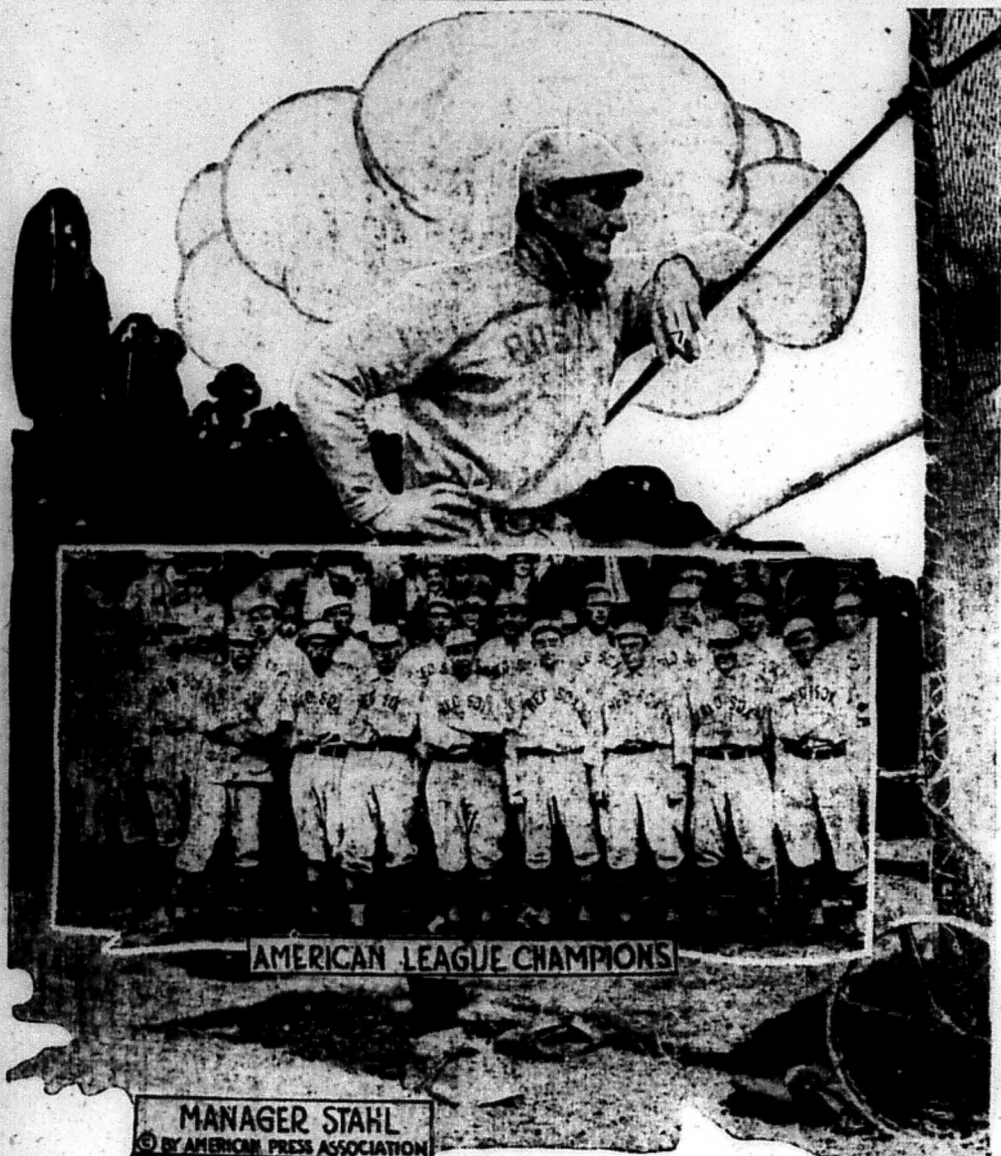


SPORTS

BOSTON RED SOX, 1912 CHAMPIONS OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE, AND MANAGER JAKE STAHL



BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Red Sox, with the American League pennant safely tucked away, are taking things easy these days in anticipation of the world's championship series. The members of the team in the picture are, from left to right: Yerkes, second base; Wood, pitcher; Bedient, pitcher; Nunamaker, catcher; Hooper, right field; Stahl, first base; Carrigan, catcher; Wagner, shortstop; Speaker, center field; Pap, pitcher; Krug, utility infielder; Cady, catcher; Engle, utility outfielder; Hendrickson, utility outfielder; Hall, pitcher; O'Brien, pitcher; Bradley, third base; Lewis, right field.

BETTING ODDS FAVOR THE RED SOX TO WIN

Heavy wagering on the result of the coming world's series between the New York Giants and the Boston Red Sox has begun in earnest. Thousands of dollars have been posted already both here and in Boston, not to mention the other major league cities, and the indications are that before the teams clash in the first game a sum of enormous proportions will hang in the balance. A canvass of leading bettors at various local sporting resorts Saturday night revealed the indisputable fact that the Red Sox are hot favorites and that the prevailing odds offered by their supporters are 5 to 4.

Men who backed the Giants heavy last year, chiefly because the strength and skill of the Athletics were underestimated, cannot figure McGraw's men in any way this time. Well known brokers and business men who make a practice of betting on sporting events showed morandums Saturday night covering strings of bets on the Red Sox as long as your arm. In each case, those who backed the Giants secured 5 to 4 or 10 to 8, with a little 10 to 7 now and then.

This summary of the betting situation doesn't mean that the Giants lack financial support. A Cleveland man, who has money invested in a big race track, has already wagered \$50,000 on McGraw's pennant winners, and it is said that he will bet as much more if the odds are lengthened.

