave. What Bliss did, the things for which he stood, the methods through which he prospered, the schemes whereby he collected money are not in their grave and they cannot be interred.

If he did, every American will blush for him. The time to have made that statement public was in 1904, not now, when the writer of it is among the defunct.

There probably never has been a more unclean campaign—even from a capitalist standpoint—than the present one, because there never has been a more indecent person than Theodore Roosevelt.

He undoubtedly was the kept man of Morgan, and he undoubtedly did the dirty financial work of the Morgans in the panic of 1907.

WHO IS SITTING ON TAFT?

President Taft, when he follows his natural inclination, is a vain and babbling individual who talks interminably and says little that is of any importance.

Wilson has a natural faculty of silence that he can use with great effect. Roosevelt knows how to yell, how to mix and how to get in with the crowd.

THE WEST VIRGINIA WAR

Governor Glasscock of West Virginia has ordered troops back to the Cabin Creek and the Paint Creek mining districts, as the strikers there refuse to be herded back to the mines on the orders issued by the Baldwin detectives.

This last effort on the part of Glasscock is the most desperate that has yet been made. As is well known, the operators prepared for the strike by importing a lot of Baldwin detectives and arming them.

It was found impossible to hold the district in subjugation through the use of armed thugs. Therefore demands were made for the State militia, and they were sent out.

MY CRIMES

By GUSTAVE HERVE, In the Manchester (England) Socialist Review.

A few months before his release from the Conciergerie, Gustave Herve issued his book, 'Mes Crimes, ou, en d'autres termes, l'histoire de la décadence de la France'.

In 1901 I was a professor of history in the Lycéeum at Sens. I was 29 years old. I rejoiced in my work. I loved the university. I loved above all the intellectual independence which it allowed its teaching staff.

I introduced no politics into my class work. In all the great controversies that every lecturer should be given an honest hearing, as impartially as possible, but naturally without stalling the lay, democratic, Socialist, people.

Can anyone fail to see that the maximum program of the Radical-Socialist party, with its items of nationalization of the great industries, coincides with the minimum of the Socialist party?

Even in the matter of external politics there is an absolute incompatibility between the Radicalism preached by many of the Radicals, the hostility which their party had shown to colonial adventures when in opposition, on the one part, and, on the other, the pacifist internationalism of Socialism, and its conception of a national defensive militia, taken over from the old program of the Republicans under the Empire?

In 1905, was not the divorce premature and dangerous? Was it not imprudent for the two parties of the Left to draw apart from one another and to cross swords at a moment when both were so poorly organized, in face of a financial and industrial feudalism centralized in powerful trusts, armed with so many means of seduction and corruption, and with such powers of influencing public opinion through the hold which its advertising contracts give it over all the great newspapers?

Whose is the responsibility for the rupture? If, abandoning the pen of the polemist to take up for a moment that of the historian, I examine the stages of the process, I have to recognize that the rupture was the act not of one but of both the allies.

Impartial history will be severe upon the Radicals. It will relate how, after fighting while in opposition against armed colonial expansion, they undertook, as soon as they came into power, the Moroccan brigandage, organized or tolerated the massacre of Casablanca, violated international treaties, concluded, in order to secure their Moroccan prey, the English alliance, so pregnant with danger to European peace, and piled up such military and naval burdens as have made it a financial impossibility for them to proceed with the most modest social reforms.

It will relate how, after fighting while in opposition to our financial feudalism, they wallowed at its feet as soon as they came into power, accepting lucrative positions on its boards of control, or thumping retaining fees, and surrendering to it in exchange one day the rights over water power, the next, new mining concessions; the next, capitulating to the railway companies and strangling the railway strike by wholesale resort to high-handed illegality.

It will relate, in short, how, having made use of the workers' shoulders to raise themselves into power, they then turned round against the people, and at the first signs of popular impatience let loose on them the soldiery of Narbonne, of Villeueuve-Saint-Georges, imprisoned all who raised their voices in protest, used and abused exceptional laws against anarchists, made use of interdiction de séjour to drive men from their native towns for participation in strikes, robbed the most legal strikes of their direction by arrests of strike committees, and drove their imitation of the Empire so far as to keep in their pay not only informers but agents provocateurs!

On the Socialist or Revolutionary side the rupture was led up to by three new facts: the International Socialist Congress of Amsterdam, the violent line of action into which the C. G. T. (Confédération Générale du Travail) was led by its revolutionary elements, and the strike caused by what has been called "Hervelism."

