

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

The New York Call

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

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DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE

WEATHER: FAIR AND COLDER.

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MAYOR LUNN'S TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED; COMES UP OCT. 30

Socialist Executive in Tilt With District Attorney.

GET BAKEMAN AGAIN

Strike Spreading—Business Men of Little Falls Are Alarmed.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The trial of Mayor George R. Lunn, the Socialist executive of Schenectady, who was arrested here twice last week while attempting to address meetings of strikers at the Phoenix Knitting Mills, in Clinton Park, was resumed this afternoon, and after heated argument between opposing counsel, was continued until October 30. This adjournment was taken to permit Mayor Lunn to fill several prearranged speaking engagements.

Amy Cooper, of Schenectady, representing Mayor Lunn, made several motions for the discharge of his client, but District Attorney Schmidt combated these moves, claiming that Lunn was guilty of violating a local ordinance in obstructing the streets when he attempted to speak in Clinton Park, and that his position as executive of Schenectady should have no bearing in the case.

"This man," continued the District Attorney, "left Schenectady and came here to violate the law and get arrested, and he did it all for effect in connection with his candidacy for Congress on the Socialist ticket."

Mayor Lunn jumped to his feet and, disregarding his lawyer, shouted that the District Attorney was making untrue statements, and that he was prejudiced.

Lunn calls on court. The court called on the court to demand that the prosecuting officer withdraw his scurrilous accusations that I came to Little Falls for the purpose of getting arrested that my candidacy for Congress might be aided," added the Mayor in angry tones.

About the time Lunn left the courtroom the Rev. Robert A. Bakeman, of Schenectady, happened along and was immediately taken into custody and hustled off to the county jail at Herkimer, where tonight he occupies a cell. Bakeman was arrested here several times last week for addressing the textile strikers in Clinton Park and the Saturday following his trial on one of the charges against him was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 or serve fifty days in jail.

Following the peace conference of Saturday night between the local officials and the Socialists, Bakeman was arrested with his associates, pending an appeal of his case to the County Court. His detention in Herkimer County Jail tonight on the original commitment is regarded as an indication that the Little Falls authorities intend to push the case against the Socialist clergyman more vigorously than it was believed would be done at the time the truce was patched up Saturday night.

Business Men Alarmed. The business men here have set about to secure a settlement of the strike, which continues to spread. Today the Executive Committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association met with the Mayor and Members of the State Department of Labor. The situation was gone over and the business men were told that a critical period was approaching.

Before Mayor Lunn went to trial, he and other speakers addressed a large gathering of strikers in Clinton Park. Lunn appealed to the strikers to stick together if they would win their battle. He offered to assist the strikers in every way in his power.

The situation here among the textile workers grows daily more ominous. The local strike situation is now more aggravated than at any period since it began. It is not unlikely that the discontent of the textile workers will be translated in an uprising which will spread through the entire Mohawk Valley.

BRITAIN DISCUSSES AFFAIRS OF PERSIA

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The government was asked in the House of Commons tonight whether there was any proposal pending for the appointment of a new financial adviser to Persia, and whether negotiations were proceeding to enable Persia to obtain an adequate loan.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, said that Persia's needs had been fully recognized during the recent visit of M. Sazonof, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to England. The question of an adviser, he said, had not been specifically raised, but of the men who would furnish the loan stipulated that there should be strong financial control Persia would have to consider it.

Sir Edward added that there were 12,500 troops in Persia in July, but 2,300 had left since that time. This disposes of the allegations that the European force in that country has recently been strengthened.

DISARMING MINERS IN ROSE RUN, KY.

Strikers, After Six Months' Struggle, Fear a General Precipitation of Murder and Bloodshed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 22.—According to a dispatch from Olympia, the striking miners of the Rose Run iron mines in Bath County are being arrested and disarmed in accordance with the order issued by Judge Young of the Circuit Court. While the order of the judge includes the arrest and disarmament of the mine guards, the activities of the authorities are, in the main, directed against the miners who struck over six months ago to enforce their demands for higher wages.

Judge Young has announced that unless his order is complied with State troops will be ordered to disarm them. The judge's order followed a powwow with Governor McCreary.

The miners claim that they took up arms to protect themselves from the continued attacks of the private detectives, who, under the guise of "protecting" the mining property, walked about the district openly precipitating trouble with the strikers.

As the company is anxious to have the mines started after six months idleness, and as the miners have withstood all efforts to drive them back to work by forcible means, it is feared in the miners' quarters that the disarmament of the strikers is the prelude to a general precipitation of murder and riot in a final desperate attempt to break up the ranks of the miners.

Thirty-seven miners who were arrested on charges of "participating in riots" were arraigned in court today. A representative of the Western Federation of Miners, of which the strikers are members, was present, ready to furnish a bond of \$50,000 for their appearance.

Judge Young rescinded the order sending all the striking miners arrested to the Morehead Jail and they will be allowed to go free on bail.

The strikers, who number about 300, are all American citizens.

SPREAD RUMORS ABOUT MINERS IN KANAWHA

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 22.—With the probable intention of seeking an opportunity of provoking trouble with the striking miners, rumors have been circulated here that large quantities of liquor have been taken to the Paint Creek and the Cabin Creek districts in Kanawha County, and that it is being freely distributed in the mountains where the miners fled after being thrown out of the shacks owned by the mining companies when the strikers refused to return to work.

There appears to be little foundation for the stories, and it is believed that they are but a blind for a sudden attack on the miners by the mine "guards" who have been drawn from the ranks of the militia. When such an attack will be precipitated, it is asserted, the mine "guards" will claim that they had been attacked by drunken strikers.

DEBS SPEAKS TWICE IN BROOKLYN TONIGHT

Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for the Presidency, will speak at two great meetings in Brooklyn tonight.

His first address will be made at the Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle avenues. From there Debs will go to Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenues, where he will speak again. While both halls are quite large, they will most likely be insufficient to accommodate the crowds who will gather to hear the eloquent standard bearer of the Socialist party.

All indications point to the fact that thousands will be unable to buy admission to either of the Debs meetings. Already nearly every seat in both halls has been sold.

Charles Vanderporten will preside at the Labor Lyceum. William Mackenzie and W. F. Ries will also speak. There will be singing by Mrs. J. W. Gates and branches of the United Workingmen's Singing Societies of Brooklyn.

Charles L. Furman will preside at Prospect Hall. Arthur Morrow Lewis will speak and Ethel Montrose-Greenway will sing. The Queens County Fire and Drum Corps will play.

All members of committees for either hall are requested to report not later than 7 o'clock to their respective chairmen. A few more \$1 and 50 cent seats may be had at 957 Willoughby avenue.

TIMBER MEN SCORE THROUGH SKILLFUL WORK OF ATTORNEY

Witness Admits Conference With Prosecution Lawyer.

"HAD TO SWEAR IT"

Previously Said Had Never Told Anybody About Shooting.

LAKE CHARLES, La., Oct. 22.—Points the State scored in the examination of witnesses were dulleh by the skilled attacks of Judge E. G. Hunter, the principal inquisitor in the defense of the nine Brotherhood of Timber Workers who are on trial here for "conspiracy to murder" in connection with the attack made on a meeting of the organization by drunken gunmen of the Lumber Trust at Grabow last July.

In almost every case the lawyer, when the prosecution had drawn something damaging from a State's witness by adroit attacks, either injured the witness' credibility or turned his testimony so as to nullify it.

After Taylor Blackman, a "guard" at the Grabow mill, told how he had seen A. L. Emerson, the chief defendant and president of the Timber Workers' Union, hand a gun down from the wagon to some one on the ground, Joseph Genusia, a young laborer at the mill, swore that just previous to the shooting he heard Emerson say:

"If they try to drown us out by beating on tin pans, boys, use your guns."

Judge Hunter led Genusia through a mass of questions until at length the young man admitted that though he had sworn he heard Emerson tell the men to shoot, it might have been anybody else in the wagon.

"Why did you swear it, then?" said Judge Hunter.

He pressed the witness mercilessly until Genusia, who had said he never had told anybody of what he saw and heard of the shooting, admitted he had conferred with A. P. Pujo, the side of the State's attorney.

"I had to swear it," Genusia said. Judge Hunter tried to bring out that Genusia had been paid to come into court and testify for the State, but was unsuccessful.

MAGISTRATE HOUSE FINES STRIKER \$10

Bessie Shapiro, 18, of 17 Rutgers place, who is one of the strikers in a Clinton street shirtwaist factory, was fined \$10 before Magistrate House, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Miss Shapiro was accused of having molested scabs while she was doing picket duty. She was convicted on the testimony of two scabs.

House seemed very anxious to visit a more severe punishment on Miss Shapiro. He declared that if she were brought before him again on a similar charge that he would give her a prison term. The same fate, he declared, would befall any other of the strikers who would be brought before him for using "violence."

SEIDEL IN FRESNO, CAL.; TO ELECT CONGRESSMAN

FRESNO, Cal., Oct. 22.—Emil Seidel, Socialist candidate for the Vice Presidency, made his fourth speech in this State when he addressed several thousand persons in the local Opera House, last night. The theater was jammed to the very doors. Seidel was in fine fettle and he made an excellent address, which was enthusiastically received by the large audience.

There is every indication that J. Stitt Wilson, the Socialist Mayor of Berkeley and candidate for Congress, will be sent to Washington. Seidel was in Wilson's district Sunday, when he addressed a meeting in Oakland. Seidel spoke at two other Sunday meetings, one at San Francisco and the other at Santa Rosa.

REST BECKER CASE WITHOUT ACCUSED TAKING THE STAND

Defense Hurt by Admission of Own Witnesses.

SHAPIRO TESTIFIES

Corroborates Story of Rose About Rounding Up Gunmen.

Lieut. Charles A. Becker's jury will retire before 11 o'clock tomorrow morning to decide whether or not he is guilty of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler. Today will be devoted entirely to the summing up for the defense by John F. McIntyre, and for the State by Frank Moss. Each will have four hours—McIntyre from 10 to 2 o'clock and Moss from 3:30 to 7:30. The following morning at 10 o'clock Justice Goff will deliver his charge to the jury.

These arrangements were ordered by the court at 3 o'clock yesterday after the defense had rested its case without calling Becker as a witness and after brief testimony in rebuttal and sur-rebuttal. The remarkable record was made in this trial of presenting in only ten working days all of the testimony for and against the defendant. Counting the four days it took to get a jury and the sessions of closing addresses today, one of the most notable and complex of criminal trials will have been finished within fifteen days.

The case of the defense sagged to an end at noon yesterday after their last witnesses had made admissions hurtful to Becker's cause and discouraging to his lawyers. The District Attorney, as a final blow, hurled against them the testimony of Willie Shapiro, the chauffeur of the murder car, who, bending to the persuasions of his lawyer, Aaron J. Levy, broke away from the gunmen, who cursed him as he left them in the Tombs, and corroborated on the witness stand everything that Jack Rose had testified about the rounding up of the murderers and about their departure from Webber's gambling house to kill Rosenthal.

Shapiro's decision at the last moment to let the gunmen, Jack Sullivan and Becker shift for themselves was a blow to the defense. They had tried to get Shapiro to testify for Becker. In the Tombs the chauffeur had been urged to at least to keep his mouth shut. But Levy, his lawyer, advised him that if he hoped to save himself from the electric chair he had better volunteer to tell the truth.

So yesterday morning Shapiro made an affidavit covering his connection with the murder. It was not only a detailed corroboration of the testimony of Rose and of the other informers as to the movements of the murderer, but of their accusation that Becker was the director of the murder.

He was permitted to testify to practically everything contained in the affidavit except as to what he had heard one of the gunmen say to another about Becker and except as to Jack Sullivan's offer to get him to say that he had driven Vallon and Schepps from the murder.

Had Not Seen Vallon or Schepps. But he was allowed to testify that he had not seen Vallon or Schepps after he left them with Rose and Dago Frank at Webber's poker room. Herein Levy lay the keenest disappointment to the defense. With one word, Shapiro destroyed the impression that Becker's lawyers had sought to create that Vallon and Schepps were the actual murderers.

Becker spoke somewhat bitterly over the refusal of his lawyers to let him take the stand and do the best he could for himself. At the close of court and just before he was taken back to the Tombs he was asked why he hadn't been called and what he thought about his case.

"I wanted to testify," he said, "but whenever the matter came up for discussion there was always a difference of opinion. They couldn't agree."

Becker was by no means the same man who at the first of the trial swung into court with shoulders thrown back, piercing glances all about him.

10,000 BUFFALONIANS OUT TO GREET DEBS

Despite Bad Weather, Socialist Candidate Gets Great Reception.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Despite a drizzling rain all this evening fully 10,000 persons crowded into Broadway Arsenal to greet Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, and Gustave A. Strebel, Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York.

The meeting was the biggest political gathering held here by any party in this campaign, and the effects of the demonstration was such as to cause the spirit of confidence in the old parties to wither.

When Debs arose to speak he was greeted with an ovation lasting ten minutes, and the audience which had come to show their approval of the veteran campaigner and the principles of Socialism, insisted on a full and hearty demonstration.

When Debs finally received a hearing, he swung into an exhortation of the system of child and woman slavery, the system which breeds prostitution and disease, the system of slave and master, and his remarks were punctuated with intermittent applause, the audience rising as one man to express its horror and condemnation.

When Debs launched into the promises which the Socialist movement offers to the working class of the world, the audience cheered his idealism and optimism.

Throughout his address the determination of fighting for the ideal of the Co-operative Commonwealth was apparent on the faces of his hearers, and the enthusiasm of the audience presages a Socialist vote which will be a surprise to the political hearers of the city.