BOUTS AT GARDEN TONIGHT.

Jack Harrison, English middleweight, to make first appearance here.

Jack Harrison, Great Britain's middleweight champion, who holds the Lord Londale belt, will make his first appearance in this country at Madison Square Garden tonight. His antagonist is Eddie McGoorty, one of the best boxers in America's middleweight division, who must defeat Frank Klaus and Mike Gibbons before claiming the title; however, Harrison has excited favorable comment at New Dorp, Staten Island, where he has been training for several weeks. "He works like a strong, determined fighter and when stripped for action he looks it."

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.			
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	
New York	37	44	.458
Chicago	37	54	.417
Pittsburg	36	56	.398
Cincinnati	32	71	.352
Philadelphia	27	74	.275
St. Louis	25	84	.231
Brooklyn	23	88	.207
Boston	15	96	.134

American League.			
Won.	Lost.	P.C.	
Boston	38	44	.460
Washington	37	55	.400
Philadelphia	35	59	.370
Chicago	30	72	.290
Detroit	28	76	.267
Cleveland	28	78	.262
New York	28	82	.254
St. Louis	23	93	.198

NOTES OF THE DIAMOND.

Jeff Tesreau has done more whitewashing than any other New York pitcher. He has blanked the Reds, Phillies and Cubs once each. Ames comes next, his shutouts being Chicago and Cincinnati. Marquard shut out the Reds once.

Whenever the Pirates come to New York, Honus Wagner and Hendrix go to a nearby fresh water lake for bass fishing. The last time Honus was out he caught five bass and cast envious eyes on a stranger who yanked in a four-and-a-half-pound fish. "Say," exclaimed the Dutchman, "if you'll give me that bass, I'll jump in the lake."

"It is my notion," says Eddie Collins, "that Stahl has in his possession one of the best pitching stiffs that ever belonged to a big league club."

It is reported that Bill Evans and Silk O'Loughlin will be the American League umpires for the world's series.

Hugh Jennings names the pitching program for the series del mundo as follows: First game, Wood and Tesreau; second, Collins and Mathewson; third, O'Brien and Marquard. Why not tell us the scores?

WRESTLING IN HARLEM.

George Sandels, the "Greek Demon," who is to meet Niel Olson, the Danish heavyweight, at the Harlem Music Hall tomorrow night, is confident that he will force the big Dane to "quit" by aggressive tactics. Hans Lieber, the German navy champion, who will also appear against Olson, feels sure he will force Olson to use every trick he knows to keep himself from being thrown. The "Danish" match between Lex Bersin, the United States navy champion, and Joe Rusek, the Bohemian lightweight mat artist, has aroused a great deal of interest.

RESULTS OF OTHER GAMES.

American League.			
At Chicago.	First game.	R. H. E.	
Washington	2-2	0-0-0-11	-8 13 3
Chicago	0-0	2-0-0-10-0-0	-3 12 1
Batteries—Johnson and Williams; Scott, E. Johnson and Schaik.			
Second game.			
Washington	0-1	1-0-0-2-0-0	-4 5 1
Chicago	1-0	0-0-0-0-0-0-1	5 2
Batteries—Groom and Williams; Lange and Easterly.			
At St. Louis.			
First game.	R. H. E.		
Philadelphia	0-1	1-0-1-0-1-1	-8 13 3
St. Louis	0-0	1-0-0-1-0-0-1	2 6 4
Batteries—Plank and Lapp; Allison, Napier, Mitchell and Alexander and Stephens.			
Second game.			
Philadelphia	0-0	4-0-0-0-0-0	-4 7 1
St. Louis	0-0	1-0-0-0-0-0	-1 8 1
Batteries—Brown and Egan; Wellman and Krichell and Alexander.			
At Cleveland—New York-Cleveland game postponed on account of rain.			
At Detroit—Boston-Detroit game postponed on account of rain.			
National League.			
No games were scheduled. All the teams being in the East.			
GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.			
National League.			
Pittsburg at New York.			
Chicago at Philadelphia.			
Cincinnati at Boston.			
St. Louis at Brooklyn.			

POSTPONEMENT HELPS VANDERBILT RACES

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 22.—The postponement of the Vanderbilt Cup races, slated for last week, for two weeks will probably prove to be the most fortunate decision in Milwaukee automobile history.

The difficulties in preparing for the original races has caused an entire change in the handling of the motor classic, and when the races are held in October they will be under the auspices and protection of a combination of all the cities' civic organizations, and not merely a private enterprise of the Milwaukee Automobile Dealers' association.

This is the notable development since the decision to change the date. Incidentally the weather man, after forcing a postponement by ten days of continuous rain, allowed the sun to shine today and the course dried wonderfully by tonight, making it possible for the road workers to resume full force tomorrow with the determination of removing criticism of the course before the time set for the races.

HE'S TO TEACH ALL NATIONS BASEBALL

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Harry Davis, ex-manager of the Naps, is planning to become American baseball ambassador at large to the world. He is now in correspondence with baseball men commissioned to sign baseball coaches for foreign countries.

Davis plans to teach the game in Japan, the new republic of China, England, France, to the German army, in Hawaii and to the athletic loving people of Australia.

"I have information that there are fat jobs waiting for competent baseball coaches in these countries," said Davis. "Baseball is certain to travel around the world. The statement recently made that international baseball games among the four corners of the earth would promote world's peace through bringing the nations into closer understanding of each other may not be a dream."

BABIES' DEATHS FEWER THAN LAST YEAR

The Babies' Welfare Association reports that there were 313 deaths of babies under 1 year of age last week, 1 less than the week before and 11 less than in the corresponding week of last year. In Manhattan there were 138 deaths, as against 162 in the corresponding week of last year. In diarrheal diseases, there were 131 deaths in the whole city, a drop of 9 since the preceding week. There is now a record of 587 fewer deaths of babies under 1 year than there were last year at this time.