The Amsterdam Congress was in 1904. It was the congress in which the Guesdist section of French Socialism set itself to secure a concrete, as contrasted to the holy doctrines of Socialism, upon the coalition policy, which had been pursued by the Jaurèsist section—in whose ranks I was fighting. Jules Guesde had claimed support from the German Social Democracy, which, he it observed, has since practiced in Southern Germany the policy of alliance with the Liberal or Radical capitalist and middle class, and has even, in the recent elections, been practicing the same policy in North Germany. Jaurès gave way to the extent of supporting the idea in his speeches, through his passion for Socialist unity and his spirit of discipline—affirming emphatically, however, that for a long time yet (which, indeed, is still true) the policy of alliance between Socialists and Radicals

would remain necessary. But the concession which he had made to Socialists discipline was interpreted by M. Clemenceau as an unconditional capitulation to doctrinaire Marxism, and a declaration of war against the Radical party. It was the first cause of the disintegration of the alliance.

About the same time the C. G. T. (then recently constituted), which was supplied by its anarchist elements with a fine spirit of revolt, had an access of irresponsibility (jeu de hasard), with all the generosity and passion, but also all the hastiness and inexperience of youth. Its tactic of direct action, some isolated acts of sabotage or 'cat' canny, exaggerated out of all reason by the news agencies and exploited by the political press, some violently anti-militarist formulas noisily broadcast, and some strikes in the public service, frightened even the Republican middle class; certain crude and brutal class war propaganda inspired fear in not a few intellectuals formerly sympathetic to Socialist or Anarchist ideas.

It must be admitted that the C. G. T. tried terrorism much too soon—before it had either the numerical strength or the organization or the education to be able successfully to make open war upon the employer class and the capitalist state.

"Hervelism" perhaps contributed still more to the disintegration of the alliance. From 1904 onwards it was evident to all who followed attentively the affairs of Morocco that there was an entente between the English and French governments against the German Government. For all who are aware that the antagonism between the English and German capitalist classes is the principal menace to European peace, the entente cordiale between England and France, with its menacing suggestion of hostile intention towards Germany, became the subject of grave concern. The English alliance meant war! So, while our artisans, our peasants, our business men, our thinkers, and our artists worked without thought of international suspicions, there was a hand of sharks of finance and politics who, to get hold of Morocco, did not recoil from the idea of letting loose a great European war!

What has been called "Hervelism" is only the violent, downright, intentionally hard-hitting protest against the criminals who, in the name of patriotism, went forward light-heartedly to set this butchery at work, and against the social organization, the capitalist mother country which rendered possible such a horror, such a monstrous imbecility! And thus "Hervelism," despite its Socialist inspiration, its shouts of revolt and its revolutionary conclusions, is at bottom simply exasperated pacifism.

"Ah, you want war?" Well, and good! If there's got to be fighting, we Socialists prefer to make war upon our enemies rather than our friends; and our enemies are the French capitalists, who, to make their fortunes quickly, want to lead us to the slaughter—not the German Socialists, whose ideals are our ideals. The only war which is not mere duping us is the social war!

"Ah—it is in the name of your country that you seduce your unfortunate compatriots? But your countries, consider what they are! What abominable stepmothers they are for the poor, even those countries which label themselves republican! And it is for these that you would have them stand up to be shot at! If they risk their skins they will risk them to try and found on both sides of the Rhine countries, which shall no longer be stepmothers, but mothers to all their children! We will handspike your marauding armies with the Socialist revolution!

"So you would lead these poor ignorants by the nose with your subtle distinction between offensive and defensive wars, so as to make them march in any case at a nod from you, knowing that with your powerful press you are always prove to them that it is the neighbor who is the aggressor?" We will show them, the disinherited, that when a war breaks out between two great European powers, no one can know, at the moment when it would be necessary to know, who is in truth the aggressor; and that their duty and their interest are to oppose every war between nation and nation, on whatever pretext!

That is, in substance, the whole of Hervelism. In our propaganda have we made it so clearly clear that in case of war it is not only the French people whom we should desire to raise against their government, but also the German people? Have we placed in sufficient prominence before French public opinion the fact that the German Social Democrats, who received us cordially in Stuttgart in 1907, when we put to them the question: "What will you do in case of war?" have since made sensible advance—that in the course of the crisis of 1911 their attitude was firmer than our own, and that they were able, better than we, to show their teeth to the Kaiser, and to warn him that they had no intention of being led to the slaughter like a flock of sheep? If we have not done this sufficiently it is a grave fault. For in this lies the principal justification of our campaign.

