

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Fair and Cool.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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## SABINE AFFAIR TO BE INVESTIGATED

### Brutal Beating of Cigar Maker Stowaways at Tampa to Come Up Before U. S. Commissioner.

The case of the brutal beating of the stowaways by mates of the Mallory line steamship Sabine, last week, and the subsequent strike of the crew at Key West, Fla., which has been told in brief dispatches in The Call, will come up before the United States shipping commissioner this morning, at 10 o'clock. He has promised that it shall be fully investigated.

The Sabine got in yesterday, being several hours late on account of her trouble in the Florida ports.

Details of the assault were told a Call reporter yesterday by witnesses, who were present and saw it all. From them it was learned that shortly after the Sabine left Tampa last Wednesday, September 7, for Key West, two stowaways were discovered on board, one a boy of not more than 15 years, the other a man about 35. It afterwards turned out that they were both union cigar makers, and being without money to pay for their passage, on account of the strike in Tampa, they tried this method of getting to Key West.

There is nothing unusual about the discovery of stowaways on board. It happens almost every time a vessel clears a port.

But in this case no sooner were the two unfortunates dragged from their hiding places in the coal bunkers than first mate Cavalier and second mate Anderson leaped upon them like a pair of devils. One of the mates had armed himself with a wooden belaying pin, the other with a section of solid rubber hose. With these weapons they fell upon the stowaways and beat them till they were covered with blood and bruises from head to foot.

After beating the men till they were bloodied, Cavalier and Anderson tied them to a stanchion post and put handcuffs on them. The matter was then reported to the captain, McIntosh. He took no action about the mates' attack, but merely ordered that the stowaways be put to work.

A sailor is not a particularly soft-hearted individual, but so wrought up were the men who manned the Sabine by the gross cruelty of the mates, especially to a young boy, that they protested against the treatment of the stowaways. Being answered with curses, the entire crew struck and on arriving at Key West, the firemen, sailors and stewards left the vessel. As a result, the Sabine was 13 hours in getting away from the port. Complaint was immediately made to United States Commissioner Oho at Key West. He held court at 1 o'clock in the morning. He supplied his own interpreter and took the latter's account alone, though a protest was made to him that the interpreter translated the evidence wrongfully. He dismissed the case against the mates, but after looking at the bruises on the two stowaways, he took occasion to advise Cavalier and Anderson to be "more careful" in the future.

Before the return to New York, Captain McIntosh discharged the chief steward and four firemen for being too active in their protests. The firemen were not even allowed to go aboard for their wages or clothes, and were forced off the vessel without either. Captain McIntosh has also sworn to make trouble for the crew on account of their strike.

The case has been taken up by both the seamen's and the cigar makers' unions, and the Mallory line may yet have a fight on its hands.

## PARADE CONFERENCE MEETING TONIGHT

Delegates to the parade conference are perfecting arrangements for the annual parade in connection with the Socialist ratification meeting at Madison square on October 1 are urged to attend the meeting at the Labor temple, 342 East 54th street, tonight. Important matters are to be discussed and every delegate is urged to attend.

## STEALING THUNDER

Democrat Prepares to Entice Labor's Votes to the Republican Party This Fall.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Theodore Roosevelt today expressed great satisfaction over "his" victories in the republican primaries in New York and said that he was going to take a hand in drafting the republican state platform.

Recently a strong bid is going to be made by the republicans this fall for the votes of the working class. Roosevelt said that James B. Reynolds was coming to go over with him and make a bid in the platform.

## MEXICAN REBELS AGAIN DEFY DIAZ

### Editors of "Regeneracion," Released From Prison, Begin Fight for Liberation of Mexico's Slaves.

(Special Correspondence.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 10.—The Regeneracion, the Mexican publication which was suppressed by the arrest of its publishers and editors a few years ago, is again being published. The first number of the paper since the release from jail of its editors was issued September 3.

The leading editorial of the new Regeneracion says, in part:

"Here we are again in the field. Three years of forced labor in the penitentiary have but tempered our character like a blade of steel. Pain but burnishes the hearts of the strong. The lash whips us into rebellion, not into submission.

"Hardly released from confinement, we uplift again the revolutionary torch, and our voice sounds again the battle cry, 'Away with the old! Let the new be born!'

"The reappearance of the paper was barely announced before the brawny arms of toilers started to furnish the sinews of war. The workers more than any others bear an interest in the life of the old champion of liberty.

"Those in power recall with horror the strength, the implacable determination with which we let fall the lash on their backs—Diaz, Corral, Creel and Limantour, Reyes and Olegario Molina, and a thousand others whom we exposed in their nakedness.

Ready for the Fray.

"Here we are again, with the torch of revolution in our right hand and the program of the liberal party in our left. We are revolutionists. We are for battle.

"It would be insane to answer with the law the supreme and immune respect of the law. It would be absurd to reach for the penal code to get effective defense from the aggression of the dagger of the violator of all codes. They use the lex talionis. We shall retaliate. We shall give them the same treatment.

"And now to work. Let cowards stand aside! We tell the Mexican people the day of their liberation is at hand. The spirit of the revolution is the leaven at work. From lip to lip the word will sound the beginning of the catastrophe.

Anselmo L. Figueroa is the publisher of the new paper, and with him are associated as writers Ricardo Flores Magón and Antonio I. Villarreal, who served three years in prison for alleged conspiracy against Diaz; Lazaro Gutierrez de Lara, Enrique Flores Magón and Praxedes G. Guerrero.

## ASK MRS. SAGE'S HELP IN AIR INVENTIONS

It was said at the Organized Charities yesterday that the recent statement that Mrs. Russell Sage was assisting a woman flying machine inventor had brought upon her a deluge of blueprints of all sorts of aerial apparatus with requests for financial backing. It might be of interest to these inventors to know that the great bulk of Mrs. Sage's mail is turned over to the Organized Charities for investigation, and as there are no flying machine experts among the young men and women whose duty it is to pass on the merits of cases it is hardly probable that their projects will receive serious consideration.

When Mrs. Sage offers assistance to inventors it is usually done through personal interest. One day recently she received six drawings of proposed flying machines, and each inventor declared he had solved the problem completely, and only needed financial help to prove his claims.

It was said a page story concerning Mrs. Sage brings daily letters by the hundreds, while any reference to her gifts is sure to increase the bulk of her mail.

## SAYS BAKERS MUST OBEY LAW OCT. 1

Commissioner Driscoll, of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, announced yesterday that the enforcement of the ordinance governing the weight of bread will be strictly carried out, beginning October 1.

The commissioner added that the bakers had submitted no plan by which they must obey the law, but they must obey. The inspectors will begin a crusade the first of the month.

## FIGURES FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The census bureau this afternoon announced that the 1910 population of Atlantic City, N. J., is 44,461. This is an increase of 16,623, or 59.7 per cent, since 1890.

It was also announced that the present population of Valverde county, Texas, is 2,812.

## MILWAUKEE WANTS CITY OWNED LIGHT

### Plans for Municipal Electric Plant Introduced into the Common Council by Socialist Officials.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—Pursuant to promises made by the Socialist party here before the election, the first step was taken toward the erection of a municipal electric light plant at the last meeting of the common council.

Alderman Rehfield introduced two resolutions in the common council making provision for the building of the plant.

City Attorney Hoan submitted to the council an opinion as to the procedure, recommending the course outlined in the two resolutions.

In his opinion he says, in part: "Because of previous mistakes, you are confronted with a mass of work which must be undone and an entanglement of records to be cleared away before you can complete the construction of a lighting plant. The Supreme Court has declared the procedure thus far taken void. You are confronted with the fact that \$150,000 of the bonds voted have been issued and sold. A site for the plant has been purchased by the use of \$60,000 out of the proceeds of the bonds, which, with other incidental expenses, leaves a balance of approximately \$75,000. Consequently, we are left in the position of having purchased a site with funds raised without authority.

Untying a Tangle.

"It is my opinion that the simplest method of untangling the present situation is by passing the resolution herewith submitted, authorizing the city attorney to draft a bill to present to the next legislature authorizing the city to submit to a vote of the people the question of whether said \$150,000 bond issue shall be confirmed, the purchase of the site out of the proceeds of such bonds legalized, and that the balance of said \$150,000 be used for the construction of an electric lighting plant.

"Secondly: I am of opinion that the common council can now take steps to issue bonds or mortgage certificates and commence anew the construction of an electric light and power plant under section 927-11. Wisconsin statutes, as found on page 155, supplement of the charter.

"In pursuance thereof I have drafted and delivered to the chairman of the lighting committee a resolution authorizing the city clerk to again submit to the people the question of issuing bonds and mortgage certificates to construct an electric lighting and power plant."

The plan of the administration is thus to legalize the \$150,000 of bonds already issued, work under which was halted by injunction sustained by the supreme court on the grounds that the bonds were issued for "construction and maintenance," and that the city cannot issue bonds to maintain a plant; and to issue new bonds and mortgage certificates for the major portion of the work.

Division of Expenses.

The resolution providing for bonds and mortgage certificates reads in part: "Resolved further, That \$250,000 of the expense thereof (for building the plant) shall be paid out of the proceeds of bonds issued, according to law, and that \$300,000 of said expense shall be paid from the proceeds of mortgage certificates issued according to law."

The resolution also provides that the question of building the plant and paying for it as prescribed in the resolution be submitted to the voters November 8.

## SAYS HE DID NOT KNOW CUSTOMS LAW

When Eugene Higgins, the millionaire carpet manufacturer, was asked by Special Deputy Surveyor Smyth yesterday why he attempted to bring \$1,000 worth of clothing and jewelry into the country yesterday without declaring its value and paying the duties, he pleaded ignorance of the requirements of the customs laws.