THOUSANDS VISIT HEALTH EXHIBIT

Elaborate Show of Hygiene Congress, Center of Interest in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Fully 10,000 persons, according to the official estimate, visited today the exhibit in connection with the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which will be opened by President Taft tomorrow. While the majority of today's attendants were Washingtonians, a large number of delegates to and members of the congress and their families took the opportunity to inspect the remarkable exhibit.

The center of general interest, on the part of men and women alike, was the sensational exhibit of the sex hygiene section, concerning which nearly half a hundred lectures have been given during the past week. The marvelous and unique exhibit of the models of leper specimens, which arrived yesterday, also attracted particular attention.

The exhibits, with accompanying tables, diagrams, mottoes, etc., concerning the use of alcohol and the casualties resulting from it and the tuberculosis exhibit, the most elaborate of its kind ever placed before the public, also came in for a wide share of attention. In the meantime the various exhibits from New York and other cities of the Empire State on matters of hygiene, sanitation, vital statistics and various others just having an active hearing on health held a large share of the attention.

Out in the camps, stretched across the monument grounds, large crowds visited the campfire girls, the Red Cross and army field hospitals, the Red plant, the Boy Scouts colony and other organizations or exhibits that are placed under canvas.

Scouts' Camp Just Started.

The Boy Scouts' camp is just growing up, a large number of scouts to be added during the week. Some fifty additional scouts are yet coming from Atlantic seaboard cities, they being sent to represent the organizations of New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, the camps of these cities sending eight representatives each.

The Boy Scouts colony will be completed by Tuesday, and for a week the boys will give regular hourly exhibitions of drills, athletic exercises, methods of rendering aid to injured persons, cooking, cleaning the tents, etc. This work will be competitive, conducted under the supervision of E. S. Martin, supervisor of the Washington playgrounds.

Every evening there will be a big "campfire," at which talks will be given on the problems of camp and boy life.

Simultaneously with the work of the Boy Scouts, the Washington Fire Girls will carry out a daily program of athletic events on the same field, with competitive features. The full program for this week has not been completed pending the arrival of members of the camps of other cities. They will also be addressed by men and women taking part in the congress.

An area of approximately twenty acres will be used for the various camps and exercises. An additional feature will be the playgrounds, contests on the part of boys and girls in the scout or campfire organizations. More than 1,000 children from various playground associations of the city have been enrolled to participate, and they gave their first big exhibition drill before a large assemblage this afternoon. All events are to be competitive, the boy and girl winning the highest number of merits each to be awarded bronze medals. While the work of the boys will be practically all athletic, the work of the girls will pertain mostly to the home.

Field Hospital Set Up.

At the close of the exhibition drills this afternoon the spectators were surprised by the sudden appearance of Field Hospital No. 3 of the United States army, which galloped onto the field and demonstrated how quickly it could be set up for the reception of patients. Within two hours a complete field hospital unit was established and demonstrations were at once made of administering to the wounded, performing surgical operations.

The exhibit on the extent of the use of alcohol in the various countries was greatly increased today by the arrival of a unique outfit of tables, charts, dummies, etc., from the Social Museum of Harvard University. One chart gave a table showing the expenditure for drink in comparison with income on the part of New York wage earners as follows:

Average Income.	Amount for Drink.	Percentage of Total Income.
\$251	\$5.42	1.9
346	16.44	2.55
638	21.08	3.02
749	18.67	2.5
845	12.77	1.5
921	15.31	1.6
1,152	14.78	1.4

WAIVE QUARANTINE RULES FOR SCIENTISTS

Health regulations were relaxed yesterday when thirty distinguished Italian scientists arrived on board the Stimpalla, of the Veloce Line, to attend the International Congress of Hygiene, which opens in Washington today. For these men, whose specialty is the avoidance of disease in one of the most difficult countries of the world to render sanitary, the Treasury Department and Dr. O'Connell, Health Officer of this port, made special arrangements. The delegates and their baggage were allowed through before that of other passengers.

The Stimpalla is a new steamship from Genoa and Naples. The remainder of the passengers will not land from her at the West 34th street pier of the Italian Line until this morning.

DOCK LABORERS STRIKE.

Abandon Stations at Balboa, Panama, Demanding Wage Increase.

PANAMA, Sept. 22.—A strike of the dock laborers at Balboa is on. The men abandoned their jobs as the result of a dispute over wages. Although scarcely begun, the cessation from work by the laborers has already affected the sailing of steamers and this inconvenience threatens to assume very troublesome proportions unless an adjustment in the strike situation is speedily reached.

The leaders among the strikers declare that the wage increase demanded by them is reasonable and that they will not return until it is conceded to them.

Buy Your Tickets Now

GREATEST SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION EVER SEEN IN NEW YORK CITY

Madison Square Garden

Under the Auspices of LOCAL NEW YORK SOCIALIST PARTY

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 29
DOORS OPEN 1 P. M. SHARP

GRAND CONCERT WILL PRECEDE THE SPEECHES
TICKETS 75c, 50c, 15c
THE 35c AND 25c TICKETS ARE ALL SOLD
Boxes Accommodating 6 Persons, From \$3 to \$4

On sale at Socialist Headquarters, 239 East 84th Street; office of The Call, 409 Pearl Street; Intercollegiate Society, 105 West 40th Street, and at all Socialist Party Meetings in New York County. Address all mail orders to J. Gerber, 239 East 84th Street, New York.

