

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

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. TELEPHONE 3303 BEKMAN.

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

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

WEATHER: RAIN.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1912.

Price Two Cents

MORE PIANO SHOPS TIED UP BY STRIKE

Another Firm Grants Workers 15 Per Cent Increase in Wages.

The ranks of the striking piano workers who have walked out for an increase in wages of 15 per cent were augmented yesterday when 1,000 more workers employed in four shops, quit and joined their fellows who quit Monday morning.

The strike yesterday affected the following firms: Laffarue Piano Company, Express Avenue and 134th Street; B. H. Janssen, Brown Place and 132d Street; Stullis Brothers, 352 186th Avenue; Jacob Doll & Sons, 180 Southern Boulevard; and the Pass Piano Company, Leggett and Pass Avenues.

More workers also quit the shop of Kohler & Campbell, Eleventh Avenue and 50th Street, and it was stated that the latter shop was now completely tied up.

The police, as usual, rushed to the aid of the bosses and started to beat and arrest strikers. When the pickets arrived near the Kohler & Campbell shop one of them was set upon by a cop and later arrested on a charge of "disorderly conduct."

When arrested in the West Side Court the secretary of the company appeared and testified that there was no strike in his shop, but that the pickets had tried to stir up trouble there. The pickets were then held in \$200 bail to keep the peace for six months.

It was stated at the strike headquarters yesterday that after the picket was arrested at the Kohler & Campbell shop he was not given a chance to call up the union or to secure counsel to defend him. They say the cops refused to notify the union when asked to do so.

A committee of the Piano Workers' Union, affiliated with the I. W. W., yesterday conferred with Charles W. W. O'Connell, president of the Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers' Union, and a committee of the local organization of the piano workers and the former promised to work hand in hand with the strikers for the welfare of workers in the piano industry. They decided to settle internal differences after the strikers had returned to work victorious.

Another victory was scored by the strikers when the O. W. Wuerz Company, 2223 Third Avenue, yielded to the demands of the strikers and gave them an increase in wages of 15 per cent. The settlement affects between fifty and seventy-five men, who will resume work this morning.

Committees from shops in West New York and Newark, N. J., yesterday called on the Strike Committee here and stated that they were ready to strike at a signal given them from the headquarters. It is expected that within a couple of days they will be ordered out on strike unless their employers grant a 15 per cent increase in wages.

President Dold yesterday denied a statement made by W. Lawrence, president of the Piano Manufacturers' Association that the workers were receiving between \$22 and \$25 per week and that they were called on strike against their will. Dold confirmed his statement, made Monday, that \$12 was about the highest wage very few workers getting more than \$12 per week.

"Some one is lying, as there is quite a difference between my statement and the assertion made by Lawrence," said Dold. "To settle the matter, our union is willing to have any committee of three suitable to the bosses to probe our statement in regard to the wages, and if it is proven that the bosses' statement is right, the men will return to work as soon as the committee makes its finding public and proves that the statement is correct."

Word was received yesterday from Stamford, Conn., that the workers there were out on a man, and that they were confident of an early victory. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who resides near Stamford, took a hand in the strike yesterday and promised to assist them until they won their fight.

ARMED MEN BREAK MANILA WALKOUT

Strike of Cigar Makers Against Registration Law Called Off When Government Takes Side.

MANILA, Sept. 24.—The situation in connection with the cigar makers' strike in the factories about Manila, grew so serious today that the strike leaders, fearing serious trouble and probably great loss of lives of the workers, bowed to the government's stiff attitude and called a halt in the walkout.

Up to noon 7,500 operatives had quit work, and it was arranged that a total of 11,000 workers were to stop work tomorrow. The police authorities had stationed men armed with shotguns in the vicinity of the factories.

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There have been fruitless negotiations between the government and the strike leaders for several months on the question of the enforcement of the Cigar Registration Law and the government would not agree to a suggested compromise. Announcement was made today that the government stands pat in regard to the enforcement of the law.

The bosses of the Cigar Makers' Union had a conference with Governor General Forbes this morning, and they requested that he have the government postpone the enforcement of the Registration Law. The Governor General promptly refused to accede to their request, pointing out that the authority to postpone or modify the law is vested in the Philippine Legislature, which will convene next month.

It is known that the government regards the strike, which will be in full force tomorrow, as the work of the labor agitators. It is also apparent today that some members of the Philippine Assembly will either cooperate with the strikers or will extend their sympathy to the movement.

HILLES MUST PROVE CAMPAIGN CHARGES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee and former Secretary to President Taft, will be asked to testify before the select committee of the Senate investigating campaign contributions and expenditures in the campaigns of 1904 and 1908. The immediate occasion for calling Chairman Hilles was his charge that Colonel Roosevelt was being exploited as a "political candidate" by the "Socialist-Harvester Trust."

Secretary Clapp, chairman of the committee, today received a letter from George W. Perkins, one of the directors of the Harvester Company, denying Chairman Hilles' charges and asking that Hilles be called as a witness to prove his charges. Senator Clapp announced that Hilles would be called to testify not only to the charge he made but also generally as to campaign matters.

CIGAR MAKERS FAVOR CITIZENSHIP FOR P. R.

(Special to The Call.)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The convention of the Cigar Makers' International Union, in session here, today adopted a resolution favoring the granting of United States citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

No action was taken in the matter of the stogie makers, the matter having been laid over until next Thursday, when the president of the Cigar Makers' Union or his representative may be present. An invitation to that effect was sent to him by telegraph.

MILL STRIKERS WIN SWEEPING VICTORY

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The 300 strikers of the Andrew Textile Mill in Frankford scored a big victory when their employers conceded nearly every demand made by the strikers. They had been out on strike for nearly three weeks.

They were allowed an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. Other concessions were made, which brings the total increase up to 20 to 25 per cent. "The winning of this strike will fire the enthusiasm of the rest of the workers, and other important victories will be won in Frankford," declared Simon Knebel, organizer of the Industrial Workers.

MARINES WILL GO TO SANTO DOMINGO

"Uncle Sam, Receiver," to Take Charge of Customs Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Acting under authority of the treaty of 1907 with the Dominican Republic, the United States Government will send a special commissioner to that country to restore the collection of customs of the republic, now interrupted because of revolutionary disturbances, along the Haitian frontier. To support the special commissioner 750 marines will accompany them to the Dominican Republic.

The special commissioner are W. T. S. Doyle, chief of the Latin-American division of the Department of State, and Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. They will sail on the naval transport Prairie from Philadelphia Navy Yard next Friday.

The decision to take this step was reached yesterday, when Acting Secretary of State Huntington Wilson and Doyle, conferred with President Taft, while the latter was on his way from Baltimore to Washington. The State Department has been cognizant of the conditions in the western part of the Dominican Republic for some time, but it was not until yesterday a definite course was decided upon and the entire matter laid before the President.

The situation in the Dominican Republic is complicated and delicate. The feature that causes the foregoing action on the part of the United States is the interference by the rebels with the operation of the established customs houses along the Haitian frontier. The revolutionists have become so active that the customs houses at Dajabon and Comendadora, the principal ones on the border, have been necessarily abandoned by the collectors.

Under the treaty of 1907, by which an "arrangement" was made whereby the United States agreed to act as receiver for the Dominican Republic and stood between the bankrupt government and its European creditors, who threatened to take drastic measures, the United States is authorized and obligated to protect the collection of its duties, and as these have been interfered with, it is now incumbent upon this government to act under the "arrangement" and restore normal conditions.

The commissioners and the marines will go first to Santo Domingo City, the capital of the republic. There they will confer with the American Minister, W. W. Russell, and Receiver General Pulliam, as to what course shall be pursued to accomplish the reopening of the customs houses. The customs houses in question are not so important in point of collections made because of the "principle" involved.

THE TROUBLE THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT IS NOW FACING GOES BACK NOT ONLY TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT CACERES LAST YEAR, BUT ALSO TO THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE BETWEEN HAITI AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, WHICH HAS BEEN GOING ON FOR GENERATIONS.

Victoria the Real Ruler.

Upon the assassination of President Caceres, Colonel Alfredo Victoria, commander of the army post in the capital, Santo Domingo City, took advantage of the opportunity to gain control of the situation. He assumed supreme command of everything in the excitement that prevailed, and maneuvered so skillfully that his uncle, Eladio Victoria, a former Senator, was chosen President to succeed Caceres.

Colonel Victoria, now known as General Victoria, remained, and has ever since been the real ruler of the republic. General Victoria is extremely unpopular because of the harshness of his measures and the vindictiveness of the government under his direction toward all political enemies.

MEANTIME COMMISSIONERS IN WASHINGTON ARE ENDEAVORING TO MAKE SOME PROGRESS TOWARD THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Today Acting Secretary Wilson instructed the ministers at Port au Prince and Santo Domingo City to inform the governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic that the United States intended to establish for the time being a de facto boundary, and that the receiver general of customs would re-establish the Dominican custom guards for the purpose of patrolling the Haitian border.

COLT STRIKERS INSIST ON UNION RECOGNITION

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.—In a drizzling rain here tonight, the striking machinist employees of the Colt Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, where the government revolvers are made, paraded the principal streets headed by a drum corps and with enough friends to number about 200.

"RUSSIANIZING" FINNS RESULTS IN DISORDER

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24.—As a result of the Czar's attempt to "Russianize" the Finnish pilot service, more than sixty vessels have been run ashore in the Gulf of Finland in a few weeks, according to reliable statistics here today.

The "Russianizing" of Finland is now in full swing and serious disorders are threatened. The Mayor of Viborg will be tried shortly for refusing special privileges to Russians. After his conviction a forenoon conclusion—nearly every Mayor and city magistrate in Finland will be dealt with.

The Finnish national congress has been abolished. The Russian Press Law proclaimed and all Finnish political offenders ordered tried by Russian courts.

SEIDEL WINS OUT IN FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Routs Enemies by Holding Gigantic Meeting at Manchester, N. H.

(Special to The Call.)

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 24.—The arrival here today of Emil Seidel, the Socialist party's candidate for the Vice Presidency, was not only the signal for the holding of a rousing meeting on the Concord Commons, but also marked the unconditional routing of the enemies of free speech in this city.

For the past two months the local authorities have made repeated announcements that no meeting would be permitted by the Socialists, and had issued orders that no halls were to be rented to the candidate of the Socialist party. The fight against free speech has been raging here since last winter, when the authorities broke up meetings held by Socialists and arrested the speakers. At that time the Socialists fought against the high-handed action of the authorities, winning a signal victory after weeks of fighting for their constitutional rights.

The victory of the Socialists appeared to be fading away when it was announced here, two months ago, that Seidel would speak here. Amid the authorities, who feared that the speeches of the Socialists might arouse the slaves employed in the textile mills here, announced that they would prevent the meeting. They also announced that no political meetings could be held on the Commons.

The Socialists immediately served notice that they intended to fight the decree and secured the support of the National Campaign Committee of the Socialist party. The determined stand by the Socialists caused the authorities to reverse their decree, and a permit was issued for the meeting on the Commons.

A delegation of several hundred Socialists, wearing red badges, met Seidel when he stepped from the train, in spite of the fact that he arrived during the forenoon, when most of the workers are in the mills and factories.

The delegation marched to the hotel, cheering and waving flags and hats during the entire march.

This evening a big torchlight parade was held, which ended at the Concord Commons, where Seidel spoke to a crowd of over 10,000 persons. The action of the authorities in trying to prevent the meeting was the best advertising Seidel could have had. Thousands who might otherwise never have taken an interest in the matter of free speech were dragged into the matter with the result that the meeting was the biggest ever held here.

Seidel enjoyed the meeting immensely, ripping it into the capitalist class with rare ability. Knowing that the crowd was composed mostly of non-Socialists, he rapped the system and its evils, and aroused the greatest enthusiasm in his listeners.

DEBS RAPS CANDIDATE OF BULL MOOSE PARTY

(Special to The Call.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 24.—More than 3,000 enthusiastic Socialists and their friends attended today's meeting of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist party candidate for the Presidency.

The delegates of the Deep Waterways convention in session here also heard Debs, and amid approving applause listened to the veteran Socialist's exhortation to Roosevelt to withdraw. As Roosevelt speaks here tomorrow, the speech by Debs was particularly appropriate and timely and evoked the greatest enthusiasm when he showed up the true character of the candidate of the party which was concocted for the particular purpose of getting a third term for the Rough Rider, if possible.

The Debs campaigning party left this evening for Evansville, Ind., where a big meeting has been arranged for.

TROLLEY KILLS AGED LAWYER. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Homer H. Woodward, 82 years old, a prominent attorney of this city, was struck by a trolley car, and died early today from skull fracture. Despite his age, Woodward was in active practice as an attorney.

DECORATE GARDEN FOR SUNDAY'S MEET

Thousands of Banners Make Great Arena a Blaze of Color.

Decorators have completely transformed the interior of Madison Square Garden for Sunday's big Socialist meeting. The Garden's long sides, stretching for nearly three ordinary city blocks, have been dressed with the stars and stripes and long red streamers. A thousand standards and banners have been strung in harmonious positions and the Socialist colors hang from the great central dome to the galleries below.

The committee in charge of the Madison Square Garden meeting, where Debs, Seidel, Russell and Strobel are to speak this Sunday at 2 p. m., will hold their last session tonight. Members of the committee are: Julius Gerber, Emil Spindler, Caroline M. Dexter, Anna Sloan, Morris De Yong, Simon Bass, Mrs. Mary Schoenberg, Martha Hohmann, Louis Burger and John A. Wall.

Orders to hold the adjoining Garden Theater have already been given for the purpose of seating the overflow crowds, and whether it is advisable to engage the roof garden besides will be carefully considered tonight. If this is done Debs will speak at all meetings.

No building in America is better suited for the accommodating of great outpourings of humanity than this one, in which 20,000 Socialists and sympathizers will gather Sunday.

Three hundred women in pure white with red sashes are to act as ushers. But whether the crowds wear white or not they can jump from the passing cars right into the main entrance, in case of a rain-proof shed runs around the outside of the Garden for nearly a quarter of a mile.

Socialist headquarters in East 84th Street remind one of a Texas encampment. Not only are visitors registering from all points in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, but also from States as far off as California. Walter Merchant is here from Alta, Okla., Arizona records E. H. Liebe, of Local Je. Phoenix, Ohio and Wisconsin are also well represented. The reunion of old and new friends already began to bound to break all records on Sunday.

This is the last day to order tickets by telephone. No extra day will be held after today under any circumstances. If you have already ordered but not called at headquarters, your tickets will be sold.

All labor unions, Socialist and other organizations which are to be present at the Garden Sunday are requested to send their banners and ensigns to party headquarters before Saturday.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Seats for the Madison Square Garden meeting are practically sold out. Only a few are held at Socialist party headquarters, 223 East 84th Street.

Telephone orders will not be filled after Wednesday.

Tickets now holding will be SOLD unless taken by Wednesday.

NOTHING will be held after WEDNESDAY.

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE.

STRIKE OF TEACHERS NEAR IN GRAND RAPIDS

(Special to The Call.)