Smyth reminded him that on shipboard he had been given a printed pamphlet defining clearly his duty pertaining to declaring goods, and that if he did not read it or misconstrued it he alone was at fault.

## COTTON SHIPMENT TO JAPAN.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 14.—Cotton shipments aggregating more than one thousand bales were made today from Temple and other points of Central Texas, destined for Kobe, Japan. It will form a part of the cargo of the steamship Minnesota, which will soon sail from Seattle.

## TO RAISE CAR FARE IN BROOKLYN

### It's Going to Cost 10 Cents to Ride Around the Town After October 15, Says B. R. T.

Because the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company cannot change the topography of Brooklyn it will cost ten cents instead of a nickel to ride through that town after October 15.

As the B. R. T. cannot change "topography" it will modify the transfer system. In a prepared statement giving notice of a new tariff schedule to take effect on October 15, the company says:

"On account of the curious topography of Brooklyn it is possible for a passenger to make return journeys to a starting point for a single fare on more than 150 different routes, comprising two, three or four ride loops."

Which indicates that if the passenger laid out his route beforehand he might ride round and round Brooklyn all night enjoying the topography.

The company points out that such an abuse of transfer privileges was never intended when transfer points were established and the new transfer system is planned with a view to remedying this.

"The present plan of three rides for a single fare—including the additional privileges to and from feeder lines—will be retained," says the statement, "with the exception that the route taken shall be in the same general direction. Direction tickets will be issued which, while permitting this, will prevent the use of transfer tickets for travel in a reverse direction, or to return to the starting point for single fare.

"At the points where, for reciprocal convenience, passengers of certain lines of the Brooklyn-Brooklyn Railroad Company, the Nassau Electric Railroad Company, Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, Sea-Beach Railway Company and South Brooklyn Railway Company are carried free over certain lines of this company and passengers of certain lines of this company are carried free over certain lines of the companies above mentioned, such reciprocal privileges will be continued to passengers paying a cash fare, but no transfers will be issued to such passengers by the second company."

## INDICT BRICK TRUST WITH WOMAN'S HELP

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The chief individual members and firms of the so-called brick trust were indicted this afternoon by the federal grand jury on charges of conspiracy in restraint of trade, a violation of Section 1 of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The indictment was voted largely on the testimony of Mrs. Aileen Christopher, who had figured in previous court actions against the combine and some of its members.

Failing in civil actions she told her story before the grand jury, and the indictment followed.

Immediately after returning the true bills the grand jury adjourned to Monday when the oleomargarine cases and the windup of the beef trust cases were to be taken up.

Four individuals and three corporations were named in the indictments and bench warrants were issued by Judge Landis. The following is a list of the alleged conspirators named as defendants: D. V. Purinton, president of the Purinton Paving Brick Company, of Galesburg, Ill.; C. C. Barr, president of the Barr Clay Company, of Reading, Ill.; H. S. Renkert, secretary of the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company, of Canton, Ohio; William F. Brennan, sales agent in Chicago for the three concerns.

The Purinton Paving Brick Company, the Barr Clay Company and the Metropolitan Paving Brick Company.

## MILLS LONG CLOSED BY STRIKE TO REOPEN

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Official notice has been received that thirteen of the forty-six mills in the two plants of the American Steel & Tin Plate Co. are to be started after being idle since July, 1909, of account of the strike.

## R. R. CARS FOR ARGENTINA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Charles H. Sherrill, American minister at Buenos Ayres, has advised the State Department that the contracts for building railroad cars for the Argentine government have been granted entirely to American companies. The contracts involve the expenditure of \$1,460,000. The Harlan Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., obtained a contract worth \$493,000, while the American Car and Foundry Company of New York received a \$1,000,000 contract.

## I KILLED AND 8 INJURED IN MINE

### Explosion Occurs in Entry One Hour After Being Inspected by Two Bosses.

LINTON, Ind., Sept. 14.—One man was killed and eight injured, one probably fatally, by an explosion of gas in an entry of the Superior coal mine, known as No. 10, near Digger, yesterday. The dead:

ANDREW BAXTER, killed instantly; body badly burned. The injured: DAVID REISE; skull fractured and other injuries; may die. W. C. BEARD, miner. CHARLES YOUNG, miner. JAMES BAXTER, son of the man killed. DAVID HUSTON, miner. ORA PARKS, miner. FRANK STEWART, miner. GEORGE ROSS, miner.

Some of the injured are suffering from serious burns, but the doctors do not believe any except Reise will die. Physicians went to the mine immediately after the explosion and cared for the injured.

About three hundred men are employed in the Superior mine, which is owned by the Vandalla Coal Company, but only eighteen usually work in the entry where the explosion occurred. The cause of the explosion is not yet known. An hour before the explosion the mine was inspected by two of the mine owners. The gas that possibly caused the explosion may have come from a pocket opened by one of the men.

## GRAND JURY PROBE FOR TUNNEL CAVE-IN

William Charlock, prosecutor Garvey's private detective, has completed the investigation of the cause of the fatal Erie tunnel cave-in in Jersey City last Sunday, which caused the death of thirteen workmen. The report will probably be made public by Prosecutor Garvey within a few days. The case will, it is learned, be presented to the grand jury, which sits September 20.

It is said that the report charges several persons with criminal negligence. If this is so, arrests will probably be made soon, in addition to those already made.

The Erie Railroad Company issued no statement yesterday concerning the accident. Inquiry made at the publicity department's office was met with a statement that W. J. Harhan, assistant to Chief Engineer T. L. Stewart, head of the construction department, is working upon the case and that a statement detailing the results of his investigation will be given out in a few days.

There were no further deaths today of victims in the hospitals. It is said that all have good chances for recovery.

There is a gang of a hundred or more men at work in the tunnel wreck, but no more bodies have been discovered.

## CHARGE CRUELTY IN TRENTON STATE HOME

### Girl Says Physician Skinned Her Leg and Then Beat Her With Strap.

TRENTON, Sept. 14.—Sadie Reed, 17 years old, and Elizabeth Mellor, 18, who escaped from the state home at Trenton last Friday with the help of the former's fifteen-year-old sister Carrie, were arrested yesterday at the Pennsylvania terminal in Jersey City and sent back to Trenton. At police headquarters the Mellor girl told a tale of the cruelties that are inflicted on the inmates of the home.

"Recently they burnt a girl so badly," she said, "that skin grafting became necessary." The doctors called for volunteers, promising not to take more skin than would cover a silver dollar. I volunteered. They took all the skin from the knee to the thigh of my right leg.

"I was in the hospital a week and was then confined in my room. While there I committed some petty infraction of one of the hundreds of petty rules they impose on us. I was thereupon beaten with a strap on the raw flesh of my right leg, which had not yet healed."

Physical examination bore out the girl's story, which was corroborated by Edward A. Ransom, secretary of the local S. P. C. C.

## TINWARE MEN SHOW FIGHTING SPIRIT

### Unionists Force Several Members of Manufacturers' Organization to Make Agreements Suitable to Them.

The first break in the Tinware Manufacturers' Association was scored by the union yesterday, when the Schaffer Tinware company, 18 Sady street, Brooklyn, signed an agreement with the union and withdrew from the bosses' organization. H. Barshi of 407 East 51st street, whose workers walked out Tuesday morning, yesterday called at the office of the strikers at 36 Pitt street, and also signed an agreement with the union. Both firms granted all the demands made by the strikers and their shops will hereafter be conducted under union conditions. Two more manufacturers reported for settlement yesterday and committees have been elected to negotiate with them.

At the strike headquarters it was said that agents of the Gotham Can company called at 88 Monroe street yesterday and made many inducements to the strikers to return to work. They also ordered two kegs of beer and tried to bribe the strikers to desert the union. There were cigars and cigarettes galore, and the agents were sure they would get the men to return to work. But they were greatly disappointed when the strikers kicked them out of the hall after they had spent over \$35, and told them that they would have to go to the union if they wanted to get them back to work.

## Five Held in \$500 Each.

Maccuro Kemper, Martino Mandate, Innocenzo Nico, James Oppenheim and Joseph Bulano, striking tinmiths, were yesterday held in the tombs court under \$500 each, on the charge of assaulting scabs, employed by the Gotham Tin company, 18 Cliff street. The strikers denied the charge, but they were held on general principles. The strikers testified that the cops arrested them without first finding out if they took a part in the fight, and they were nabbed at the behest of the bosses.

Morris Budman, another striker, charged with fighting with a scab, in the employ of Kamanstelo, 493 Hudson street, was yesterday fined \$10 in the Jefferson Market court. This is the latest trick of the bosses to break the ranks of the strikers, by making wholesale arrests and try to empty the union treasury. The strikers, disregarding the attempt of the bosses to break their ranks, continued their strike work yesterday with more enthusiasm than since the strike was called. It was said at the strike headquarters yesterday that a number of bosses have resorted to the old way of breaking strikes by hiring thugs to beat up strikers. Around several shops the strikers said they noticed strange men going around among the strikers when on picket duty and slinging up all of them.

## REV. J. WES. HILL RAPPED ONCE AGAIN

(Special to The Call.)

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 14.—J. Wes. Hill, notorious anti-Socialist, has been handed a severe jolt by the Lahnion Journal, an organ of the Latter Day Saints, in commenting on a recent reference to that gentleman as a checked career in the columns of the Appeal to Reason.

J. Wes. Hill was charged with having collected funds for the erection of a college in Utah which was never built. Speaking of that the Lahnion Journal says: "Yes, it is the same J. Wesley Hill who ran a rampant career in Utah, and ate figuratively speaking, a 'Mormon' for breakfast each morning. The foundations of the college that should have brought enlightenment to benighted Utah still may be seen near the mountains east of Ogden, crumbling to ruins."

