

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Fair and Cool

400 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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## NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS NAME WILSON FOR GOV.

Woodrow Wilson for Governor of Labor Unions and College President Picked to Head State Ticket.

The labor unions reward the skillful and incompetent at the expense of the able and industrious.—Woodrow Wilson at the People's Forum, New Rochelle, N. Y., February 26, 1905.

"You know what the usual standard of the employe is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform."—Woodrow Wilson in baccalaureate sermon, Princeton, N. J., June 15, 1902.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15.—President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton was nominated for governor by the democrats of New Jersey in their state convention held here today. Dr. Wilson won handily on the first ballot with a vote of 749 1-2, 421 2 more than he needed.

Frank S. Katzenbach, of Trenton, who ran against Governor Fort two years ago, received 372 votes. He had some support, as did Dr. Wilson, in all but three of the twenty-one counties. Ex-Senator George S. Sullivan ran third with 210. Mayor Otto H. Wittmann, of Jersey City, got 74 1-2, 74 1-2 of which slipped from Mayor Bob Davis' grip in the Hudson county delegation. Sheriff William Harrigan, of Essex county, ran fifth with six votes.

With Dr. Wilson looming as the certain victor, Middlesex county switched its 62 votes from Slizer to Wilson before Warren county's chairman had uttered its vote, so Secretary Devereux recorded Dr. Wilson as having 811 1-2 votes. His actual fighting strength before they started to climb on the wagon was 749 1-2. Immediately after the result had been announced there were a dozen motions to make the nomination unanimous, the backers of the defeated candidates joining lustily in the hurrah.

Dr. Wilson thanked the convention in a half-hour speech, giving his views on what he termed the three main issues, reorganization and economy in administration, equalization of taxation and control of the corporations.

There are rumors that Dr. Wilson is to be boomed for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1912. Behind this move is Col. George B. M. Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, and handy man to J. P. Morgan.

## THREE MEN HURT IN ELEVATOR ACCIDENT

Three laborers working on a new building at 11 West 22d street were more or less severely injured yesterday in an elevator accident. Two elevators are used as carriers to raise building material to the upper stories.

The injured men were Patrick Brennan, of 297 Avenue A; Fred Cameron, fifty years old, of 78 Grand avenue, and Patrick Donnelly, thirty-six years old, of 1603 Second avenue, Corona, Queens. They received scalp wounds, and Donnelly and Cameron were taken to the New York Hospital as a result of their injuries. Brennan, who was working on the ground floor, stepped into one of the elevators to go to the fourth floor. When he reached the floor the car did not stop, so he jumped out.

In landing he fell and strained his back and also received a slight scalp wound. Hearing his cries, Cameron and Donnelly, who were working on the sixth floor, ran to the other elevator shaft and looked down. As they did so the car which was descending in this shaft struck them on their heads knocking them down and pinning them to the floor. They were each badly cut about the head.

## FOUR SOCIALISTS IN GREEK PARLIAMENT

(Correspondence.)

ATHENS, Aug. 31.—At last the Socialist party of Greece will have representatives in the Greek parliament. The elections to the national assembly, held on August 21, sent four Socialists to that body, three of whom from Athens, the capital of the kingdom. Two of them are members of the Sociological society—namely, the chairman, Papanastasiou, and Professor, lecturer at the University of Athens.

The name of the third Socialist in the parliament is Drakulis. It is not unlikely that the new Socialist party of the Greek parliament will soon be augmented by the election of some prominent Socialists returned from agricultural constituencies.

## SENATOR WANTS STATE CONTROLLED ROADS

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 15.—In a speech before the State Bankers' Association today, Senator Beveridge took strong ground in favor of control of railroads. He said: "If the federal government controls and regulates banks there is no reason why it should not control and regulate the railroads of the land. The directors of a bank are held to strict accountability for their deeds, and if they violate a law, they are punished, and there is no reason why the directors of a railroad should not be punished when the railroad company fails to live up to the law."

"Then government regulates the capitalization of a bank, there is no reason why it should not regulate the capitalization of a railroad. The government places restrictions on the directors of a bank, why not on the directors of the large steel corporation, the sugar trust, the lumber trust, the cotton trust and other trusts. They all deal with the people and in a measure are trustees for the people. Let us get every line of business in this country down to the basis of honesty."