Women Shapiro's clarion voice was heard he thrilled the audience with his enthusiasm and fire. Strebel, who has been heard before in Buffalo, was welcomed as an old friend and Comrade. Strebel attacked the capitalist system with a powerful array of facts that admitted of no denial.

A novel feature of the meeting this evening was the thousands of red carnations worn by the audience. In every buttonhole this fragrant flower, tinted with the color of the Brotherhood of Man, was seen. The flowers were sold by the Women's Socialist Club.

S. J. Mahoney acted as chairman.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

This is our year. The East Side is ready for Socialism. A hard pull, all together, will put Comrade Meyer London in Congress. There is little time left, but time, enough, if we want to win and fight hard enough.

Comrades are wanted to canvass selected lists of Irish, Germans and others just ripe for conversion.

Men are needed to act as watchers at the polls, and to speak on every corner.

LOAN SHARK LAW O. K.'D BY COURT OF APPEALS

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The Court of Appeals, in a decision handed down today, paid no attention to the contention that the so-called loan shark law is unconstitutional.

Emma Blomberg was convicted in the New York City Special Sessions for violating the law in charging more than 4 per cent interest on a loan of less than \$200 and she was fined \$250.

The Appellate Division affirmed the conviction and so did the Court of Appeals today. George E. Goodeve negotiated a loan of \$43.50 for three months and agreed to pay \$60, the excess over the debt being interest at the rate of 150 per cent a year. This was the loan upon which the conviction was based.

The defense insisted that as the law applied only to counties containing an incorporated city that it only applied to thirty-six counties in the State, and consequently was a special law and unconstitutional.

ETTOR DEFENSE FUND COMPLETE

Solidarity, I. W. W. Organ, Publishes Statement Saying Aid Should Now Be Given to Timber Workers.

Under the caption, "No More Funds Needed," the following article appears in the current issue of Solidarity, the I. W. W. organ of New Castle, Pa.:

The Ettore-Giovannitti Defense Committee wishes to make known to the working class that no more funds are needed by it. The response to the financial appeals of this committee have been generous enough to enable us to meet all of the present requirements connected with the defense, and unless something unforeseen happens, it will be enough to fight the cases of Ettore, Giovannitti and Caruso to a successful finish.

We wish, therefore, to thank the working class everywhere for their loyalty and devotion to our fellow workers, whose only crime was their success in benefiting the textile workers of this country. Words are not eloquent enough to express our delight over the display of working class solidarity which our defense fund reflects. Every tendency of the working class movement, at home and abroad, contributed. Labor is united nationally and internationally in defense of Ettore, Giovannitti and Caruso.

In giving these thanks, we wish to call attention to the cases against the members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, now pending at Lake Charles, La. These cases, some sixty-four in number, are every bit as much a frame-up as are the cases of Ettore, Giovannitti and Caruso.

In directing attention to these cases, we hope that any further funds intended for this defense will be sent instead to the Emerson Defense Fund, care Jay Smith, Box 78, Alexandria, La.

An injury to one is an injury to all. Rally to the defense of Emerson and his fellow workers. Give as generously to them as you gave to Ettore, Giovannitti and Caruso. Long live the working class.

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

WITNESS AGAINST LAWRENCE LEADERS HAS BAD RECORD

Served Term for Larceny and Assault With Knife.

ALSO LATELY FINED

Other Police Officers Give Ineffectual Testimony. Defense Confident.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 22.—Michael A. Moore, of the Lawrence police force, caused somewhat of a stir today at the trial of Joseph J. Ettore, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, charged with the murder of Anna Le Pisto, alleged to have been killed by Oscar Benoit, a policeman, during the successful textile strike in Lawrence last winter. Moore is a gentleman of unsavory reputation, and when this fact was brought out by the defense, the Lawrence cop grew very much excited.

The stir came when he declared that the reason why his past was being brought up was because he had refused to sell out to the defense. Moore admitted that he had never before seen W. Scott Peters, of counsel for the defense. But he attempted to explain, he had talked with some other attorney who had been at one time counsel for the defendants.

Moore acknowledged that he had served a term in the Concord Reformatory for larceny and assault with a knife while employed at a Lawrence mill, and finally said that he had paid a fine of \$10 two weeks ago for assaulting a man at Beverly. The witness was so indignant at the line of questions that he finally shouted: "Yes, that is true. These records are being brought in here because I refused to sell out to the defense."

The special officer testified that on January 25 he saw Ettore trying to persuade strikers to attempt the rescue of a striker from the hands of a policeman and had said to him: "You bloody dago, why don't you do it yourself?" but said Ettore turned away.

Moore is the officer who first came into public notice as the "Byrd cop," who took so prominent a part in the fight on the morning when the police prevented the children from leaving Lawrence. The women and children were loaded late into an automobile truck, and Moore, standing in the truck, struck a woman who was struggling with him at the time.

The first real cross-examination today, Policeman Edward A. Johnson, of Lawrence, told about the "riot" January 29 at the corner of Garden and Union streets. He said that ten or fifteen shots were fired from the direction of the square and that the bullets spread through the snow in a northeasterly direction.

He said he saw but one policeman with a revolver in his hand during the riot.

State Officer Fred Flynn, who resumed the stand during the morning session, under cross-examination by Attorney Sick, for Caruso, denied knowledge of attempts to drive Caruso from Lawrence, and said he had no trouble finding the defendant to arrest him. Flynn had no explanation why two weeks elapsed before Caruso was arrested following the murder. The witness said he knew nothing of any bounding of Caruso by a private detective named Callahan, following the shooting. To Attorney Peters, Flynn denied he ever told the policeman to "arrest those fellows first and get the evidence afterward."

Flynn told of the efforts to locate Sculte, who was indicted for the actual killing.

Police Officer Brennan was recalled to explain that the memorandum he had submitted to Giovannitti's conversation with him immediately after he was arrested was made at the time he assigned the labor leader in the station house. He was followed by Officer Patrick J. Barry, who told of hearing revolver shots on the morning of the killing. He said that he did not see Ettore that morning.

The defense attorneys grow more confident of an acquittal as the trial progresses.

WRECKING CONVICT SHOT DEAD
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 22.—William Barnhart, who was captured a week ago after escaping from the penitentiary, was shot dead early today while attempting to escape over the wall. He was serving a life term for murder.

BELGIAN SCANDAL INCREASES.
Eight Sacks of Share Counterfeit Found in Forgery Case.

LEMON FREIGHT RATES STAND.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today declared that an advance in freight rates on lemons from \$1 to \$1.15 per 100 pounds from points in California to Oregon, Washington and Idaho was not justified. The \$1 rate was adjudged reasonable.

OIL HEARING ADJOURNED.
There was no session yesterday in the Waters-Pierce oil hearing before Commissioner Jacobs at 37 Wall street. John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company, was supposed to testify, but the hearing was adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

GUN FIER IS HELD.
Giuseppe Rosello, of Cornwall and Hudson streets, was arrested after a pistol shot near 15th street and First avenue in his pocket. A revolver was found in his pocket. Rosello said he fired the revolver to frighten children who were annoying him. He was held in \$2,000 bail.

FROM THE BATTLEFIELD
The Servians and Bulgarians have declared a Holy War against Turkey. John Mars, Clothing, 671 Broadway, Brooklyn, has declared war on high prices for cheap quality clothing.

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE
Report Russell May Speak at Meeting tomorrow and Sat. Nov. 1.

(Continued on page 2.)

BATTLE IMMINENT IN MEXICAN PORT

Foreigners Warned to Leave Vera Cruz Before Bullets Begin to Fly.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Oct. 22.—Fighting between the federal and rebel forces here is imminent. General Beltran of the government forces has communicated with Gen. Felix Diaz, heading the rebels, demanding the surrender of this city, but Diaz refused.

Later General Diaz sent to the various Consuls copies of documents warning them to get the foreigners out of the danger zone, and also advising them to make an inventory of the property abandoned. He promised to pay for any damage done to the property.

General Beltran has also warned the Consuls.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22.—The rebel movement under Gen. Felix Diaz is generally regarded here as dwindling in strength with the passing of the days. There has been no general conflagration, as was expected in many quarters at the start of the rebellion, although there is a strong suspicion that many government officials and employes, as well as army men, are simply awaiting the trend of events to join Diaz.

The result of the expected conflict between the rebels and the federal troops at Vera Cruz is awaited anxiously on all sides, and it will have much to do with swaying the wavering elements of the population.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—That a battle took place today between Mexican federalists and rebels at Vera Cruz is the belief here, following the receipt of dispatches announcing that the federal commander had served notice that he intended to attack the city within twenty-four hours. Upon this battle will depend, it is believed, the fate of General Diaz's attempt to overthrow the Madero government.

United States Consul Canada has reported to the State Department the result of communications between him and General Beltran, commander of the federalists, regarding arrangements for the safeguarding of life and property of non-combatants and foreigners in the city during the expected fighting. The conditions obtained by Consul Canada and the other foreign Consuls at Vera Cruz are regarded by the State Department as about as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. General Beltran has agreed to respect as places of asylum and refuge certain buildings which have been designated and has recommended that Americans leave the city before the fighting begins. In a note to Consul Canada at noon yesterday he pledged himself not to begin an attack until at least twenty-four hours after the American Consuls at Vera Cruz are regarded by the State Department as about as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances.

It is understood at the Department of State that there will be sufficient room on board the Des Moines for all Americans who care to take refuge there.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Oct. 22.—Rebels are in control of three of the leading ports on the Gulf of Mexico, according to advices received here.

It is thought that in addition to Vera Cruz, which is held by revolutionists under direct command of Gen. Felix Diaz, the ports of Coatzacoalcos, officially called Puerto Mexico, and Tuxpan have fallen into the hands of rebels. Coatzacoalcos is the Atlantic terminal of the Tehuantepec Railroad, over which an enormous volume of international shipping constantly passes.

This railroad is operated under lease from the Mexican Government by S. Pearson & Sons, Limited, of which Lord Cowdry of England is the head. Near Coatzacoalcos is a large refinery owned by the Pearsons. It is through the port of Tuxpan that the crude oil from the wells of the Pearsons is shipped. American oil operators also have large oil land holdings and producing properties near Tuxpan.

CORDOVA, Mexico, Oct. 22.—Federal troops have gained a strong foothold in Vera Cruz, according to uncensored dispatches brought from there tonight, but there will be no fighting until daybreak.

Parleys between the opposing generals have resulted in a truce, though its terms are kept secret. Rumor says this truce calls for no fighting before 7 a. m. tomorrow.

The engagement in the city tonight seems to have been of desultory character, though the government troops hold the municipal palace. Stringent measures to prevent rioting have been taken, and late tonight the port was very quiet. Couriers struggling in here on work trains brought the advices from the front.

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James H. Maurer's Charge Concerning Union Organizer Stirs Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 22.—Charges that Andrew Carnegie has for years been sending Organizer Miles Dougherty of the United Mine Workers \$1,000 as Christmas presents, will be investigated by the United Mine Workers.

The charge against Dougherty and Carnegie has been made by Representative James H. Maurer, the only Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the 9th District convention, in session here, today instructed its secretary to notify Maurer to appear and substantiate the charge. If Maurer fails to produce proof, many of the delegates declared they will be in favor of voting to employ lawyers to prosecute the Reading man.

The charges were brought to the attention of the convention by Delegate Thomas Butler, of Girardville, who also



JAMES H. MAURER.

read charges made by Maurer that Dougherty made a speech at the last session of the Legislature in favor of the "Cossacks," meaning the State police, when a law to abolish the police was under consideration.

Dougherty said he had under consideration the prosecution of Maurer for libel, and now that the charges had been thus publicly made, he would hesitate no longer.

The convention decided to summon Mother Jones, the aged Socialist orator of the miners, who is now in West Virginia, as a witness for Dougherty, and Terrence Gilley, a former labor leader, who was also accused by Maurer, will also be asked to be present at the hearing of the case, which will take place next month.

CURRAN MURDER UNSOLVED.

Coroner's Jury Finds Girl Was Killed by Person Unknown.

Julia Curran's death on August 22 at the Boulevard Hotel was yesterday pronounced "homicide by person or persons unknown" at the inquest before Coroner Winterbottom. The jury based its finding on the affidavit of Coroner's Physician Schultz, which stated that the blue marks he had found on the body in the autopsy were, in his opinion, evidences of strangulation.

The police at the time had called it apoplexy, and the subsequent search for the unknown man who accompanied Miss Curran to the hotel, registered as "Relly and wife," at 6 o'clock, and then left alone shortly after has brought no results.

CAMPAIGN PROBERS CLASH IN SESSION

Six Witnesses to Be Heard Regarding Fund of Senator Beveridge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—There was a sharp clash in the Senate committee that is investigating campaign funds when the members met in executive session today.

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, a Democrat, was insistent that the committee investigate further into alleged contributions made by George W. Perkins to the campaign fund of former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, when Beveridge was a candidate for re-election in 1904.

At Pomerene's insistence the committee today requested the presence of six witnesses from Indiana to testify. The list includes ex-Senator Beveridge, who is now the Bull Moose candidate for Governor; Henry C. Pettit, who was United States Marshal and manager of Beveridge's campaign that year; Henry C. Starr, who was chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and identified with the regular organization to which Beveridge is alleged to have objected in 1904; Robert Child, Surveyor of Customs of Indianapolis, who was recommended for appointment by Senator Beveridge; John Hayes, who was Beveridge's private secretary; and Lars Whitcomb, a former law partner of Beveridge.