Buy Your Tickets Now

EUGENE V. DEBS
Socialist Candidate for President

EMIL SEIDEL
Socialist Candidate for Vice President

Charles Edward Russell
Socialist Candidate for Governor

Gustave A. Strebel
Socialist Candidate for Lieutenant Governor

DENTISTS—New York and Brooklyn.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST
Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.

DR. S. BERLIN SURGEON DENTIST
22 East 108th St., Cor. Madison Ave. Tel. 540-L Harlem.

Dr. Ph. Lewin Surgeon Dentist
530 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. HENRY J. COOPER Surgeon Dentist
271 E. 78th St., Cor. Second Ave. Special Liberal Prices for Comrades.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK.

Dr. B. L. Becker's OPTICAL PLACE
215 East Broadway, Tel. 2880 Central.
No. 102 1/2 Ave. C, bet. 7th and 11th Sts.
1709 Fifth Ave., bet. Rockway and 23rd St.
Brooklyn.
I am with the Call since The Call started.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, BROOKLYN.

I. M. KURTIS, Expert Optician.
1028 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Glasses \$1 & up, Open Eye's.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

To the Stockholders of The Brunsons Company:
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Brunsons Company will be held at the office of Lester L. Lewis, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York, on the 28th day of October, 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of determining whether certain amendments to the By-Laws should be adopted, whether the number of Directors should be reduced from seven to three, and of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

LAWYERS.
Telephone 47 Beaman
William Karlin
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
128 NASSAU ST. N.Y.

Joseph F. Darling LAWYER.
116 MARSH STREET, NEW YORK.
Phone: 6327 Beaman; 1643 Pisan.

PARKS AND HALLS.

HARLEM RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and others Organizations.
1212 Street and Second Avenue.
MICHAEL KEUZYAN, General Manager.

Labor Lyceum 245-247 East 10th St.
New York.
Lectures by leading Labor Organizers.
Lectures on the History, Development and Future of Labor.
Lectures on the History, Development and Future of Labor.
Lectures on the History, Development and Future of Labor.

Patrons Call Advertisers

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

All matter intended for publication in this department must be in this office by noon of the day preceding that on which it is to appear.

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Business Meetings. City Executive Committee—239 East 10th street.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 2—Pitt and Grand streets. A. Cabot and William Karlin.

NOONDAY.

Branch 1—Battery Park. Hubert H. Harrison.

East Side Campaign Committee. The candidates for Assembly in the 6th and 8th districts and Meyer London, candidate for Congress in the 12th District.

Committee on Indoor Meetings reported that it engaged Clinton Hall for its 18th Assembly District ratification meeting on September 23, and a mass meeting on a later date.

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The City Executive Committee, was granted the floor and stated that certain rumors were brought up at the last meeting of that committee by Comrade Gerber.

A special meeting will be held this evening at 795 Manhattan avenue to make arrangements for the Russell meeting.

The General Council of the Young People's Socialist Federation met on September 18, at 234 East Broadway.

Those present were: Shulman, Kaiserman, Greifer, Diamond, Cohen, Minz, Lesser, Kosover, Sackheim, and others.

Committee reports—The Ball Committee reported that the Forward Hall cannot be gotten for December 14, but it could for the 21st.

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224 A. D. Branch 4—Pitkin avenue and Milford street. H. Uswald and H. Rappaport.

234 A. D. Branch 2—Pitkin avenue and Osborn street. Sam Feldman and N. Stuppicker.

Atlantic Flatbush and Fourth avenue. Alex Scott and M. Rosenberg.

Willoughby avenue and Sanford street. H. Kantor.

13th, 14th and 15th A. D. Attention! A special meeting will be held this evening at 795 Manhattan avenue.

Branch 2—Pitt and Grand streets. A. Cabot and William Karlin.

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REGISTER NOW! ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 15-17 EAST BROADWAY, N. Y.

McLoughlin enlivened the meeting and drew forth the enthusiastic applause of the crowd.

Mr. McLoughlin's remarks were indorsed later by another candidate, Joseph E. Greer.

Mr. McLoughlin read from the local Socialist paper how Socialist candidates can under no conditions have any power personally to do anything.

The Socialist don't think that the loud wailing of the Democrats that Socialism is a "boss system" will carry much weight with the voters.

The president of the Board of Trustees, James Korn, read his report, showing in a comprehensive manner.

The amendment of the New York Lodge to Article 12, Section 1, to strike out figure 7 and insert figure 15.

The amendment to Article 4, Section 1, to abolish the office of the passage president, and to Section 2 of the same article to eliminate the word "within" and to insert therefor the words "it must be sixty days or more" were both adopted.

The amendment to Article 5, Section 2, adding the words "finance committee," was also carried.

The amendment to Article 10, Section 4, requiring the Finance Committee to make an audit at least once in every three months and report its findings to the lodges, was carried.

The amendment to Article 11, reading as follows: "Every lodge must hold regular meetings at least once in each month."

It was further resolved to amend Article 13, Section 13, by striking out the figure 10 and inserting instead the figure 15.

It was resolved that the Board of Trustees furnish every lodge with a typewritten report of the proceedings of every meeting held by the said board.

A number of amendments offered by lodges Guttenberg, Greenpoint, Yorkville and Helene were lost.

It was resolved that new members having no relatives to be appointed as beneficiaries shall have the right to appoint their respective lodges in case of death to undertake the body, the expenses to be paid from the death benefit and not to exceed the sum of \$100.

A member of Harmony Lodge having been suspended without good cause, was reinstated.

A recommendation to make the supreme treasurer and supreme vice president members of the Board of Trustees, the term of office to be limited to two years, was rejected.