## LABOR CANDIDATE ATTACKS BEVERIDGE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—A Democratic campaign document prepared by John J. Keegan, candidate for Representative from Marion county, and several other labor leaders will be ready for distribution in a few days, and in it the record of Senator Beveridge on labor legislation is attacked. The pamphlet calls attention to the fact that D. M. Parry is a supporter of Beveridge.

The pamphlet says that the question of whether men shall be tried in court without a jury for the alleged violation of an injunction in a labor dispute is the greatest question now before the laboring people of America, and it discusses this question at great length. In this connection it says:

"It is to be regretted that Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who, in campaign times, heralds himself as the only great and true friend of labor, should espouse his friends Parry and other opponents of labor and stubbornly oppose the right of trial by jury in such cases."

The pamphlet says that while Senator Beveridge introduced a child labor bill in Congress he has allowed it to drag along and has never brought it to passage. On the other hand, it says, Mr. Kern, when a member of the Indiana state senate seventeen years ago, long before Beveridge ever thought of running for senator, aided the passage of a child labor law for this state. It is the present law of Indiana on the subject, it is said.

Copies of the pamphlet will be distributed by the Democratic state committee among workmen all over the state.

## POLITICIAN WAYLAIED AND SHOT IN THE ARM

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 15.—Frank Tilley, republican candidate for Congress in the 5th district, was shot in the arm by a holdup man on the road north of the city last night. An hour and a half earlier he had driven out the road and noticed two men under a tree. When he arrived at the spot on returning one of the men caught the bridle of his horse. Tilley struck at him with his whip and the man at once discharged a revolver. Tilley was standing in the buggy by this time and the bullet entered his forearm, which was across his chest and prevented a probably fatal wound.

A second bullet was fired as Tilley whipped his horse and drove on, but it went wild. The first bullet passed through the fleshy part of the arm, half way between the wrist and elbow, breaking a small bone, and lodged below the skin in the under part of the arm.

## T. R. AS COLLEGE PRES. AT \$200,000 PER YEAR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 15.—The Minnesota Daily, official organ of the University of Minnesota, in its issue today, says that James J. Hill, the railway magnate, has offered the University of Minnesota a donation of \$300,000, and that he also extended an offer to former President Theodore Roosevelt of a salary of \$200,000 per year, if he will take the presidency of the university, succeeding President Northrup, who retires this fall.

Cyrus Northrup, president of the University, said:

"I have never heard the matter mentioned, and I have no way of judging its truth or falsity."

The report that Roosevelt would succeed President Northrup has been in circulation here for some time, but when asked regarding it, Roosevelt himself refused to discuss the subject.

## PLANS FOR SOCIALIST PARADE TAKE SHAPE

Gubernatorial Candidates from Three States Expected to Be Present. Thousands Will Join.

Father Knickerbocker, who thus far has known Socialists from hearsay only, as they were represented, or rather misrepresented, to him by the capitalist press, will get a chance to see the real thing on October 1, when several thousand Socialists of all nations, from New York and New Jersey, will march toward Union square to ratify their candidates for the various state offices.

Plans for this parade took definite shape at last night's meeting of the parade conference, which was held in the Labor Temple in 84th street.

As planned last night, the workers of Brooklyn will gather on Court street and cross Brooklyn bridge to Manhattan. Here an effort will be made to have the Jersey City workers, who, it is expected, will be present in numbers, join them near the city hall and march thence to Union square.

The Hudson county Socialists and trade unionists, as well as those from Queens county, will form part of the uptown parade, which will travel south, either from the Labor Temple or from a point which will be decided upon later, and will meet the other sections of the parade at Union square.

At last night's meeting the following donations were received for the parade:

Carpenter's Union, Local 309, \$15. Bakers' Union, No. 1, \$5.

German Hell Gate Branch, \$1. Uptown Finnish Branch, \$10.

The following organizations have obtained bands for the parade: Bakers from Bronx and New York, Local New York of the Socialist party, Branch 7 and Branch 2. The Socialist band and the Hudson county drum and fife band will also participate.

It was planned at last night's meeting of the parade conference to request Robert Hunter, candidate for governor of the state of Connecticut, and Wilson B. Killingbeck candidate for governor of the state of New Jersey, to be present and make addresses. This would mean that three Socialist candidates for governor would address the Socialists of New York on the same day, for Charles Edward Russell, candidate for governor of New York, will, of course, be there and will be the principal speaker of the day.