## 9,771,512 ALIENS IN LAST TEN YEARS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Since 1901, 9,771,512 aliens have arrived in the United States. The most represented have been classified into forty subdivisions by the statisticians of the immigration bureau. The Southern Italians lead all in numbers, with a total of 1,761,848, with the Jews second, at 978,262. Polish home workers were third in number, with 573,000. The Pacific Islanders were the least in number. Only 961 of them have immigrated in the ten years.

The amount of money possessed by each alien at landing averages \$22, but some amazing individual differences are evident. The Spanish-Americans were richest, averaging \$104 each, and the Koreans were poorest, with only \$7 each. Pacific Islanders averaged \$33, and the Japanese \$41. The Jews are among the poorest. Their average was \$12.

## PHILADELPHIA FACES BIG CLOAK STRIKE

### But Bosses May Grant Demands of Union at Conference Today Rather Than Cripple the Season.

A strike of cloak makers in Philadelphia was put down as a possibility yesterday.

Spurred on by the victory which the 75,000 New York cloak makers won, Philadelphia cloak makers are now endeavoring to better conditions in their trade and to secure higher wages and shorter hours.

Today a committee from the cloak makers' union in Philadelphia will present a list of grievances and demands to a committee from the manufacturers in that city.

The committee, besides the members from the Philadelphia union, will also consist of President Abraham Rosenberg and Organizer Samuel Polakoff, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

President Rosenberg and Organizer Polakoff left for Philadelphia last night to attend a meeting of the joint board of the cloak and shirt makers' union in that city, at which the demands to be presented to the bosses were to be put in final shape and gone over by the international officers.

## Demands of Union.

Just before leaving for Philadelphia Polakoff outlined a few of the demands which the cloak makers in the Quaker City will insist on. Among these demands will be:

Fifty hours work a week. A 25 per cent increase in wages. Recognition of the union.

A general improvement of conditions in the shops with special reference to sanitary conditions.

While the possibility of a strike to enforce these demands was declared possible, the union officials said that they expected that no strike would be necessary to accomplish the ends desired by the workers.

"I have heard of no official action," said Meyer London, counsel for the cloak makers' organization. "But I don't believe it will come to a strike. The manufacturers in Philadelphia are rushed with orders. They have had one of the best seasons in years. I don't believe, therefore, that they will want to spoil the season by refusing the just demands of their men and precipitate a strike at the height of the season.

"I believe that the manufacturers will grant the demands of the strikers without much ado. For, after all, these demands are no more than what the strikers in New York got. The bosses in Philadelphia, too, will have an example of the solidarity of the cloak makers can display in time of a strike, as was amply illustrated in the cloak makers' war in this town—a solidarity which insures victory.

## Bosses Likely to Yield.

"While the men are prepared for war, of course, if we come I am firmly convinced that the manufacturers in Philadelphia will grant the demands of their employes without forcing them to resort to a strike."

It was learned yesterday that the leaders of the cloak makers' union are now planning a thorough campaign of organization, or rather reorganization.

In view of the large number of new members which have enrolled during the strike, the union now plans to divide its membership in New York in three sections. A committee of five will be appointed to act as a sort of a general management committee and will look after the affairs of the strikers.

"We expect to put in one of the busiest years we have ever been called upon in organization," President Rosenberg said. "The numbers we gained during the strike are phenomenal in the history of any labor organization. It is with a view of making the best unionists possible out of these new recruits that we now plan to have three offices instead of one and to have a committee of five to control the affairs of the organization and be able to come in contact with the individual members.

"We have not done much in that direction as yet for the simple reason that we were still occupied with strike business. While the strike has been declared off officially there was still considerable business to attend to in the way of trying loose ends.

## SENT STRIKEBREAKER'S CAR TO PRESIDENT

John Meyers, Robert Cochran, Henry Moran and Michael Kane charged with cutting off the car of the prominent bookhand in Buffalo and then mailing it with a death threat to President Coulter, of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, were arraigned in Jefferson Market court yesterday.

Kane was discharged, but the others were held in \$2,000 bail for arraignment today.

The amount is alleged to have been sent out of a strike of new employees great labor transportation company. Edward F. Kane, a well known







# WITH ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP BLOWS UP

### Passengers Just Discharged When Motor Burst, Injuring Three of Crew and Burning Shed.

BADEN-BADEN, Sept. 14.—If anything could discourage Count Zeppelin, it would appear to have been furnished to him when the Zeppelin VI, the latest model of his aerial invention, was destroyed by the explosion of one of the three motors located in the stern gondola. Three of the airship's crew were seriously injured. This is the fifth serious accident which has occurred to the Zeppelin dirigibles, the career of each having been brief.

The accident occurred without warning, and as the dirigible was being slowly worked into her shed here, after discharging her passengers. The defective motor had been operating as usual, when suddenly the crew were whirled from their posts in the rear gondola as the craft trembled and lurched. There was a sharp report, a flash of flames, and in a moment the whole structure was afire. The crew, hardly realizing what had happened, tumbled over the sides of the balloon, barely escaping with their lives, while the fire spread so rapidly that the shed was soon destroyed.

The Zeppelin VI ascended at 11:20 o'clock with twelve passengers for a trip to Heilbronn, and had covered about twenty miles when a motor in the forward gondola acted badly. It was impossible to effect satisfactory repairs, and after some time had been spent in this futile effort, the airship returned here.

The Zeppelin VI was under charter of the Passenger Airship Company, having replaced in the passenger service the recently wrecked Deutschland. She was transferred from Friedrichshafen to this place, and after being fitted with improved propellers and other new features made a trial trip on August 19. She proved to be the speediest of her type, and it was announced that she would maintain a speed of thirty-eight miles an hour.

The balloon was reconstructed to carry two passengers, and during the last few days had made trips to various interesting places, and many Americans had been among the excursionists. Baron Rudolf Goldschmidt-Rothschild had chartered the airship for the use of a private party Friday. He had agreed to pay \$500 for the first two hours of the excursion, and \$250 for each additional hour occupied.

# SAYS CLERICALISM IMPEDES COMMERCE

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Count Romanones, president of the Spanish chamber of deputies, is quoted in an interview today as declaring that the policies of Premier Canalejas are daily gaining adherents among the adversaries of the government, as the country is convinced that he is working for the best interests of the nation. The count thinks that Spain will be emancipated from "fanatical clericalism," which, he says, has weighed for centuries heavily upon it. The struggle is not against Catholicism, but against clericalism, which, he says, is impeding the industrial and commercial development of Spain and mingling in politics.

At the opening of the cortes, Canalejas, according to the count, will announce an unmodified continuation of his religious program. The "padlock bill," prohibiting the creation of further religious establishments until the revision of the concordat has been completed, or a definite law on the subject has been passed, will not be withdrawn, but, on the contrary, the senate will resume its discussion of the legislation.

# GERMANS WOULD END PATENT AGREEMENT

MANNHEIM, Germany, Sept. 14.—The Association of West German Manufacturers has adopted resolutions calling on the government to give notice to the United States of the termination of the patent agreement made February 23, 1900, on the ground that it is detrimental to the interests of German industry generally; or to pass a revised patent law which shall deprive Americans of certain privileges they now enjoy under the international agreement.

# CHOLERA SUSPECTS DIE IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—A dispatch today from Marienburg, in Saxony, says that eight cholera suspects have died there in the last two days. One of the victims, a bricklayer, had every symptom of Asiatic cholera. The government has ordered the town quarantined.

# DISAPPOINTED IN LOVE

Young Woman Clerk Takes Fatal Dose of Carbolic Acid.

# HONDURAS AGAIN IN THROES OF WAR

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—According to advices received here last night by one of the large firms having interests in Honduras, that republic is again on the eve of a revolution. Manuel Bonilla, who led the uprising that failed last July, has been expelled from Guatemala with General Lee Christmas and his followers. It is reported that a large part of the army of General J. J. Estrada which overthrew the Nicaraguan government is rushing to the aid of Bonilla. With it are said to be Generals Cabe Conrad and Emilliano Chamorro.

Notwithstanding the fact that President Cabrera signed the expulsion act against Bonilla and Christmas a week ago, but they are expected to go at any minute. The presumption is that their movements are being governed by those of the Estrada troops. That Estrada will assist General Bonilla all in his power there can be no doubt. Bonilla weakened himself in order to assist Estrada when he was fighting in Nicaragua. The report reaching here last night had it that the Nicaraguan forces have already reached Honduras, and that the Bonilla followers are determined that there shall be no failure this time. Hundreds of troops are being rushed to Puerto Cortez, where the Honduras government believes the first attack will be made.

# CAN'T NAME SEX IN CRIPPEN CASE

LONDON, Sept. 14.—When the Crippen murder trial was resumed today, Augustus J. Pepper, pathologist of the University of London, said that his examination had convinced him that the human parts found in the cellar of the Hilldrop-Crescent home were severed by a hand skilled in surgery, and directed by a mind that possessed a real knowledge of anatomy. He testified, however, that he had been unable to establish the sex of the victim.

# PAUL KELLY NO MORE

Former Dive Kicker Goes Back to His Old Name, Antonio Vaccarelli.

Paul Kelly, the former gang leader who ran the notorious Little Naples dive at Great Jones street and the Bowers until the police closed it up in 1904 after a man was killed there, got permission from City Court Judge La Petra yesterday to resume his old name, Antonio Vaccarelli, which he had changed to Paul Kelly by an order of the city court in 1905.

# MANDOLIN AND GUITAR MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Despite the threats of the guitar and mandolin manufacturers that they would starve the strikers into submission and not have anything to do with the union, they have changed their minds, and yesterday held a conference with the union representatives at the office of Organizer Hugh Frayne, of the American Federation of Labor.