Salaries per annum were fixed as follows: Supreme president, \$100; supreme vice president, \$25; supreme secretary, \$600; supreme treasurer, \$75; president of Board of Trustees, \$60; treasurer of the Board of Trustees, \$180.

The election of officers took place with the following result: Supreme president, J. Jones; vice president, Val Hirth; supreme secretary, Morgan R. Clark; supreme treasurer, Ch. Behrens; supreme guide, Charles Depp; supreme warden, A. May; president of the Board of Trustees, W. Biesel; four trustees, Davis, Martin, Singel and Washem; Finance Committee, Paul Flaschel, J. Lang and B. Giese; Committee of Appeals, Smith, Allens, Taylor, Garabrandt and Rosenzarten; Committee on Laws, Greenwald, Senefelder and Peeters.

The next convention will take place in New York City. It was resolved to install the officers October 1. The convention was adjourned sine die.

That Socialism is becoming a powerful force on the Pacific Coast can be seen from the fact that the Socialist plays are being introduced in the principal theaters of all large cities.

The "Landslide" is now appearing in Oakland, with Viola Berry, daughter of J. Stitt Wilson, playing the leading role. The play has had a most successful run in Sacramento, Los Angeles, and several other cities along the coast.

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TRUE FRIENDS HOLD ANNUAL CONVENTION

Report Great Progress--Pass Important Resolutions and Elect New Officers.

The annual convention of the Order of True Friends was held last Tuesday at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street.

Supreme Secretary Morgan R. Clark called the delegates to order at 10 a.m. Delegate Joseph Davis was elected president pro tem.

Paul Flaschel was elected German secretary, with instructions to furnish the New Yorker Volkszeitung and The Call with reports on the proceedings of the convention.

Delicate Behrens announced that the Joint Yorkville lodges were making arrangements to prepare a supper gratis for all the delegates, inviting them to the feast.

The Committee on Credentials then reported having examined the credentials of sixty-nine delegates, representing twenty-six lodges.

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THE GREAT GARDEN MEETING, SEPT. 29. A monster mass meeting will be held at Madison Square Garden Sunday, September 29.

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The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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VOL. 5. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, No. 267.

FUNDS FOR NEW YORK STATE CAMPAIGN

The different Socialist party locals in the State have been vigorously pushing for the last three months the Socialist campaign in the State, as a part of their mission to hasten the emancipation of the working class. The State Committee, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles, fighting against difficulties which did not exist in former years, with a depleted treasury, has kept more speakers in the field than ever before, and has done more work during the last two months than at any other period in the history of the party.

The opportunities for propaganda in every section of the State are unparalleled. The working people throughout the State are still suffering the effects of unemployment and high cost of living, and they are beginning to realize that the only political party honestly striving to do away with the distressing conditions prevailing all over the State is the Socialist party. Thousands of voters have cut loose from their old political affiliations, while many thousands have begun to realize the need of a radical change in their conditions. All sorts of reform movements have sprung up, some alleging to stand for measures of benefit to the workers, with the hope of getting the votes of such innocent voters who have not realized that no relief can be expected from any political organization which does not have as its ultimate aim the abolition of capitalism, with all the evils that go with it. To educate these innocent workers to a clear understanding of Socialism, to gain the sympathy and support of this great army of dissatisfied workers, is the task of the Socialist party in this State.

This education can only be brought about by carrying a vigorous campaign of enlightenment and education by arousing the great mass of workers to a realization of their interests as a separate class. Such a campaign requires funds. The number of meetings must be increased, the circulation of our press must be spread, our propaganda literature must be placed in the hands of the voters, and we must extend our propaganda activities in all directions. Hundreds of small towns in the State, heretofore never visited by Socialist propagandists or missionaries, must receive our attention, while the small struggling locals in the State must be accorded financial assistance so that they may not only continue the work so well done during the last few months, but an opportunity must be given them to improve that work.

The capitalist class does not underestimate the great progress which Socialism is making in the small towns. No town seems small enough to them to be visited by renegade Goldstein in order to spread lies about the Socialist movement. We must not allow all our past efforts in these places to be reduced to naught, nor shall our progress in these places be stopped because we are not financially able to follow up that work. Now is the time, when the minds of the people are open, when they are eager to listen to our message, and we must therefore continue our work.

As we have said before, such work requires funds, and plenty of it. Unfortunately, owing to the demands made on the Socialists of this State for the support of different other party activities, the State campaign fund was entirely overlooked, and the treasury of the State Committee suffered considerably, and as a result, for the first time the State Committee finds itself in the midst of such an important campaign with an empty treasury.

The Socialist party depends upon its members and sympathizers for its revenue, as they alone can understand why it is necessary to place our literature in every corner of the State and why we must send speakers and organizers to all the places now clamoring for them. The State Committee is maintaining at present eleven speakers at a great financial loss; the large locals in the State hold hundreds of meetings daily; thousands of leaflets have been distributed, and more will be distributed if our funds will permit. Our State candidates are holding enthusiastic meetings all over the State, our literature is eagerly read. To stop work now, or to abandon the plans for the State campaign on account of lack of funds, would be a disgrace to the movement.

Every local in the State finds itself in the same precarious financial condition, and it is the duty of every Socialist, in any part of the State, to contribute to the State campaign fund by sending in his contribution through his local organization. Campaign lists have been placed in circulation by the different locals; 40 per cent of the funds raised by means of these lists is set aside for the State campaign fund. Help along the work in your own local as well as assist the campaign in the State by securing a campaign list and soliciting funds for the campaign fund of your party among your friends and fellow workers. After all, we can only appeal to those who are in sympathy with our cause, to the members of the Socialist party, to the progressive labor unions, and to the readers of the Socialist papers. The party makes its appeal for funds but once in a year, and it is the duty of all its members and friends to come forward with their contributions. Money is needed now to pay for the printing of leaflets, the hiring of halls and all other necessary expenses of such an important campaign as we are carrying on now. Give early, as our treasury is empty, and little work can be done unless the Comrades will respond promptly to this appeal of the party.