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 24.—More than 200 grade teachers in the Grand Rapids public schools have notified the Board of Education that unless their salaries were increased this month, in accordance with the promises of the board last spring, they would seek employment in schools of other cities.

While not in the nature of a strike, the instructors say they are making their demand upon the board because of the continued promise of increased salaries from year to year.

The teachers' action has placed the School Board in a peculiar position. It has not the money to meet the salary increase demand, and the estimates placed in the spring budget were cut out by the Board of Estimate and Council. Many of the teachers have already written for positions with other schools in the United States.

FORCING FREE SPEECH FIGHT ON SOCIALISTS

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—It seems as though the Socialists here are going to be forced into the biggest free speech fight in history.

NICARAGUA REBELS YIELD TO BUTLER

U. S. Marine Officer Takes Possession of American Property Held by Revolutionists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Nicaraguan rebels have acceded to all the demands made by Maj. Smedley Butler, United States Marine Corps, who entered Granada, the revolutionary stronghold, last week with a force of 500 men. They have turned over to Major Butler all the property of the American Railroad and Navigation Company, which had been seized by the rebels and used for war purposes.

The steamer Victoria has not yet been surrendered, because she is not at Granada. The rebels have promised to give her up as soon as she returns to the city. All is quiet at Granada, it is stated, and the distribution of food supplies is going on.

The State Department has received a report that General Mena, who started the rebellion, is ill and unable to command the revolutionary forces. It is reported in this connection that Juan Irujo, who has been exiled in Costa Rica ever since Zelaya was overthrown, has left that country and gone to Nicaragua. His intention is, it is stated, to take command of the revolutionary forces and revive the revolt, which has now simmered out. Irujo was prominent in filing a protest at the American legation at San Jose, Costa Rica, against the presence of United States forces in Nicaragua.

BECKER CASE WILL NOT BE DELAYED

Both Sides Satisfied With Hot Springs Inquiry—Will Be Ready October 7.

The main result of the contest carried on at Hot Springs between District Attorney Whitman and John W. Hart is that there will be no further delay in trying Lieut. Charles Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal.

Each side appears to be so well satisfied with the testimony taken in the Arkansas city last week with respect to the murder of Rosenthal, that on October 7, the date set by Justice Goff. This telegram reached Acting District Attorney Frank Moss yesterday from Hot Springs.

"Am leaving this afternoon. Reach home Thursday morning. Complete collapse of the defendants' case here," "C. S. WHITMAN."

On the other hand, John W. Hart sent this message to John F. McIntyre, who is conducting Becker's defense: "Testimony satisfactory. Burkholz, Hogaboom and Johnson testimony extremely valuable to the defense. Am mailing full report. Testimony taken altogether most satisfactory."

The report of C. Field Huff, special commissioner in Hot Springs, is expected to reach here by the end of this week.

By agreement between Bernard H. Sander and the District Attorney's office, Sam Schepps was held yesterday for an additional two weeks on a charge of vagrancy. It was the sixth time since Schepps was brought back here that he appeared in Police Court on the technical charge of vagrancy brought by the District Attorney as grounds for holding him as a witness and not as an accomplice.

"We have been here before, your honor," Sander remarked to Magistrate Krohn in the West Side Court. "Yes, this case does have a familiar look," replied the magistrate.

Schepps, smoothly combed and carefully arrayed, grinned cheerfully and nodded to acquaintances. October 3 was set as the date for the next arraignment of the "vagrant." By this sort of procedure the District Attorney will be able to keep Schepps as his guest as long as the trial of Becker necessitates.

The West Side Court company of witnesses, Rose, Webber, Vallon and Schepps, are eager for the beginning of the trial. They have lost apparently, the fear of sudden death that oppressed them when confessions were being made. They yearn, it is said, for the publicity and excitement of an appearance in the Becker trial.

OPPONENT OF REVOLT IS SLAIN IN INDIA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.—Head Constable Radheli, a prominent figure in suppression of the Dacca revolt, was slain today. There is no clew to the perpetrators of the act.

The Dacca case arose out of movements by the Indians in Bengal in 1906, when many arrests were made. Two native policemen who had given testimony in political cases were killed, and an attempt was made to wreck the Darjeeling mail train.

Many of the accused received sentences ranging from three years' imprisonment to transportation for life.

SMASHES TRADITIONS ON CHILD REARING

Dr. Woods Hutchinson Delivers Novel Talk at Hygiene Congress.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—All phases of child life were discussed in special meetings of the Hygiene Congress today. Many noted workers in the interest of the betterment of the conditions in which children are being brought up—physical, education and sociological—participated in the discussion.

Some rules for bringing up children were given by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, of New York, before a large crowd at the free popular course on health and hygiene. Here are some of Dr. Hutchinson's rules:

"A child wants what he wants when he wants it, and he ought to have it." "A child should have what he wants to eat. Sugar? Certainly." "Let your child eat as often as he wants to. His stomach is reared as a continuous performance; he should eat at least six times a day till he is 7 or 8 years old." "Don't make your child get up till he wants to." "A child's instinct for play is God given, and so is his hatred of school." "Let a child make his own moral code." "Don't preach. If you don't practice your preachments neither will your child; if you do practice them, there's no need of preaching."

"We think we are older than our children," said Dr. Hutchinson. "As a matter of fact, they are older than us—at least racially. The child's instincts have been growing for 5, 000,000 or 9,000,000 years, and they must mean something. Let the child, then, develop in accord with them." "Old Heads on Young Shoulders."

"The process of putting old heads on young shoulders, if it could actually and literally be carried out, would be one of the most disastrous things that could happen to the race. None of us would ever grow up."

"Whoever started that custom of only three meals a day? The custom probably arose because that is as long as the adult male can go without eating, and was kept up to save household. Let your child eat all he wants to and as often as he wants to. His stomach needs strengthening. The principle of the perfect gorge is not unhygienic."

"Go to bed with the chickens if you want the brains of a hen. There's nothing in this principle of early to bed and early to rise. The thing that distinguishes man from the animal, all happen after 10 o'clock at night."

However, Dr. Hutchinson did not recommend late hours for children. Continuing, he said:

"We don't recognize the dignity and importance of sleep. Sleep recharges the body battery; I have you to see the child who got too much of it."

"Let your child have plenty of play. It builds his body, his mind, his judgment; it enhances the acuteness of his senses; it organizes his life for life. The most effective work is done when it seems just like play. Open Air Schools."

"All children should go to open air schools. It is a shame and reflection on civilization that before we can get our children educated in the open air they have to be diagnosed for consumption."

"Not the results of play and dissipation are dangerous, but the diseases of work and industry." "In building up the child, morally, respect his integrity and honor. He should do the right thing. Most of the badness of children is either inherited from their parents, or acquired by imitating them."

"What this world is a good place for children to live in we will have arrived at the nearest point possible to the millennium."

Dr. Arthur Tracy Cabot, of Boston, declared that proper measures of prevention and control of tuberculosis among school children should be addressed not only to the protection of school children during their school life, and to the cure of those that have active tuberculosis, but should also aim at the education of all children in the essential facts of hygiene with as far as possible, the cultivation of habits of living that will protect them in later life.

"If every existent case of tuberculosis would be hunted up and put in quarantine, the practical elimination of the disease could be confidently expected in the life time of one generation," the speaker said. "Such thoroughness, however, is humanly impossible. The people will not stand for a quarantine of such dimensions."

For Sex Hygiene Instruction.

Children is made on the written request of parents, who obtain the request blanks when they attend the lectures for adults.

SEXOLOGISTS ARE WELL PLEASED

Exhibit of American Federation for Sex Hygiene at Washington Creates Widespread Interest.

The officers of the American Federation for Sex Hygiene, with headquarters at 105 West 40th street, were very well pleased yesterday with the widespread attention and favorable comment which their exhibit on Sex Hygiene and Eugenics, at the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, at Washington, has attracted.

The Federation, of which Dr. Prince A. Morrow, of this city, who is a very well known sexologist, is the president, has undertaken the highly commendable work of spreading enlightenment on matters which concern the sexual health of the people.

An organization with such a purpose must necessarily have the courage to defy conventionality, and the American Federation for Sex Hygiene proclaims as one of its principal tenets that it stands for the education of young people in the physiology and hygiene of sex, through the introduction of sex teaching in schools and colleges, as a necessary and integral part of a rational education.

CARPENTERS MEET IN BUSY SESSION

Progressives Put Up Complete Ticket to Oppose Conservative Element.

(Special to The Call.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Nominations of officers was the order of business at today's session of the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which is being held in this city. No nomination speeches were made, as it was decided on motion that the custom of making nominating speeches be eliminated so that the time be devoted for more important matters.

Delegate Blumenberg, of New York, nominated William D. Huber, incumbent, for president, but Huber declined, and J. Kirby, of Chicago, was then nominated by the conservative element. The insurgents placed in nomination William D. Schardt, also from Chicago, as their choice. Arthur A. Quinn, first vice president, will be opposed for re-election by A. M. Swartz, of Pennsylvania, and J. D. McKinlay, second vice president, will be opposed for re-election by John Carlson, of Illinois. Frank Duffy, present general secretary, will be opposed by the progressive candidate, Robert Connolly, present chairman of the Executive Board. Oliver Collins, of Brooklyn, will run against Thomas Neale for general treasurer.

The following will run for the office of the General Executive Board: First District, G. Guerin, Troy, N. Y.; Charles H. Bauer, New York; J. Hannigan, Massachusetts; Second District, D. A. Post, Pennsylvania; George Meyers, Washington. Third District, John Schwarz, H. Turkelson, Chicago, and John G. Meyer, former secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers. Fourth District, James Ogilvie, Alabama; A. M. Joplin, J. Mullin and F. Morton, Fifth District, John Walquist and Blackmore. Sixth District, W. A. Cole, California, and C. Cahire, of Spokane. Seventh District, Arthur Mariel and Jack McClellan.

A large number of candidates have been nominated for the Tabulating Committee, for delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor and to the Building Trades Department Convention, and the election will take place tomorrow. The opponents of the present administration have decided on a complete ticket and will put forth their best efforts to elect the following progressives: Tabulating Committee, Jackson, Kansas; Ross, Pennsylvania; Price, New Jersey; Huttel, Alabama; Bruning, Brooklyn; Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention, Ben Fried, Robert Connolly, A. M. Swartz, Kearney, Leaf, Armstrong and Kels; for delegates to the Building Trades Convention, Lee, Gasler, Cheshire, Lane, Bruning, Jarrett and Fleming.

A motion to donate to the retiring president, Huber, \$2,500 called forth a lengthy debate. A roll call was demanded, which resulted in 26 voting for, 111 against. The progressives are not acting as a unit on all questions and even some of the Socialists spoke and voted for the proposition. It seems that on account of a number of delegates being anxious to have the most important work railroaded, it cannot be expected that some of the previous problems will receive the proper consideration.

The apprenticeship question was submitted in a report to the convention and concurred in, although it contains features which will no doubt go down to defeat at the hands of the referendum vote. A resolution from the New York State Council calling for all unions to affiliate with it which was reported favorable from the committee, was defeated.

A committee composed of former members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers which amalgamated with the

PROTESTS AGAINST FREEING OF GUNMEN

Attorney for Marine Firemen Sends Letter to Kings County Judge.

Protesting against the action of Judge Norman S. Dike of the Kings County Court in discharging under suspended sentence two strikebreakers in the recent strike of the marine firemen, who had pleaded guilty of carrying a revolver, Joseph F. Darling, with offices at 116 Nassau street, Manhattan, attorney for the Marine Firemen's Union, yesterday sent a strong letter to the judge.

As many of the strikers arrested during the struggle between the workers and the shipping corporations were sent to the workhouse for more or less lengthy terms on the flimsiest of charges, the action of the judge in freeing the gun-carrying strikebreakers resulted in a letter of protest. The letter follows:

Hon. Norman S. Dike, Judge of the County Court of Kings County:

Sir—I am surprised by a communication from the District Attorney of Kings County that yesterday, the 23rd instant, Manuel Fernandez and Luis Muscoso both pleaded guilty to a charge of carrying a revolver in the street, and that you yesterday morning suspended sentence upon each defendant, and that previous to sentence your attention was called to letters which I wrote to the District Attorney, in which letters I stated that certain persons whose names and addresses were therein mentioned, offered to testify to the reputation for lawless threats of violence of one of these defendants, and that the other was under charges by certain persons (whose names and addresses are therein mentioned) of having shot at and wounded another certain person (name and address given therein) on a date mentioned therein and on premises mentioned therein, being in the County of New York, and that steps were being taken to press these charges.

Fernandez and Muscoso, as I am informed, carried on the business of strikebreaking during the recent strike of the Marine Firemen's Union; and I so wrote as aforesaid to the District Attorney, on behalf of a large number of persons who have been engaged in strikes, including said union.

I beg to call to your attention, that although it is well known that strikebreakers were carrying arms with impunity and threatening and shooting strikers, nevertheless, the strikers, who were arrested and brought to court in large numbers, were found to be without arms when they were searched in the police stations. Only one charge of possessing a weapon was made against any striker, and it will be shown that he had an excellent excuse.

These strikebreakers, including Fernandez and Muscoso, act as agents for the trust, that is, the Coastwise Steamship Trust; and a recent provocation and some members of the police force have created violent encounters, during which the unarmed strikers have been shot down. The strikers were demanding of their employers merely ordinary living conditions and habitations on ship life for human beings.

These strikebreakers have frequently and openly boasted that they commanded the influence of the trust (in case they were arrested for carrying revolvers) to secure their freedom from punishment.

Punishment of this class of law breakers:

1. Prevents the strikers from being tempted to carry arms in self-defense against men known to provoke violence, and to shoot down those strikers who defend themselves against said premeditated violence.

2. Tends to create a respect for the law, for its impartiality as to classes, and to aid in the enforcement of law. If the law should prove to be a bad law, the enforcement of the law will cause its abrogation.

3. Tends to prevent the criticism often made of our government and institutions, to the effect that the trusts by their campaign contributions for the election of legislators, judges, and executive, obtain, in turn, favors from their payees and beneficiaries.

I have no doubt that good and weighty reasons (as they seemed to Your Honor) have influenced you to let the two defendants go without punishment; but, in view of the above, may I ask what criticism or standard is adopted by Your Honor in such cases, so that I may hereafter respectfully lay before Your Honor even more details of the seriousness of the statutory crime of carrying revolvers, when committed as against an unarmed class by an armed class?

Very respectfully,
JOSEPH F. DARLING.

VOTE GENERAL STRIKE.

Catalonia Railroad men Will Tie Up Principal Lines.

MADRID, Sept. 24.—The Catalonia Railroad men by a vote of 4,137 to 43 have decided in favor of a general strike.

It is expected that the lines from Madrid to Saragossa and from Madrid to Alicante will be tied up tomorrow. Police and soldiers have occupied all the stations and are picketing the tracks.