Chairman Clapp of the committee was opposed to calling these witnesses. He intimated that it looked like a scheme on the part of certain Indiana Republicans to break in on Beveridge's campaign for Governor and disarrange his speaking dates on the eve of the election. Furthermore, Beveridge had undertaken to fill a number of dates to speak that had been made by Colonel Roosevelt before he was shot. Finally there was an objection raised as to the jurisdiction of the committee to inquire into personal contributions to Senator Beveridge's campaign for Senator.

Senator Clapp was outvoted and two or more of the witnesses will be heard. Whitcomb will be here in the afternoon and Pettit wired that he would try to arrive tomorrow afternoon. The others had not been heard from late tonight.

Two executive sessions were held today, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. No witnesses were examined and the committee finally adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow to hear such witnesses as can be brought here before the close of the day. It looked tonight as if the committee would adjourn at the close of tomorrow's hearing until after the election.

BIG BROWNSVILLE MEETING FRIDAY

Brilliant Array of Speakers Will Be at New Palm Garden—Musical Program Also.

Brownsville is looking forward with great interest to the meeting which the Socialists of the 23d Assembly District in Brooklyn will hold in New Palm Garden, Sackman street and Liberty avenue, Friday night.

Determined that this meeting shall be even more noteworthy than some of those which have preceded it, the committee in charge has succeeded in providing for the occasion an unusually brilliant array of talent. Besides the musical program, there will be vocal and instrumental music.

Alma Webster-Powell, the well known Socialist and vocalist, will be one of those who will supply the musical end of the program. Speeches will be delivered by Barnett Wolf, candidate for Congress in the 10th District; Benjamin Feigenbaum, candidate for Senator in the 10th District; Charles Vanciper, Assembly District; Morris Winchewsky, Mrs. Theresa Malkiel and Sol Fieldman.

Anticipating the large overflow crowd, a hall directly opposite New Palm Garden has been engaged.

LEWIS ADDRESSES BIG BROWNSVILLE CROWD

A large crowd packed Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Watkins street and Pitkin avenue, Brownsville, last night, to listen to an address by Arthur Morrow Lewis, the well known Socialist lecturer, author and debater. Lewis spoke under the auspices of the 23d Assembly District, Local Kings, of the Socialist party. Barnett Wolf, Socialist Congressional candidate in the 10th District, presided.

Lewis discussed the evils which afflict society in a manner which held the attention of his audience throughout. He traced the different evils to their cause in the present order of society and pointed out the inevitable remedy in Socialism. More than \$20 worth of literature was sold.

MAY ANNUL JERSEY MARRIAGE.

Court of Appeals Holds Ceremony Not Binding if Valid Here.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The Court of Appeals decided today that where a young girl is taken out of the State to be married, the courts of New York may annul the marriage even though it is legal in the other State, provided the girl is under the age of consent and both parties are residents of New York when the action is commenced.

William Cunningham boarded at the house of Anna Fraill in New York City and the girl went with him to Westwood, N. J., on January 30, 1910, where they were married. The girl was only 17 years old. They returned immediately to the mother's home and the marriage was kept secret until three months later, when Cunningham became intoxicated, it is alleged, and made it known.

The marriage had never been consummated and the mother put Cunningham out. He had her arrested. In the mother's action to annul the marriage Justice Greenbaum dismissed the complaint and the Appellate Division agreed with him. Now the Court of Appeals reversed the lower courts and orders a new trial.

GREEKS PRESSING THE FLEEING TURKS

Servian Armies Meet With Desperate Resistance in Novibazar.

ATHENS, Oct. 22.—The Greeks made a successful flank attack on the Turkish trenches and have occupied Dikata.

The Greeks are now pursuing the fleeing Turks, who abandoned a million cartridges and a quantity of accoutrements.

Three Greek officers and nineteen men were killed and seventy-five were wounded.

The Greek troops in Epirus, the government announces, have occupied the heights about Grimbovo and Xirovouni. The Turkish artillery fire is ineffective.

BELGRADE, Oct. 22.—The War Office learned today that General Zivokovitch with his force of Servians is near Novibazar, the capital of the Sanjak of Novibazar. The town is expected to fall soon.

VIENNA, Oct. 22.—Advices received here state that the four Servian armies are still advancing into Turkish territory, but are meeting with desperate resistance from the Turks. One Servian army is now at Kumanova, a short distance from the fortress of Uskup.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 22.—There is an unconfirmed report that the Greeks are bombarding Prevesa, at the entrance to the Gulf of Arta. It is also stated that they have landed troops at Katerina, a point to the southwest of Saloniki.

A dispatch from Adrianople says artillery firing has been heard in the direction of Mustapha Pasha. Fighting is continuous along the whole Bulgarian frontier.

The Bulgarian advance has been stopped at all points except Mustapha Pasha.

The Turks have recaptured Bielo-pole in the sanjak of Novi-Bazar. A series of late official announcements are to the effect that there has been serious fighting all along the line from Kirk-Kiliseh to Adrianople. The Bulgarians are said to be retreating with severe losses.

The Turks have wrested the positions of Kallimandja and Tundja from the Bulgarians, who fell back after suffering great losses. The fighting at these points lasted from morning until nightfall.

It is reported that several thousand Bulgarian irregulars were entrapped in Krema Pass, surrounded and practically annihilated.

The Turkish fleet is preparing to enter the Aegean Sea three days from now in an attempt to raid the Piraeus.

PODGERITZA, Oct. 22.—The Montenegrins have been bombarding Tarabosha now for four days.

The various Montenegrin armies are concentrating on Scutari, which promises to offer prolonged resistance.

SOFIA, Oct. 22.—The rumors that the Bulgarians had captured Kirk-Kiliseh have disappeared and instead unofficial reports now announce that a battle on a big scale has been in progress there since October 21. If these latter reports are correct it is evident that the Bulgarian advance has been sharply checked.

Mukhter Pasha with 140,000 Turks is stated to be holding the position with characteristic tenacity while 120,000 Bulgarians are breaking their teeth trying to dislodge him. Many thousands are said to have fallen on both sides.

One report has it that the Bulgarians lost 2,000 killed and 4,000 wounded. This large casualty list was largely due to attempts to carry the position by storm.

The American and other foreign military attaches and about one hundred newspaper correspondents have arrived at Stara Zakra. They have not as yet been allowed to go to the front and no news in regard to the latest operations is allowed to be transmitted.

CHICAGO WON'T HAVE VOTING MACHINES

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22.—Voting machines will not be used next month in Chicago. The Supreme Court of Illinois today allowed the petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Election Commissioners of Chicago to substitute paper ballots and the regulation ballot boxes for the mechanical contrivances recently purchased for use in Chicago precincts.

The decision abrogates a contract for the purchase of 1,000 machines at nearly \$1,000 each, and leaves the board with 500 machines on hand, for which it paid \$450,000.



Mr. Smoker Enjoy a good, sweet and pure smoke.

Try the Leading Union Made Turkish Cigarette.

FIFTH AVENUE

Buy a package today and be convinced.

SAN DIEGO GIVES SEIDEL AN OVATION

Socialist Candidate Speaks on Scene of Great Free Speech Fight.

(Special to The Call.) SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 22.—Emil Seidel, Socialist candidate for the Vice Presidency, addressed an unusually successful meeting in this city tonight. When Seidel arrived here late this afternoon he was greeted by a cheering crowd of Socialists instead of vigilantes.

Seidel's speech was the last skirmish in the free speech fight which has been raging here for sometime, and which has centered the eyes of the world upon this city. The wonderful meeting tonight gave the victory in this fight indisputably to the Socialists.

The free speech fight which arose out of the attempt of the local reactionary elements, who organized themselves into so-called vigilantes in order to exterminate the local Socialist movement, has resulted in the growth of the local Socialist party into one of the largest and strongest organizations in the country.

En route here, Seidel stopped off in Los Angeles, where he addressed two big meetings. The Socialists in Los Angeles are putting up a strenuous battle to send several men to the Legislature, and the prospects for success are encouraging.

After having addressed seven big meetings in this State in three days, Seidel left tonight on a return trip eastward.

Tomorrow night Seidel will speak at Yuma, Ariz.

ANOTHER BIG HOTEL STRIKE IS COMING

Expected to Break Out on November 1 and Cover Nation—Meeting Tomorrow.

The International Hotel Workers' Union, which is trying to form a branch consisting of the elevator men in hotels, office buildings and apartment houses, is planning to have a national strike of elevator men, waiters, cooks and others in hotels and restaurants on November 1.

Two meetings of the cooks, waiters and others have been called. The first, to which the elevator operators have also been invited, is to be held tomorrow evening in Bryant Hall, 255 Sixth avenue.

The call to this meeting, which is printed in English, Greek, Italian and French, says: "The hotel men have their union, but they deny the right to their employees to belong to a union. It shows that they want to keep you in slavery with low wages, long hours, and bad food. Come and join our ranks. Every worker must belong to an economic organization which will protect his interests."

The speakers at the meeting will include Jacob Panken, E. Rossoni, W. Eggeman, J. Elster, M. Dumas and H. Morris. All the kitchen help have been invited to attend.

The second meeting, which will consist of downtown waiters, restaurant workers, will be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, 65 East 4th street. According to H. Morris of the Elevator Men's Branch of the union, when the strike takes place the elevator men will also quit.

SOLOMON ADDRESSES 1,200 AT STATUE

More than 1,200 persons listened attentively for two hours yesterday to Charles Solomon, who addressed the usual Socialist Tuesday noon-hour meeting at Spruce and Nassau streets, at the base of Franklin's statue. The meeting was held under the auspices of Branch 1, Local New York of the Socialist party, an Anna M. Sloan, the organizer of the branch, was in charge of the meeting. Harry Rapaport acted as chairman.

Many who frequent these noon meetings commented upon the magnitude of the crowd and declared that never before was there so great a number of persons present at a political meeting of that spot.

The literature sales were: 37 copies of Hood's "United States Constitution and Socialism," 10 copies of Vida Scudder's "Socialism and Sacrifice" and 3 copies of Russell's "Why I Am a Socialist." Besides, 500 copies of Allan A. Benson's "Issues and Candidates," and 50 copies of The Call were distributed by Mrs. Sloan.

BUFFALO SCORES POINT.

City Gains in Court of Appeals in Fight for Park Lands.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Buffalo's suit to acquire land on the shores of Lake Erie, between Georgia and Jersey streets, for park purposes, was today decided by the Court of Appeals. The denial of claims of individual owners, Bowen and others, was upheld.

It is also held that where a railroad's right of way borders the waters of a lake it is not entitled to the same riparian rights as an upland owner, if right of way was not there. The court held that the question of the railroad riparian rights was not properly before it.

JAIL FOR LACE SMUGGLER.

Sebastiano Iozzia, of 1999 Second avenue, who used the mails to smuggle laces from Italy, was found guilty by a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court yesterday. The jury recommended mercy. Judge Julius M. Mayer sentenced Iozzia to twenty days' imprisonment and imposed \$1,000 fine.

CIVIC FED. CALLS CONFERENCE.

The National Civic Federation will hold a national conference on Workmen's Compensation on November 25 at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 303 Broadway. A State conference on the same subject will be held the following day, when there will be discussed specific legislation for New York.

A Course of Ten Subscription Lectures

SOCIALISM

Its Principles, Practices and Achievements

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A fine musical program with first rate talent will precede each lecture.

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SUNDAY EVENINGS AT 8 Beginning Sunday, November 10

Season tickets, entitling holder to a reserved seat, sold in advance. Prices, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT Socialist Party Headquarters 239 East 84th Street Telephone 3586 Lenox

REST BECKER CASE WITHOUT ACCUSED

TAKING THE STAND

(Continued from page 1.)

around, ready laughter and brimming confidence, who ruled the courtroom with a mastery that brooked few objections and whose every word and gesture showed his complete belief in his safety. Yesterday he was not alert in following the arguments of counsel and the testimony of witnesses. He smiled infrequently. He looked older. Something caused him to draw within himself. Often he looked into space, and cast aside the faraway look only when one of his lawyers turned to him with a remark.

The importance one way or another of the witness produced by the defense on his last day was not helpful to Becker, and in some instances was positively harmful. After several days of smoothly flowing "strong arm squad" testimony that Max Margolis, who swore that he heard Becker arrange for an illegal raid on the Rosenthal gambling house, and that he heard Becker in friendly talk with Mrs. Rosenthal the night of the raid, was not present when the raid was made. John J. Dougherty, a policeman not of the "strong arm squad" took the stand and testified that Margolis was at the raid and that he talked with Margolis on the stoop of the Rosenthal house.

Another policeman, shaken out of his smoothness by cross-examination, swore that although he was anxious to bring the real murderers of Rosenthal to justice, although he was a friend of Becker's, although he did not like "the District Attorney's attitude toward the police," he did not say a word to anybody save Becker about his having heard Rose threaten to kill Rosenthal. This policeman—Foye, of the "strong arm squad" and one of the party at the Elks Club last New Year's eve—testified glibly that Jack Rose was confiding to policemen his intention to "shut Rosenthal's mouth so that it would stay shut."

The defense failed even to score with the brother of Jack Sullivan, one of Becker's strongest allies, and whose loyalty to Becker and shrieking hatred of the gunmen so dinned the trial the day he testified. When Charles Reich (Jack Sullivan's real name is Jacob Reich) was called to testify that Webber had offered Jack \$25,000 to swear falsely that Becker was with Rose and Webber about daylight after the murder, Reich injured the defense by correcting the question and insisting that Webber had asked Sullivan to admit that he too had been present at the meeting with Becker.