# BELIEVE R. R. FOREMAN EXPECTED DEATH

EASTPORT, L. I., Sept. 14.—Harold Nehroff, a section foreman in the employ of the Long Island railroad, was struck and instantly killed by the eastbound mail train at a point about three miles west of Montauk, yesterday forenoon. The man was riding on a track motor with a friend, and left Montauk about twenty minutes before the mail train was due. The friend called his attention to the fact, but Nehroff replied that they could hear the train approaching and get off the rails in ample time.

# GERMAN STEEL TRUST REPORTS INCREASE

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The report for last month of the German steel trust shows, in striking contrast to the recent report of its American rival, a substantial increase in business both over the preceding month and over the same month in 1909.

# MOTHER FORCED TO GIVE AWAY BABY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14.—A pathetic case of bitter poverty was revealed in the following story in the Press last night: "Mrs. Mary Kern, 4401 Perkins avenue, wants to give away the youngest member of her family of ten children. The mother says she must give up the baby or beg for assistance. "The baby is four weeks old, a girl with brown hair and blue eyes. "I would give up the other nine children if I could only keep baby," Mrs. Kern said Tuesday.

# A GRAND MASS MEETING OF ALL UNION AND NON-UNION Cigar and Bunch Makers

Under the auspices of the J. A. B. of the Cigar Makers' International Union of New York and Vicinity. WILL BE HELD ON Thursday, September 15, 1910, at 8 P. M. at Bohemian National Hall, 321 East 73rd Street

# ARBITRATION CAN'T BE FORCED IN OHIO

Both Parties Must Agree—Union Willing to Accept Verdict—Car Company Refuses.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 14.—Governor Harmon has announced the discovery that the state constitution makes it impossible, as Mayor Marshall and attorneys for the striking car men demand, that the legislature be called in special session to enact a compulsory arbitration law.

The constitution provides for the establishment of boards of conciliation, but stipulates that power to enforce their findings is not given, except when the parties at issue agree to be bound by the decision. When the state board of arbitration conducted a hearing of the troubles which brought on the present strike, the union agreed in advance to accept the verdict, but the company refused.

# SCHOOL SUPTS. GET \$1,000 RAISE EACH

The Board of Education passed the school budget for 1911 totaling \$35,944,128.10, with an amendment providing an increase of \$1,000 a year to the salary of each of the twenty-six district superintendents, yesterday afternoon. The net appropriation of last year was \$28,661,400.10, and the increase asked is \$7,282,728.00.

# MANDOLIN AND GUITAR MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Despite the threats of the guitar and mandolin manufacturers that they would starve the strikers into submission and not have anything to do with the union, they have changed their minds, and yesterday held a conference with the union representatives at the office of Organizer Hugh Frayne, of the American Federation of Labor.

# DRY DOCK MEN RETURN TO WORK

Work was resumed yesterday at the Boston dry dock in the Erie basin, Brooklyn, as the result of arbitration. The Rev. Dr. White, of the Church of Visitation, and W. Fred Sellick, president of the Erie board of trade, in behalf of the strikers, called on General Manager Todd of the Dry Dock Company Monday. Todd took the stand that the men as soon as they quit work ceased to be employees of the concern, and as such had no standing and were not, according to his views, entitled to a hearing. He added, however, that the ship still stood open for their reception should they care to return and resume work under the original conditions, and then if they had any grievances he would be glad to listen to them if presented in a formal manner. Todd said, furthermore, that the strike was ordered while he was in Europe on vacation, and he knew nothing then or now of what the demands of the men really were.

# TEXAN FINDS POT OF GOLD

KARNES CITY, Tex., Sept. 14.—While plowing in a field on his farm near here yesterday, Frank Woods unearthed a pot of Spanish gold and silver coins, which bear the date of 1519 and 1512. The treasure amounts to about \$500. Search is being made for more, as it is thought to have been buried in the early days to prevent it falling into the hands of brigands.

# RECORD COAL PRODUCTION

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—The production of the Pittsburgh Coal Company during August totaled 1,900,000 tons of bituminous coal, the largest production for any month in the company's history, and it is stated that the September tonnage will equal that of August.

# BIG HOP DEALER A BANK SWINDLER

Adolph Rothbarth, representative in America of the largest hop dealing firm in the world, Rothbarth & Company, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, London, St. Petersburg and New York, is in the Tombs, a confessed bank swindler. His victims were the Mercantile National bank, which, according to the district attorney's office, is out \$58,000, and the Liberty National, which holds \$75,000 in his fraudulent notes.

After twenty years of dealing as the New York agent of a firm whose credit is internationally good, Rothbarth, in 1905, made up his mind that he wanted to be a millionaire and get his million quick. He ventured into Wall street, played the bull end of the market, put up for margins, cash that he had obtained from the banks on the strength of impeccable business statements, and was ruined in the panic of 1907. Thereafter he played a confidence game with three banks, the Mercantile, the Liberty, and the National Park, keeping each institution ignorant of his borrowings from the others and floating his shop business with the proceeds of false statements of credit and cash.

Mayor Marshall today sent a letter to the Columbus Chamber of Commerce calling upon it to bring about arbitration of the strike. A petition was widely circulated on the South Side today urging Governor Harmon to remove Mayor Marshall on grounds of inefficiency, but the petition was not sent to the governor.

# ALLEGED GANGSTERS NABBED FOR ASSAULT

Two men, supposed to be members of the notorious "car barn band," were arrested early yesterday, having made, it is alleged, an attempt to terrorize Harris Wax, a furniture dealer, of 302 East 101st street, into declining to give evidence before the grand jury today against six other men, also supposed to be members of the same band, who had already been arrested, charged with having assaulted Wax on September 6.

# BABIES DIED LIKE FLIES HERE IN JULY

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—That Greater New York is no place to rear children, particularly during the summer months, is shown by statistics made public today by the state department of health. During the month of July 2,248 deaths of children under a year old were reported in the greater city out of a total of 3,486 for the entire state, and 330 deaths of children from one to four years old.

# FIREMEN TAKE SECOND GAME

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# TOM WATSON HAS ANOTHER DREAM

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 14.—Thomas E. Watson, twice populist candidate for President, editorially charges in this week's issue of his Jeffersonian that the Catholic church ordered Gallagher to kill Mayor Gaynor. Watson says:

"Gaynor was elected in spite of the efforts of the Catholic hierarchy to defeat him. He began to redeem his campaign pledges by reform. He began to abolish useless offices and to remove officials who were unfaithful. The greater number of these were, of course, Catholics, for they were appointed under Tammany. With a loss of these offices came a loss of revenue to the Catholic hierarchy. A discharged employe named Gallagher was selected as the instrument of their priestly vengeance. Gallagher did not know Gaynor by sight and a priest who did was selected to point him out to the assassin. When the would-be assassin reached the deck of the vessel his eager eye singled out the priest who was waiting for him, and the priest promptly did what he was put there to do—pointed to the intended victim. When Gallagher fired he vanished. The newspapers have not dared to discuss this feature of the case, and Gaynor himself was so intimidated by his narrow escape from death that he declines to talk about the shooting at all."

# MONSTER MASS MEETING TO BE HELD AT LABOR TEMPLE

243 EAST 84TH STREET On Sunday Afternoon, Sept. 18th At 2 o'clock. MAY WOOD SIMONS Delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen, WILL SPEAK ON THE International Congress of Socialist Admission Free Vocal Ministry

# THE KIND That Looks Best

Wears Longest Costs Less McCann's Hats 210 BOWERY Near Spring Street

# SPORTS

# BASEBALL SCORES

GIANTS WOUND THE PIRATES. The Giants excelled the Pirates in every desirable way yesterday morning in fielding. Though they were ragged in the field than the Pittsburghers and though they beat them by only one run, they outplayed them considerably. The Pirates were outbatted and outpitched, but in no way did New York's superiority make itself more manifest than in spiritiveness. It was well somebody put some life in the game, for even with what there was on the part of the Giants the game dragged a good deal.

Chilly weather and a small crowd don't inspire diamond athletes to enthusiasm and ginger, but the chic Giants displayed more eagerness to overheat the Pirates and capture second place than the Pirates did to avoid being displaced. Still the latter found Drucze such a knotty problem that their poor progress with the bat necessarily slowed them up. Their most pronounced and telling weakness, however, was their tangled fielding base-running. They made blunders of that nature which deprived them of benefits they might have realized from the New York errors.

Pittsburgh... 001010000—3 7 3  
New York... 00001000—2 2 2  
Batteries—Cammitz, Philipp and Gibson; Drucze and Meyers.

National League.  
At Philadelphia, first game. Phila. vs. Chicago... 00000000—3 7 3  
Philadelphia... 00000500—3 11 3  
Batteries—Reulbach, Weaver and Kling; Ewing and Moran.

Second game.  
Chicago... 10004000—5 7 2  
Philadelphia... 00000300—3 7 2  
Batteries—Overall and Kling; Mohr, Gerard, Culp and Moran.  
Game called, darkness.

At Boston—Boston vs. St. Louis.  
Cincinnati... 000012000—3 7 3  
Brooklyn... 00000003—4 11 3  
Batteries—Gasper and McLaughlin; Rucker and Miller.

American League.  
Cleveland... 210000500—3 10 2  
Detroit... 300001000—3 11 3  
Batteries—Farnwell, Doane, Falkenberg, Land and Adams; Skeets, Summers and Schmidt.

At Chicago.  
St. Louis... 100001000—2 7 2  
Chicago... 050021020—10 12 3  
Batteries—Hale, Peltz and Killinger; Lange and Payne.

# FIREMEN TAKE SECOND GAME

The fire department baseball team defeated the policemen in the second game of the series of the best two out of three at the American league park yesterday afternoon. The result was 10 runs to 9. The policemen won the first game.