Defense Wins First Skirmish In Ettor-Giovanitti Case



ETTOR GIOVANNITTI

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 24.—The first skirmish in the famous Ettor-Giovanitti case has ended in a victory for the labor leaders now in the Essex County Jail charged with being accessories before the fact to the murder of Anna La Piza, alleged to have been shot by Oscar Benoit, a policeman, during the textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., last winter. Judge Quinn of the Superior Court, on the defendants' petition for a bill of particulars, ruled that the prosecution shall by Friday submit to counsel for the defendants what it is alleged the defendants did or said between January 13 and January 20 last, bearing upon this case.

Counsel for the prisoners asked the prosecution to give the reasons why the indictments were brought, asserting that in order properly to prepare their cases they ought to know what Ettor and Giovannitti did or said that resulted in the shooting of the La Piza girl. District Attorney Atwill opposed the petition on the ground that to give the information requested would disclose the prosecution's case against the defendants.

Another case that came up before Judge Quinn is that of Joseph Caruso, under indictment as the principal in the Ettor-Giovanitti case. Caruso sought to have the prosecution specify on which of the several counts in the indictment it would rely in the trial. His counsel was not in court, so Judge Quinn did not announce his finding.

The case of Caruso is both pathetic and odd. He does not even know the nature of the charge which has been brought against him, and continually asks why he is kept in jail. He does not speak the English language, and when his attorneys visit him in his cell at the Essex County Jail, his wistful, inquiring face always seems to ask, "Why am I here? What is it all about?"

And always Caruso is given to understand that everything is all right and all will soon be over, when he will be free again. It is this Caruso whom the prosecution seeks to make the scapegoat in the trial for the death of Anna La Piza, while the man who many are ready to swear committed the murder last winter walks about free and unmolested.

The third and sixth counts in the indictment against Ettor and Giovannitti are similar. Each alleges that between January 19 and January 20 last Ettor and Giovannitti did "incite, procure, aid, counsel, hire or command" the commission of the homicide.

The actual trials will commence next Monday.

(Special to The Call.)

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 24.—The industrial situation here is tense. Nightly meetings are being held to consider a general strike to begin at once.

William D. Hayward has been telegraphed for a conference of textile and other workers planned to be held this week.

The mill corporations are gradually inaugurating a lockout. Some departments are shutting down and men are being laid off in the Wood and other mills. This may precipitate matters.

The trade unions in Quincy and Lynn, Mass., and in three coal mining centers of Pennsylvania report voting in favor of a general strike outside of this city.

All New England is very much agitated over the Ettor-Giovanitti case.

JOHNSON SAYS HE'LL ENFORCE FIRE LAWS

Commissioner Raps Realty Men Who Complain About Restrictions.

There is no use in making new laws for the safeguard of human lives so long as there are no means provided for carrying out the laws, declared Joseph Johnson, commissioner for the Fire Department before the hearing of the Factory Investigating Commission in the County Courthouse, yesterday.

He proposed that whenever new legislation is enacted it shall be made mandatory for the Board of Estimate to make an appropriation to enable the department to carry it out.

In reply to a criticism of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, made by Carlisle Norwood of the Realty League, Johnson said that the men and women working in the shops have not advanced any arguments against it, but it is the owners whose pocketbooks were touched by the enforcement of the laws that are trying to discredit the laws.

In discussing the Fire Prevention Act, he said that, although the law was passed last October, the bureau did not begin its work until late in March on account of the department not being able to secure an appropriation to have the law carried out.

No newspaper is permitted to print and no correspondent to telegraph anything concerning the situation. All the foreign correspondents are closely watched by spies who see to it that they do not get any news of the revolt in the navy smuggled out to foreign countries.

MOSCOW NEWSPAPER BEWAILS NATION'S WOES

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—"God save us from our misery!" prays the Moscow Gasette, in a recent issue, received here today. With a bold disregard of the Russian press regulations which only desperation can have inspired, the editor continues:

"The Egyptian plagues were acute catastrophes, but there was an end to them. The Russian plagues are like a murderous, insidious fever. They destroy millions morally and physically.

"The alcohol devil takes from the workman 27 per cent of his income. It brings the government \$250,000,000 annual profit, but it poisons hundreds of thousands annually.

"There are 141 holidays annually. The law literally forces the workman to 'bum.' The passport tax is another plague. If a student seeks study abroad, an invalid a foreign country, or a clerk a vacation outside the boundaries, he pays \$8.50 for every six months' absence."

ROOSEVELT ANXIOUS TO MEET ARCHBOLD

Magazine Prints Letters Indicating He Commissioned Sibley to Arrange It.

That President Roosevelt in January, 1904, was eager to have a little talk over the White House luncheon table with John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company, and that he commissioned Congressman Joseph I. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, to prevail upon Archbold to accept the invitation, is shown in the continued series of the "Archbold Letters," published in the October number of Hearst's Magazine, just issued.

Besides involving Roosevelt in a very active interest in and desire to get closer to the then vice president of the Standard Oil Company, the current instalment of the series of revelations concerning the activities of Standard Oil in politics, with Sibley as the diplomat and agent of the trust as Washington, would seem to refute testimony recently given by Senator Robert Penrose of Pennsylvania, before the Senate Committee investigating campaign contributions.

Also there is presented a "personal and confidential" letter from Sibley to Archbold, asking him if he would like to "invest" in a loan of \$1,000 to a Republican Senator in Washington, and a specimen of a code telegram sent from Archbold to Sibley.

Sibley's letter to Archbold concerning Roosevelt's anxiety to meet him, dated January 6, 1904, is as follows:

"Your telegram received. Sorry you can't run over for a day. The situation is most important that you know the situation. The President was delighted to know that he had been misled as to the attitude of the S. O. Co., or rather, delighted to know that the report was untrue. I think you can put in a very profitable hour over here. I know you told him, but I cannot repeat it. I asked you and Mr. Rogers a question at the luncheon table yesterday, that if you chance to remember it, may afford you a clue. I much prefer that you learn the situation from the President's own lips and not from me. He urged strongly that you come over and meet him, and said he wanted you at luncheon where he could have a quiet talk with you. I cannot solve the motives of the ones who put him on the wrong track, but he was there and told me the story so far as I would let him do so; I finally said, 'Please do not tell me, but if Mr. Archbold comes over you tell him.'"

"In official life, the invitation of the President is regarded in the nature of a command, and our friend probably construes it so, as strongly as any one. Should you wish to meet him, or would not to do so, please tell me, and I will make excuse or arrangements as you indicate. If you can't run over this week, you can come next. We will get a first class reception and will have a great surprise. I shall keep track of matters here and will advise you of any matters of general interest. The puzzle, however, is no longer a Washington but a New York one, and the New York situation is Greek to me.

"Please command me in any way, and believe me,
Sincerely yours,
JOS. C. SIBLEY.

"The 'book business' fetched down the game the very first shot. You had letter read at least the titles of those volumes to refresh your memory before you come over. The boy has just told me you would call at 7 o'clock on phone.

Evidently Archbold did not find it convenient to come to Washington, for the series includes a letter from Archbold acknowledging a telegram from Archbold and saying the writer regrets Archbold cannot be persuaded to take luncheon with the President.

One of the letters is an acknowledgment by Archbold of Sibley's efforts to tone down the offensive to Standard Oil measures in an interstate commerce bill. In this letter Archbold says:

"We are giving the whole subject careful thought and desire to express our great appreciation for your helpful, conservative course. We will be very glad to keep in touch with you on this matter. I need not say that we are greatly pleased to have your telegram today, saying that matters have materially changed for the better, and promising to send us further notice. We shall appreciate this very highly indeed."

BULL MOOSERS USE SCAB CERTIFICATES

Have Them Printed in Chicago Bank Note Concern Notorious for Its Anti-Union Stand.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Lithographers' Union is after the so-called Progressive party managers for having certificates of the Bull Moose party printed by the Western Bank Note Engraving Company, a notoriously non-union shop, which will not recognize the union or employ a union man.

Millions of certificates are being rushed from the presses. They sell for sums of from \$1 to \$10. They do not bear any sign of a union label.

That it was not an oversight on the part of the "Progressives" is admitted by Treasurer Porter at headquarters here in LaSalle Hotel. He said tonight that the order was placed with the Western Banknote concern because no other company in the country could have filled it.

"That is not true," said the president of the Lithographers' Union. "There are plenty of union lithographing plants in the country which could have done the work."

"They could not have got them out so soon as the Western, but could have completed the order within two weeks, and that is as fast as the managers of the party will sell them. It is a good start for the party that advertises itself as the friend of the workman."

MCCANN'S HATS

Are always the best and cheapest.

222 BOWLING.

Advertisement for SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS, 50 THIRD AVENUE, Near 10th Street, New York. Offer Union Label, Up-to-Date, Clean, Well Made Goods at Standard Prices. Underwear, Shirts, Sox, Suspenders, Neckwear, Collars, Cuff Buttons, Garters, Belts, Caps, Overalls and All Men's and Ladies' Furnishings. Litholin Collars 23c. Cleaning Sery Free. WAITERS' AND COOKS' OUTFITS.

WHITMAN IS NOW BOUND FOR HOME

Leaves Hot Springs Declaring That Prosecution in Becker Case Is Stronger Than Ever.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 24.—"I am not at all sorry I came to Hot Springs. In fact, I am rather glad that I did, for in addition to being on the ground and able to watch things here closely, I have had a most enjoyable time. Every one was so nice to us here, and I hope to be able to visit Hot Springs on a pleasure trip."

Thus spoke Attorney Whitman just before boarding the outgoing Rock Island train this afternoon which took him on his way back to Chicago. In the Whitman party were Mrs. Whitman, Assistant District Attorney Rubin, Camera Eye William F. Sheridan, private sleuth; Whitman and three newspaper men.

"I feared for a time that the other side might produce some testimony that would be important. But say, did you ever see anything fall so flat as did their case here? Not one witness they named in the application for a commission said he ever heard Sam Schepps exculpate Becker. I am of the belief our case against Becker has been materially strengthened as a result of the hearing here.

"I have had sufficient pleasure while in Hot Springs to counterbalance the mental strain I was necessarily under before coming here and afterward, too.

"I received an apology this morning from Judge Sawyer for the epithet he directed at me yesterday. He hurried like the wind to the heat of anger, and like the gentleman he is, came and apologized to me today. Sawyer is a fine fellow, and everything is all right now."

There was some comment today as to why Attorney Graham, who declared he had consulted with Schepps as an attorney the Sunday following the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was not placed on the stand at the hearing, but Judge Graham explained it by saying that under the laws of Arkansas he could not do so, basing his opinion on the fact that his consultation with Schepps was his "privilege" and could not be introduced as evidence.

"If I will be permitted to testify in New York, I may do so. I am considering that," said Judge Graham this afternoon. Attorney Hart did not return to New York today, and it is understood he and his wife may spend several days in Hot Springs resting.

ALARMED AT SPREAD OF IDIOCY IN OHIO

Asks for Sterilization Law to Prevent Propagation of Criminals—Future of Race at Stake.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 24.—Alarmed by the increase in the past year of the number of imbeciles in Ohio, President Allen W. Thurman, of the State Board of Administration, today declared that if a law of sterilization is not soon passed in Ohio within a decade it will nearly bankrupt the State to care for its wretched.

The danger of the present marriage laws was brought forcibly to Thurman's attention when a family of six idiots, ranging in age from 7 to 16 years, was transferred to the State institution from the Brown County Children's Home.

"We must start at once to stop the propagation of the human race by imbeciles," declared Thurman. "The imbecile institution is the beginning and the penitentiary the ending. We must curb the increase in imbeciles to stop the increase in the number of criminals, and the only way to do this is through a law of sterilization."

Thurman said that after a simple separation, a great proportion of weak-minded men are liberated without mending society, and thousands of dollars would be saved if the law permitted the safeguarding of the future race.

"The high grade idiots, apparently the brightest, are the most dangerous," said Thurman.

CHICAGO NEWSBOYS HAVE GOOD NERVE

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—"That just goes to show how brave newsboys are," said Tony Rosa, president of the local newsboys' union today. He spoke of the offer of William Hugh, of Gary, Ind., who volunteered to allow his leg to be amputated that skin might be obtained to cover the burned legs and body of 15-year-old Ethel Smith, whom he does not know.

"Newsboys are afraid of nothing," added the union president. "They showed that here when they braved policemen's clubs, jails, judges and nonunion thugs during the strike. This fellow is a typical newsboy, and he shows the typical newsboy spirit when he offers to lay on a hospital table and have his leg cut off so that a girl's life can be saved. He's got a lot of credit coming to him."

T. R.'S PLATFORM COLLAPSES

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 24.—While Colonel Roosevelt was here today the platform upon which he was standing collapsed and several persons were thrown to the ground. Most of those who fell were Grand Army veterans. The Colonel ran back to assist the men who had fallen. He saw that no one had been hurt, and held the crowd back.

Advertisement for SIG. KLEIN AND ASSISTANTS, 50 THIRD AVENUE, Near 10th Street, New York. Offer Union Label, Up-to-Date, Clean, Well Made Goods at Standard Prices. Underwear, Shirts, Sox, Suspenders, Neckwear, Collars, Cuff Buttons, Garters, Belts, Caps, Overalls and All Men's and Ladies' Furnishings. Litholin Collars 23c. Cleaning Sery Free. WAITERS' AND COOKS' OUTFITS.

ASK FOR FIFTH AVENUE

The Leading Union Made Turkish Cigarette of Quality



L. B. KRINSKY, 207 N. 4th St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILL TRY TO BREAK UTAH STRIKE TODAY

Copper Company at Bingham to Attempt Working Mine—Wants Troops Kept Away.

BINGHAM, Utah, Sept. 24.—Trouble in the strike of the miners against the Utah Copper Company is looked for tomorrow, as it is reported that the company will attempt to work the mine at Bingham canon with scabs. The company, being ably supported by a large number of "guards" claims that it has found enough strikebreakers to man the steam shovels and will try to work the mine. Many additional mine guards arrived today.

The company is particularly anxious to keep the militia out of the struggle, as it feels certain that if troops are sent to the strike zone the rule of the mine "guards" may not be as effective in breaking the strike as is desired. The Sheriff has already asked Governor Spry to keep the troops away.

Union officials have asked the Governor to call a conference with the mine owners with a view of arbitrating the strike, and it is believed that the meeting will be called tomorrow.

Secretary E. G. Locke, of the local miners' union, announced today that applicants for membership to the union received since the strike began two weeks ago number nearly a thousand. The applicants, says Locke, include practically all the nonunion miners in Bingham.

The Greek employment agent of the mining company, who is charged with poenage, has resigned. His resignation has been accepted by the general manager of the company, D. C. Jackling.

The company is steadfast in its stand against dealing with the union officials, insisting on dealing with the miners individually, knowing that in this way it can make terms with the men which will be much more advantageous to the mining company than if made with the employees collectively.