The rest of the Becker witnesses were put on the stand to show that Becker had not paid the counsel fees for Charles B. Platt, Jr., when Platt, Becker's friend, had been accused of the murder of a negro, and to tell the jury that Becker was a man of good reputation for peace and quiet. Becker's lawyers had subpoenaed a number of witnesses which they didn't call at all. And some they called didn't appear. As the defense's case came to an end there appeared to be more and more of an uncertainty on the part of the lawyers as to whether or not the remaining witnesses would help or hurt.

RED PHIL TO FOLLOW BECKER. Will Be Placed on Trial Right After Police Lieutenant.

Immediately following the Becker trial will be the trial of Red Phil Davidson, the murderer of Big Jack Zelig. Davidson will be tried before Justice Goff in the extraordinary term of the Supreme Court, authorized for the Rosenthal investigation and trials.

Davidson will make a plea before Justice Goff today. A panel of telegrams for the jury is ready, and the case may come to trial before the end of this week.

CAN'T SHOW MEN GOT "DYNAMITE" MONEY

Miss Dey Continues Testimony Regarding Alleged Juggling of Funds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—Miss Mary Dey, continuing her testimony at the dynamite trial today, showed more of the alleged juggling of the union's funds, whereby John J. McNamara spent "for organization purposes" something like \$1,000 monthly in 1908 and 1909. Figures read and compared by Miss Dey showed that a lot of this money was disposed of by checks made payable to Frank C. Webb, business agent of the New York City Local, and Herbert B. Heckin, now secretary-treasurer of the union. Miss Dey's testimony did not show, however, that these men actually got the money.

The first serious clash in the trial came this afternoon, when over the heated objection of the defense, the government was allowed to introduce evidence of two dynamite explosions. Incidentally, Judge Anderson hid down the lines along which the prosecution will be conducted, holding that evidence of any overt act of violence was to be considered proof of conspiracy.

William Riddle, of Pittsburg, superintendent for the Lucius Construction Company, of Bellevue, Pa., was the witness. He was asked about two explosions that wrecked work of his company in Chicago in 1905. Senator Kern, for the defense, objected.

"These defendants are indicted for transporting explosives on passenger cars, and testimony of any explosion is irrelevant," said Kern.

"That is not the way this indictment is drawn and the objection is overruled," said Judge Anderson. "These defendants are charged with conspiracy to violate the act against the interstate transportation of explosives, and any overt act in furtherance of that alleged conspiracy is relevant."

The defense noted an exception and renewed the objection to every question asked Riddle.

On the night of December 31, 1905, said Riddle, material belonging to the Lucius company simultaneously was dynamited on a bridge on the Passaic road, near Cleveland, and a viaduct on Mill Creek. The aggregate damage was about \$1,700.

Eugene Rice, superintendent for P. Shoemaker & Co., testified that in April, 1908, the guy clamps were taken off a large derrick used in work in Tremont avenue, New York, when the derrick topple over; also, on May 22, 1908, a bridge at Baychester, N. Y., being put up by the same company was dynamited.

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MASS MEETING TOMORROW NIGHT

Bronx Labor Lyceum

705 Courtlandt Avenue, between 154th and 155th Streets.

SPEAKERS Frederick Paulitsch, Candidate for Congress, 23d District.

W. F. Ries, Author of "Roosevelt Exposes Socialism."

CHAIRMAN Marion B. Laing, Candidate for Assembly, 32d District.

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Bronx Agitation Committee

ADMISSION FREE

SUBURBAN TROLLEY MEN MAY STRIKE

Westchester County Car Employees Demand Recognition of Their Union.

Conductors, motormen and other employees of the Westchester Electric Railroad Company and the Yonkers Railroad Company, two subsidiary roads of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, which together own a good part of the transit lines of Westchester County, have demanded from the officials of the two companies recognition of the union and the adoption of the union schedule. The demands have been referred to Frederick W. Whitridge, president of the Third Avenue and the two subsidiary lines.

In the opinion of the street railway men and those connected with labor unions this demand means that the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees is making another attempt to force unionism into Manhattan through the wedge of the Third Avenue company. The employees of both the subsidiary lines have been in the union for years, although the union has never been officially recognized. Several times organizers have attempted to obtain recognition of the union on these Westchester lines in the hope that if they could do so the parent company, the Third Avenue line, could be persuaded also to recognize the union, and in this way a hold be obtained in Manhattan from which it would be difficult to prevent the spread of unionism to the lines of the New York City Railways Company, formerly the Metropolitan.

The employees of the Westchester and Yonkers lines say that they are making this fight for a principle, and intimate that if their plans are not complied with by Sunday a strike is likely to ensue. The employees of the Westchester roads were irritated on their last pay day to find in their envelopes a long letter from Whitridge inviting them to join an association run by the railroad for the "benefit" of the employees, an association which has been a part of the Third Avenue line for some time. Each man gives 50 cents a month to the association and the company also contributes 50 per cent of what the men turn in, this money to be used for sick and death benefits. The plan has "worked" on the Third Avenue road where the men have a clubhouse, but the employees of the two Westchester subsidiaries say it is an attempt on the part of Whitridge to draw them away from and weaken the union to which they belong.

Leslie Sutherland, vice president and general manager of the Yonkers Railroad Company, admitted yesterday that demands had been made upon the road for the recognition of the union. He said: "I must refuse to discuss the subject at the present time, except to say that demands have been made upon the company for the signing of a proposed agreement guaranteeing to the men for a stated period, certain terms and conditions relating to their employment. They want the union schedule accepted. The demands will be referred to Mr. Whitridge for his consideration."

In 1910 the employees of the two companies struck for more pay. The strike lasted a week, at the end of which their complaint was referred to Supreme Court Justice Keogh as arbitrator, and he granted the demands of the employees.

BRIBE OFFER ALLEGED IN SCHOOL SITE CASE

The story of the bribe that was refused was told yesterday to the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, who were holding a hearing on the purchase of land for the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School. Commissioner of Accounts Harry M. Rice remarked that his examiners had reported to him that land at Melville, where the school site has been picked, could be bought more cheaply than that which has been selected. "Who were the men who told your examiners that?" asked Charles O'Malley, a real estate expert in the Controller's office. Rice mentioned the names of two men, one living in Deer Park and the other in Astoria. "Those two men are in the same game," said O'Malley. "One is an old man, so old that I wanted to treat him with consideration. He came to me and said that if I would fix it so that all sites except his in Deer Park were eliminated, I would be taken care of. He would go to his friend in Deer Park and talk about it, and when I got the money I needn't question where it came from. It would be all right. He wanted the same thing done about the site for the inebriety farm at Georgetown, Orange County."

Chairman Henry M. Curran said the Aldermen would decide later about the purchase of the land.

GIBSON INDICTED FOR SZABO DEATH

Charged With Murder in the First Degree and Will Be Arraigned Today—Trial in December.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Burton W. Gibson, the New York lawyer, was today indicted by the Orange County Grand Jury on a charge of murder in the first degree for the death of Mrs. Rosa Menashik Szabo, who met her death last July while boating with Gibson on Green-Wood Lake, which lies on the New York-New Jersey boundary line.

Gibson will be arraigned tomorrow and will probably be brought to trial in December. The indicted lawyer announced that he expected the indictment, but declared he is confident of acquittal. Mrs. Gibson, who came to see her husband today, did not appear disturbed at the indictment. When Mrs. Szabo met her death the explanation that she was accidentally drowned was accepted.

The case was first brought to the attention of the local authorities by the New York Consul of Austria-Hungary, the dead woman's native country. It developed that Mrs. Szabo, who was preparing to return to her own country just before her death, had left property worth \$10,000. Gibson produced a paper alleged to be signed by the former client's mother which placed this estate in his hands. The contention that Mrs. Szabo's mother was dead and this document a forgery started the investigation, which led to the attorney's arrest. Gibson declared that either the mother was alive or he had been imposed upon by a woman who impersonated her.

Mrs. Szabo's body was disinterred and after examination the charge was made that her death was due to strangulation before the body entered the water.

HOW HAVEMEYER RAKED IN SHEKELS

Bought Stock of Competitor at 45, and Resold It to Sugar Trust at 90.

A story of the reluctance of a certain sugar refining company to sell out and the manner in which H. O. Havemeyer turned its scruples into revenue, was told piecemeal by Charles A. Spreckels, manager of the Federal Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia, at yesterday's hearing before Special Examiner Brice in the government's Sherman Law suit against the American Sugar Refining Company.

It was brought out by Assistant United States Attorney Knapp's examination of the witness that for a long time the Matthiessen-Wickers refinery of New York withstood the overtures of the American Sugar Refining Company. Finally H. O. Havemeyer offered to purchase a part interest in the plant and the Matthiessen-Wickers Company accepted. Havemeyer bought in almost half of the stock at 45 and sold it to the American Sugar Refining Company at 90. Thus the trust accomplished its object and Havemeyer increased his personal fortune by several million dollars.

Spreckels told another story no less absorbing of how the trust once made a working agreement with his company by which the two parties were to divide the sugar field and then silently acquired an interest in a company that competed with the Spreckels concern in its own territory.

The hearing was adjourned till tomorrow.

R. R. VALUATIONS INCREASE.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 22.—An increase of \$37,904,664 in the assessed valuation of railroad and canal property in New Jersey was shown in a report filed with the State Controller today by the State Board of Assessors. This will mean that for the current year the actual tax paid by the railroads will be \$6,183,530 as against \$5,347,524 last year, or an increase of \$836,005.

INDICTED FOR PATRICOIDE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—In the case of Anthony Grace, charged with the murder of his brother, Jack Grace, at Weldon, the Grand Jury found an indictment against him for murder in the first degree. This case will follow the Gibson case on trial in the Supreme Court during the second week of December.

THREE DIE IN ELEVATOR.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—Three men were instantly killed this afternoon at the new building of Peter Smith and Co. when the cable of a freight elevator in which they were riding broke and dropped from a point between the sixth and seventh floors into the basement. The victims were James Burns and Henry Corson, of Chicago, and Paul Merlo, of Detroit.

SHOOTER GIVES SELF UP.

AFTER nine days of ineffectual search by the police, Robert Volatile, 16 years old, of 342 East 107th street, wanted for the death of Joseph Rocco, also 16, in front of his home at 147 East 106th street, on October 13, gave himself up yesterday. He said the shooting was an accident.

EAST SIDERS PACK THREE BIG HALLS

Speakers and Candidates Have Heart to Heart Talk With Workers.

Three rousing indoor rallies marked yesterday's activities in the campaign that is being waged by the Socialists of the East Side.

Three large halls—Apollo Hall, 126 Clinton street, New Kingston Hall, 237 Rivington street, and Odd Fellows Hall, 95 Forsyth street—were filled to their doors by voters who came in response to invitations sent out by the East Side Campaign Committee and the Cloak Makers' Committee. The following were the speakers who addressed the audiences at the various meetings: Meyer London and Joshua Wanhope, Socialist Congressional candidates from the 12th and 13th Congressional districts, respectively; William Karlin, candidate for the Assembly from the 8th District; Max Pine, Dr. Irvin Tucker, William Edlin, Julius Wolf, Saul Metz, Nathan Weiser, B. C. Braverman, A. Geir and Dr. N. Syrkin.

Wanhope in his speech made a strong plea for more education along the lines of Socialism and he urged his auditors to read up and familiarize themselves with the fundamental principles of Socialism. He told them that while it was true that the Socialist party was anxious to roll up a Socialist vote that would stagger the Wall Street plutocrats, yet the vote was only an incident in Socialist agitation. "The magnitude of the Socialist vote is the political barometer by which we measure the extent of class consciousness in the mass," said he. "At present the vote indicates to us the extent of Socialist sentiment in this country. We do not want the vote of the man who has no knowledge or understanding of our principles. We want the votes of men who know what we want and are willing not only to vote for it, but to fight for it and make sacrifices for it if necessary."

Owing to the rain and uncertainty of the weather, no open air meetings were held, but the Socialists did not let the weather interfere with their work, as they were busy in the various headquarters folding and addressing literature to the registered voters of the East Side.

TWO BIG EAST SIDE RALLIES ON TONIGHT

Two indoor mass meetings will be held on the East Side tonight under the auspices of the Meyer London 12th Congressional District Campaign Committee. The meetings will be held in New Lafayette Hall, Avenue D and 2d street, and in Apollo Hall, 126 Clinton street. The speakers at both meetings will be Meyer London, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 12th District; William Karlin, Assembly candidate in the 8th District; I. Phillips, Assembly candidate in the 5th District; Rose Schneiderman, vice president of the Women's Trade Union League; Louis Pollock, A. Rosenberg and J. Wolf, of the Cloakmakers' Union.

NEW HAVEN TIES ROTTEN AT SCENE OF WRECK

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 22.—George E. Everett, for thirty years the foreman in charge of the section of the New Haven and Hartford Railroad on which the fatal wreck at Westport occurred three weeks ago, today testified before Coroner John J. Phelan, who is making an investigation that the ties were rotten.

Accompanied by the Coroner and several railroad officials, among them E. B. Buckland, the vice president of the road, Everett went to the scene of the wreck and with his fingers pulled spikes from the ties that had been torn up in the wreck. He then took a pick and easily knocked pieces out of the ties.

The condition of the ties, as explained by Everett, so impressed Coroner Phelan that he had Deputy Sheriff Donnelly bring pieces of them to this city to be held as evidence. Everett also testified that when he first went to the scene of the wreck this morning he was threatened by a track foreman and driven away.