All contributions should be entered on the campaign lists distributed by the secretaries of the locals and forwarded to them. Comrades and sympathizers in unorganized places should forward their contributions direct to State Secretary U. Solomon, 239 East 34th Street, New York.

Woman's Part in the Turkish Revolution

By JAMES J. BOSDAN.

"Arise, ye slaves, and cast off the tyrant's yoke." These words were hurled at the students of the Royal Academy at Constantinople by Princess Sourayah last July.

Although a princess of royal blood, Princess Sourayah, unlike other Turkish women, openly came to the front and became one of the leading characters in the movement. She was fearless and aggressive and spread the seed of revolution everywhere in the land.

Princess Sourayah was a daughter of Nasonby, Bey, once a governor of one of the Anatolian provinces. She was tutored under a French nurse and later learned English and Greek under a Greek tutor from the Island of Cyprus. She attributes her first revolutionary "awakening" to the condition within the walls of Seraglio.

Word was spread among the students of the Royal Academy that the great revolutionary agitator had challenged all men to simply listen to her. Secretly, the youth of Constantinople, who considered themselves "enlightened," and thousands of students gathered near the palace of Dolma Bakhche to hear this renowned woman.

It is claimed that every one who listened to the stirring exhortation of this woman revolutionist has become a revolutionist.

At last hailed by spies and assassins she was forced to leave the land of her birth and seek refuge in foreign climes. After traveling throughout Europe, at last she came to America and resided in Boston for several months.

Finally when the Young Turks party compelled the former Sultan, Hamid, to give his consent to the constitution of 1876, she returned to Macedonia, and marched in front of the parading multitude, leading them to the provincial capital of Saloniki to celebrate the stirring Prophecy.

Although not so aggressive, but almost as youthful, was Princess Zohreh, who suffered under the persecution of Hamid's spies. Zohreh was also a daughter of the royal blood. Her father was Gergely Zadeh Ahmed Bey, who had been expelled by the stern mandate of the Sultan to the wastes of Arabia. Her three brothers, officers in the Turkish army, were mysteriously murdered. The young princess had left her native land and its scourge, and after visiting Egypt and Abyssinia flew to America. She closely guarded her identity, meantime aiding the revolutionary band of sympathizers here, directing a campaign of literature, and attacking the ramparts of the tyrant by stirring literature sent her compatriots at home, inciting them to manly action.

Working in the kitchen of the aristocratic sections of Boston, concealing her presence from the spies of the Sultan, this noble woman labored hard, in the hope that some day the era of liberty would dawn upon her native land.

When the history of the great Turkish revolution is written, this young woman's life will be the subject of its most interesting chapter.

Another distinguished maid of royalty who had cast her fortune with that of the disoriented element was the young daughter of Albanian nobleman, Ahmed Koustazy, a child of 17. She had incurred personal displeasure by her outbursts in the cause of the Young Turks party. Her father being an ardent Mohammedan and a believer in the infallibility of the former Sultan Abdul Hamid, had resorted to all means to cool the spirit of rebellion within her childish breast. At last, all threats having proved useless, she, too, was forced to leave the land of her nativity. She also traveled through Europe as a political refugee, and at last, like all others, looked to the new world as a haven of liberty, and joined the rest of the colony of exiles.

Hamoum (Madam) Zekeyeh was a teacher in a private school in Smyrna. Her school was patronized by children of those Mohammedans who were in high rank. Having secured her education under European teachers, she too, cast her fortune with the band of revolutionists that was just organizing in that city in 1897, during the Armenian atrocities. Her zeal for the cause of liberty was so arduous that she even attempted to implant the spirit of revolution in the hearts of her infant pupils. The children carried her expression home to their parents, who immediately discovered that she belonged to the Moufitt class (the Socialists). Therefore they brought her before a Board of Inquiry. Thereupon taking full advantage of the occasion, this woman of courage delivered a philippic that for the time astonished her hearers. Later she was arrested for corresponding with certain foreigners.

Her letters were seized and her correspondence was termed seditious literature. She was sent to the province of Trabzon, where she was cast into jail adjacent to male prisoners. She suffered privation and at last, after two years' degradation, she lost her reason and finally she was transferred to an insane asylum, where under the cruel treatment of the hospital attendants she died.

In 1902, the daughter of Mudjaver Zadeh Moustaf's Effendi, an accomplished woman of 22 years of age, published a pamphlet entitled "The Herd of Cattle," thus alluding to the subjects of the Ottoman Empire as the cattle herded by the oligarchy at Constantinople. This little pamphlet was circulated throughout Asia Minor, it made thousands of converts to the Young Turk Society. Even illiterate men and women expressed their dissent quite freely. At last she was seized and tried, found guilty of treason against the State. She was sent to Constantinople and was intrusted into the care of a debased gaoler. Resenting the indignity thrust upon her by her beastly keeper, and having temporarily lost her mind, she committed suicide.

In 1905, Atikah, the daughter of a government clerk, made herself famous in the Province of Caesarea, in Asia Minor, by appearing in the trial court, representing some thirty Armenians who were accused of treason against the State. She had secretly studied the canon law of the Mohammedan religion, and her plea of defence surprised the president of the court. When the Mohammedan District Attorney objected to her defending the unfortunate prisoners, she quoted verses from the Koran to the effect that, when Mahomet held court in the deserts of Arabia, women had represented and acted as spokesmen for men in presenting their grievances to the great Prophet.