FIND MARTIAL LAW COSTLY IN KANAWHA

Conference Called to Devise Plans to Reduce Force of Militia—Daily Cost \$3,500.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept. 24.—With a view to devising some plan by which the number of soldiers now in the Kanawha valley, where martial law is declared by Governor Glasscock because of the attacks on striking miners by "detectives," orders were issued from the office of Adjutant General Ellison this morning summoning all commissioned officers to Charleston for a conference with the adjutant general and the Governor.

It is stated that the daily cost of maintaining the troops on duty, meeting with serious objection in quarters, and the Governor is anxious to reduce the number if it can be done without impairing the rule of the martial law government. It is stated that there is intention of reducing the boundaries of the martial law zone.

The refusal of the Federal Court today to entertain proceedings brought to the release of mine "guards" issued by order of the Military Government, it was predicted today, would result in the attorneys for the "guards" applying to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and the Government releasing the men until such time as the case, to be filed in that court, be tried on its merits.

A report received here says that shots were fired on the militia camp at a tipple between Dry Branch and Ronda on Cabin Creek early today. A squad has been dispatched from the R. of H. Huntington, to assist the militia.

The report has it that no one was injured, but it has not been learned whether any of the militia force was injured or captured.

Martin D...

Advertisement for Martin D...

BRITISH SUFFRAGISTS TELL OF MOVEMENT

Pethick Lawrences Explain Significance of Prison Hunger Strikes.

"The suffrage movement must not be judged from the standpoint of a political campaign, as is common, but from the standpoint of a revolution. What else but revolution is an attempt to liberate half of the human race when all the conservative forces on earth are opposed to such a move?" said Frederick Pethick Lawrence, the editor of Votes for Women, the official organ of the militant suffrage movement of England, yesterday afternoon at a reception tendered him and his wife, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, at the headquarters of the Women's American National Suffrage Association at 505 Fifth avenue.

Lawrence and his wife have taken an active part in the militant suffrage movement of England for many years. They both jointly edit Votes for Women and have been arrested repeatedly for participating in suffrage demonstrations. They are in the United States on a tour to study the suffrage movement. The reception given them yesterday was on the occasion of their return from the Pacific Coast States. They will sail for England shortly to resume their work. Both Lawrence and his wife made short addresses yesterday and answered a number of questions that were put by their listeners.

Mrs. Lawrence related the experiences of many women who have been imprisoned for participating in suffrage demonstrations. She told of the savage treatment the women were subjected to. She then went on to explain the significance of the hunger strike and forceful feeding in English prisons.

"The hunger strike of the suffragists in prison is not a protest against the imprisonment itself," said Mrs. Lawrence, "as some people imagine, but it is a protest against the treatment accorded them. When we are arrested we are willing to serve our sentence even if it runs into years, but what object is to be treated as ordinary criminals. We want to be recognized as political prisoners and accorded the privileges that such prisoners are entitled to."

"In Russia, when political prisoners launched a hunger strike," continued Mrs. Lawrence, "as a protest against a certain abuse, that abuse was removed in short order to induce the prisoners to give up their strike. But it has remained for England to teach Russia how to feed hunger strikers forcibly by the means of pumping food into the stomach through the nostrils. Russia took advantage of the lesson and has been using it effectively, squelching every attempt at a strike of this nature."

In describing the strength of the suffrage movement of England, Frederick Pethick Lawrence said that in the last six years over 100,000 meetings had been held and that not fewer than 150 meetings are being held weekly now.

At one meeting he held at Hyde Park in 1908, said Lawrence, "the London Times, an anti-suffrage paper, conceded an audience of 750,000 persons. At two meetings alone we took up collections which netted \$80,000."

"In Australia, the infant mortality has been cut down by half since women got the vote. As many children die each year from preventable diseases as persons died in the Titanic, but little or nothing is heard about that."

He later told a Call reporter that the labor movement was very much in sympathy with woman suffrage, and many of the leaders were actively engaged in its propaganda.

MEXICANS STRIKE AGAINST DRAFTING

25,000 Textile Workers Out in Protest. General Camps Will Be Held by United States.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—Twenty-five thousand textile workers are on strike in Puebla and Orizaba mills today in protest against the drafting into the army of fellow workmen.

Dispatches received today told of the murder at San Pedro two weeks ago of an American named Jacob Mayer, who was decapitated with a machete. The murderer has not been caught. The motive was robbery.

The transfer from prison to a hospital at W. C. Nichols, the American fruit grower, sentenced to eight years for killing a Mexican, is attributed to Ambassador Wilson's emergency demand for all-revisory measures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—General Camps, the rebel leader who was arrested at Tucson, Ariz., after he had crossed over from Mexico, will be held pending investigation of his case, according to statements here today. It is possible that Camps may be prosecuted by the United States Government for the violation of the neutrality laws or he may be held for extradition into Mexico. It is understood that the Mexican Government is prepared to prefer non-political charges against the rebel leader.

ESCAPED TOMBS PRISONER CAUGHT

Dougherty's Detectives Capture Reynolds Forsbrey, Who Got Away on September 2, in Bronx.

Reynolds Forsbrey, the gunman and burglar, who while accused of two murders escaped from the Tombs just before dawn on September 2 last, following a frustrated attempt to escape a week earlier, was found hiding under a bed in his flat in Bell's apartment house, a furnished room flat house at 1175 Fox street, the Bronx, and dragged out and arrested by detectives from headquarters under the personal command of Second Deputy Commissioner George S. Dougherty, shortly after 5 o'clock last night.

The Brooklyn girl named Margaret Ryan who is said to have supplied Forsbrey with the saws and acids found in his cell a week before he escaped, opened the door of the flat on the fifth or top floor of the flat house in answer to Dougherty's knock last night. When Forsbrey was taken to headquarters later the girl, who at first insisted that her name is May Quinn, was taken along also and will be held on a charge of aiding a prisoner to escape.

Forsbrey said last night that he has been in New York City constantly with the exception of two days spent in Jersey City, ever since he got out of the Tombs. The first night of freedom he says he slept in Bronx Park. Last night at Police Headquarters he talked with Deputy Commissioner Wright and told him how easily the ventilator of his isolation cell, in which the Tombs authorities placed him at Wright's orders, after the saws and acids were found in his cell on August 25, came loose when he got away.

Forsbrey was taken back to the Tombs last night, where he was most cordially received by Keener, William Houthorn was dismissed by Commissioner Whitney two days after Forsbrey escaped.

WORKING GIRLS GET EXERCISE ENOUGH

East Orange, N. J. Educators Say They Must Use High School Gymnasium.

The working girls of East Orange, N. J., must not use the gymnasium in the local high school.

Such is the dictum delivered by the Board of Education of East Orange. The female gymnastic instructor of the high school offered to form classes of business girls of the city to teach them how to exercise on gymnastic paraphernalia. A request was received from the teachers of the school that they be permitted to use the gymnasium, and the signers of the communication added that it would be a splendid idea to include working girls in the class.

The teachers asked Superintendent Vernon L. Davey to present their petition and he told the board he was heartily in favor of the idea and urged the members to grant the request. The instructor volunteered her services and said it would be a pleasure for her to teach the working girls without extra compensation.

Commissioner Titus opposed the scheme and upon his suggestion the board voted only to allow women connected with the school system of the city the privilege of using the gymnasium after school hours.

SIX-POWER BANKERS HAVE LOST IN CHINA

London Snaps Up \$25,000,000 of Independent Loan in Single Day.

PEKING, Sept. 24.—The Finance Minister today told the six-power syndicate that he wanted \$25,000,000 for emergency expenses.

The syndicate refused to make the advance except on its own terms.

The Minister immediately dipped into the first \$2,500,000 installment of the A. Wendell Jackson loan, definitely committing China to the Jackson group and breaking all relations with the six-power syndicate.

Dr. Ten Jin Ton, the Minister of Justice, is trying to organize the courts along the lines of the courts of Europe and America, with which he is quite familiar. He is also working to bring about a reform of the Chinese prison system.

President Yuan today drafted protests to St. Petersburg against Russia.



DR. TEN-JIN-TON

Dr. Ten Jin Ton, the Minister of Justice, is trying to organize the courts along the lines of the courts of Europe and America, with which he is quite familiar. He is also working to bring about a reform of the Chinese prison system.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The State Department has been informed of the appointment and confirmation of Chao Ping Chun as Premier of the Cabinet of Yuan Shi Kai. The new Premier was vice president of the Board of Interior, under the Manchurian regime in China and has until recently been Minister of the Interior under Yuan's Presidency. He is characterized as one of the latter's most trusted assistants.

It was declared at the State Department today that while the Chinese Government has made no formal request that it be loaned the services of an American diplomat, reports have been received here that the Chinese intended to do so, and the name of W. W. Rockhill was mentioned as the man desired in the capacity of diplomatic adviser. Rockhill is now Ambassador to Turkey, where he was appointed Ambassador in April, 1911, while serving as Ambassador to Russia. Rockhill has had a long and varied career as a diplomat in the Far East. He was made Minister to China in 1905 and was Minister Extraordinary at the funeral services of the Emperor of China, April 24, 1909. He was appointed to the Russian post in May of that year and went from there to his present post at Constantinople. He is a native of Philadelphia.

J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank and the National City Bank, the New York members of the group which has just broken off negotiations with China for a \$200,000,000 loan, gave out a statement yesterday explaining the conditions demanded from the Chinese Government and the reason for the withdrawal of the so-called six-power proposition.

The statement makes no reference to the smaller loans which the Chinese Government has arranged with London bankers, independent of the six-power syndicate, and with a syndicate headed by the American, A. Wendell Jackson, but it is explained that one of the conditions of the loan was that the Chinese Government should borrow from no one except the six-power syndicate.

The statement elaborates previous information regarding the insistence of the syndicate upon supervision over Chinese finances for a period of years, as well as other "safeguards" for the banker and investor.

"Without such safeguards," the statement says, "the bankers would not feel justified in offering the bonds to the public. Neither were the governments willing to support, nor the groups of bankers to undertake a loan which would so largely increase China's debt without insisting upon the inauguration of reforms, which would enable her to sustain it."

PICKETING GOES IN DULUTH. DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 24.—Picketing is legal, according to Judge Homer L. Dibell, in the District Court, in the case of the Duluth Street Railway Company, which tried to stop alleged interference with its scab employees by the use of a court injunction.

NO S. O. WITNESSES ADMIT OLD SYSTEM

Efforts of Counsel of Waters-Pierce Company to Prove Trust Was Not 'Dissolved' Fail.

The efforts of counsel for the Waters-Pierce interests in yesterday's session of the Standard Oil hearing to show that the same system formerly used by the old Standard of New Jersey in the conduct of its stations is used now under the direction of the Standard of New York for the same stations were unsuccessful. All the witnesses examined on this point would not admit that any such thing was true.

Counsel's questions were intended to elicit the information that the same stations now place orders through their managers who report to district managers, who in turn all report to Christian M. Dredger, station manager of the New York company, just as they did when Dredger held the same position with the Standard of New Jersey.

Dredger testified that the station managers report to district managers, but would not admit that all the orders have to come through the offices of Standard Oil companies at 25 Broadway.

Others who testified in this connection were Joseph H. Howell, head of the New York City sales department of the Standard of New York, and Frederick D. Ashe, who is connected with the foreign sales department of the Standard of New Jersey.

The old question as to the peregrinations of the Security Oil Company's bonds after they were taken to London several years ago by Samuel G. Rayne, president of the Seaboard National Bank, was again brought up while Richard Tinsley, treasurer of the Standard of New York, was on the stand.

Tinsley said that the debt of the American Petroleum Company of London to the Standard of New York, in payment of which the bonds originally of the Security Oil Company were taken, was incurred on December 7, 1909.

The witness said that \$3,300,000 was charged to the loan account of the American Petroleum Company on the books of the Standard Oil of New York, and the same amount credited to a special account of the Deutsche Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft as per understanding with the Petroleum company.

S. W. McGrath, president of the Galena-Signal Oil Company, said that he had been very much disappointed in Walter Jennings as a director of his company. Jennings had not attended nor had he appeared to take an interest in the affairs of the company, the witness said.

He was asked if he thought John D. Rockefeller would be a good man for director, and McGrath said "sure he would."

Q. You think he is a good old man? A. Of course, but you know yourself he has too many other duties.

There will be a short session of the hearing tomorrow beginning at 10:30 o'clock.

ANGRY MOB ATTACKS A. F. OF L. ORGANIZER

Nutmeg Thugs Beat Delegate Who Tried to Unionize Carpet Slaves.

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Sept. 24.—Charles A. Miles, an American Federation of Labor organizer, whose home is in Amsterdam, N. Y., was roughly handled here today and was warned by a self-constituted vigilance committee to leave the town of Enfield in which Thompsonville is located, and to cease his efforts to form unions among the employees of the Hartford Carpet Corporation, which first became famous as the factory where T. R.'s eldest son and namesake donned overalls and "worked for a living" as an apprenticeship to becoming a Wall Street broker.

Miles had conducted several meetings recently with more or less riotous results. For some reason the crowd did not take kindly to Miles and at a meeting early in the week it was necessary to call out the entire police force to protect him. Shortly after 10 o'clock he went to a business place on High street and it appears that a considerable element had planned evil against him and followed him there.

The crowd remained on the outside and when Miles emerged a few minutes later he was set upon by the leaders who forcibly took him to the bridge over Freshwater River on Enfield street. Here he was ducked several times in the river, lugged up against the railing of the bridge, and after much more abuse he was given five minutes to get out of town. The crowd was composed of a mixed element, among whom were many of the overseers of the company who have been closely following Miles' efforts here.

The police were in sympathy with the mob and made no effort to abate the anger of the crowd. After articles of various description including over-ripe tomatoes, eggs, rotten apples, cabbages and even stones had been hurled at the organizer as he was chased to the outskirts of the town, where he boarded the last car for Springfield, with the information that he would take another car back later in the week and renew his campaign to organize the carpet slaves.

The authorities will make no comment on the manhandling of Miles and the failure of the police to put a stop to the riot and no action toward the punishing of the thugs. The authorities seem to be friendly with the company and naturally don't have any use for Miles.

TWO DROWN FROM BOAT

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 24.—George Gooding, a butler, and Margaret Boyle, a maid, employed in the country home of William A. Fleetman, of New York, were drowned in Lake Agassaw late last evening when the boat in which they were out rowing was capsized. The lake was dragged for several hours, but the bodies were not found.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT DEAD

OTTAWA, Sept. 24.—Sir Richard Cartwright, Minister of Trade and Commerce, died here this morning.

WORLD MAY BE FED ON FOOD FROM AIR

The Solid Portion of World Now Being Owned by the Few. Scientists Turn to N.O.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Now that the face of this old globe of ours has fallen into the hands of a small class of private owners, the scientists of the world are racking their brains as to the best way of keeping God's greatest masterpiece, the human animal, on it. The cost of living having taken a fiercer turn into the upper realms, the gaze of the scientists has followed with the result that they have drawn inspiration from it.

Dr. Paul Walden, of Riga, Russia, predicted here today that the next great fact of chemistry will be the feeding of the world on air in the form of eggs. Walden, who is the president of the Ninth International Congress of Applied Chemistry, to be held at St. Petersburg in 1915, further predicted that a variety of foods will be made from air at some future day.