CLEVELAND WINS LONG SUIT AGAINST RAILROADS

CLEVELAND, Oct. 22.—The City of Cleveland today won a nineteen-year fight to oust the Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania railroads from a fifty-one-acre tract of land on the lake front in the heart of the city valued at several million dollars. The Supreme Court at Columbus held that the railroads are occupying city street property. The union station and freight depots of both roads must now be removed unless the city agrees upon rental for the property.

KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

ELGIN, Ill., Oct. 22.—A. C. Glassburn, cashier of the First National Bank of Tampico, Ill., was killed today when his automobile plunged off a bridge at the foot of a steep incline eight miles southeast of here. The other three occupants of the car, C. C. Carson, Tampico, and Earl Engle and Howard M. Teeter, of Chicago, were seriously injured.

HAVE YOU BEEN ROBBED?

If you have been cheated by any insurance company or know of any one who has, then let The Call know about it. The Call is going to expose the crooked methods of some industrial insurance companies who are preying upon the poorest of the poor of the working class. In sending information, confine yourself to facts only, giving all necessary data. Your name will be kept confidential, if you insist. Address all communications on this question to "Insurance," The New York Call, 409 Pearl street.

SOCIALIST PARADE TO BE A HUMMER

Unions and Party Branches Rushing to Fall Into Line for Big Event.

Every mail brings the local Socialist headquarters, at 239 East 84th street, a letter from an additional union or Socialist society that has decided to march in the big Socialist election parade on Saturday night, November 2.

Some of the recent additions are: Carpenters' Union 497, Bakers' unions 1 and 184, Brotherhood of Machinists, Local 4; Young People's Society of the Bronx and the Lawrence Defense Conference. This makes a total of nearly 150 unions and Socialist branches that intend to be in the long Socialist lines that will march to Union Square, where Charles A. Russell, Gustave A. Strebel, Meyer London, Joshua Wanhope, Mrs. Marie MacDonald and John Spargo will address the throngs from the cottage on the 17th street side.

The uptown parade will leave the Labor Temple on East 84th street as close to 7:15 p.m. as possible, and the downtown parade will leave near the Forward Building on Rutgers Square at the same time. Both parades will join near Union Square. The marching orders for the great Saturday night parade are as follows:

FORMATION

CAPTAIN
5 abreast
8 feet between lines
Don't crowd

CAPTAIN
5 abreast
8 feet between lines
Hold your space

CAPTAIN
5 abreast
8 feet between lines
Hold your space

Detailed Orders.
March five abreast.
Take pride in your lines.
Keep a distance of 8 feet between lines—this doesn't mean 5 feet or 4 feet.
Don't worry about the line back of you—see only that your OWN line is what it should be.
Every second line should have a captain. If your captain don't keep your line in shape, RECALL him and elect another to his place. Obey your captain.
If you find your lines without a captain, elect one on your own initiative.
Captains should take their jobs seriously.
Line your men up according to size—don't put the tallest man next to the shortest.
A well organized parade stands for harmony, solidarity, power. Make this a stirring demonstration.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS

Forest fire in towns west of Plainfield, Conn., continue to burn off valuable timber land, cut wood and lumber. Fire fighters are handicapped by a bad drought. The loss cannot be figured out, but will be large.

Within the next week more than 5,000 school houses in the 556 townships of Pennsylvania, which declined medical inspection, will be inspected by officers of the State department. Health Commissioner Dixon issued the order for the inspections at Harrisburg.

Four robbers murdered T. Sego at Butte, Mont., Monday night, and then fought over his money. Two of the outlaws were fatally wounded, another was hurt and the fourth escaped unharmed, taking Sego's \$400 with him.

The insurgent Modern Woodmen of America won a victory when the proposed increase in rates in the order was denied in a decision by State District Judge Charles Bradshaw, at Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday.

A pile of loose sand was all that saved William Kabitzke from serious injury when his aeroplane scraped the ground and overturned during a demonstration flight at the College Park aviation field at Washington.

Isaac Wolford, 4-year-old son of Mrs. Lottie Wolford, died at the Chester Hospital at Chester, Pa., as the result of being shot in the head by a companion, 7 years old, who, it is alleged, pointed a rifle at his playmate while playing "Wild West" and pulled the trigger.

MRS. VANDERBILT LOSES SUIT.

Newport Jury Gives Tutor \$200 With Interest on Broken Contract.
NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 22.—A jury in the Superior Court returned a verdict against Mrs. French Vanderbilt today in a breach of contract suit that had been brought against her by C. Leroy Grinnell of this city, a tutor. Grinnell sued for \$500 and alleged that he had been engaged by Mrs. Vanderbilt in April, 1911, to tutor her son, William H. Vanderbilt, but the contract had been broken without cause. Mrs. Vanderbilt, whose testimony was heard through deposition, said that Grinnell had deceived her in stating the amount of money that he had received from others for like service. The jury found in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$200 with interest.

EUGENE V. DEBS WILL SPEAK TONIGHT TONIGHT

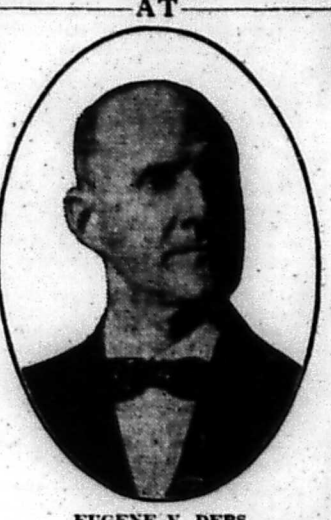
LABOR LYCEUM

Willoughby and Myrtle Avenues, BROOKLYN.

OTHER SPEAKERS:
William Mackenzie
W. F. Ries
Author and Lecturer.
Charles Vanderporten
Chairman.

Singing by Mrs. J. W. Gates and the United Branches of the Workmen's Singing Societies of Brooklyn.

Admission, 15 Cents



EUGENE V. DEBS.

PROSPECT HALL

Prospect and Fifth Avenues, BROOKLYN.

OTHER SPEAKERS:
Arthur Morrow Lewis
Lecturer.
Charles L. Furman
Chairman.

Ethel Montrose-Greenway Will Sing.

Music by Queens County Five and Drum Corps.

General Admission, 15 Cents
Reserved Seats, Main Floor, 25 Cents
Box Seats, 50 Cents and \$1

Arranged by the Socialist Party, Local Kings County SEATING CAPACITY, BOTH HALLS, 6,000

HAVE FINAL HEARING ON LIGHTING RATES

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The complaint of residents of White Plains, Portchester, Tarrytown, North Tarrytown, East Chester, Irvington, Dobbs Ferry and Hastings against the Westchester Lighting Company, as to the price for gas and electricity charged in these localities, had its final hearing before the State Public Service Commission today. The oral argument was by Joseph S. Wood, of Mount Vernon, for the complainants, and Charles E. Mathewson, of New York, and John J. Crennan, of New Rochelle, for the company.

Wood contended that the company distributed four times the quantity of electricity in 1911 over 1904, but the rate to private consumers remains the same. For gas service, he argued, the maximum should be 80 cents in the localities involved, and said that the company could still make 11 per cent on the reduced rates. Mathewson said that in spite of the enormous increase in every line which bears upon the manufacture of lighting and fuel charges and upon all else, charges for gas and electric current have been largely reduced within the last fifteen years by the company. He contended that small consumers in these localities were actually receiving gas service at less than its cost to the company.

HIGH LIVING COST HITS D. S. C. HORSES

Street Cleaning Commissioner Edwards yesterday told the Board of Aldermen that the reason why he asked for \$128,084 special revenue bonds for forage from October 1, 1912, to January 1, 1913, is the high cost of living in the stables of the department. Edwards was allowed \$100,000 and instructed to come back for the rest.

"It's the high cost of living in the Street Cleaning Department's stables that's to blame for this extra \$128,000," said Edwards. "The budget estimate for this year was based on an estimate of a cost of 55 cents a day per horse for Manhattan and the Bronx and 58 cents a day for Brooklyn. Instead, it has cost 65 cents per head a day to feed our horses in Manhattan, 74 cents in Brooklyn and 57 cents in the Bronx. The extra cost of forage in my department over the budget estimate for 1912 has been \$350 a day, or from 10 to 16 cents a day for each horse. The department has to have this money or it can't feed its horses, and it's got to have it now."

CUT FORT LEE FERRY RATES.

The Board of Freeholders of Bergen County has ordered the Public Service Corporation to reduce the ferry rate on the Fort Lee line operating between Edgewater and West 130th street, this city, from 5 to 3 cents for adults and 2 for children. The change is to take place on November 1, 1912. If the rates are not reduced on that day lawsuits will follow.

Telephone 3347-J Harlem.
Dr. Benj. Gortikov
DENTIST.
23 East 107th Street, Manhattan.

IMPORTANT

Great Socialist Parade to March Saturday Before Election.
Uptown parade will start from the Labor Temple on East 84th street, near Second Avenue.
Downtown parade will organize in front of Forward Building on East Broadway.
Assemble as early as 6:30 p.m. Processions should start promptly at 7 p.m., Saturday, November 2. Bring this notice before your union or organization. Get them to join as a body.
Turn out YOURSELVES and bring your Comrades.
Report your plans to Socialist headquarters, 239 East 84th street, either personally or by telephone as early as possible.
Make this a big, stirring, impressive demonstration.

MABEL HITE DEAD

Actress, Wife of Ball Player Mike Donlin, Passes Away After a Long Illness.

Mabel Hite, as the actress wife of Michael Donlin, the baseball player, was known to theatergoers, died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at her apartments, at 526 West 114th street, following a long illness, which the physicians and surgeons who attended Mrs. Donlin before she took up Christian Science early in the summer diagnosed as cancer. On the night of June 10, while playing at the Alhambra Theater in Harlem, she became so ill that she was removed to a sanitarium and an abdominal operation was performed upon her the next day.

When the physicians finally told Miss Hite that there was no hope, she discharged her physicians and nurses and engaged a Christian Science nurse. Miss Sayford, a Christian Science nurse, was in attendance upon her death yesterday afternoon. Miss Hite began to weaken suddenly early in the afternoon. Although perceptibly losing strength rapidly, those who were with her said that she suffered no pain and her death was wholly unexpected. Her husband was about to appear before an audience last night at Youngstown, Ohio, when word came to him that his wife was dying. He will arrive here this morning.

Mrs. Donlin was the daughter of Lewis Hite, a Kansas City druggist, who is expected to reach New York today. In Kansas City, where Mabel Hite was raised (she was born at Ashland, Ky., on May 30, 1885), she attracted attention as an amateur actress at church and social entertainments while still a high school pupil. Her husband was Edward Ellis Hamlin. She obtained a divorce from him at Independence, Mo., and in April, 1908, she and Donlin were married.

STUCHA ASKS RUSSIAN AID.

KUTCHERSBURG, Oct. 22.—The Novoe Vremya states that the Ministers of the Kutucha, the religious head of the Mongolian Buddhists, have asked Russian support not only in the northern Khaika region, but also in the interior of Mongolia. They are thinking of asking for Russian's unequivocal recognition of the independence of the whole of Mongolia.

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

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 Epul Moore party. It is the hit of the season, and should be distributed by the million. Other new books by the same author are: "Deeds and Principles," "Heads and Hands," "Quis and Quis," "Push Followed by 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, TULEO, ORG., Box 68, Station "T"
Prices for any book: Single copy, 10 cents; 100 copies, \$1.00; 250 copies, \$2.50; 1,000 copies, \$10.00.

Canvassers Wanted

Have you done your share in this campaign?
Do you want to help elect the first Socialist Congressman from the Empire State? Then come down to headquarters, Apollo Hall, 126-128 Clinton St., City. Telephone Orchard 7524.
Meyer London 12th Congressional District Committee.

SPORTS

HORSE RACING STOPS WHEN MILITIA AIMS

Jockeys at Hoosier Track Dismount and Events Are Called Off.

MINERAL SPRINGS, Ind., Oct. 22.—Racing and race track gambling came to a sudden termination here this afternoon when two companies of State Militia swooped down on the track and with fixed bayonets drove racing officials, jockeys, horses, their owners and spectators from the course. Tonight the State troops are in complete control of the situation with the racing promoters vowing vengeance.

The two companies of State militia in command of Maj. George J. Reyerth, of South Bend, were ordered out by Governor Marshall, who is in California, by telegraph, following representations that the county officials had failed to suppress the race track gambling and that the promoters of the meet that had begun five days ago had hurled defiance at the State authorities.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the first company arrived at the track and a few minutes later four horses faced the barrier for the first race. The militiamen with leveled guns stepped in front of the horses, aimed at the jockeys and Captain Campbell ordered them to come down. The command he gave the jockeys isn't included in the manual of arms, but its point seemed to be sufficiently clear. Their spurred feet left the stirrups and they slid to the ground in a hurry.

Trainers sprang to the track. Black-kets were whistled back on the steeds and they were led ignominiously back from the field.

President Knotts with the little garrison in the judges' stand admitted defeat.

"Bullets can run faster than horses," he remarked. Then he announced gravely that it had been decided to call off the card for the afternoon. Then the soldiers calmly pitched their tents and prepared to stay indefinitely.

Court proceedings to secure an injunction restraining Governor Marshall from further interference were outlined at a conference of promoters, attorneys and owners last evening. It is believed by them that injunction proceedings would hold against all interference. "Every person who was stopped at the gate and every horse owner has an individual action for financial damages against the official responsible," declared Manager Knotts. "In Minnesota the fair association was sued for \$500,000 damages for just such unwarranted interference. We will break somebody, financially, before we get through with this."