The police had the game pocketed up to the last round. With one man out and two on the bases, Smith hit to Romer, the pitcher. The latter threw wild to first base and Boyce and Blaesser scampered home. McCann, center fielder for the firemen, had a busy time accepting eight chances.

# YOU ARE AT HOME WHEN DEALING WITH FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE

N. E. Cor. 82d St. & Ave. A. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made goods.

# DISEASES OF WOMEN

TO ALL WHO SUFFER FROM SCOURGE, BLOOD POISON, LEUCORRHOEA, VITIALITY, VARIOUS GLEET, PILES, PROSTRIATED BLADDER, SPECIAL DISEASES. If you have been treated elsewhere, and if you are cured, call on us. We have been treating thousands of cases of these diseases, and we have cured them, and we can cure you. ADVISE cost nothing, and may result in saving you a normal health and life.

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YEARS AND \$5,000 FOR SUGAR GRAFTER

W. Gerbracht, Convicted of Underweighing, Will Take Case to U. S. Court of Appeals.

Ernest W. Gerbracht, former superintendent of the Havemeyer & Elmer sugar refineries in Williamsburg, was convicted on June 11, last, of conspiracy in underweighing frauds against the government, was yesterday sentenced to two years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., and to a fine of \$5,000.

A stay of execution of sentence was granted by Judge Martin, in the United States circuit court, before whom Gerbracht was arraigned, pending an appeal to be made to the United States circuit court of appeals.

The convicted man's bail of \$25,000, which he was released after his conviction, was continued.

Charles R. Heike, secretary of the trust, who was convicted with Gerbracht, will come up for sentence on Monday, before Judge Martin. It is expected that he will receive a like punishment.

Gerbracht's conviction and sentence is a direct outcome of the confession made by Oliver Spitzer, former dock superintendent at Williamsburg, who was brought from the Atlanta penitentiary to testify against Heike, Gerbracht, James F. Bendernagel, cashier of the refineries, and three minor employees of the trust. Spitzer, who was pardoned by President Taft, practically clinched the government's case against the defendants.

All the accused men were jointly indicted on January 14, last. On May 27, a few days after the trial had begun, Harry Walker, former assistant to Spitzer; Jean Voelker, and James F. Halligan, tallymen on the docks, pleaded guilty. Halligan and Walker were sentenced to three months on Rockwell's Island. Voelker's sentence was suspended because he was afflicted with an incurable malady.

The jury disagreed in Bendernagel's case, and he was released on \$5,000 bail. It was said at that time that he would not be tried again.

In addition to the confession of

Spitzer, testimony given by Bendernagel did much to aid the conviction of Gerbracht. When on the stand, Bendernagel declared that he had been forced to obey orders of the superintendent, and he also asserted that he had often notified Gerbracht of the discrepancies in weights.

It was Gerbracht, he said, who made the increases in the pay of the checkers, who, it was charged, used a secret spring in the weighing machines on the docks.

Gerbracht was one of the oldest employees of the trust when he resigned early last November. He had been with the concern for 38 years and it is said was asked to resign during the "house-cleaning" inaugurated by Washington B. Thomas, president of the trust. His contract would not have expired until January 1 of this year.

WOMAN SAID LAWYER HIT AND KICKED HER

Abraham L. Stark, a lawyer, of 1044 40th street, Brooklyn, was a prisoner in the Fifth avenue court, where he was charged with knocking down and kicking Mrs. Gusella Welner, who lives at the same address. Magistrate Gelsmar reserved decision yesterday.

According to Mrs. Welner she disputed with Mrs. Stark over the ownership of a basket of fruit. While the women were disputing Stark, it is alleged, struck Mrs. Welner in the face, knocking her down, and kicked her. The woman's husband testified that he was away at the time, but on returning home found his wife lying unconscious in the hallway.

Stark denied that he had either struck or kicked Mrs. Welner. He admitted that he had pushed her aside when the argument became a little too heated.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A street meeting of protest against clause 7 1/2 of the Page bill, which in reality an attempt to introduce into this state the foreign system of supervision of health of prostitutes for the sake of rendering vice less dangerous, will be held tonight at 9 o'clock at the southeast corner of Madison square above 23d street. A number of prominent medical women will speak. Leading suffragists will be present and will speak. All women who are opposed to a legal recognition of the double standard of morals are urged to come out and attend this meeting. L. L. DOCK.

SHIPPING NEWS

To Arrive TODAY. Adriatic, Queenstown, September 8. Cristobal, Colon, September 8. Creole, New Orleans, September 10. Huron, Jacksonville, September 12. Mauritanie, Queenstown, September 11. President Grant, Southampton, September 5. Thors, Jamaica, September 17.

To Sail TODAY. Albion, Havyl, 1 p.m. Barbossa, Bremen, 10 a.m. City of Montgomery, Savannah, 3 p.m. Esperanza, Havana, 12 m. Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, 2 p.m. Justin, Paris, 3 p.m. La Savoie, Havre, 10 a.m. Monroe, Norfolk, 3 p.m. Russia, Rotterdam. Uranium, Lbaw. Zacapa, Jamaica, 12 m.

MR. H. DULAT 421 W. 42nd St., City. Will act as auctioneer on October 25, 1910, at his place of business. Specials: Roman & Roman piece of marble a French Marble Clock and other marble articles.

RASKIN HATS AND FURNISHINGS CANNOT BE BEAT In Style, Quality and Price. 1785 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT.

Branch 2—Orchard and Rivington; M. Weinstein, Sol Metz, J. Ringer, Market and Madison; Karlin and Mysell. Fourth street and Avenue C. Speakers to be announced.

Branch 4—Southwest corner of 38th street and Broadway. J. A. Behringer and Henry Slobodin.

Branch 6—Northwest corner of 72d street and First avenue. Henry L. Layburn and William Mendelson.

Branch 8—155th street and Wales avenue. W. J. Hutchison, chairman; William Diederich and Warren Atkinson.

Branch 9—Northeast corner of 169th street and Clinton avenue (McKinley Square). Bert Kirkman and J. C. Frost.

Irish Socialist Federation—125th street and Seventh avenue. Quinlan, Flynn, Jewett and others.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Branch 3—Northeast corner of 10th street and Second avenue. William Diederich and Fred Paulitsch.

Branch 2—Northwest corner of Catharine and Monroe streets. J. C. Frost and Frank Arnone.

Jefferson and East Broadway; Feldman, Karlin, Montgomery and Madison; Ab Chess, Mysell, Catherine and Monroe; Italian speakers.

Branch 3—Northeast corner of 7th street and Avenue A. Polish meeting. Bert Kirkman in English and F. Kobytcki in Polish.

Branch 4—Southwest corner of 35th street and Eighth avenue. Robert Paine and Patrick Quinlan.

Branch 5—Northeast corner of 179th street and St. Nicholas avenue. Edward Dutton and T. Byrd Collins.

Branch 7—Southeast corner of 110th street and Fifth avenue. Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.

BROOKLYN. TONIGHT.

6th A. D. Branch 2—Lewis avenue and Broadway. John Roberts.

17th A. D.—Albany avenue and Fulton street. S. M. White and August Claessens.

18th A. D.—St. Marks and Utica avenues. Jean Jaques Coronel.

23d A. D. Branch 2—Stone avenue and Pacific street. Sam Ferro and H. Montalbo.

Bakers' Meeting—Flatbush and Sixth avenues. J. A. Well and S. M. White.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

9th A. D. Branch 2—Fifth avenue and 49th street. Jean Jaques Coronel.

13th A. D.—Graham avenue and Frost street. William J. F. Hanneemann in English, Sam Ferro in Italian.

14th A. D.—Grand and Rodney streets. J. A. Well.

21st A. D.—Union avenue and South 2d street. H. D. Smith and J. A. Behringer.

21st A. D.—Manhattan avenue and Siegle street. M. Goldblatt and D. Oshinsky.

23d A. D. Branch 2—Pittkin avenue and Osborn street. M. Mannis and B. J. Riley.

NEWARK, N. J. TONIGHT.

Springfield avenue and Broome street. Sol Fieldman. Postoffice. G. Fitzgibbon.

PHILADELPHIA. TONIGHT.

23d and Columbia avenue—T. Bird, wistie and Ed Moore.

Lawrence and Dauphin streets—William Nagle and Harry Gantz.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

Germantown and Indiana avenue—Joseph Domes and H. C. Parker.

East Girard and Columbia avenue—Charles Orfe and L. J. Santamarie.

5th and Lehigh avenue—Frank Pfohl and C. W. Ervin.

Richmond and Venango streets—E. H. Davies and Horace Reia.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. TONIGHT.

Branch 2—272 East 10th street. Business meeting.

Branch 5—All committees are requested to meet at headquarters.

Branch 6—1461 Third avenue. Regular meeting.

Branch 7—112 East 104th street. Reports on the campaign and parade conference and others matters of importance.

Letter From Mayor Seidel. E. F. Cassidy, organizer of Local New York, writes: "Two weeks ago I extended to Mayor Seidel a pressing invitation to come on to New York to take part in the ratification meeting in Union square on Saturday evening, October 1. In that letter I tried to impress upon him the inspiring effect of his presence on our campaign in this city and section of the country. The following is a copy of his answer received today. I think that, under the circumstances, Comrade Seidel is doing the best thing for the movement by sticking to his post of duty. Mr. Edw. F. Cassidy, Organizer, Socialist Party, County of New York, 239 East 84th Street, New York, N. Y. Dear Comrade: Your letter of August 29 is received. At this time it is

entirely impracticable for me to comply with your request, such as I would like to do so. You understand, doubtless, that it is important for the Milwaukee Socialists to make good, that by making good here we will help the movement over the country; that by giving our time to things over the country we are lessening our efforts for Milwaukee. After we have given Milwaukee a successful administration the public will be much more desirous to grant us a hearing than at the present time. I therefore believe that it is best for all concerned that I stick at my post. Perhaps at some later time I may have the pleasure of being with you. Fraternally yours, EMIL SEIDEL, Mayor.