The only trouble with the scheme of Dr. Walden is that some method will also have to be adopted which will prevent the air from being canned and dished out so much per breath by the fellows who own the rest of the globe.

"I consider it practically certain that at no distant day we will be drawing food supplies from the air," he said. "Professor Berthelsson, of Germany, has already succeeded in making the simple compound nitrogen and hydrogen. This shows that we will be able to make more complex compounds. An egg is a complex compound of nitrogen, oxygen, sulphur and hydrogen. The chemical process of the hen will be imitated in the laboratory in the undertaking. Formerly we were able to do very little with the uncombined nitrogen in the atmosphere. Now that we are able to harness it, the possibilities are wonderful."

SAYS LAW INTENDS CENSORSHIP OF PRESS

The volume of comment on the Newspaper Publicity Act which was approved on August 24, is swelled by a statement issued yesterday by James M. Beck, a well known corporation lawyer and counsel to a prominent New York newspaper.

"If sustained, says Beck, the law will be 'the entering wedge for a federal censorship of the press.' The purposes of the act, contends Beck, 'is to ascertain through the Postoffice Department how influential a given medium of public opinion may be' and 'to regulate the business of journalism.'

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has protested to President Taft against the law, and a movement is already afoot among publishers and editors to combat the law.

SIX HURT IN R. R. WRECK

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 24.—Six persons were seriously hurt today when the Chicago express on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crashed into the rear of a passenger train standing on a switch track at Benwood Junction. The injured were taken to a North Wheeling hospital. They are: Carl and Claude Coffman, Fairmont, W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. George Duncan, Woodstock, Va.; John Modi, Mannington, and Charles Foster, Bellairs, Va.

DECISION RESERVED IN CORDAGE CASE

Judge Kelby Again Hears Argument in Brooklyn Free Speech Fight.

Decision was reserved by Judge Kelby in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday in the case brought by the American Manufacturing Company commonly known as the Cordage Trust, to restrain Socialist speakers from addressing noon-hour meetings outside the Cordage Trust Plant, at West and Noble streets, Brooklyn.

The suit was commenced last Friday by the service upon Edward Latsch, organizer of the Socialist party in Kings County, of an order to show cause why the Socialist speakers should not be restrained from holding their meetings at the accustomed place.

The Cordage Trust was represented yesterday by Thomas F. Magner. The Socialist party was represented by Solomon S. Schwartz.

Magner told the court that all his client wants is an injunction restraining the Socialists from holding meetings within a distance of 1,000 feet of the American Manufacturing Company. He also declared that the Cordage Trust is the owner of the highway upon which the Socialists are accustomed to hold their noon-hour meetings.

Magner submitted pictures of a noon-hour meeting and a stenographic report which purported to be that of a speech delivered by Jean Jacques Coronel last Monday.

Schwartz declared that the disturbances at the Socialist meetings are due to the activities of the Cordage Trust, which has turned the base on Socialist speakers, rained down baseballs on the meeting from the roof of the trust plant, employed hunny guards, brass bands and other noise provoking agencies to prevent the Socialists from holding their meetings.

He insisted upon the constitutional right of the Socialists or any one else to hold street meetings.

The attorney for the Cordage Trust would have the court believe that the Socialists are coming to West and Noble streets to strike. There was a strike in the Cordage Trust plant about two years ago in which the Socialists played a prominent part.

The Socialists held their noon-hour meeting as usual at West and Noble streets yesterday. A large audience was on hand to give the speakers a hearty welcome. Since the proceedings were commenced against them by the Cordage Trust, the popularity of the Socialists and their meetings have increased tremendously with its employees.

ENTOMBED MINERS ESCAPE

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 24.—More than 200 miners caught in the Yorkville mine by a caving at the mouth of the mine escaped today through a narrow passage a mile away.

FIND FEW SUFFRAGE GUNS

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24.—In anticipation of November's general strike for universal suffrage, the police today began a hunt for unauthorized firearms. Though it is asserted that nearly every workman is armed, few weapons were found, so effectually were they hidden.

OPPOSE WOMEN LAWYERS

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Advocates of admitting women to the profession of solicitors failed to impress the annual conference of the Law Society at Cardiff today. The conference by a large majority turned down the proposal. One opponent objected to it on the ground that women had not yet learned to be honest.

THE UNION HATTER

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

Roosevelt Exposes Socialism

A NEW BOOK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MEN AND MULES"

It pretends to be against Socialism, but in reality it is one of the very best arguments ever written in favor of Socialism.

It is so cleverly disguised that one reads the book half-through only to find that he has been reading genuine Socialism slightly sugar-coated.

It is just the thing to annihilate that monumental faker Roosevelt and his vote-catching Bull Moose party. It is the hit of the season, and should be distributed by the million.

Other new books by the same author are: "Bees and Butterflies," "Heads and Hands," "Quis and Tiz," "Push Philosophy," "Pop Weasel," etc., etc.

Small orders for these books will be filled from The Call office. All large orders should be sent direct to the author.

W. F. RIES, TOLEDO, OHIO, Box 66, Station "F"

Prices for any book: Single copy, 10 cents; 100 copies, \$4.00; 250 copies, \$9.00; 1,000 copies, \$30.00.

GREATEST SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION EVER SEEN IN NEW YORK CITY

Madison Square Garden

EUGENE V. DEBS

EMIL SEIDEL

Under the Auspices of LOCAL NEW YORK SOCIALIST PARTY

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

CHAIRMAN, S. JOHN BLOCK, Socialist Nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court

GRAND CONCERT WILL PRECEDE THE SPEECHES

ONLY 50c AND 15c SEATS LEFT

WARNING—Beware of Speculators—Seats Sold on Sidewalk Not Honored at the Doors

On sale at Socialist Headquarters, 239 East 84th Street; Intercollegiate Society, 105 West 40th Street; and at all Socialist Party Meetings in New York County. Address all mail orders to J. Garber, 239 East 84th Street, New York.

Buy Your Tickets Now

SPEAKERS

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

SPORTS

YANKEES BREAK EVEN

Red Sox Take It Easy and New Yorkers Actually Win First Game and Nearly Get Second.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The American League pennant winners managed to win one game in this afternoon's double header with the Highlanders, but it was not until the eighth inning of the second contest that they stowed the victory away. The Red Sox have been told to have a good time for a week and they took things easy today, numerous second string men being used. Still the work of Bedient in the first four innings of the first game was not anything that would lend the coin in a world's series contest, for the visitors found him for 11 solid safe hits in that time and won out 5 to 2. McConnell held the locals to five hits and two runs.

FIRST GAME.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---|---|----|----|---|
| Boston, rf | AB. R. H. O. A. E. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hooper, rf | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Henriksen, rf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yerkes, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Speaker, cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis, lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Engle, 3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Cady, 1b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Wagner, ss | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Carrigan, c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Bedient, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Thomas, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 33 | 2 | 5 | 27 | 14 | 1 |

NEW YORK.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---|----|----|----|---|
| Midkiff, 3b | AB. R. H. O. A. E. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 5 |
| Chase, 1b | 3 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Daniels, lf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lellvelt, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Simmons, 2b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hartzell, rf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McMillan, ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams, c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| McCConnell, p | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 5 | 14 | 27 | 15 | 2 |

SECOND GAME.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---|---|----|----|---|
| Boston, rf | AB. R. H. O. A. E. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hooper, rf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Henriksen, rf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Yerkes, 2b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Speaker, cf | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis, lf | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Engle, 3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Cady, 1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Krug, ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Thomas, c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| O'Brien, p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 30 | 3 | 9 | 24 | 11 | 1 |

NEW YORK.

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|---|---|----|----|---|
| Midkiff, 3b | AB. R. H. O. A. E. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Chase, 1b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Daniels, lf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Lellvelt, cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Simmons, 2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Hartzell, rf | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| McMillan, ss | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams, c | 2 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Caldwell, p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 27 | 1 | 9 | 24 | 11 | 1 |

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

National League.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| New York | Won. 97 | Lost. 44 | P.C. .888 |
| Chicago | 87 | 54 | .617 |
| Pittsburgh | 86 | 56 | .606 |
| Cincinnati | 72 | 72 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 67 | 74 | .473 |
| St. Louis | 59 | 85 | .410 |
| Brooklyn | 54 | 88 | .380 |
| Boston | 47 | 96 | .329 |

American League.

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| Boston | Won. 99 | Lost. 68 | P.C. .688 |
| Washington | 87 | 58 | .600 |
| Philadelphia | 85 | 59 | .589 |
| Chicago | 71 | 72 | .497 |
| Detroit | 68 | 77 | .469 |
| Cleveland | 69 | 76 | .426 |
| New York | 49 | 94 | .343 |
| St. Louis | 48 | 95 | .336 |

GAMES SCHEDULED TODAY.

National League.

Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

American League.

New York at Boston.

Chicago at St. Louis.

Washington at Philadelphia.

LAWYERS.

Telephone 47 Bookman

William Karlin
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
120 KANAWA STREET NEW YORK

Joseph F. Darling
LAWYER.
116 KANAWA STREET, NEW YORK.
Phone: 987 Bookman; 1665 Main.

REDMOND BADLY BEATEN BY JACK BRITTON

By JOHN J. HAAS.

Jack Redmond, of Milwaukee, was unrecognizable when he got through with his ten-round bout with Jack Britton, the clever Chicago lightweight, last night at the inaugural show of the New Star A. C. Britton found him the easiest mark he has lately encountered. Redmond was battered all around the ring in every session and had the narrowest shave of his time in escaping a knock-out in the seventh round, the bell being his life-saver. All he knew was to rush in, and when he did he always received a fusillade of lefts and rights to the body and head that landed cleanly. He fought with his eyes nearly closed in the concluding rounds, and the claret also flowed steadily from his mouth and nose. Redmond hardly landed a clean blow, though a stray left swing of his almost toppled over Britton in the eighth round.

Young Sammy Smith, the Philadelphia boxer now in the middleweight division, sent Billy West, of this city, to dreamland in the final session of the semi-final conflict. Smith fought like a demon and hooked a stinging left to the jaw that fopped West to the floor cold as a door nail. Artie Edwards deserves all the honors in his bout with Walter Moore in the other ten-round fight of the evening. Loose hitting was popular, with Moore landing the fewer.

HEN COSTS PLOWMAN WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

AURORA, Ill., Sept. 24.—A lively Plymouth Rock hen, angry at having her feeding disturbed, ruined Waldo Thomas' chances of winning honors as the world's champion at the annual Wheatland plowing match today.

The contest had narrowed down to Thomas, who is the champion plowman of Bk Rock, Ill., and William Fairweather, of Wheatland, Iowa, for five successive years holder of world's honors.

Fairweather had drawn his last furrow straight and true and the hen was picking over the freshly turned soil when Thomas drove his sulky plow along. Then she flew beneath the nose of the horses, with an angry "chuck, chuck," that made the team swerve, and in an instant Thomas' furrow ran crooked and he lost the match.

Fairweather, already the winner of two silver cups, was awarded a silver medal to celebrate the winning of his sixth championship.

ARREST TRACK MANAGER.

Bookmakers Also Taken Into Custody at Havre de Grace.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Sept. 24.—Immediately after the last race had been run today, Deputy Marshal Manning, assisted by a squad of Baltimore police, arrested Edward Burke, manager of the track, and bookmakers Eddie Ryan, C. B. Walls, John Carroll, Frisco Gardener, Joe Howard, Joe Bluno and J. Morse.

They were charged with violating section 282, article 27, of the State laws of Maryland which prohibits the making, selling or receiving of bets. A magistrate at the track offered to have the men brought before him and admit them to bail, but his services was refused by Deputy Manning. The prisoners were taken to Havre de Grace and admitted to bail by Magistrate Sippel, the local justice.

At the county seat, Bellair, late this afternoon, Judge Harlan granted an injunction which favors the racing people.

DUNDEE TO BOX KIRKWOOD.

Classy Little Fellows, Stars in Final Bill at St. Nicholas Rink Tonight.

The bouts at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight are attracting widespread attention, not only locally, but in distant boxing centers. The main clash between George Kirkwood and Johnny Dundee, two sterling featherweights, particularly is arousing the sporting blood of the followers of the game.

"RAIN" CAUSES CALLING OFF OF GIANTS' GAME

By JACK BRITTON

The rain that started in about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon knocked out all chance of the Giants and Pirates coming together, but before the rain settled down to steady business a good many Polo Grounds patrons were indignant at the action of the club in calling off the first game at 1:30 o'clock. A double-header was to have been played, the first to start at 1:30. About that time Mathewson was out warming up for the Giants and Adams for the Pirates and the latter were taking their fielding practice.

Then the megaphone announcer appeared and proclaimed that the first game had been called off and that the second would be played at 3 o'clock if the weather permitted. There was only a few scattering raindrops at that time, not enough to interfere with starting the game.

Persons who came in after the first game had been called off expecting to see two, were wroth at being allowed to come in under the impression that two games would be played, but occupants of the bleachers were more assertive in manifesting their displeasure with the arrangement. Fifty or more bleacherites rushed to the fence separating the entrance platforms at the main gate and piled over it. They clamored for the return of their money and the regular police, who were on duty outside, were called in to restore order.

"There is no reason to call off the game at this stage," said a well known fan when the announcement was made on the field, "and this is an outrage." Other fans protested that they could stay for only one game, but most of the several thousand who were present at the damp interim until 3 o'clock, hoping to see one game, Fred Clarke, the Pittsburg manager, objected against not starting the first encounter, and tried to have it started, but without success.

Secretary Locke, of Pittsburg, thought it "pretty raw" to call off the game at the time it was called off and with the conditions as they were. "I don't know but what we could claim it," he said.

There were spectators who declared Monday's engagement had been postponed without any good reason, and in view of this they were in none too good humor yesterday. Still they waited patiently until 3 o'clock, when there came announcement that "Messrs. Clarke and Robinson have decided to play a game if possible, and will play at 3:30, if they can. If not, rain checks will be good for any remaining time this year."

It appears that McGraw had left the grounds to see John T. Brush and that Robinson was in charge. When 3:30 came there was no chance of playing. The rain was still falling and the field was wet.

'CONSCIENCE' FORCED CROPSEY TO QUIT

Tells Probers He Couldn't Make Promotions Gaynor Demanded.

James C. Cropsey, Rhinelander Waldo's predecessor as Police Commissioner, told the Aldermanic Committee yesterday that he got out of the Police Department because his "conscience" would not permit him to make certain promotions which Mayor Gaynor demanded. This was the most significant testimony at yesterday's session of the committee.

The break between Cropsey and the Mayor came when Cropsey read in the newspapers one morning a letter from President Creelman, of the Civil Service Commission, accusing Cropsey of attempting to look down the civil service system. Cropsey made a quick jump to the Mayor and had an interview with him. He admitted that he was angry. Cropsey accused the Mayor of having made the letter public, and he told the Mayor that he considered his action as "ungentlemanly" and "cowardly." The Mayor had demanded that certain captains be made inspectors and he had refused to do so. Three months before he had offered to resign and he said that if he had known what the Mayor wanted in respect to promotions he would never have taken the job of Police Commissioner.