Perilous our stage costumes of anti-patriots were not indispensable, when we had to our hand the sufficiently explicit word "Internationalists." The Conservative press defamed us in the name of the mother country, advocates-general demanded terrible penalties for us in the name of outraged patriotism. The temptation was too strong to declare ourselves anti-patriots, by way of bravado, and for the sake of forcible "shock" treatment of patriotic hysteria. The use of the word "anti-patriot" has become more than a pedagogic blunder. The word is a nuisance, even a danger. It is too easy to exploit against us in a country in which the Republicans of 1792 and 1793—our fathers, whom we do not disown—called themselves patriots. It is equivocal: it has the air of saying that we are against France, against the human group in

"NEWS FROM NOWHERE"

By T. ALEX. CAIRNS

By the grace of whatever there be I yesterday read 'From Nowhere,' that clever pronouncement by history's all-around man, William Morris. I never got into that volume in proof positive that my compass asked.

And by a rare fitness of stances I found myself during a rural in one of those delightful tramping stanzas that come far-between cases in the hot of life. One of those rare spots we forget the sorrow of the war, the paranoias of the struggle, and sleep at our post, such hours should come like visits these days is indeed a momentary on our times. We would one huge penitentiary, strong-barred violent ward of lum the conditions need not be altered.

But there at the mall, in Central Park, New York, I sat out on nature's Irish bank, the squirrel nibbling peanuts, my hand and the windows on the skys cooing my soul depths of oblivion—there, when I let down and the spirit of tranquility hovering me, I walked arm-in-arm with the enchanted nowhere.

And after I had finished and enjoyed a short, sweet meditation, I emerged again, and then I felt a sudden catch the breath of my soul as I had been seized by a gruesome in the garden of the Hesperides plunged suddenly into an lake of the abject sordidness of the

And in the spiral of a day I spun round since then I can away from one persistent, whimpering thought, to wit, the dream of Morris in his kind of "Looking Backward" has a greed of man, actualized in exploitation of labor, to blame for apparent impracticability. E this and that majestic vision come the regime of the race.

Why should it always be the pangs of life should get into gram and the beauties that brain and burst the heart of should be forever aild into the basket?

Those old words from the hold good: "Where there is a public vision of Morris in a silent into miriads of noble wherever oppression plies his trade.

And at the very latest of children's children shall enter in the best heritage and make defile local the nebulous, "Nowhere"

WAKE UP

Many a mystery lies concealed. Deep down on the ocean's And many a thing is not revealed. In the land where we are There's the tyrant who rises and

"Hark! I am the people's And then like the ape of cunning To assume old wisdom's tone He promises many of our ills to

When tomorrow holds his sway But our ever patient thoughts To the news we have today The morrow is but a charlatan Fair promises are his tools, And those who serve must take from him

That currency of fools! How long, O Toller, will you stand And wait the stinging stroke? How long kneel and lend a hand To adjust the galling yoke? Wake up—wake up! Your number gives

More ease to the tyrant's seat. Push on, you'll find that victor The next door to defeat! Cast out the creeds which bind you down To the stake where labor bleeds, And let your life scintillate around A standard made of deeds! The impetuous current of nature flows The brave man half the way, And gives the strength where with he breaks

The chains which bid him sleep, All men by nature are not played The same great size to be, But all are built to understand That nature made them free. Then awake, O Workers!

THE CRUX. She—Do you believe a man, when he is in love? He—Yes; and he doesn't know anything else.—Judge.

ambitions of certain of its parliamentary elects? And will the revolutionary elements of the C. G. T. know, without renouncing their ideas, so to apply their energies as to be longer a bugbear, and to work less for the recruitment, organization and education of Trade Union members?

Disquieting as is the present moment, I have confidence in an revival, at the first call upon it, of the Republican and Socialist faith. I have confidence that, so soon as the Caserman danger materializes, the popular forces will know how to reform in a fresh alliance, not to send our present caricature of a public, but to try at last to work with the aid of the crisis, the public of which we have yet to label.

Our counter-revolutionary lies, because the existing public seems to be falling in in terms that they will lead us under the regime of the subject. It will not be the Empire that will find at the end of their reign a new plotting when they finally leave their mark; it will not be the Fourth Republic.

It will be the Fourth Republic. La Conciergerie, February.