Cahan Celebration Committee. A very important meeting of the Cahan celebration committee will take place tonight at 206 E. Broadway, at 8:30 o'clock.

Every member is urged to be present. The Fest Schrift committee will hand in its final report.

J. PANKEN, Secretary.

Minutes City Executive Committee. September 12, 1910.

Comrade King elected chairman. Present: Cassidy, Orland, O'Brien, King and Dutton. Eilers excused.

Organizer reported that a meeting has been arranged in the Labor Temple for Sunday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the women's committee, to be addressed by May Wood Simons. Also reported that a German day branch, consisting of 35 new members, had been established in the Bronx. One hundred and five applications were received and accepted.

Credentials were received from Polish branch for two delegates to central committee. Organizer was instructed to advise the branch that they were entitled to only one delegate.

On motion meeting adjourned. E. J. DUTTON, Recording Secretary.

BROOKLYN. TONIGHT.

19th A. D. (Branch 2)—949 Wiloughby avenue.

20th A. D. (Branch 1)—196 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D. (Branch 1)—181 McKibbin street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH, JERSEY CITY. A regular meeting of the eighth ward branch Socialist party will be held at 169 Monticello avenue, Jersey City, tonight at 8 o'clock.

PATERSON, N. J. Meeting of Branch No. 4 (Polish speaking) at headquarters tonight.

SCHNECTADY, N. Y. Comrade Jas. H. Bell writes regarding the debate which was arranged for Labor day by the Labor Temple association of Schnectady: The union men had endeavored to arrange a three-cornered debate between representatives of both the great parties and the Socialist party. The Socialists eagerly consented to uphold their end of it but the others were rather shy. However, it was well advertised that men representing all three parties would be present to uphold their respective claims to the votes of union men and all others. When the time for debate arrived the chairman was forced to announce that the Republican and Democratic men were unavoidably detained, etc. In fact both flunked, so Gustave A. Strebel had a walk-over—even Shepard evincing no desire to uphold Democracy. He made his little speech and then skipped. Strebel, as everyone admitted, skinned them alive, and nailed their hide to the fence to the great delight of nearly all present, who stood in the rain until he finished. The Morning Gazette, a conservative Democratic paper, said of Strebel's speech: Gustave A. Strebel, of Syracuse, lieutenant governor nominee of the Socialist party was introduced by Chairman Hemmerling. With the ease of an accomplished orator he at once secured the good-humored and earnest attention of the audience, which he had been called upon to address by a facetious reference to the Republican and Democratic speakers, who had been scheduled to appear on the program before him but were unable to be present. After identifying himself with the movement of the labor class, and telling of the fifteen years he had spent as a trades unionist, he took his cue from a remark of Mr. Shepard's in regard to lawyers "often held in contempt and disdain," and delivered an animated philippic against the supertechanical men of the pen and the cull, who he declared were the greatest enemies of the trades unions and the progress of organized labor. His tirade upon the legal lights of the country was no less energetic and pointed than those upon the Standard Oil interests, and the "subsidized newspapers, subsidized colleges, subsidized courts, and subsidized political parties" of the country, and the expression of misconceived arguments in regard to the introduction of labor-saving machinery. During the course of his remarks rain began to fall, yet nearly all stood about the bandstand from which he spoke and heard him to the close of his address.

LOCKPORT, N. Y. The Daily Review of Lockport, N. Y., for September 3 gives the follow-

ing account of the activities of the Lockport Socialists: Lockport Socialists are displaying unusual activity this year, although the 1910 campaign has hardly begun. Permanent headquarters at 64 Main street, over the Majestic theater, and an active canvass is being made for the "sinews of war." A library of 100 volumes on Socialism will be installed at the headquarters, the donations of various members, while a number of the 75 or 80 regular Socialist periodicals will be regularly on the reading tables. A half-dozen dailies are among the latter. The headquarters will be formally opened on Saturday evening, with O. A. Curtis of Buffalo, candidate of the Socialist party as state controller, as the leading speaker. During the campaign the headquarters will be open every afternoon from 2 to 3 o'clock and every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. If the interest warrants the expense, it is planned to continue the headquarters and the reading room features throughout the year. Since the organization of the Socialist party in Lockport last December the growth of the dues-paying membership has been surprisingly large. There are now six times as many dues-paying members of the organization as there were last winter, according to leading Socialists' statements. A few days ago the general committee of the Socialists notified the county clerk of their intention to place a full city ticket in the field, and some interest attaches to the selection of the nominees. While the methods of the Socialist party differs somewhat from those of the other parties, in that the nominees of the party are chosen by vote of the entire party membership, the guess is frequently hazarded that A. T. Ryan, a member of the Flint Glass Workers' union, will be the Socialist nominee for mayor. The probabilities are that the painters' union will also be represented on the ticket. In accordance with the custom of Socialists no official estimates of the probable vote are given out by the party, but those closely in touch with the movement say that a vote of not less than 500 is confidently expected. No old party tickets or candidates will be endorsed, the constitution of the party prohibiting fusions or deals of any kind with other parties or with individuals. The party headquarters comprises a handsome suite of rooms and the establishment of the Socialist center will

enable many who are only casually interested to learn at first hand just what are the purposes and ideals of the movement which President Taft characterizes as "the next great issue before the American people." Those that did not attend the meeting of Local Rochester last Friday night missed something, for it was the best meeting the local has held in many months. Everybody left their hatchet at home or lost it on the way to the meeting and came there determined to do business. The nomination committee presented the names of the candidates for the primary. The following names were submitted as candidates: District attorney, William Pidgeon, Jr.; county purchasing agent, Joel Moore; coroner, Marcus Deane, Henry Oppel; representative in Congress, 32d district, H. E. Steiner; state senator, 45th district, James Sullivan; 46th district, C. H. Casper; assemblyman, 1st district, Sylvester Bee; 2d district, Henry Schaffer; 3d district, Jesse Freeman; 4th district, William Pidgeon, Sr.; 5th district, F. G. Popp. It is very important that all enrolled Socialists attend the primary September 20. Polls are open from 3 to 9 p.m., as the party nominates candidates at the primary. The local accepted the dates of Comrade Strebel, September 21 and 24. Place of meeting will be announced in the daily press. The campaign committee is preparing a letter to be sent to all Socialists and sympathizers, calling their attention to the necessity of raising a good campaign fund so that brain food for the workers will not be lacking. Sunday morning the agitation committee put out 25,000 copies of the state platform. The committee can use a few more comrades to distribute literature. The old saying that many hands make light work is true in this case, so comrades come out and help the committee. The Socialist school committee is working like tigers to have everything in readiness for the opening of the school. Things commence to look as they did in ye olden days—when everybody worked. So those that are doing nothing will find themselves lost in a short time. The sales of literature for July and August were the best in a year. Somebody is going to get those cracks filled with the right stuff. There are a few who have not awoken from their summer's slumber, but the campaign committee will make them shortly. Come up, comrades, and let us see how you look after your vacation at Mt. Work.

TOLEDO, OHIO. The following from the Toledo Sunday Times gives an account of the arrest of William Patterson when speak-

ing at a street meeting in Toledo: "Arrested on the accusation that he was blockading the sidewalk, William Patterson of this city, candidate of the Ohio Socialists for lieutenant governor, protested last evening that he had the right of an American citizen to free speech and that he was being arrested because he was preaching the doctrine of his political party. The arrest was made by Police Captain Smith, who charges that Patterson, with other speakers of the party, were holding an open-air meeting at the corner of Summit and Jackson streets when the streets were crowded, and that the crosswalk, as well as the sidewalk, was blockaded. Approaching Patterson, who was in the midst of his argument, Smith told him that he would have to move down to Huron street, it is alleged, Patterson refused to go so far from the corner of Summit and Jackson streets, where the officer's order to the extent of removing his stand down Jackson street about forty feet, getting nearly to the middle of the block between Summit and Superior streets. Ascending his stand, he asked the crowd to stand on the sidewalk, thus clearing both the sidewalk and the crosswalk. Captain Smith followed and further argument ensued. "Didn't I tell you to go to Huron street?" asked the officer. "I will not go to Huron street," retorted Patterson. "I am an American citizen. I am not blockading the sidewalk and I have a right to speak my political beliefs here." "You must move down a couple of blocks," insisted Smith. "I will not move any more, and while I do not care to get into any trouble, you will have to arrest me before I will go to Huron street," declared the Socialist. "Smith obliged him by placing the would-be lieutenant governor under arrest and conveying him in the patrol wagon to headquarters, where he was released on his own recognizance to appear Tuesday morning. Meanwhile the meeting progressed at Jackson and Summit until Mr. Patterson returned, when he again mounted the rostrum and assailed the city administration for dirty work in attempting to break up his party's meeting. Comrade J. Bates, secretary Local Lucas County, Ohio, writes in part regarding the affair: "Captain Smith, who made the arrest, declared he was acting under orders and for the first time in Toledo history free speech and public assemblage are the object of attack by the administration. "Street fakirs of all kinds have held meetings for the last twenty years at the point where Patterson was speaking. Here, as everywhere else, the Salvation Army, the street fakirs, and everyone can use the streets except the Socialists. "After the arrest of Patterson, W. F. Rice delivered a rattling Socialist speech on the same spot to an enthusiastic crowd."

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# The Call

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## REPUBLICAN DISINTEGRATION AND SOCIALISM

We have already expressed our firm conviction that the divisions and dissensions now prevailing within the Republican party are bound to redound ultimately to the advantage of the Socialist party.

We have arrived at this conviction from a consideration of the two following facts:

The first, more superficial, and less important of these facts is of a psychological nature.