Commissioner Waldo, who again was a witness, divided the responsibility of police appointments between himself and the Civil Service Commission. The view of Emory Buckner, counsel for the committee, was that at his previous examination Waldo had left the responsibility entirely with the Civil Service Commission. Then James Creelman, head of the commission, was a witness. He shifted the responsibility to Waldo, and Buckner insinuated that Waldo's attitude yesterday was not quite that of a few days ago.

Waldo couldn't see it that way. He insisted that he was not changing his testimony. He was equally insistent, however, that it was the Civil Service Commission which had to pass on the qualifications of applicants for appointment as patrolmen, and that once the eligible list was certified by the Civil Service Commission he made the appointments. Beyond that he would not budge.

THE HORRORS OF THAT MOST DAMNABLE PHASE OF THE PROFIT SYSTEM—THE EXPLOITING OF WOMEN—ARE SHOWN IN HARROWING DETAILS IN "WITHIN THE LAW."

"Within the Law," a play of today, in four acts, by Bayard Veiller.

CAST.

Sarah.....Georgia Lawrence
 Smithson.....S. V. Phillips
 Richard Gilder.....Orme Caldera
 Helen Morris.....Catherine Tower
 Edward Gilder.....Dodson Mitchell
 George Demarest.....Brandon Hurst
 Mary Turner.....Jane Cowd
 Detective-Sergeant Cassidy.

John Willard
 Agnes Finch.....Florence Nash
 Joe Garson.....William B. Mack
 Linnie.....Martha White
 William Irwin.....William A. Norton
 Inspector Griggs.....Kenneth Hill
 Thomas Burke.....William Taylor
 Thomas.....Arthur Ebbetts
 "Chicago Red".....Arthur Spaulding
 Dacey.....Edward Bolton
 Tom Topper.....Frederick Howe
 Dan.....Joseph Nickson
 Williams.....Joseph Nickson

The horrors of that most damnable phase of the profit system—the exploiting of girls and young women, with its inevitable results of semi-starvation, prostitution and crime, are shown in all their harrowing details in Bayard Veiller's play "Within the Law," now playing at the Eltinge Theater.

All the horrors of a system which places the rights of property above those of human lives—the subservience of the law, the courts and the police, as well as the crushing of the women until they take up a life of crime—are shown to perfection in this play, which is called "a play of today."

It fortunately presents well the power that today are responsible for the lowering of the standard of the exploited, so well in fact, that it will do much toward making tomorrow a better day.

The play points out the futility of framing laws to stop the growth of crime while ignoring the basic need of conditions which will make crime less possible—a living wage for the workers. It strikes a bitter blow at the idea that laws are primarily to protect property and preaches a hearty sermon for the rights of the victims of such class legislation.

The futility of charitable institutions, which are so generously supported by the beneficiaries of the laws which protect property, is also pointed out, as is also the evil influence of the rights of property on the police and the courts of law.

The play is in its second week at the Eltinge Theater. It ran for over one hundred nights in Chicago last summer. It should run in every city until the conditions against which it so ably protests have been ended.

The best scene of the four is the first. It is vital and a strong and effective plea for the lives of the exploited girls. The scene is that in which Mary Turner, a department store employee, faces Richard Gilder, her employer, in his office. She has just been sentenced to a three year term in prison "as an example to the other girls" and before being taken to Sing Sing has asked that she be given an opportunity to show Gilder how petty thieving can be stopped in the store. Gilder, who has "seen" the Judge before the girl is sentenced, believing that his property will be safer after he has heard the girl, consents to see her.

He is indignant when she places the blame for the stealing at his own door. His low wages and long hours are responsible, she tells him.

"We demand the right to live!" she says, as she stands in his office handcuffed to a detective. "We demand the right to stay straight! Pay the girls a living wage and the stealing will stop! How do you expect the girls to be honest and stay straight when you compel them to work nine hours a day and pay them \$5 a week."

"If you want to know who is responsible for the thieving," she cries, "I will tell you that it is nobody else but yourself—Edward Gilder."

His reply, a bourgeois defense, that he pays the prevailing rate of wages, round, flat and weak. His plea that he has been charitable and has placed chairs behind the counters and instituted a cheap lunch room is ineffectual. The chairs are never used, the innocently convicted girl tells him, and the charities would be unnecessary if he paid a living wage.

In the following scenes the hounding of the girl by the police is brought out. The police have invariably informed her employers that they have an ex-convict in their midst. The desire to "remain straight" is ultimately broken down and she resolves to play every game that will make life easy and pleasant, always remains, of course, "within the law." The act of

THE ABORN OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY WILL OPEN ITS SEASON WITH "THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY" ON OCTOBER 7.

The Aborn Opera Comique has founded a new organization to be known as the Aborn Opera Comique Company which will give the American public an acquaintance with the beautiful productions of the renowned Paris Opera Comique in spectacular representations. The initial work to be staged is the chef d'oeuvre of Robert Planquette, "The Chimes of Normandy."

As to musical and dramatic delivery this will be a virtual replica of the production of the Planquette masterpiece which was the hit of Oscar Hammerstein's recent grand opera season in London, but in its spectacular and its grouping of stage mechanism and its grouping of the big performing ensemble the standard maintained for years at the Opera Comique in Paris. "The Chimes of Normandy" will be the first of the classics to be produced annually by the Aborn company. The opening performance will take place at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn on October 7.

The ninth season of the Voipe Symphony Society, under the direction of Arnold Volpe, will be characterized by a brilliant series of programs and a representative array of soloists. Four subscription concerts will be given on Tuesday evenings, November 26, January 7, February 18 and March 25, at Carnegie Hall.

Arthur Phillips, American barytone, from the London Opera House, will make his American debut at the initial concert, and Mme. Clara Butt, the English contralto, will make her first appearance with the society after a prolonged absence from this country. The well-known Russian artists, Joseph Lhevinne, pianist, and Efrim Zimbalist, violinist, have also been engaged.

Moritz E. Schwartz will give noon-hour recital today at Trinity Church at 12:20 o'clock. The program:

Eurythmic Overture.....Von Weber
 Intermezzo.....Mozart
 Noble Variations in E flat.....Faulkes
 Invocation.....Ashmalt
 Finale in E flat.....Gullmant

THIEVES ATTACK GIRL IN BOLD ROBBERY

Two men entered the store of the Double Claw Hammer Company, at 453 Broadway, Williamsburg, yesterday, attacked Miss Georgianna Bernhardt, the stenographer, who was alone in the office at the time, beat her into insensibility with a hammer, barged her with her own handkerchief, bound her to a chair and then rifled the office cash register. The half-conscious girl was found fifteen minutes later by a clerk returning from his breakfast across the street. An accurate description of the bold daylight robbers was furnished by the girl.

The holdup occurred in one of the busiest sections of Williamsburg at a time when the streets were thronged with people going to work. The police through-out the city were notified to keep a sharp lookout for the robbers.

A MORAL VICTORY.

"What's a moral victory?" pa"
 "Any fight you win where the loser sets all the money."—Judge.

UNION LABELS.

Union Made Beer

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OF AMERICA

TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1907

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

Workingmen, Do Your Duty

This is the Label of the United Hatters of North America. Buy no hats without it. It is a guarantee that the hats to which it is attached were made by skilled workmen under strictly union conditions. It represents a fair wage and honest value.

Don't patronize Retailers who try to sell you inferior non-union goods.

MARTIN LAWLER, Secy. 11 Waverly Place, New York

Call Advertisers' Directory

NEW YORK CITY.

150 W. 4th St. 27 B'klyn St.
 225 Fulton St. 612 8th Ave. 31 W. 17th St.
 BOSTON, 22 Kingston St. NEWARK, 34 Clinton St.
 PHILA., 228 Chestnut St.

TRY NATURE'S DIET TODAY.

Take home a lot of Physical Goodness. Interested patrons can help the good work by sending it possible to establish our Store throughout the United States. For particulars, address Physical Culture Restaurants Company, 624 Broadway, Manhattan.

PHYSICAL CULTURE Restaurants

HANNAHATTAN

CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS AND HATTERS.

Richard.....126 6th Ave. cor. 20th St.
 126 6th Ave. cor. 20th St.

CLOTHIERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, UNION-MADE CLOTHES ONLY.

Waltz Bros.....54-56-58 6th Ave.
 St. Schneider.....47 Canal St.
 Levy Brothers.....120 Canal St.

UNION CLOTHIERS.

Joseph Levy.....218 3d St. cor. 12th St.
 218 3d St. cor. 12th St.

GENTS' FURNISHERS.

St. Klein.....30 2d Ave. near 10th St.

PRINTING INKS, COLORS AND VARNISHES.

E. E. Bock.....120 West St. E. Johnson & Son.....25 West

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST, NEW YORK.

When you are troubled with your eyes, have your eyes examined and if glasses are necessary have them made at

Dr. B. L. Becker's

OPTICAL PLACE
 215 East Broadway, Tel. 928 Grand.
 Rr. 108 Leese Ave. bet. 114th and 116th St.
 1790 Fifth Ave. bet. Rockaway and Throgs Neck.
 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 Ev'g.

DENTISTS—New York and Brooklyn.

DR. HENRY J. COOPER
 Surgeon Dentist
 271 E. 18th St., COR. SECOND AVE.
 Special Liberal Prices for Comrades

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

DR. S. BERLIN
 SURGEON DENTIST.
 22 East 104th St., Cor. Madison Ave.
 Tel. 540-L Harlem.

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

TRUSS MAKER.

HENRY FRAHME
 Trussmaker
 1499 THIRD AVENUE
 bet. 84th & 85th St.
 Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories, Artificial Limbs. All stock guaranteed.

George Oberdorfer
 N. W. Cor. Eighth Ave. and 129th Street
 Pharmacist
 THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IS OUR SPECIALTY

Patronize Call Advertisers

UNION LABELS.

This Label stands for fair conditions. The Merchant Tailor using it recognizes the right of workmen fixing the price of their own labor.

UNION LABEL TAILORS

If your Tailor does not use the Label he is unfair in thought and action. If you believe in people receiving living wages demand the Label. If you are a Union man prove it by showing the Union Label in your Coat, Pants and Vest.

Journeymen Tailors' Union of America

UNION LABELS.

Union Made Beer

Ale and Porter

OF AMERICA

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SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Classified Advertisements

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

MADISON AND BRONX. Business Meetings. Branch 5—340 West 125th street.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 2—Grand and Eldridge streets, William Karlin and A. Cab...

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 3—41st street and Third avenue, Pat Quinlan.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 4—24th street and Eighth avenue, J. George Dovevaze.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 5—18th street and St. Ann's avenue, August Claessens.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 6—163d street and Prospect street, Mrs. Marie B. MacDonald and E. M. Martin.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 7—101st street and St. Nicholas avenue, Sol Fieldman.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 8—116th street and Second avenue, J. C. Frost.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 9—96th street and Third avenue, John Luth...

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 10—181st street and St. Nicholas avenue, Sol Fieldman.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 11—116th street and Second avenue, J. C. Frost.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 12—96th street and Third avenue, John Luth...

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 13—116th street and Second avenue, J. C. Frost.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 14—116th street and Second avenue, J. C. Frost.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 15—116th street and Second avenue, J. C. Frost.

"Socialism and Human Nature" October 30. "The Socialist Party and the People."

Tribute to William Mally.

Grief was written on the faces of the members of Branch 1, when they assembled at their last meeting.

Open Air Meetings.

Branch 1—Grand and Eldridge streets, William Karlin and A. Cab...

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Open Air Meetings.

venue and Centre street; chairman, C. T. Clodi; speakers, H. Kantor and R. Becker; Platform Committee, J. Merkle.

Branch Metropolitan—Onderdonk

avenue and Palmetto street; chairman, W. Joanny; speakers, J. Kaufman and N. T. Herbst; Platform Committee, J. Kresse and L. Stalzer.

A Chance for Some One.

Wanted: A few Irish soap-boxers. Must have the map of Ireland on their faces, an Irish brogue, and...

ASTORIA.

Open Air Meeting.

Steinway and Woolsey avenues, Long Island City; speakers, Michael Rosenberg and H. J. Sutton; Platform Committee, A. R. Illing and H. Schelsinger.

Campaign Notes.

The meetings arranged by the Campaign Committee were successful, especially those held with George Spiess, Jr., of Bristol, Conn., as speaker.

Our Comrade William Mally has passed away in body only but his spirit will live forever in our hearts and inspire and spur us on to greater efforts and courage in helping to further the great cause for which his strong heart had striven so nobly.

THE SECRETARY.

Get Your Tickets.

Charles Edward Russell will speak at Cooper Union on Thursday night, October 3, under the auspices of Branch 1.

The location of Cooper Union is right in the heart of the territory of Branches 1 and 3, and this is the only opportunity for people living in the territory of these branches to hear Russell.

BROOKLYN.

Business Meetings.

7th A. D., Branch 1—306 Prospect avenue. 13th A. D., Branch 2—260 Humboldt street. 15th A. D., Branch 3—795 Manhattan avenue.

Open Air Meetings.

3d and 8th A. D.—Douglas and Smith streets, Louis Weitz and Alex Scott. 5th A. D.—Throop avenue and Fulton street, H. Kappaport and Bert Kirkman.

Open Air Meetings.

9th A. D., Branch 2—Fifth avenue and 92d street, J. Jennings and S. Feldman. 21st A. D.—Keap and South 3d streets, Charles H. Matchett and M. Wolfman.

Open Air Meetings.

23d A. D., Branch 2—Traveling meeting, Fulton and Sackman streets, Norman place and Sackman street, Hopkinson avenue, and Herkimer street, Hopkinson and Atlantic avenues.

NOONDAY.

Bond and Fulton streets, B. J. Riley and James Savage. Seventh avenue and 13th street, H. Kantor. Noble and West streets, Alex Scott.

Mass Meeting in Canarsie.

The 22d Assembly District has arranged a mass meeting for this evening at Firemen's Hall, Rockaway avenue and Smith lane.

Canarsie and Barren Island, Notice.

Socialists and sympathizers living in Canarsie and Barren Island are reminded that the 23d A. D. is putting up a hard campaign in an endeavor to carry the district.

Young Marxian's Lecture.

The auditorium of Liberty Hall, 145 McKibbin street, was filled to the doors Sunday night when Dr. Joseph Slavutsky spoke on "The Science of History."

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meetings.

Lawrence and Dauphin streets—H. E. E. Close and Frank Blacker. Frankford—J. M. Levy and William Liebau.

Following members were present: Lithgow, Libros, Reis, Watt, Schenck, Whiteside and Birtwistle. Moore and Parker absent.

Communications—Among others

there were from the Philadelphia Socialist saying that arrangements had been made with two comrades to report Debs' speech.

REGISTER NOW!

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

19-17 EAST BROADWAY, N. Y. A Broadway Academy, with an attendance of twelve hundred every evening.