Therefore, for the first time in the history of the Turkish procedure of trial a woman was granted the privilege, or rather the right, of appearing as an attorney. Her temporary triumph forbade ill for her. From that time on Mohammedans looked upon her as the unsexed Glaxou. About two years after her taking active part in the affairs of the State, she was arrested for taking part in a revolutionary debate, as the subject was "The Regeneration of Turkey." Ostensibly she was sent to Constantinople to be tried there, but before she was within two days of her destination she died under doubtful circumstances.

Thus the severe persecution of these champions of liberty educated the oppressed Mohammedan women in the principles of individual liberty and political independence. Sentimental-like those which blazed out in almost every line of the revolutionary literature that was constantly circulated throughout the country formed a powerful incitement to heroic action and roused them to the realization of their slavish condition. And lastly, the liberal and profuse commendation, bestowed in a most passionate strain of eloquence upon those who have a constant tendency to sacrifice themselves in the cause of freedom, and like the triumphs of Miltiades, which disturbed, as we are told, the repose of Themistocles, did not allow the generous minded and enlightened young Turkish women to rest contented. The spirit of revolt was even spread among the peasantry, for another woman who fell at the altar of liberty in company with hundreds of women of nobility was the daughter of a caravan driver, who traveled between Caesarea, in Central Asia Minor, and Samson, on the coast of the Black Sea. She first became imbued with the revolutionary idea while traveling with her father, who was conducting a band of students across Anatolia to the Merifoon College. Finally she became such a "violent" agitator that her father deemed it wise to send her to Mesopotamia, there to stay with some relations, in the hope that her revolutionary zeal would not find so large a field in that country as it would in Central Asia Minor. But the spirit of freedom within her, like the faith of the early Christians, was not to be downed by geographical changes. She was a revolutionist in whatever soil or climate she might have been moved to. In Mesopotamia she found ardent listeners for her fiery appeals. The Arab mind was also ripe for rebellion against the tyrant at Constantinople. Finally her work grew so the Governor of the province exiled her to Syria. From Syria, again she was exiled to the province of Aleppo. Thus constant journeying over lands of deserts and wastes had told on her health, and she died a few days after her arrival at the City of Aleppo.

These women are only a few samples of the heroic effort of the Turkish women in their attempt to bring about the recent Young Turk success in Poland and in Russia, women of Turkey, be it Christian or Mohammedan, have shared the burden of persecution as stoically as the young men of the Young Turk Society.

Undoubtedly, when the present situation in Constantinople becomes normal again the chivalry and the sense of justice of the enlightened Young Turks will compel them to remember the heroic services of their sisters, who have been a great force during their long struggle in the cause of liberty.

About Plants

A Chapter in Unnatural History.

By PHILLIPS RUSSELL.

The number of different kinds of plants found in the soil of the earth is almost incalculable. Plants fall roughly into two main divisions, wild and cultivated. A wild plant is one that grows out of the soil of its own accord, according to the natural processes of nature. A cultivated plant is one that has been set out, tended and nurtured by the hand of man. The banana plant, which is found in the virgin forests of the tropics, is a good example of the wild species. Among the cultivated variety might be mentioned the cabbage plant, the potato plant, the rubber plant, and so on, down the line, till lastly we have the dynamite plant.

This is a new species that has not yet found its way into the seed catalogue of the handbook of the botanist, hence a few hardy sowers of the dynamite plant may prove valuable to the lover of nature. The existence of this kind of plant has been reported from time to time in various parts of the world in recent years, but a perfect specimen, in all its native beauty, was never produced till its discovery in the City of Lawrence, Mass., in the early part of the year 1912. Not only one but three fine specimens were unearthed at the same time, giving rise to a sensation which shook not only the scientific but also the lay uneducated world.

The hardy nature of the dynamite plant is indicated by the fact that it was found flourishing in such unpromising soil as that afforded by a cobbler's shop, a tailor establishment and a cemetery lot. It will apparently take root anywhere it is placed, and is not affected by climatic conditions or by race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The dynamite plant requires a soil that has been recently stirred by agitation and develops best in an atmosphere of suspicion and tensions. To insure favorable conditions for its growth should be made for it by carefully arranged street disturbances and by newspaper headlines of selected type.

Its growth may be stimulated by judicious financial irrigation and by previous arrangement with the authorities of the law.

The dynamite plant is best set out in the dark of the moon and care should be taken that it is not unduly exposed to the light, for specimens that promised good results have been blighted by the premature admission of sunlight and publicity.

The utmost care should be taken in its handling and the person who undertakes its planting should be reliable and trustworthy, else the results achieved may prove to be disappointing.

It should also be noted that certain occupations seem to unfit one for expert dynamite planting, as it seems to require cool brains and cleverness than are usually found in such professions as undertaking, mill building, dog fancying, politics offering and detecting. Experience has also shown that it is not good for officials of textile factories to be in any way connected with the planting of dynamite.

It goes without saying that a dynamite plant is quite useless without a suspect. A suspect is any person who may be conveniently accused of being the author. In all cases he should be a workman.

What Is Political Action?

By EDNA BUTES.

We are living in an age of government by political parties. Whatever material or economic interest in human society has possession of the machinery of government at any given time is in a position to successfully defend itself against assault at the hands of any opposing interest.

The protectionists are now in control of the governments of Canada and the United States, and are, therefore, in a position to enforce their tariff schemes against all opposition. The "free trade" interests in Great Britain are in control of government and consequently able to determine as the fiscal policy of that country, whether it may suit opposing interests or not.