Every new party is bound to meet with obstacles of a psychological nature. It must overcome the inherited habits of thought and the traditional ties of party sentiment and allegiance. Therefore, everything that tends to the disturbing of these habits of thought and to the loosening of the ties of party loyalty must contribute to the growth of the new party. And if the new party expresses the ideas and represents the needs of a great and growing social class; if the new party, moreover, strives for the realization of all the highest hopes and noblest aspirations of the human race as a whole; then the gains and accessions it will have made from the ranks of the old parties will not be ephemeral and transient, but enduring and permanent.

But there is a second fact, and one of a far more fundamental and important order, which contributes to the same end.

The Republican as well as the Democratic party is not, and never was, the party of one class.

The Democratic party originally included all sorts and conditions of men: Southern slave owners, Western (Ohio valley) farmers, and workmen of the cities. Likewise, the Republican party was principally made up of the industrial capitalists of the North, together with working people dependent upon them, and the farmers of the West. The agricultural interest predominated in the Democratic party in the days before the Civil War. After the war it became nothing more than a loose conglomerate of diverse local interests, traditional sentiments, and the ever present greed for public office and public plunder. The Republican party, on the other hand, was for many decades the true representative of an undifferentiated bourgeoisie, including capitalists, farmers, and workmen whose dominant purpose was the conquest of a continent and the acquisition of riches.

But within the bosom of this bourgeoisie there slumbered the incipient antagonisms of the still fluid and unstable classes. And it is the complete differentiation of these classes and the consequent development of their antagonistic interests, that finds expression in the disturbances, dissensions, and divisions of the old parties.

The Democratic party, being the less coherent of the two organizations, was the first to suffer from the effects of the inevitable disintegrating tendencies. But these tendencies have at last also begun to manifest themselves within the Republican party, and in proportion as the latter is much the more important political body, being the true representative of the economic interests of the bourgeoisie, its disintegration into its component elements is destined to be a much more painful and prolonged process. But its effects will also be much more profound and far-reaching.

The present divisions within the Republican party are thus seen to be the inevitable results of the development of classes and class conflicts in American society. They denote that the age in which all classes of the people were animated by one dominant purpose and could therefore be united in one party is now past. Henceforth each of these classes will be striving to obtain its own exclusive political representation. Just now it is the Republican farmers and middle classes of the West that have become restless. But already there are indications that the workmen of the West have also become restless, that they too have lost faith in the old parties and are seeking a political organ of their own. The Socialist victory in Milwaukee offers us the guaranty that the workmen of the West, at any rate, have no intention of becoming a mere passive appendage to the revolt of the middle classes, as they were in the days of the Populist movement.

The recent developments within the Republican party are thus seen to possess for us a much more than theoretical interest. They are destined to have a very direct effect upon the Socialist movement of this country, not only in the more or less distant future, but even in the immediate present. For the disintegration of the Republican party is a direct reflection of the disintegration of American society. It is a breaking to the political surface of the underlying economic war of classes. And the party that has arrived at the clearest understanding of the causes and the consequences of this war of the classes, the party that proclaimed the existence of this war at a time when all the representatives of the established social order were most emphatically denying it, the party that has inscribed the class war—the war of the exploited against the exploiters—on its banners, that party—the Socialist party—is bound to derive the greatest advantages from the disintegration of the old political order.

The disintegration of the Democratic party gave the first strong impulse to the Socialist movement of America. The impending disintegration of the Republican party will have even more far-reaching consequences.

## AN INSTRUCTIVE INCIDENT.

In the latter part of July last there was a violent break on the New York stock exchange. Whatever the causes of that break, it had one definite result. An ambitious little clique of foreign interlopers, harboring dreams of an American transcontinental railway empire, was put out of business, and its immense holdings of various railway stocks were benevolently taken over by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The latter, who were acclaimed by professional sycophants as the saviors of the "market," seem to have played in that little episode a role closely analogous to that of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the panic of 1907, when the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company was, with the express permission of Roosevelt, benevolently assimilated by the Steel Trust in order to "save" certain banks from complete ruin.

For it appears that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. are not to retain for themselves the securities thus purchased—or rather, repurchased—from the foreigners. At any rate, one large block of these securities—185,000 preferred shares of Rock Island—has already been disposed of by them to Phelps, Dodge & Co.

Now, Phelps, Dodge & Co. are not, or at any rate have not been known to be, in the railway business. Neither are they bankers or brokers. They are a great mining corporation, interested principally in copper production. Such a corporation may have some use for local railways to carry its ores from the mines to the smelters, and the metals from the smelters to the nearest railroad. But it has no use whatever in its business for a great railroad system like the Rock Island.

Why, then, has this mining corporation made its new departure into the railroad world? For no other reason than that it has made more money out of the sweat and blood and lives of its mining workmen than it knows what to do with in its own business.

It is now doing just what the Standard Oil Company and the American Tobacco Company and the United States Steel Corporation have been doing right along.

## Capitalism and Agriculture.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

To what extent does capitalism effect the farmer? Is his position in modern society more secure than that of the wage worker? Are the theories of Karl Marx as to the effect of capitalism on the producers of wealth erroneous when applied to the agricultural worker who owns the soil, his indispensable tool? These questions, of far reaching interest to Socialists everywhere, are discussed in a luminous article recently contributed to L'Humanite, by our French Comrade Compere-Morel, who has made the condition of the French farmers an object of painstaking study.

We have never asserted, says our French Comrade, that capitalistic concentration takes place as rapidly in agriculture as it does in commerce and industry. We have never insisted that within the near future, the very near future, the agricultural domain would be owned in the same manner in which railroads, mines, mills, and so forth, are owned by capitalists. Nor have we asserted that the agricultural territory would soon be exploited in the same manner and under the same conditions as industrial enterprises are now exploited; that agricultural property would be gobbled up under direct control of capitalist forces and worked by proletarian dependents precisely as industrial enterprises are worked in our urban communities.

What we did assert and what we still repeat is this: That capitalism dominates more and more the agricultural production and that it will go on dominating it to an increasing extent, enlarging its influence in that field, too, as it has enlarged it in the field of industry and commerce.

Capitalist concentration does not act in the same manner everywhere. It is not displaying the same aspect in every case and does not appear in the same light in every instance. The fact that the land has not as yet become the property of a handful of men, but is still divided between hundreds of thousands of individual owners by no means justifies the assertion of anti-Socialists that Marxist predictions are fallacious, at least as far as agriculture is concerned.

That assertion is rather far fetched. Let us examine, first of all, the assertion that there is no concentration in agricultural property. Recent French statistics show that from 1892 to 1908 the number of small agricultural holdings, from less than one to ten hectares (one hectare contains 2.47 acres), has fallen from 4,852,963 to 4,611,564, showing within a period of six years a decrease of 241,399 small holdings.

The total of those small holdings aggregate 12,789,934 hectares, while the 893,900 holdings of more than ten hectares aggregate 31,095,580 hectares.

On the other hand, it is by no means necessary that the land should be completely monopolized by a few in order to establish the crushing power of capitalism in the rural world. The mere fact of land possession, of its being worked to extract from it the products of the soil, means nothing. It is neither the ownership nor the cultivation nor the harvesting of the products that secures the possibility of earning a living. The real and essential point is how to sell the product, how to bring it to the consumer, and how to get the labor bestowed upon it fully and properly compensated.

Those that deny capitalistic concentration and its effect upon agriculture

## THE REFERENDUM.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The referendum is an effort to ease Democracy into action. It is an effort to get around incompetent and untrustworthy representatives. It is put forward by those who believe that the people ought to have brought under their noses the important matters of public life.

It is one of the many, many efforts that are made to destroy gang rule. It is an expensive and cumbersome way of doing business, but it is the only way yet devised to enable a great mass of people to express, on matters of policy, their will.

But unfortunately all devices have their defects, and the referendum is today being severely criticized by certain elements in our party.

It is said that referendums are costly. Well, so is an election or a national congress or a newspaper. If the one should be abolished, why not the others?

It is said that the referendum is often participated in by only a small minority of the party.

Well, that is the fault of the party, not of the referendum.

It is said that our referendums make no provision for proper debate and discussion.

Well, that is a fault in the machinery, not in the principle.

It is said that today a small faction of the party, numbering a few score individuals, can force the entire membership of 40,000 to bother its head over any nonsense that that little faction wants to force upon it.

Well, that also is a fault in the machinery, not in the principle.

It is said that we are becoming tired of referendums, that they are becoming a nuisance and a farce.

## Letters to the Editor

FOR NORTHERN NEW JERSEY.

Editor of The Call:  
Dear Sir—This is an appeal to Socialists in the small towns and outlying sections of Northern New Jersey to close up ranks and help strengthen the organization. In Bergen county, for instance, over 500 Socialist votes were cast last fall, yet there are only seventy members in the party organization. This situation must be remedied.

Where population is scattered it is hard to keep up active work for Socialism, yet there is much that can be done by united effort. Even if you are the only Socialist in your little community you can be of great help to the county committee in its work. Join the nearest branch or become a member at large. At any rate communicate with us. It may be there are other Socialists in your vicinity, with whom we can put you in touch, to your mutual pleasure and the profit of the cause.

Each added member strengthens the organization just so much, financially and morally. Our territory is large and population scattered, and it is proportionately hard to carry on the work. We need the help of every Socialist and sympathizer. We are most anxious this year to cast the necessary percentage of the total vote so as to earn a place on the regular ballot and have done with the labor and expense of nominating by petition.

Close up the ranks, comrades, and help make your dreams come true. If you live in Bergen county write to the signer of this letter; if elsewhere in the state address W. B. Killingbeck, Orange, N. J.