P. O. CLERKS' GAMES NEAR.

With the best talent that can be secured from the regular army, the navy, colleges, athletic clubs and other organizations interested in sports, the athletic and military carnival of the Brooklyn Postoffice Clerks and the 47th Regiment A. A., which will be held in the latter's armory on November 23, should prove the greatest event ever produced indoors. Over 100 pieces of music will enliven the affair, which will include the Letter Carriers' and Regular Army bands. Information and entry blanks can be secured from John J. Fleeson, of the Brooklyn Postoffice.

TWO MESSENGERS FIND \$60,000 IN SECURITIES

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the Wall Street district yesterday when it was discovered that a package containing \$60,000 worth of negotiable securities belonging to W. C. Langley & Co. had been lost. The securities were found by Johannes Fabst and Edward Fagan, messengers employed by Seidenburg & Co., who carried the package around for an hour before they learned its value.

When asked why they did not return the securities immediately, the messengers asserted that they were timed on their deliveries by the employers and consequently hustled back to the office of Seidenburg & Co. first, where they obtained permission to return the valuable envelope to Langley & Co.

TIPS FOR WORKERS, NOT BOSS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 22.—The Supreme Court of Iowa holds that tips given for shine in shoe shining shops belong to the boys and not to the boss.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pure Food Show
OPENS TODAY AT 2 P. M.
21st Reg. Armory, Park Ave. and 94th Street

TRANSFER HEARING FRIDAY.

A hearing on the application of the New York Railways Company involving the issuance of transfers across 59th street, has been set by the Public Service Commission for Friday at 11 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wednesday, October 23
At the LIPZIN THEATER
Bowery and Houston.

MADAM LIPZIN

Will play "The Orphan," by J. Gordon

Arranged by the Ladies' League for the Benefit of the Meyer London Campaign

Tickets at the office of the Forward, the Workmen's Circle, 81 Delancey street, and at the box office.

RED HOT BOUTS FOR FANS.

Star Bout at Royale Club Tonight Looks Swell on Paper.

It will be a rousing night at the Royale A. C. in Brooklyn, for the club has arranged as good a card of pugilistic titbits as has graced the ring at the Clermont Rink for a long time.

Larry English, the well known Brooklyn heavyweight, clashes with George Ashe, of Philadelphia, in the main bout of ten rounds. Willie Jones and Young Driscoll will finally meet in their long protracted combat of ten rounds in the semi-final conflict. This match has hung for many weeks and is sure to create much excitement on account of the rivalry that has arisen between these local featherweights. Bant Dorsey, once considered one of the leading bantams in the country, competes with Special Delivery Hirsch, of Chicago, for the honors in the opening ten-round skirmish.

GIBBONS WANTS MORE TIME.

His Battle With McGorty to Take Place December 3 in Garden.

At the request of Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul middleweight, the proposed ten-round bout with Eddie McGorty, of Oshkosh, originally scheduled for November 11 in Madison Square Garden, probably will be postponed until December 3. Word came from Chicago last night that Gibbons had asked the Garden A. C. to change the date and had received a reply in the affirmative.

It appears that Gibbons' right arm, which was injured in a recent bout with Tommy Maloney in the Garden, has not mended so rapidly as at first expected. Gibbons, it is said, has not been able to put on a glove for a practice bout of any kind and has been advised by a physician to rest for at least two weeks more before beginning work for the McGorty affair.

BRENNAN DISCHARGED.

St. Louis Cardinals Likely to Have Another Manager.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—Roger P. Brennan was called before the owner, president and attorney of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club and discharged as manager of the team, in so far as those in authority could discharge him, according to a friend of Brennan's today. Although he holds a four-year contract with the club, one year of which he has served, Brennan was told that his services were no longer desired.

Mrs. Helen H. Britton, the principal owner of the club, J. C. Jones, president, and Lon O. Hocker, attorney, were present when Brennan was discharged.

CHICAGO UMPIRES GET BONUS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Ban Johnson, president of the American League, announces that he will see to it that the umpires who officiated in the city series between the White Sox and Cubs get extra pay for their efforts. The regular amount paid by the National Commission to umpires in a city series is \$400. Johnson says that because of the unexpected length of the series, which went nine games, including two ties, \$500 apiece will go to the indicator wielders.

CHICAGO COPS CAN RUN.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The Chicago police relay team humbled the local bluecoats in the first annual inter-city field meet. The Chicago team won the event on the last turn, after the St. Louisans had led to three-quarters of the distance, which was 440 yards.

T. R. IS BACK HOME TAKING A GOOD REST

Theodore Roosevelt reached Sagamore Hill, his Oyster Bay home, shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday and was immediately put to bed for a good, long rest. He looked as if he were eager for the rest, for he waved his hand and cheerily greeted all the household retainers who gathered to welcome him.

After a consultation of physicians, which was held as soon as the Colonel arrived, it was announced that he was really better than when he left Chicago, and that he would be able to make speeches before the end of the campaign. "If he had a real week's rest."

Probably to make sure he rested, the gates of Sagamore Hill were barred in the afternoon. Three men were placed on guard at the principal entrance, and all comers were told that the Colonel's physicians had given orders to exclude every one.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The exhibit of the Vocational Guidance Committee will be opened to the public today at the New York Public Library, 46 Fifth avenue, at the corner of 42d street.

A tree celebration will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the base of the oldest and biggest tree in Manhattan. The speakers will be Gen. James Grant Wilson, historian of New York; Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, director of New York Botanical Garden; and Reginald Pelham Bolton, archaeologist of Washington Heights and Inwood. Take Broadway subway train to 29th street, walk west on 29th street, cross Broadway and go straight to the woods of Inwood, following the footpath to the tulip tree. At 29th street and Broadway representatives of the Park Department will be on hand to direct visitors.

JAIL AND FINE FOR MAIL FRAUD.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Judge Smith, in the United States District Court today, sentenced A. E. Young, of New York, to serve thirty days in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay a fine of \$1,000 for using the mails to defraud.

MUSIC

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED FOR THE FIRST POPULAR CONCERT AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

Final arrangements have been made for the first popular concert next Sunday evening at Madison Square Garden, where Modest Altschuler and the Russian Symphony Orchestra will play. Mme. Gracia Ricardo, the well known soprano, will be the soloist, and Meyer London, the Socialist candidate for Congress from the 12th District, will deliver an address on "Art and the People."

The following is the program as completed: Overture, "Tannhauser"..... Wagner Scherzo, "Finale from Symphony No. 4"..... Tchaikovsky Aria, "Aida"..... Verdi Bacchanal from "Samson and Delilah"..... Saint-Saens Russian Folk Songs— (a) Bargemen Song..... Galzunow (b) Twig Twig..... Rimsky-Korsakoff (c) Oriental..... Spendiarioff (d) Trepak..... Rubinstein Dance of the Hours from "Gioconda"..... Porchielli Intermission— Meyer London, "Art and the People." Second Rhapsodie..... Liszt (a) Berceuse..... Jaerfelf (b) Entrance of the Bolshais.

Halvorson Aria "La Cid"..... Massenet Overture "1812"..... Tchaikovsky Tickets are for sale at the following places: Wage Earners' Theater, Leagues, 145 West 45th street; and 165 Broadway (open from 8 to 8); the Forward, 175 East Broadway; the East Side Campaign Headquarters, 234 East Broadway; New York Volkszeitung, 15 Spruce street, and Zahn's drug store, Second avenue and 84th street.

Of all tickets bought at the Forward office and the Campaign Headquarters a percentage will go to the campaign fund. A large quantity of floor seats have been set aside for 15 cents, arena seats 25 cents and all balconies 10 cents.

PROF. SAMUEL A. BALDWIN WILL PLAY THE FREE ORGAN RECITAL TODAY AT THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin will play the following free organ recital at the College of the City of New York, St. Nicholas Terrace and 139th street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock: Toccata in F..... Bach Scene Pastorale..... Bossi Sonata No. 4 in A-minor..... Rheinberger Spring Song..... Hollins Ronde Francaise..... Boellmann Benediction Nuptiale..... Frysinger Pomp and Circumstance..... Elgar

Morit E. Schwartz will give a free organ recital in Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall street, today. The program: Fantasia in G-major..... Bach Prayer in D..... Faulkes Pastoral Sonata..... Rheinberger (a) Allegro Pastorale..... Andante. (c) Finale, Fugue.

Mitsha Elman, the Russian violinist, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. He has been a year in Europe, and played in his own country and in London.

Josef Stransky, conductor of the Philharmonic Society, arrived on the Kaiser also. At the close of last season he visited his parents in Bohemia, after which he spent a month among the Italian lakes, and then went to London to conduct a concert of the London Symphony Orchestra. He said that he has brought over with him a dramatic overture of Anton Dvorak, which was found in his desk after his death, and a symphonic waltz by Alexander Ritter, a friend of Richard Wagner and the teacher of Richard Strauss. Among the other new pieces he will also give an overture to a play by the wonder child, Wolfgang Erich Korngold, a 13-year-old composer.

BOY OF 15 KILLS SELF OVER GIRL OF 13

Rather than live without 13-year-old Alma Ross, of 614 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, Toby Ross, 15, of 144 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday shot himself in the head twice and died shortly after in the Holy Family Hospital. Alma's mother had told Toby that he would have to stop bothering the girl. So yesterday while his mother was under the impression that he had gone to seek a job, Toby repaired to the home of Alma. He demanded to see his sweetheart, and when he was told that this could not be, melodramatically drew a revolver from his pocket and fired the fatal shots.

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THE POLICY WHICH GOVERNS THE GREAT UNITED PRESS

In the November American there is an interesting article on the United Press Association, one of the largest news disseminating agencies of the country. This great news bureau feeds news to more than 475 afternoon newspapers and a great many Sunday morning newspapers. Roy W. Howard, who is the general manager of the United Press Association, is an example of a rapid rise in the newspaper world. Howard is only 29 years old, although he is at the head of this great news agency.

A partial reproduction of the article in the American is as follows: "Every successful business—certainly every newspaper—must work toward an ideal. The slogan of the United Press is 'get the truth.' But what is the truth? It is not always possible to tell, and the United Press editor, like everyone else, merely strives for the attainment of the ideal. He does it conscientiously, and no sincere business man in his private correspondence strives more diligently to honestly represent his private interests than the United Press man endeavors truthfully to report the affairs of public interest. He may write about what is visual, quote from the sayings or writings of people, and give such definite conclusions as he may be sure of.

"He must tell both sides, all sides of every question and never advocate. He lays down the facts, and his readers may draw their own conclusions. It is tantamount to suppression, and Mr. Howard holds his editors and reporters guilty of failure quite as strictly for the sin of omission as for any other fault. He contends that the newspapers that he serves are entitled to the truth, and that the publication of the whole truth is the most important cog in the machine of democracy.

"A concrete example of the vital importance of this policy was shown recently in the instance of the strike of the textile workers at Lawrence, Mass. From the outset of that now celebrated conflict the United Press regarded it as an extraordinary news, and reported to its papers in all sections of the country full details of the great struggle between the textile manufacturers and 28,000 revolting employees.

"When the strike developed a situation which not only outraged the broad humanitarian impulses of the American people, but violated the constitutional rights of individuals involved, the United Press was true to its responsibility, and as a result of its accurate representation of that labor conflict the whole nation was aroused. It was unpleasant news, and the line of prejudice and special interest were tightly drawn. Every department of the city and State governments seemed to be working actively against the strikers; the police were not above misrepresentation; higher city officials were silent or actually misinformative; mill officials gave biased statements; the strike leaders made large claims, and the section of the press that swallows Big Business whole misrepresented the situation outrageously.

"On the theory that a free press cannot maintain its prestige as the Fourth Estate on a regimen of news deceit, misrepresentation, or concealment, the established policy of the

United Press called for reports written without favor or fear, describing all sides of that conflict. Thus the nation was aroused to a situation in a sister commonwealth wherein constitutional rights were being ignored, parents denied the privilege of transporting their children to another State, and men and women mercilessly clubbed for no offense; and, in fact, official anarchy reigned in sorry contrast to the fine spirit of democracy and brotherly love exhibited by the polyglot mass of striking men, women and children.

"This illustration of the positive democratic necessity of free and independent reporting of news facts has many counterparts in the history of the United Press Association. "A recent conspicuous example, from another point of view, but perhaps quite as vital to public policy, was the report the United Press correspondents cabled of the coronation of King George and Queen Mary. The American newspaper men of the conventional school on that occasion wired highly colored word pictures of the splendid spectacle, the sparkling trappings of the royal family, beauty of the women, awesome dignity of the men, gaiety of the crowds, and the worshipful homage of the King's subjects, cheering, madly waving flags, and tossing hats as the gorgeous pageant traversed the labyrinth of vibrating humanity in London's streets.

"The correspondents of the United Press, all American trained, on that occasion reported all that was true of the brilliancy and dignity of the event; but they also saw in the occasion news facts which had escaped rival correspondents and were of especial importance to Americans. "The United Press papers that evening told, among other things, of the enormous expenditures made for the extravagant coronation display, truthfully estimated the enthusiasm of the crowds from observation rather than from preconceived ideas, and they sharply pointed out the fact that lunch baskets thrown away by prosperous Englishmen seated in the expensive street stands were eagerly seized and rifled for crumbs by half-starved men and women of the miserable London army of unemployed people.

"Critics of American newspapers are constantly contending that newspaper readers are becoming less inclined to follow editorial columns, but are forming their own judgment upon public questions from the facts presented in the news columns. To whatever extent this may be true, the responsibility to the public of a press association is direct, and therefore vitally important to American institutions.

"This spirit of truth telling in press association reporting has had the effect of brightening and humanizing telegraph news, once the dullest feature of many newspapers. Press associations have become an important factor in the process of making that vague, fluctuating and complex thing called Public Opinion the American King, according to the intelligence of which depends the success of the republic.