LETTER HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY PENNSYLVANIA, AND LEE, OF NEW YORK.

The following facts are given for the information of inquirers: The Monthly Bulletin of the Socialist party is published for free distribution to the members of the party.

Two or three years ago an attempt was made to secure the second class mailing rate for it so as to send it direct to each member.

This attempt was unsuccessful. It is therefore being sent in bulk to the local and branch secretaries, who pass it out to the members.

The number of copies a secretary can use for actual distribution among the members is limited to the members who attend meetings.

This is usually less than half the total number of members on the roll. The total number of Bulletins printed each month is therefore less than half the total membership of the party.

Any local or branch secretary who is not receiving as many as he could use for actual distribution among the members can have the number increased by writing to the National Office.

Subscription to individuals, a subscription price of 50 cents per year is charged.

The Woman's National Committee motion by Brewer, providing that a column of propaganda matter for women be furnished each week to the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company, of Iola, Kan., for publication in its papers, has been adopted by the following vote: Yes, Brewer, Berger, Carr, Simons, Twining; no, Branstetter; not voting, Lewis.

The National Office has published an additional 100,000 copies of the leaflet "The Rising Tide of Socialism," by Carl D. Thompson.

Also the following new leaflets for women: "Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family?" by Victor L. Berger. "Woman's Need of the Ballot," by Elsie Cole Phillips; "The Wage Earning Woman and the Ballot," by Caroline A. Lowe.

Also the following new editions of leaflets for women: "Elizabeth Cady Stanton on Socialism," "Boynton Railway," by Fred D. Warren; "The Cause of Intemperance," by Mary E. Garbutt; "The Class War," by William R. Shier; "Children in Textile Industries," by John Spargo; and "Woman—Comrade and Equal," by Eugene V. Debs.

All of these are four-page leaflets, large size, on good paper. Price, \$1.50 per 1,000; or \$1 per 1,000 in lots of 10,000 or over, single or assorted. Address National Office Socialist Party, 111 North Market street, Chicago.

At a recent meeting of the Socialist Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Maryland, A. B. Claxton resigned as State secretary and Charles L. Miller, 210 South Locust street, Hagerstown, Md., was elected to fill the vacancy.

REARRESTED AFTER DISCHARGE.

Prisoner Had Been Released After Nurse Confessed Stealing Ring. Following his discharge in West Side Court on a charge of having stolen a diamond ring valued at \$1,500 from Mrs. Cassie Vickers, of 149 West 64th street, Nathan Siskind, of 397 Union avenue, was rearrested on a new larceny charge made by George F. Sauer, of Blaine, Schutz & Co., tailors, 471 Fifth avenue, and held in \$500 bail for further examination.

Siskind's discharge was brought about when Emily Shutter, a trained nurse, who gives her address as that of Mrs. Vickers, told Magistrate Krottel that she had stolen the ring and pawned it for \$100. Miss Shutter was held in \$500 bail for trial.

NO BAIL FOR CONFESED FORGER.

Rudolph Masing, 52, trusted book-keeper of the New York Monotype Company at 104 Seventh avenue, who Monday night enticed police Headquarters and told Lieut. William Fogarty that he had forged checks of the company for \$1,000, and had used most of the money to entertain a woman with whom he was infatuated, was held yesterday in Jefferson Market Police Court, without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of forgery.

KILLED IN ELEVATOR SHAFT.

Charles Moran, a laborer, 42 years old, of 123 1/2 Sutton place, Brooklyn, was struck by a descending elevator car while at work on the sixth floor of the apartment house at 45 East 82d street, yesterday, and instantly killed. The car crushed his head against the edge of the floor. The body was removed to the East 85th street police station.

OFFICE WORKERS MEET.

The regular meeting of Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants' Union, No. 12546, will be held at the headquarters, 43 East 23d street, tonight, and there is no reason why there should not be a large attendance.

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VON BIEBERSTEIN DEAD.

Berlin, Sept. 24.—Baron Marchall von Bieberstein, German Ambassador to London, died suddenly today at Badenweiler, Germany, where he was taking the cure.

UNION AND SOCIETY

Brotherhood of Machinists

Headquarters, 31 Park Row, N. Y. City

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 390.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 21st street. Free employment bureau. Hours, 10 to 12.

Fourth Monday, 8 p.m.

BAKERS' UNION, Local 23, meets every evening at 7 o'clock, 104 West 12th street.

PAKERS AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 23, meets every evening at 7 o'clock, 104 West 12th street.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF BROTHERLY WORKERS OF AMERICA, Local No. 11, meets every Monday evening at 7:30 p.m., 401 E. 150th st.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 457, meets every Monday at 8 p.m., at 321-323 East 73d st.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, Local Union No. 4

The New York Call

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 409 Pearl street, New York. S. John Block, president; Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone Nos. 2305-3304 Beekman.

| SUBSCRIPTION RATES | Sunday Issue Only | Week-Day Issue Only | Sun. and Week-Day Issue |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| For One Year | \$2.00 | \$1.25 | \$3.00 |
| For Six Months | 1.00 | .65 | 1.50 |
| For Three Months | .50 | .35 | .75 |
| For One Month | .15 | .10 | .25 |

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class matter
VOL. 5. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25. No. 269.

PRESIDENT TAFT ON SOCIALISM

President Taft declined with thanks the invitation of the Philadelphia Socialists to combat our standard bearer, Eugene V. Debs, in a public debate on Socialism, but shows he isn't afraid to discuss the subject, as might be suspected, by presenting his views on "Socialism and Its Menace" in the safe and sane Century Magazine, October number, through the medium of Charles D. Hilles, his former secretary, and now chairman of the Republican National Committee.

The arguments presented are those that might be expected to emanate from such a thoroughly obtuse and thickly-encrusted mind as that owned by the present Chief Executive of these United States. They are the old, hoary, time-worn, oft-exploded objections with which Socialists are so familiar that they can quote them by heart and in their usual sequence.

Socialism is contrary to human nature.
Socialism will destroy incentive.

Socialism holds out a promise it cannot fulfill.
Socialism exaggerates the defects of our present condition.
Socialism undermines patriotism.

And so on throughout a mass of solemn, ponderous words and sentences that bump as heavily across one's consciousness as we imagine President Taft's automobile does across one of the rocky roads of Massachusetts.

"Socialism is contrary to human nature"—though, of course, we Socialists know it is precisely this thing of human nature that is going to bring Socialism about. When a man once wakes up to the fact that he is being robbed, constantly and continuously as he performs his daily work, it is the human nature part of him that creates a desire within him to stop that robbery and to abolish the robbers.

"Socialism will destroy incentive"—as if there ever was any incentive for a man to toil all the days of his life in order that somebody else might get rich.

"Socialism holds out a promise it cannot fulfill"—what a dreadful crime in the eyes of a politician! Of course, President Taft has always faithfully carried out every promise on the various platforms on which he has been elected! Socialism, he continues indignantly, gives a "vision of a society in which all shall be equal, in which life will be easy and industrial toil and strife will be reduced to a minimum." A very good summary; except that in the new society all shall be not so much equal as have equal opportunity. And we have every reason to believe and to promise that life will be easy, as compared with our fearful, poverty-cursed, toil-wracked existence of today and that industrial toil will be reduced to a very small minimum, as stated. As for strife, that will not only be reduced but abolished altogether, for the simple reason that there will be nothing to strive over, no profits to quarrel about, no interest to extort, no rent to pay.

Really, we must congratulate Messrs. Taft and Hilles on having actually investigated and found out some of the things that Socialism proposes and promises—a course of procedure far different from that followed by Mr. Taft's predecessor, he who now snorteth and cavorteth over the country like unto a bull moose, who wrote one of the vilest and most vicious misrepresentations of Socialism and Socialists ever conceived in the mediocre mind of an ignorant man who knew nothing and wanted to know nothing about the subject under discussion.

"Socialism exaggerates the defects of our present condition"—impossible! It can't.

"Socialism undermines patriotism"—so it does, and is proud of it, if by "patriotism" is meant that mawkish sentiment which causes a man for the sum of \$15 a month to go out and get himself killed in defense of a country of which he owns not a single foot and can never hope to own any. If a wage slave is paid only enough to live on anyhow, what difference to him does it make whether his boss is a Britisher or a Chinaman?

The saddest characteristic of destroyers of Socialism is that they are all so parrot-like and unoriginal. If from time to time they would bring out a new and cogent argument against it, life would be made so much more interesting to Socialists themselves!

THE WICKED AGITATORS!

The "prominent business man" is seeing things again. He pauses a moment and listens to the corner soap-boxer, he watches the activities of the strike organizer, and then going to a sympathetic reporter, he relieves himself of the following: "If it weren't for the flannel-mouthed and lying agitator, who goes among the people stirring up trouble and discontent, prosperity would once more perch on our banners and peace would reign in our midst." Hence his remedy is to drive out or destroy the agitator, reminding us of the man who would get rid of a headache by cutting his head off.

The modern physician does not attempt to rid a patient of boils by cutting them out or by applying poultices; boils, he declares, are merely symptoms, and it is the patient's system which is in bad working order. So with the student of modern social conditions. He knows that so long as there is restlessness and discontent, there will be agitators. He aims, therefore, to abolish the conditions that make the agitator necessary. He realizes that the agitator is but a symptom. To kill him does not remove the disease, but merely drives it in deeper, only to crop up again in more virulent form. The world today is sick. Only Socialism can cure it.

An up-State newspaper is pained by the fact that as many people paid 15 cents each to attend a Socialist meeting in its town as attended a Progressive party meeting free on the preceding night. It seems never to have occurred to the editor that perhaps the Socialists are delivering the sort of goods that people are willing to pay for.

Speaking of the Bull Moose nominee for Governor of this State, it might be said that "Strauss shows the way the wind blows." Have the union men of this city forgotten how the Strauss firm of R. H. Macy & Co. fought the demand of its carpenters for a living wage?

Among the new dances that are not receiving publicity in the newspapers is the side-step that the capitalist candidates are doing in regard to the high cost of living.

SCIENCE AND SOCIALISM

By GEORGE WILLIS COOKE.

The spirit and method of science tells us not only how life originates, but how it is sustained by food and the other requisites to its maintenance. The reason why the church does not approve of Socialism is that it does not approve of modern science. When the church condemns Socialism it at the same time condemns science and its conclusions. When it declares that Socialism is materialistic, atheistic or agnostic it is merely declaring that science has these characteristics. It cannot be assumed that Socialism is in any sense identical with modern science, but it is ready to accept what science has to say as to the origin of life, the nature of man's relations to his environment, the causes which determine human destiny and the progress of civilization.

The church finds it convenient to fight Socialism with the weapons of metaphysics and philosophy, but these may yet act like the boomerang and wound itself. In identifying itself with reaction, medieval thinking and mythology, the church is not gaining ground with thinking men and women. It is merely playing upon the prejudices and credulities of its followers. It may gain the support for the time being of those who hate Socialism, and who are willing by any means whatever to destroy it, if it is possible. No appeal of this kind, however, can have more than a temporary effect, and the church will gain nothing in the end. If the Roman Catholic Church chooses to fight Socialism it may well consider whether it may not array all intelligent Protestants on the side of Socialism. At the same time it may bring free thinkers, agnostics and men of science to the side of that great social cause it is opposing.

However these antagonisms may finally work themselves out, it is certain that genuine science is largely on the side of the Socialist view of the materialistic forces which determine social development and the growth of nations. Science may criticize and antagonize Socialism; but it is not taking the side of the church or giving comfort to those who lay all stress on supernaturalism. It is true that the more materialistic phases of the early development of the doctrine of evolution have passed away, that the criticisms of Tyndall, Huxley and Spencer have ceased; but science is fully as agnostic and anti-supernatural today as it was a half century ago. Science is now devoting its energies to investigation, to the widest possible inquiry into the facts and laws of the universe, and it has no time for criticism of old religions or outgrown philosophies. It is building up a new conception of the universe, a conception broader and grander than any known to the past. Along all lines of this new development of science Socialism may find fresh supports, and deeper convictions that it is in the right. If it is wise, it will turn to science more and more for the securing of a broader conception of its methods and a larger insight into its fundamental principles.

When the church scorns Socialism as being materialistic, we may turn with conviction to the address of Prof. E. A. Schafer as president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, now published in Science for September 8, 1912. This address was delivered before the recent meeting of the association in Dundee, and was on "The Nature, Origin and Maintenance of Life." While it is not possible that all the scientists who listened to it accepted all its conclusions, it may be regarded as speaking the word of the great body of scientific men throughout the world on the problems which it considered. The church might call it rankest materialism, but it is the materialism of science. Turn to one of the early paragraphs of this address and read: "For the problems of life are essentially problems of matter; we cannot conceive of life in the scientific sense as existing apart from matter. The phenomena of life are investigated, and can only be investigated, by the same methods as all other phenomena of matter, and the general results of such investigations tend to show that living beings are governed by laws identical with those which govern inanimate matter. Therefore we study the manifestations of life, the more we become convinced of the truth of this statement, and the less we are disposed to call in the aid of a special and unknown form of energy to explain those manifestations."

What science is in search for are facts and the laws which interpret them, not for what will confirm and approve old theories and beliefs. It is largely indifferent as to whether the facts lead, and as to the idealistic conclusions which may be confirmed or denied as the result of its inquiries. Rightly it assumes that the universe is integral, and that no harm can come to man from knowing what it means, how it originated, and by what means it goes on its way. When Emerson said that he was not afraid to dip his pen into the blackest ink from any fear of falling into his inkpot, he disclosed the spirit of modern science, which without fear looks into the face of nature to read its secrets. Its smiles or its frowns do not deter its inquiries, for it is determined to know its secret, the real nature of the truth, if it can be found by patient search and endless toil.

It ought not to surprise us, therefore, when we find Professor Schafer asserting that there is no marked line of division known to science between inorganic and organic nature, and that inorganic substances may be supposed in the evolutionary process to change into those which are organic, and without any outside intervention. "The line between inorganic and organic chemistry," he asserts, "which appeared sharp, subsequently became misty, and has now disappeared. Similarly the chemistry of living organisms, which is now a recognized branch of organic chemistry, but used to be considered as so much outside the domain of the chemist that it could only be dealt with by those whose special business it was to study vital processes, is passing every day more out of the hands of the biologist and into those of the pure chemist." What this means is that when we seek to study life scientifically, it must be with the aid of the chemist, who

tells us not only how life originates, but how it is sustained by food and the other requisites to its maintenance.