Fraternally,  
WM. G. LIGHTBOWN,  
Organizer Local Bergen County.  
R. F. D. No. 1, Hackensack, N. J.,  
September 12, 1910.

## Why Socialists Should Pay Dues

By Ex-Politician.

If, as all Socialists believe, improvement of present conditions can come only from the working class, it follows that the working class must furnish the money for the work. No one else will furnish it unless those who supply it are to receive something in return, and what they receive will be either money taken from the working class or an opportunity to take money from them, and it is much better that the workers pay it directly, and remain free from entangling alliances.

It is impossible for the members of other parties to improve conditions through their parties, and it is impossible because the members do not pay dues. The money for the halls, the bands, the propaganda, the thousand expenses, legal and illegal, of the old parties is now furnished by the exploiters of the working class.

By supplying the money they are able to control the nominations, and to determine the legislation and the enforcement of legislation under present conditions. They also, by contributing money in large sums, are able to select for the appointing officials the persons who are to be made judges and become the instruments of exploitation of the wage earners. Should all the officeholders in the United States suddenly become conscientious and desire to establish the rule of justice they could not do so, because the present system, which includes the taking of money from the few rather than from all the members of the party, also includes the giving of money to a few men in each township, usually to one or more in each school district, and these men, being paid, for alleged "getting out of the vote," would compass the defeat of any person or persons who, while holding office, failed to deliver to them one or more five dollar bills at each election time. We cannot escape the evils of capitalism while we are creatures of capitalism, and no man is free in politics who is ruled by private interests.

No man can serve the public good at the same time have money for a campaign, unless he takes his money and his orders from the entire membership of his party.

The membership should pay dues because the paying of dues makes a person a better Socialist. "Where a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also," and where his heart is his money should also go. In addition to this psychological fact is the additional reason that the paying of dues sifts out the humbugs as nothing else could. The sentimental poser as a friend of humanity is like a cloud of bugs around an electric light; he keeps the path from being seen.

Members should pay dues because they owe the money to the Socialist party. If a man belongs to the party, then the work of his party is work done for him. The dues of the Socialist party are so low that no one pays more than what he ought to pay.

Members should pay dues as the sign of their loyalty to the cause. A properly stamped membership booklet is a certificate of comradeship, good all over the world, when shown to any one of the millions enlisted in our great cause. It shows fraternity, courage and a heart that is not strange to the sentiments of justice, truth and

every ballot and be considered by every voter.

There ought also to be some way to prevent the referendum being used to decide more questions of detail, and this would probably be accomplished if the voters had both sides of the discussion placed before them and at least 2 per cent of the actual membership of the party were required to authorize a referendum.

Both sides ought to be allowed equal space to present their views, and this printed discussion should go out with

## NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York.  
For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of Syracuse.  
For Secretary of State—BERTHA M. FRASER, of Brooklyn.  
For Attorney General—HENRY L. SLOBODIN, of New York.  
For State Treasurer—SYLVESTER BUTLER, of Schenectady.  
For State Controller—O. A. CURTISS, of Buffalo.  
For State Engineer—WILLIAM LIPPELT, of Rochester.  
For Associate Justice, Court of Appeals—MORRIS HILL, of New York.

## PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—John W. Slayton, of McKeesport.  
For Lieutenant Governor—Louis Cohen, of Meyersdale.  
For State Treasurer—Charles McKeever, of New Castle.  
For Secretary of Internal Affairs—Beaumont Sykes, of Philadelphia.

## NEW JERSEY SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange.

## CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Robert Hunter, of Noroton.  
For Lieutenant Governor—William Applegate, of New Haven.  
For Secretary of State—Ella Reeve Bloor, of Waterbury.  
For State Treasurer—James J. McIntyre, of Hartford.  
For State Controller—Emil Goris, of New Haven.  
For Congressman-at-Large—S. E. Beardsley, of Shelton.

## MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Dan A. White, of Brockton.  
For Lieutenant Governor—Patrick Mahoney, of Boston.  
For Attorney General—H. Metcalf, of New Bedford.  
For State Secretary—Harriet D'Oryan, of Lynn.  
For Auditor—Ambrose Miles, of Lynn.  
For Treasurer—Sylvester J. McBride, of Watertown.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

right living. It is a bond between all nations and peoples, a testimony to the unity of humanity recognized, a visible manifestation of the hope of the quick coming of manly living for all men, womanly living for all women, and the enthronement of the interests of the mother and the child above the interests of the dollar.

## Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

### AN IDYLL

By W. R. Van Trenck.  
A winding road, a distant town,  
And many a grazing sheep,  
Beside the road I laid me down  
And closed my eyes in sleep.

A little bird did sing to me,  
A gentle breeze did blow  
And violets, right fair to see,  
Did bloom all in a row.

Besides the winding road I lay  
And deemed myself a king—  
The sun shone on this summer day,  
The little bird did sing.

The little bird did sing to me  
His little gladsome lay—  
Just then an auto came and scared  
My little bird away.

SURE ENOUGH!  
"Why, Aaron," exclaimed his business friend Reuben, "you look worried! What's the matter?"

"Ah, I have had great trouble lately," replied Aaron. "Didn't you hear that they have taken away my appendix?"

"Ah, my dear friend," replied the other, "you should have had it made out in your wife's name, and then they could not have touched it."—Windsor Magazine.

AS GEORGE SEES THE PEERS.  
"David Lloyd George," said the miner from Wales, as he emptied his glass. "David is a very witty speaker. I've heard him many a time in Carnarvon."

"Speaking in Welsh, he once ridiculed in Carnarvon the House of Lords. He said the average peer thought so much of himself at family prayers he always made one well-known passage run:

"Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life, and I will dwell in the House of Lords forever."—London Globe.

THE INSIDE FACTS.  
Abou Ben Adhem awoke and was questioned by the angel.

"Write me," said Mr. Adhem, sticking his right hand inside the bosom of his nightshirt, and speaking with oratorical fervor, "write me as one who loves his fellow-man."

"Come, come!" says the angel, "I'm not a reporter, I'm here for the facts." "Walk in that case, write me down as a candidate for office. I thought you wanted something for the morning papers."—Chicago Post.

DIFFERENT NOW.  
Moneybags—"Young man, I started as a clerk on fifteen shillings a week, and today I own my own business."

Hardup—"I know sir. But they have cash registers in all the shops now."—St. Louis Star.

POETICAL.  
"Why does he say that her face is like one of Browning's poems?" "Because it has some hard lines in it."—Buffalo Express.

TAKE IT OUT OF HIS HEAD.  
Customer—"That corn cure was all right; is it a patent medicine?"

Druggist (proudly)—No sir, I took it out of my head.  
Customer—Take some more out, please, for a friend of mine.—S. W. Gordon.

NOT HIS FAULT.  
"Pa, who were you fighting with last night?" "I was having an argument with the furniture. As soon as I came in they began tripping me."

"Why, yes. That blushing beauty

swung around and I landed my bottom on the floor."

"Oh, they must have been tipsy!" "Of course."—S. W. Gordon.

## TRAVELING MOSQUES FOR TURKISH DEVOTEES.

Trains on the Hedjaz railway (in Turkey) will contain carriages fitted up as mosques, where pilgrims will be able to perform their devotions during the journey to the sacred cities. Externally the praying carriage is only distinguished from the other carriages by a minaret 6 1/2 feet high. The interior is luxuriously fitted. The floor is covered with the richest of Persian carpets, while around the sides are verses from the Koran, appropriate to the pilgrimage, in letters of gold. A chart indicates the direction of Mecca at one end, and at the other are placed four vessels for holding water for the ritual ablution. Most of the carriages are of foreign make, but the "traveling mosque" was built in Constantinople.—Moody's Magazine.

## SOCIAL ORDER AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM.

There are two currents in the stream of our civilization: one that moves toward an ever greater social order and cohesion, the other that moves toward an ever greater individual freedom.

There is real harmony underlying the apparent opposition of these two tendencies and each is indeed the indispensable complement of the other. There can be no real freedom for the individual in the things that concern him as a social unit.—Harlock Ellis, "Sex in Relation to Society."

## CAST ME NOT OUT.

Cast me not out from the heaven of thine eyes,  
O woman fathomless of soul,  
For in their depths of Paradise  
My worship finds control.

Cast me not out from the heaven of thine eyes,  
O woman, life-creator for me,  
For awe-struck, there, without disguise,  
God's moving thoughts I see.

O woman infinite of love,  
Uphearing me all angel-wise—  
I float the dream of earth above—  
Cast me not out from the heaven of thine eyes.  
—J. William Lloyd, in the Free Comrade.

## NECESSARILY.

"Is this phonograph a good one?" "It speaks for itself."—Lippincott's Magazine.

## THE SACRIFICE.

Mrs. Richleigh (sincerely)—"I wish you had more brains, Ferdinand, instead of so much money."

Ferdinand (unmoved)—"I did, dear, but it took all of them to get the money."—The Widow.

## UP TO HER.

Mrs. Nupop—"Dear, the baby is getting to look more and more like every day."

Mr. Nupop (absently)—"Well, my fish himself. I can't be bothered with tales of his constant mischief when I come home tired and nervous."—Cleveland Leader.

It may be a mere coincidence, of course, but Emperor William has been a well man since that meeting at Pensacola News.

The philosopher who asserted that truth was stranger than fiction, died never dallyed with the six sellers.—New York Times.

"The eternal question of how she came to marry him," called Dorothy, slyly, staring in "Madame X." "I never being solved by a kiddie I know approached his father with this: "Father, do you like me?" "Yes, yes," he said, "I do." "And she like me?" "Of course she does." "Did she ever say so?" "Many a time, my son." "Did she marry you because she loved you?" "Certainly she did." "The best scrutinized his parent and after a long pause asked: "Well, was she as beautiful as she is now?"—Young's Magazine.