The Call is one of the papers which receives the United Press service, in addition to an excellent morning paper news service.

FREE LECTURES IN NEW YORK TONIGHT

Free public lectures, most of them illustrated by stereopticon views or motion pictures, will be delivered in New York tonight under the auspices of the Bureau of Education, as follows, beginning at 8:15 o'clock:

Public School No. 2, West Houston and Clark streets, 11th street, west of Lexington avenue. The House of Representatives. By William B. Gurley.

Public School No. 145th street, west of Amsterdam avenue. Factory Legislation. The Protection of Workers in a State Function. By Mrs. Florence Kelley.

Y. M. C. A. Hall, 79th street and East River. Welfare work in Stores and Factories. By Edward Ewing Pratt.

Sunshine Chapel, 20 West 12th street. The Work of the Street Cleaning Department. By William H. Edwards, Commissioner.

Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 2 West 12th street. The Skyscraper and its Effect on the Surrounding Neighborhood. By Joseph H. Bitt.

Young Men's Hebrew Association Hall, 92d street and Avenue C. The Evolution of Man. By Prof. Henry E. Cramp.

ROBERT BARR DEAD.

Well Known Novelist and Journalist Expires Suddenly at His Home Near London.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Robert Barr, the novelist, died suddenly today at his home at Woldingham, Surrey. Robert Barr, though born a Scotsman in Glasgow 62 years ago, came as a lad to the new world and grew up in Canada. He got his education at the normal school in Toronto and later taught as headmaster at Windsor, opposite Detroit. He joined the staff of the Detroit Free Press in 1877. He also received an honorary degree of M. A. from the University of Michigan. Barr continued as a newspaper man until 1881, when he went to England to live and there founded the Idler Magazine with Jerome K. Jerome. Barr married Miss Eva Bennett in 1876 at the time he moved to Detroit. He made his English home of late years some fifteen miles south of London. "A Rock in the Baltic," "Cardillac" and "The Sword Maker," as well as "Over the Border," "The Temperance Petticoat," "The Measure of Rule" and "Stranleigh's Millions" were among Barr's books of the last ten years. In a decade before he also published "In a Steamer Chair," "From Whose Bourn," "The Face and the Mask," "Revenge," "In the Midst of Alarms," "A Woman Intervenes," "The Movable Man," "The Countess Tekla," "The Strong Arm," "The Unchanging East" and "The Victors."

UP TO DATE CLOTHING.

B. PFEFFKORN
227 Washington Ave. Brooklyn

United Press called for reports written without favor or fear, describing all sides of that conflict. Thus the nation was aroused to a situation in a sister commonwealth wherein constitutional rights were being ignored, parents denied the privilege of transporting their children to another State, and men and women mercilessly clubbed for no offense; and, in fact, official anarchy reigned in sorry contrast to the fine spirit of democracy and brotherly love exhibited by the polyglot mass of striking men, women and children.

"This illustration of the positive democratic necessity of free and independent reporting of news facts has many counterparts in the history of the United Press Association. "A recent conspicuous example, from another point of view, but perhaps quite as vital to public policy, was the report the United Press correspondents cabled of the coronation of King George and Queen Mary. The American newspaper men of the conventional school on that occasion wired highly colored word pictures of the splendid spectacle, the sparkling trappings of the royal family, beauty of the women, awesome dignity of the men, gaiety of the crowds, and the worshipful homage of the King's subjects, cheering, madly waving flags, and tossing hats as the gorgeous pageant traversed the labyrinth of vibrating humanity in London's streets.

"The correspondents of the United Press, all American trained, on that occasion reported all that was true of the brilliancy and dignity of the event; but they also saw in the occasion news facts which had escaped rival correspondents and were of especial importance to Americans. "The United Press papers that evening told, among other things, of the enormous expenditures made for the extravagant coronation display, truthfully estimated the enthusiasm of the crowds from observation rather than from preconceived ideas, and they sharply pointed out the fact that lunch baskets thrown away by prosperous Englishmen seated in the expensive street stands were eagerly seized and rifled for crumbs by half-starved men and women of the miserable London army of unemployed people.

"Critics of American newspapers are constantly contending that newspaper readers are becoming less inclined to follow editorial columns, but are forming their own judgment upon public questions from the facts presented in the news columns. To whatever extent this may be true, the responsibility to the public of a press association is direct, and therefore vitally important to American institutions.

"This spirit of truth telling in press association reporting has had the effect of brightening and humanizing telegraph news, once the dullest feature of many newspapers. Press associations have become an important factor in the process of making that vague, fluctuating and complex thing called Public Opinion the American King, according to the intelligence of which depends the success of the republic.

The Call is one of the papers which receives the United Press service, in addition to an excellent morning paper news service.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

IN RE FELLOWSHIP FARMS.

Editor of The Call: A correspondent in your issue of October 18, regarding Fellowship Farms, makes the statement that "two men were making a living in the Westwood Farm."

Now, as one of the founders of Fellowship Farm, Westwood, I want to say that no one has ever made a living on an acre of land in the Westwood Farm up to the present date.

All we have been able to do is to supplement our other earnings. Those who have not had other means have not made good. And I take this opportunity to warn the members of the Socialist movement to be wary of the individual who is going around the country exploiting the idea of Fellowship Farms for his own personal ends, and not to believe his glowing statements of having made \$1,000 in a thousand hours. For in all probability he is making more money exploiting the Fellowship Farm idea than he ever made or ever will make on an acre of ground.

E. STUNDELAND, Secretary.

This letter has been read and endorsed by the following members: Charles E. Bailey, treasurer; Albert Klamp, auditor; Lewis G. Spachman, director.

Fellowship Farm Association, Westwood, Mass., Oct. 20, 1913.

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TIED UP TIGHT



SCABS IS SCABS

By ROBERT HUNTER.

John Mitchell gave an interesting interview not long ago to our Chicago daily. He said Socialists were often unjust in their attacks upon labor men who exercised the political rights of an independent voter. His idea was that a labor leader or a trade unionist should have the right to vote for any party or candidate whose politics he approved of. It was the frank statement of a man who differs with us. This difference of opinion between Socialists and trade unionists as to the vote involves a great question which should be discussed calmly and earnestly between campaigns instead of passionately and intolerantly in the heat of campaigns. It is desirable to make our position clear, to show justification for such bitterness as unquestionably exists when a great labor leader becomes a candidate on a capitalist ticket or openly supports a Democratic, Republican or Bull Moose candidate. Many labor leaders are honest in giving such support, and when we speak of them as traitors to their class, as we sometimes do, we speak truth without fully explaining what we mean. Perhaps our position can be most easily made clear by asking John this question: "Does he believe a trade unionist should exercise his right to work or not to work, regardless of the interest of his fellows?" Does he believe that when a large body of trade unionists have united to fight the battle of labor, individual workmen should aid the employers to defeat the union? Of course he doesn't. John sees perfectly that without unity of the working class on the industrial field their cause is hopeless. He grants that trade unionists are justified in their bitterness against "scabs." He admits that a workman who assists the employer at the time of a strike is a traitor to his class. But curiously enough when the fight is carried on to the political field, John cannot see that exactly the same principle is involved. As a trade unionist he disagrees with President Eliot. As a voter he agrees with President Eliot's dictum which makes that man a hero who fights his comrades. John believes that the individual workman can't deal with the employer. He knows the individual is helpless to make a protest against injustice. He sees perfectly in union there is strength, that where one man is powerless the whole is powerful. But what about the isolated individual voter? He wants to protest against political oppression and injustice. Here his demands are political demands to be made upon organized parties now existing. The individual voter is helpless. The politician will not listen to his demand and if

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HURRAH FOR BOLDNESS.

Editor of The Call:
At last we have the eagerly expected, long sought for "bold plan." Capitalism may well tremble in its boots. Comrade Perin under the heading, "What About It?" set it forth with commendable enthusiasm in The Call of October 12. Some details are lacking, but who cares for details? According to Comrade Perin, the Socialist party should organize a movement for the purpose of an orderly physical possession of the property of the Beef Trust, and then to see to it that not a pound of beef is sold except for a reasonable price. Being a workman and having no associates outside the working class, I will be forgiven if I lack the brilliant imaginative powers necessary to properly appreciate Comrade Perin's "bold plan." Far be it from me to criticize it. But Comrade Perin fears that his effort will be in vain, because with some exception the members of our National Executive Committee are not the men to organize or lead such a movement. Isn't it sad? Here's Comrade Perin willink, anxious and worthy to make October 12 a greater day than Columbus made it, but with one exception, our National Executive Committee won't let him. Is it that "one exception" which prompted this letter? Who is he? What has he organized and led? Show me.
SAMUEL SQUIBB.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE CONSERVATIVE, THE PROGRESSIVE AND THE SOCIALIST.

Editor of The Call:
In my street talk in Columbia I explain the difference between a Conservative, a Progressive and a Socialist. The Conservative is riding the working mule. He is sticking the spurs in two inches deep and beating the mule over the head with a club. He hasn't any sense at all. He doesn't realize that the mule will not stand that kind of treatment much longer and that he is getting ready to buck and throw his rider. The Progressive has a little more sense than the Conservative. He says to the working mule: "Let me ride you, I will not stick the spurs in one inch deep, and I will not beat you over the head with a club; I will use a nice little lady's riding whip." The Progressive is willing to make concessions. He is willing to make every concession but one—he is not willing to get off the working mule's back. Then the Socialist says to the working mule: "You don't have to let anybody ride you. Make them all get down and walk." The Conservative and the Progressive reply: "Don't trust the Socialist; he wants to do what he accuses us of doing; he, too, will ride the working mule if he gets a chance." But the Socialist is ready with his answer. "That," says he, "is impossible, because I am the working mule."
JOHN ALLEN METTE.
Columbia, S. C.

A CALL DOWN.

Editor of The Call:
In The Call of October 15 you printed a letter written by Louis N. Bromberg, entitled "As to toleration." Mr. Bromberg claims that it has not been printed in the Globe. I would advise Mr. Bromberg to read over the night issue of the Globe on October 15 and make sure whether or not it has been printed before he goes to show how "tolerant" the tolerant editor of the Globe really is. He has shown nothing more than ignorance or hot tempered impatience by accusing the editor of the Globe as being intolerant because he has not printed his letter. Well, Mr. Bromberg, now that your letter has been printed, does that show that the editor of the Globe is tolerant? Does it? Well, to me, and perhaps to a good many other readers, this does not show his tolerance any more than your accusation shows his intolerance. Mr. Bromberg, if you should once again happen to accuse a person, see that you accuse him on a fair basis or not at all. Let us hope that the editor of The Call will not refuse to print this letter. Sincerely,
O. S. WARSHOWSKY.
New York, Oct. 18, 1912.

[Why in Hades should he?—Ed. The Call.]

Not Understood

By AGNES THECLA FAIR.
Tho' not understood, what need you care? Ever do your part; Meet them all with a smiling face. Tho' you carry an aching heart. After the storm has passed away They'll wonder how you fared. Then it will dawn on the clouded brain. There was one who cared— There was one whose heart was right. Whose deeds no world can know. Who scorned all thought of pretense or sham; Whose deeds were never for show. Tho' you are kicked ten thousand times. And cursed when you are down. Only those who have kissed the earth Can ever win renown. A man with no medals upon his breast, Simple his manner and name; Tho' his Sunday suit be overalls. He's a hero just the same. He plays full well a manly part. Tho' he has no medals on his breast. But he's a hero when he's dead. When the granite towers o'er his head; Tho' he was nothing to us in life. He's a hero when he's dead.

UNEXPECTED.

The evening callers were chatting gaily with the Kintbergs when a patter of little feet was heard from the head of the stairs. Mrs. Kintberg raised her head, warning the others to silence. "Hush!" she said softly. "The children are going to deliver their 'good-night' message. It always gives me a feeling of reverence to hear them—they are so much nearer the Father than we are, and they speak the love that is in their little hearts never so fully as when the dark has come. Listen!" There was a moment of tense silence. Then— "Mamma," came the message in a shrill whisper. "Why sound a bed-bug?"

THE WAYSIDE

By SONIA URELES.