Professor Schafer does not hesitate to press his argument to its fullest meaning. He will not admit that life has anywhere a mystical or hidden element not amenable to the investigations of the scientist. Doubtless there are many secrets he has not yet explored and interpreted, but the method is not that of idealism or the supernatural, but that of science alone. He goes even so far as to insist that growth and reproduction are to be interpreted in terms of matter and the laws of matter. "Should it be contended," is his statement, "that growth and reproduction are properties possessed only by living bodies and constitute a test by which we may differentiate between life and non-life, it must be replied that inorganic crystals grow and multiply and reproduce their like, given a supply of the requisite pabulum. In most cases for each kind of crystal there is, as with living organisms, a limit of growth which is not exceeded, and further increase of the crystalline matter results not in further increase in size but in multiplication of similar crystals." In a word, growth and reproduction, which have been thought the most marked characteristics of organisms, may be found even in the world of the inorganic in their fundamental methods. Evidently, therefore, there is no line of division between the inorganic and the organic, but of the inorganic may develop the organic, or, in terms of philosophy, out of matter mind may be produced. Many experiments have been made to determine whether it is possible to produce the living from the nonliving or to confirm the theory of "spontaneous generation." Schafer tells us that these attempts have proven fruitless and that we have no proof whatever up to the present time indicating that the inorganic can be made to produce the organic in the laboratory. Nevertheless, it is in the highest degree probable, if not as yet certain, that organic life has been produced out of the inorganic in the great evolutionary process of the universe. "Setting aside," says Schafer, "as devoid of scientific foundation, the idea of immediate supernatural intervention in the great evolution of life, we are not only justified in believing, but compelled to believe, that living matter must have owed its origin to causes similar in character to those which have been instrumental in producing all other forms of matter in the universe; in other words, to a process of gradual evolution."

The old notion of spontaneous generation having proved abortive, and no proof having come to hand that would scientifically sustain it, the men of science have been shy of dealing with the question of the transference of the inorganic into the organic. We are led by Professor Schafer to approach the subject from another point of view, that of the evolutionary process, regarding which he says: "Looking at the evolution of living matter by the light which is shed upon it from the study of the evolution of the matter in general, we are led to regard it as having been produced, not by a sudden alteration, whether exerted by natural or supernatural agency, but by a gradual process of change from material which was lifeless, through material on the borderland between inanimate and animate, to material which has all the characteristics to which we attach the term 'life.' So far from expecting a sudden leap from an inorganic, or at least an unorganized condition, from an entirely inanimate substance to a completely animate state of being, should we not rather expect a gradual process of changes from inorganic to organic matter, through stages of gradually increasing complexity until material which can be termed living is attained? And in place of looking for the production of fully formed living organisms in hermetically sealed flasks, should we not rather search nature herself, under natural conditions, for evidence of the existence, either in the past or in the present, of transitional forms between living and nonliving matter?"

Nor is Professor Schafer willing to accept the conclusion of some scientists, that at some favorable time in the evolution of our globe this process of change from the inorganic to the organic took place, and that such change is no longer possible. He says he has vainly sought for reasons sustaining this theory, "and if none be forthcoming the conclusion forces itself upon us that the evolution of nonliving into living substance, has happened more than once—and we can be by no means sure that it may not be happening still." It is true that most of the scientists who present this conclusion here presented, but it is one from which it is difficult to escape. If we accept the evolution hypothesis, it may be assumed to demand that we shall also accept the conclusion of Professor Schafer, that the inorganic has passed into the organic by slow gradations of change.

We are taken one step further by our scientist, who finds that the hereditary process is one of fidelity to the primary laws of chemical combination. Primarily the hereditary process is a chemical process, in so far, at least, as concerns the earlier stages of the reproductive process and the growth of cells. "We must not be blinded," we are told, "to the possibility that these transmitted qualities may be connected with specific chemical characters of the transmitted elements; in other words, that heredity also is one of the questions the eventual solution of which we must look to the chemist to provide."

Throughout the many succeeding pages of Professor Schafer's address he deals with the problem of the reproductive cell, how it aggregates to itself other cells, and gradually builds up the whole organism, step by step, to its highest expression in man. This concluding part of the address is at once interesting and confirmatory of what has gone before, but presents new or graphic statements of scientific doctrine. What has preceded gives the substance of the address, at least, that part of it which has attracted attention. The substance of its teachings has been, that there is no line of separation between the living and the nonliving, that in the evolutionary

process the inanimate has gradually passed over into the animate. The process that we call "creation" is a process of evolution, an unfolding of the forces inherent in nature, in obedience to the law that what is present determines what is consequent. The address we have been considering has a word to say about what has been called "vitalism," a mystical, occult, mysterious something which produces growth and evolution, as it is conceived by many persons at the present time. George Bernard Shaw calls it the "Life Force," but without telling us precisely what he means by that term. Some years ago a son of Darwin gave an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in which he maintained that nature has an occult process, which could not be explained by any process. Professor Schafer speaks emphatically in regard to these attempts to bring in the supernatural by the back door, with another name and in a mysterious manner, as if the promoters of them were ashamed of the task they have undertaken. What he says is that "vitalism" as a working hypothesis has not only had its foundations undermined, but most of the superstructure has tumbled over, and if any difficulties of explanation still persist as to the origin of the evolutionary process, we are justified in assuming that the answer is to be found in our imperfect knowledge of the constitution and working of living material. At the best, vitalism explains nothing, and the term "vital force" is an expression of ignorance which can bring us no further along the path of knowledge. Nor is the problem in any way advanced by substituting for the term "vitalism," "neo-vitalism," and for "vital force," "bio-energy." "New prebster is but old priest writ large."

It must be understood that the address of Professor Schafer is the expression of an individual opinion, though it may be regarded as voicing the attitude of many men of science. The present tendency in philosophy is rather far away from that which he has expressed, and a great number of persons are rushing after new notions as to the nature of life and the world. Such men as Shaw and Maeterlinck in literature, Eucken and Bergson in philosophy, are leading the dance of a new idealism, which is but the old occultism with a new spelling. Thousands are captured with the line "sound of words, the brag of nobler explanations of the world, and the glow of a fresh emotionalism. Being all this new mysticism, the old prejudices, the old occultism, and superstition. The scientific demand for facts, for realities, and what can be definitely stated and formulated, is branded with the condemnation of being "materialism," a mere concern for bread and butter, a deal only with the world that is.

While this clamor for the occult and the supernatural is going on, and is thought by many to be the voice of a new revelation, the breaking forth of fresh knowledge and deeper truth, the real men of science are pursuing their way without haste and without perturbation. They are turning in all directions with persistent investigation, making experiments, watching the processes of nature, gathering facts in regard to human evolution, and massing knowledge in a marvelous manner. It cannot be supposed that the hypotheses put forth by these men are anything more than guesses, but guesses that are verified or rejected in proportion as they stand the test of the severest examination in the light of all facts known and to be known. It is in this spirit we are to read a book recently published at the University of Chicago Press, by Prof. Jacques Loeb, on "The Mechanistic Conception of Life." Loeb reaches conclusions similar to those presented by Schafer, and the latter refers to the former more than once in his address. It is Loeb we are indebted for some very remarkable experiments in regard to the lower forms of life, which prove that the male is not necessary to the process of reproduction, and which indicate the probability, if not the certainty as yet, that new forms of life may be brought into existence by chemical processes.

The first address in Loeb's book was delivered before the First International Congress of Monists, held at Hamburg, in September, 1911. It was devoted to an interesting study of the mechanistic conception of life, given in account of Loeb's experiments, and insists that life is to be interpreted as a physico-chemical process. Other papers in the book interpret the central nervous system, the influence of environment on animals, the early growth of the mind from this same point of view, as phases of the physico-chemical process. Whatever the final outcome of this conception it has the vast advantage of studying the phenomena of life in a manner to give precise conclusions, which can be stated and tested, and which can be accepted or rejected in proportion as they prove to be in accordance with fact. Not all scientists agree with Loeb, but all of them respect his scientific fidelity, his clever gift at experimentation, and the precise nature of his conclusions he has reached. He has nothing to say about vitalism or a life force, and for that very reason his results are everywhere recognized as of the first importance.

Loeb regards the instincts, which are the first manifestations of mind, as distinctly physico-chemical in their origin and nature. When this fact is recognized it is interesting to read his word in regard to the relations of the instincts to the mental life in man. "Our wishes and hopes, disappointments and sufferings have their source in instincts which are comparable to the light instinct of heliotropic animals (which causes them to turn inevitably to the light or to the sun before them). The need of and the struggle for food, the sexual instinct with its poetry and its chain of consequences, the maternal instincts with the felicity and the suffering caused by them, the instinct of workmanship, and some other instincts are the roots from which our inner life develops. For some of these instincts the chemical basis is at least sufficiently indicated to arouse the hope that their analysis, from the mechanistic point of view, is only a question of time."

It is persistently reiterated by the idealists, occultists and supernaturalists, that the ethical life, the life of

moral conduct, can find no initiative or incentive without some affirmation of theological or dogmatic beliefs. They ignore the fact that the moral life grows itself to be the voice of social experience, and that it requires no sanction whatever of the occult or supernatural. We are good and just, not because some Moses or Manu so orders, but because the economic demand, the social requirement, so stimulates and compels. On this subject Loeb speaks in no uncertain manner, and his word is worthy of our closest attention. "Our instincts," he tells us, "are the root of our ethics and the instincts are just as hereditary as is the form of the body."

"We eat, drink and reproduce not because making has reached an agreement that this is desirable, but because, machine-like, we are compelled to do so. We are active, because we are compelled to be so by processes in our central nervous system; and as long as human beings are not economic slaves the instinct of successful work or of workmanship determines the direction of their action. The mother loves and cares for her children, not because metaphysicians had the idea that this was desirable, but because the instinct of looking care of the young is inherited just as distinctly as the morphological characters of the female body. We seek and enjoy the fellowship of human beings because hereditary conditions compel us to do so. We struggle for justice and truth since we are instinctively compelled to see our fellow beings happy. Economics, social and political conditions or ignorance and superstition may warp and inhibit the inherited instincts and thus create a civilization with a faulty or low development of ethics. Not only is the mechanistic conception of life compatible with ethics; it seems the only conception of life which can lead to an understanding of the source of ethics."

Those who are not familiar with such conclusions, and are therefore puzzled by them, and are not able to realize how affection, poetry, and what is nobly ideal can find place in a world directed by the mechanical forces around us, may reflect that this point of view is in no way incompatible with what has been called the "immanent" notion of God and the universe. Immanence means that what is highest, God, if you will, life force, or the stream of tendency put ourselves making for righteousness can work as well through mechanical and instinctive forces as any other. Indeed, such philosophers as Lotze and Bergson, as well as many others, accept the mechanical, the instinctive or the economic as basis to every higher form of life, to all its charm and poetry, to all its highest ideals and loftiest dreams.

The foregoing has been written to show unmistakably from words of leading scientists, that what the Church leaders are saying against Socialism must bear the brunt of science as well. If the Church chooses to fight Socialism, it must at the same time fight science as to every one of its criticisms and condemnations. We can afford to stand with science, and we may be sure that we will not fall sooner than the men who are disclosing the secrets of nature and life. If we criticize the family and marriage as they now exist, not the less do leading scientists criticize them, and in no unmistakable terms. If we condemn the narrow intolerance and superstitions of religion, we can do no more than follow humbly behind the great scientific teacher of our day. If we emphasize economic conditions, and our dependence thereon, that is what scientists throughout the world are proceeding to do with vigor and condemning judgment as to existing conditions. In a word, let us answer the Church in the name of science, and insist that it shall receive or condemn the vast spirit of inquiry and investigation which is today throwing light on the world in every direction. Will the Church deny science? Will it discard economic facts? If so, then the sooner it falls the better it will be for the world and mankind. Out of its ruins will grow a finer life for man and a happier outlook into the future.

MADE HIS DEMANDS DEFINITE.
The "minimum wage" idea appeals to one English boy who was asked the other day by his teacher to write, as the daily composition, a letter to his father asking for an increase in pocket money. The boy set forth the need of large funds, and ended with a courteous demand for a "minimum sum of money." One of the reasons for the demand was that the boy did not get enough taffy to eat and had no papers to read.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

- NATIONAL**
- FOR PRESIDENT
EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana
- FOR VICE PRESIDENT
EMIL SEIDEL, of Wisconsin
- STATE**
- NEW YORK**
FOR GOVERNOR
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
GUSTAVE STREBEL
- NEW HAMPSHIRE**
FOR GOVERNOR
WILLIAM H. WILKINS
- MASSACHUSETTS**
FOR GOVERNOR
ROLAND D. SAWYER
- RHODE ISLAND**
FOR GOVERNOR
SAMUEL H. FASSEL
- CONNECTICUT**
FOR GOVERNOR
S. E. BEARDSLEY

POINTED BREVITIES

By CHARLES UBERT.

Nearly all our "statesmen" that is, our politicians, of the different brands of capitalist political briefs, favor the big tax idea. Socialists don't; they favor the appropriation of public funds for unemployed relief, old age pensions and other good propositions for the working class.

Do you remember the tariff reform gag was sprung on you at the time of Cleveland's first election, and do you recollect the free soap houses? No, it wasn't exactly Cleveland's fault—it was the same old system then that we have now which is at the root of the trouble.

Don't let them fool you with their "issues" or their "bull." Keep in mind the fact that what the workers want is worked to look after their interests in Congress, the Legislature and the municipal and county bodies.

If Democratic and Republican workingmen would know that Democratic ballots are booming that always come back at the working men they would stop throwing them into the ballot box.

There will be no difference in the toughness of the policeman's club as it depends upon the heads of innocent striking men and women—even though Woody is elected and the tariff is revised.

Some workers expect that the Socialists of Milwaukee, Schenectady or Rutte could accomplish in two years that which the old parties have not accomplished in fifty.

You can expect as much beneficial labor legislation from an old party Congress as you can expect sympathy for labor unions from the Manufacturer's Association.

The trust magnates are not worrying over the loose talk indulged in by the sundry trust-busting politicians. They have dealt with those politicians before.

A dozen Socialist Congressmen will do more to bring about social reform than if the entire Republican, Democratic and Progressive platforms were put into practice together.

Capitalism will remain a source of trouble and hardship for the worker no matter which of the old parties wins the election of 1912.

When the workers read the papers that stand by the working class the capitalist sheets will stop regarding the labor movement as a joke.

There is only one way in which a workman can throw his vote away, and that way is by voting against the Socialist party.

A vote for Debs, Seidel and the rest of the Socialist ticket is a vote for real progress and not politicians' progress.

The Big Noise from Oyster Bay still thinks that Socialists are undesirable citizens—but that they are desirable voters. See!

Labor produces all wealth—for the owners of the industries. What labor gets, if it's lucky, is a living (?) wage.

If you put a cross on a capitalist ticket you will surely get—a double cross after election day.

Mr. Taft is serenely playing golf and he is apt to have a chance to do that for the rest of his life.

The political "dope" of the average daily sheet is as injurious as the patent medicines these sheets advertise.

Socialists stood for woman's suffrage long before the Progressive party was ever thought of.

When the public own all the trusts collectively they will all be good trusts.

WHAT THEY BOTH LACKED.
An old farmer went to a cattle show to exhibit a favorite cow, with which he had high hopes of winning the first prize. On learning the result, and that his cow had been placed fifth, his anger knew no bounds, and rushing into the ring he attacked the judges. "Why if my cow isn't first? What are her faults? I'd like to know." At this point one of the judges approached him and answered: "Her faults, my good man, are somewhat akin to your own, she lacks good breeding."