Without the control of government neither protectionists nor free traders could defend their material interests and enforce their economic program. This accounts for their activity in the political struggle.

And what is this political struggle? It is the struggle to obtain possession of the coveted point of vantage (government), and the utilization of its powers to enforce the particular economic program in question. So long as the conquest of this point of vantage is the object sought, any activity, no matter how expressed, comes within the category of political action. The ballot is the weapon of so-called political warfare; but in case of its abrogation, any other means of accomplishing the desired purpose would likewise be political action in every sense of the word.

No economic interest in human society can be safeguarded except through the organized powers of the State. Without these powers at its beck and call it cannot withstand the assault of opposing economic interests that perchance are backed by the powers of government. That is why the economic interest of the working class is absolutely at the mercy of capitalists in the world-wide industrial shambles of modern civilization. All the powers of government are at the disposal of the capitalist interests, and consequently the working class goes down to defeat in every battle on the so-called economic field.

Between conflicting economic interests there can be no compromise. It is complete mastery or absolute defeat. Victory can perch only upon the banners of the side that holds possession of the organized powers of the State, i. e., government. In the face of that power every adverse economic demand must go down to defeat.

Political action, then, upon the part of the working class, is a struggle for the conquest of the citadel of government in order that its command of industry may be turned to the advantage of the workers and the benefit of capital driven ignominiously from the industrial field. Any means to accomplish this "consummation devoutly to be wished" is legitimate political action, and therefore worthy of commendation. Go do it! — Western Clarion.

They say we Socialists are dreamy dreamers. How about the soft ones that are dreaming that the cost of living is going to be lowered after next election through the revision of the tariff?



SWATTING BACK AND FORTH.

Editor of The Call: I see by The Call of September 18 that Comrade John Spargo has had another play at what the editor of The Call recently called the "game of swat your Comrade."

Comrade William D. Haywood was the one who got "swatted" this time. It was well done. "Good play, John!" No doubt Bill is looking for a hole to get into and pull in after him. Great game, this "swat your Comrade!"

Comrade Spargo opposes Haywood's motion to take steps to prevent war between the United States and Mexico because he, Spargo, does not consider war imminent, and also because the motion is incomplete and indefinite, offering no practical method of accomplishing this thing desired, and Spargo takes a column and a half to say so. In saying so he uses language that is notable for its intolerance, bitterness and spitefulness, and its lack of reason and honest consideration.

A man with a "cork eye" could see that the motive behind his letter was to "get back" or "put one over" on Haywood, for he goes far out of the way to discuss Haywood instead of the motion.

Spargo is of the opinion that we should do whatever we can to prevent war with Mexico, but is opposed to Haywood's motion because it is "so pathetically and ridiculously impotent, inadequate and childlike." And again, "A very incoherent and verbose preamble to a very silly and ineffective resolve." And again, "Comrade Haywood is apparently content with moral verbal piety."

In speaking of Haywood's bad traits (which must have something to do with the motion, though I cannot see what), he, Spargo, says that Haywood, "when it suits his purpose can be very rigid in his adherence to the party constitution," and "quite vociferous in declaring that we, his colleagues, have usurped powers not given to us." Also, "The time has come when we must call a halt to those who continuously slander and misrepresent the party from the inside," etc.

And all this to defeat a motion that could easily have been defeated on the ground that it was indefinite and incomplete, or it might have been amended so as to make it practical. "How long, O Lord, how long, must we bear this? Will the time ever arrive in the Socialist party when motions, tactics, etc., will be discussed on their merits."

Are we sincere, reasoning Socialists, or a lot of jealous, spiteful old women? Play ball! "Swat your Comrade," ALEX. SCOTT.

New York, N. Y.

SHOULD BE MADE A LEAFLET.

Editor of The Call: Can we not have the speech of Prof. Ellen Hayes introducing Keir Hurdie in Tremont Temple in pamphlet form? Its appeal is so tremendous it should have a wide circulation. Yours truly, EDNA BUTES.

Northport, L. I.

COMRADE LACEY REPLIES.

Editor of The Call: To put a person out of the Socialist party or to deny them the right to hold Socialist principles, fortunately are two different propositions.

Many brother Comrades have quite misinterpreted the letter to The Call, written the day we were all rubbing our eyes, as we read Mr. Roosevelt's amazing confession of faith, and to see the hideousness of the goal of private gain, that unthinkingly instigates the commerce of the world, in individual and social instinct, would seem to stand for an attitude that desired to abolish a system, as a menace to the progress of civilization and to the evolution of the race. We stand together who demand the industries be owned and run by the Workers of the World. We stand together who demand that the industries of the world are run for use and not for profit.

What a pity that the masses are so dull or too timid to act upon the "bold plans" offered for their salvation! ALGERNON LEE.

New York.

SOLVED AT LAST.

Editor of The Call: In the September number of the International Socialist Review William D. Haywood informs us that "poverty is a social disease that can be cured only by a general cessation of work."

A year or so ago, in the columns of The Call, Upton Sinclair informed that tuberculosis, cancer and all other diseases of the individual organism can be cured only by a complete cessation of eating.

It is interesting to observe the parallel between the physiological and the sociological theories of the "bold ones."

If they would leave out the word "only" we should have to admit the truth of their statements. It is obvious that if a man will completely abstain from food for a long enough time he will never again suffer from any bodily disease. It is equally obvious that if absolutely all work were to cease for a long enough time, there would be no more poverty in the world—for among the dead there neither poverty nor wealth.

What a pity that the masses are so dull or too timid to act upon the "bold plans" offered for their salvation! ALGERNON LEE.

New York.

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