Outside all was gray and murky. I was one of those raw, rainy days when winter cautiously puts out one foot at a time and steals in upon us unawares. The wind swept by roughly and shook the shutters about my cousin's library until I felt quite nervous. I wondered why it was that every time I came to see my cousin, who is a doctor, he was either busy with a patient or some special work in his office. Having come with a view of getting certain information that I needed for an article, I sat there and chafed idly. Suddenly my gaze was attracted to the crumpled form of a man across the way. He was seated on the lower step of a vacant store directly opposite me and wore a placard attached to a string to his neck. I leaned forward to see him better; no, it was only a boy with his face flattened as though some one had placed him against a wall, while he was yet young and tender, and had brutally smashed his face in. His head was where the flesh drawn inward answered for nostrils, and his eyes were merely two slits to show that the Lord had not forgotten that eyes too were necessary to poor mortals. His mouth caved in, and only a few puckers of flesh and a slit advertised the fact that this wretched bit of humanity boasted lips, but they were indrawn as if in a moment of great pain and had remained so fixed forever. Involuntarily I shuddered and my eyes sought the placard attached to his neck. It explained to the merciful public that its bearer was both deaf and a cripple, that he was blind and that he craved the indulgence of passers-by for a livelihood. A cripple! I gazed closer at the maze of confusing and distorted features, but the body was bent almost double and I could not easily have my curiosity satisfied. And curiously, too, as I watched him, he shifted his position slightly so that his profile was now visible to me, and I saw that the drawn-under knees, the drooping, elongated head, the curved, the roundly curved back formed a question mark. How queer! Why I could trace the perfect question mark—formed out of the living, throbbing body of a boy-man! I wondered why it was one of those fakes the papers are always crying about. I remembered reading that so many of those beggars take advantage of the public. Now, this fellow—surely having no eyes, nor nose, and being a bit deaf doesn't mean he is a cripple, does it? He is either deaf, a mute, or a blind man—but all those combined—and yet a cripple is distinctly not the word. Unless, oh, yes, there it is; the arm twisted horribly so that the palm is where the knuckles should have been. And the other hand that grasps the little tin can with its few pennies has only one finger, the thumb, an unusually large one—and the stump of a palm. So that was what the placard meant by "cripple." Oh, shucks, look what else might have been done to that useless bit of clay. Each leg might have been twisted so the little toes appeared where the heels should be. Each of each shoulder might have been chipped off. Why not be artistic? Let me see—what else—well, I guess that's about all one could possibly do to torture the quivering flesh and make the indrawn lips suck in even more sharply, and the two slits where there are no eyes shed a few tired tears. Persons hurried by. During long intervals—cold, chilly lapses—some one would pause long enough to throw a penny quickly into the little tin cup that was clutched so greedily by the one crude finger and hurry on faster as though to make up the few strides that were missed by this pause for the sake of charity. Twilight descended gently. But there was no change in the scenery; the sky only grew more heavy with somber clouds, the rain, now scarcely perceptible, almost nothing but moist air, kept on its stealthy peering. There was no flicker of a warm sunset. It was all bleak, cold and dark, a darkness that was increasing with every moment. Just that and the lights that sprang to life here and there in the many office windows across the way. A raw wind blew shrilly, and my gaze was again attracted to the boy across the way; he shivered violently and huddled closer together; that is to say, the question mark became more pronounced. "Hah!" I exclaimed aloud, "what a poor bit of workmanship that creature over there is! My Frankenstein was a far better creation and just think of how many dead bits he was formed of!" "But, my friend," said the doctor's quiet voice close to my ear. He had come in unobserved by me. "Frankenstein was merely a creature of the imagination, while this—this being you see across the way is a reality—a grim reality of the sins of the parents." "Don't tell me, doctor," I began, "that it's the sins of the parents that create such being. Do you know him?" "No, cousin mine, I don't exactly know him, but I know many like him. Their story, with a few variations, is all alike. I noticed Tony, my bootblack, often speak to him. No doubt, he's well acquainted with him. Are you interested?" "When I assured him I was interested, so, he slipped my coat about me and put his own on." "Come," he said. "We'll interview Tony, who is only next door. I know the story before cross-questioning Tony, but you'll find his telling it most convincing." As we descended the steps a little black flung open the door of a little shop nearby and raced shivering over to the cripple. "Whether matter, Nick," he yelled lustily, "goin' ter sleep here tonight?" The immobility of the question mark shifted, and Nick raised his head over so slightly, as though doubting his own sense of hearing. The bootblack drew closer to him and repeated his question in a louder voice. The cripple quickly turned his face toward the sound, his indrawn lips relaxed and stretched slowly across the shrunken face. He smiled. "My God!" muttered the doctor involuntarily. "What a pitiful failure that man was." My interest was centered on Nick. "Lo, Tony—sh— didn't come yet. Came a cracked whisper biasing from the cripple as he stretched his cramped neck slowly. "Damn shame!" commented Tony in sympathy, as he stood shivering in the damp air. "I take you to the home," he added in a loud voice. "Aw right, Tony—I wait," nodded the Nick, and shivered back into his accustomed huddle. "Shine?" smiled Tony brightly to the doctor, who followed him to the door of the little shop. "No, Tony, not tonight. It's too late. Do you know the cripple over there?" "Him—the squash feller? He's the one that jerked a thumb over his shoulder." "Yes." "Oh, he live in cellar my house. His mother drink all time. No no father. He die bad sickness, his father. Mother she come take him home every night, and all the money. She bring him home. Poor devil—nims mother hit him with a shoe drunk. What can do? No can see no hear good—no got hands—not no nose—nothin'—him like dead. Me, I sim roll and frankfurter for lunch—some times beer—sometimes banana. When him mother hit him we hear by house; he cry like this— And Tony suddenly emitted a weird howl that died in the air. "Sh—oh! It's awful, awful sound," he added. I fully agreed with him. "Was he born like that, Tony?" asked. "Yes. Only it grow worse because no got cats, lots pain—sick all the time and here all time. Him no go home, 'frad his mother. Sometimes she drunk—she forget take him home— I take him by my house—be she there." "Come," said the doctor, as he took arm and led me back to the house. "You've heard enough now to realize that we have so many blind and crippled wrecks flooding our cities." "Are they all born like that?" asked. "Because the parents are diseased—sodden?" "Oh, not all," he assured me. "Are worse than that; others a bit off. It's a sin, I tell you, a sin! I don't know—you cannot conceive of horrors I've witnessed in the many years of my profession. Diseased fathers, drunken mothers—deformed children—ever heard enough now to realize that?" "What does it? Poverty, you write it in letters of fire—poverty. That's what does it. A man loses his job on things; takes to drink—things get harder and harder on him—he digs down into the mire. The women, too, their hold—the result is what you see across the way. It's one of the ways poverty shows her grinning umph." "Is there no way of helping them when they are born—can't the children be taken away from such parents and placed in some sort of—sanitarium—where some sort—and given a little of the life of life?" I began. "Of course there is a way. There are a few of those places now, but the demand is greater than the supply, and that isn't where the cure can be supplied. To help at all we must get to the root of the evil—poverty, my friend. And, besides, where do you suppose the grafters of our beautiful city would take their autos and champagne suppers if we built enough homes and places of refuge for our crippled and deaf?" "And then the doctor's bell man was called into his office. I walked while for him, and as he did not see I rose and left. As I made my way home it occurred to me that I did not get the information I had come for after all. But I don't seem to care much. I walked over to the cripple and dropped a coin into his cup. But there was a new intention in the way I regarded him. It was human. He nodded a drowsy nod, and the coin jangled into the cup.

THE CAPITALIST PUPPET SHOW

As election day approaches, the circus features which are always in evidence in capitalist political campaigns are naturally becoming more prominent, and the political puppets of the rival shows are being made to dance and gyrate ever more furiously to attract the attention of the "independent" vote, so called because it does not know where it is at and because the election of one or other of the capitalist puppets depends upon its action. Taking advantage of the popular inclination to "back the winner," each and every candidate is represented as being certain of election. "Political sentiment" can be found everywhere overwhelmingly for Taft, Wilson or Roosevelt, according to the effect sought to be produced. "Straw votes," purporting to be taken at various points and places, are manufactured for the same object, all of them assuming to show certain victory for the candidate in whose interest those who compile them are working.

And this sort of thing is jocularly called by the politicians, "appealing to the intelligence of the voters," when it is palpably nothing more than a series of craftily contrived illusions operated for the special purpose of working upon their gullibility, ignorance and vacillation.

The entire procedure is analogous to that of the faker who utilizes the "most wonderful show on earth" to attract a gaping crowd so that his pickpocket confreeres may go through them while he distracts their attention.

Behind each of these three candidates stand groups of industrial highways who have financed the various shows for the distinct and specific purpose of enabling them to continue their robbery of the masses. It makes little difference to them whichever puppet is finally returned as winner. They stand to win in any case, and those who have been deceived by the illusion of the gyrating puppets stand to lose. For it is especially for the votes of the working class that these spectacles are staged.

Whatever else may be said against the Socialists, they cannot be accused of participation in this degrading and dishonest procedure. And it is perhaps not so much because of any individual moral superiority as because deception of this sort is utterly useless to them and cannot possibly further their cause.

Ours is the only party which subordinates the personality of its candidates to discussion and explanation of the fundamental facts of industrial life. It is the only party which does not seek votes on false pretenses or takes advantage of the ignorance of those to whom it appeals, and it is the only party which openly declares that it does not desire votes based upon anything but the sober and calculated judgment of the voter after the fundamental facts of the economic and political system of the present have been thoroughly explained to him from the Socialist standpoint.

While he rejects that standpoint, or while he fails to understand it, his vote is not solicited. The Socialists can wait. They can bide their time until the continuation of the robbery and the utter duplicity of the capitalist parties succeeds in convincing him where Socialist explanations fail. Until this period is reached his vote is useless to Socialism and the Socialist cause, and is therefore not solicited.

And this difference is due to the fact that the one purpose and object of the Socialist movement is to put a stop forever to capitalist robbery, to abolish a system based upon the exploitation of one part of the human race by another. Such a purpose cannot be realized through deception, in the very nature of the purpose itself.

The workingman who has grasped this conception stands unmoved and unimpressed before the fantastic capers of the capitalist puppets and the frantic yelling of the "boosters" of the various shows. He knows that under cover of these spectacles the robbery of his class is continued, and that they were staged for this object alone.

Socialism is growing, and growing rapidly, despite these purposely contrived illusions. More and more every year the workers are turning from them with disgust and contempt, as they gradually perceive the purpose for which they are intended. And this increasing withdrawal is manifested visibly in the ever-increasing Socialist vote.

For after all, "Truth is mighty and will prevail," and Socialism embodies the truth regarding the capitalist system. It has no need of the deceptions and illusions used to maintain and perpetuate a system which it is its one object to destroy.

THE LIMITS OF "PUBLICITY"

If "publicity" is the one thing needful to destroy the trusts and monopolies, then the New York World is certainly entitled beyond all other journals to the thanks of the American public for its services in making these exposures.

For many years we have watched for the destruction that was to follow this publicity, but it never arrived.

The World has contracted the habit of telling the American people just how large these monopolies are growing and then either asking what the American people are going to do about it or else assuring their readers that the American people will never stand for it.

But they have stood for it, and are standing for it now, and will stand for it indefinitely, if "publicity" is all the World can offer as a means of getting rid of it.

The other day the World devoted a full page of its space to make known the fact that two men—Morgan and Rockefeller—now control fully one-third of the entire wealth of the country, or some forty billion dollars in all.

Turning to its editorial page in the same issue, we find the leading editorial of a column and a half devoted to the demonstration that "Monopoly is Slavery," and that Woodrow Wilson is trying to impress this "vital truth" upon the minds of the American people.

It quotes Woodrow as declaring that "the Government of the United States at present is a mere foster child of the special interests. It is not allowed to have a will of its own."

Further he is quoted as declaring:

We don't want to disturb the industry of the country which these men (the trust magnates) have built up. But we are here to destroy the control over the interests of other people which these men have established and which makes it impossible that we should give ourselves a field of free service.

How is this control to be destroyed? Listen again to Wilson:

This government can only be set free by abolishing every means that has been used to establish monopoly.

What are those means. Wilson does not say. Neither does the World. It was by those means that "these men" have built up the industry of the country, as Wilson says. He doesn't want to destroy the industry but only the means by which it was built (and is now being built) up.

The means that have been used to build up monopoly is our competitive system. But that Wilson does not want to destroy but to restore.

And the only thing he can suggest is putting the monopolists in jail. The fact that they are at present the government presents no difficulty to either Wilson or his backer, the World.

Both are deluding the public with the insane idea that it is possible to have a government that is not under the control of the men who own and control the wealth of the country. And both are afraid to announce bluntly that the only way to deprive them of that power is to deprive them of the wealth upon which their

Folly Breeding Violence

The administration of Little Falls, N. Y., is imitating the stupidity of the administration of Lawrence, Mass., in handling its strike. The refusal to permit Mayor Lunn of Schenectady and his Socialist allies to address the strikers is based upon the alleged fear that violence will result. The best way to promote violence is to do what the Little Falls authorities are doing, that is, to deny those who wish to address the strikers privileges which are freely granted to others. Mayor Lunn was arrested for attempting to speak in a park after having been denied a permit to speak there. A few days ago Messrs. Straus and Davenport were permitted to speak in that park. The result is that the Socialists accuse the Little Falls authorities of being under the control of the mill owners, against whom the strike is directed. And whether the charge is just or not, it is sure to be believed by the strikers, seeing themselves discriminated against by the authorities. And there is nothing so likely to promote violence as the belief that the capitalists control the enforcement of the law and can use it oppressively for their own ends. The best assurance against violence is the knowledge by both sides to a strike that the law will be enforced without fear and without favor and effectually. The Little Falls authorities are either in a panic or they are taking sides, or both, and they are probably laying out trouble for themselves. Mayor Lunn should keep up his fight. In some way the Lawrence and the Little Falls—and they are everywhere—have got to be made to apprehend their folly.—Editorial in New York Tribune, October 19.

power is based. They want the rights of capitalist property maintained and at the same time a government not under the control of capitalists. They want an omelette, but fear to break the eggs out of which it must be constructed.

The Wilson idea is the same hopeless and idiotic struggle of the smaller capitalists against the greater, of weakness against power. Too cowardly to advocate the taking over of the means of life into the collective control of the people, it falls back upon denunciation, empty threats and solemn warnings of the inevitability of slavery under monopoly, a slavery that is practically existent now, and which is reflected in their own cowardice.

Fortunately the Socialist party is here with its demand for collective ownership of the means of life, its open declaration that plutocracy must be stripped of its wealth before it can be deprived of power, and its unalterable purpose to impress this "vital truth" upon the minds of the American people. We have had sufficient "publicity." What is now wanted is courage to apply the only remedy, and this need never be expected from the World or Wilson and his middle class supporters. Beyond "publicity" they can never advance, for the next real step means Socialism.