Victor Berger of Milwaukee is likely to be in the east at the time and an effort will be made to have him stay in New York for the parade and deliver an address.

"This ratifying of our candidates by a parade is not so much of a departure as a return to the old-fashioned way Socialists have been accustomed to do things," Organizer Cassidy said. "We want this parade and demonstration not so much for the Socialists as for the non-Socialists. We want others to see us, to get a glimpse at the men and women, who, in the midst of capitalist chaos and corruption, are still able to think clearly and see a way for a better form of society."

"Socialists have been maligned and misrepresented by the capitalist press. Whether the capitalist press praises or blames us, it is sure to mix an overdose of misrepresentation and falsehood with its praise or blame. We want this parade, therefore, to show the people what Socialists are like; to show our strength and our faith in the ultimate victory of the people of Socialism."

## DR. EXILES HIMSELF FOR SAKE OF LEPERS

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 15.—Word has been received at Tell City, his former home, that Dr. Claude Lomax, who for the last few years has been connected with a hospital at Portland, Ore., has gone to "Leper" island, in the Hawaiian group, to spend his life among the lepers. His object is to study leprosy with a view to curative experiments. Dr. Lomax was born and reared in Perry county. His mother was prostrated with grief when she learned of the step taken by her son.

## PASSED BAD CHECKS; FREED BY COURT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 15.—William B. Baker, Jr., former student of the University of Wisconsin, and son of the cashier of the First National Bank of Roxboro, Mass., appeared in court in Fresno today, accused of passing worthless checks. Judge Church paroled him after he had pleaded guilty. Pleas by wife for the young man's father caused the judge to give him freedom.

## \$50,000 GRAFT FUND TO HELP RAILROADS

It Was for Legislative Influence Admits Cole at Inquiry—Books Destroyed by Order of Officials.

W. W. Cole, treasurer of the State Railway Association at the time when the association is alleged to have contributed a fund of about \$50,000 to the Republican campaign fund through Senator Goodell, Assemblyman Bedell and others of "Odell's men" in the legislature, was recalled to the stand yesterday when the legislative graft committee resumed its hearing in the City Hall.

Cole succeeded Henry A. Robinson as treasurer of the association in June, 1902. M. Linn Bruce, an examiner, made Bruce admit on the stand that memoranda and account books containing entries of dues and contributions had, been destroyed by order of the officials of the association.

Paid to Watch Legislation.

"Did you, during your term as treasurer, pay any one money for the purpose of obtaining information regarding legislation?" asked Bruce.

"Yes," said Cole, "we all undertook to keep track of bills which might affect railway operation. I think we paid about \$500 to the Reuben L. Fox bureau, but I don't recollect if there were any other press bureaus to which we subscribed."

Bruce tried to pin the witness down to the question if he or the association paid money to any individual, clerk, or anyone connected with the legislature, but Cole's memory was hazy. He said he personally hadn't paid anything and couldn't recollect any payments unless he saw the records, which Bruce sarcastically pointed out were among the books missing.

Banquets to Help Railroads Along.

Cole, after locking into one of the books which he brought today, recollected that \$200 had been paid in 1905 to Miles R. Frisbie, assemblyman from Schenectady, for legal services that is, advice on a certain bill. He remembered no money paid to members of the legislature to influence their action upon bills or for any other purpose.

"Outside of the banquets and nameless meetings which you have said comprised the purposes of the State Railways' association, said Mr. Bruce, were there any other purposes? Were the dues and assessments which passed through your hands for any other purposes?"

"G. Tracy Rogers paid the assessment fund for political purposes," said Cole.

"To see that the railway's friends were elected to the legislature and their enemies stayed at home" To accelerate bills which were beneficial to the association and defeat bills which were inimical?" asked Mr. Bruce.

"Yes, to help the railways along," said the witness.

"Was the association democratic or republican?"

"We had members who were in both parties."

"Did Mr. Rogers, then president of the association, contribute to both campaign funds?"

"I don't know—he didn't tell me."

Roosevelt Supporter Involved. Past scandals, sensational enough in themselves, but outlawed by the statute of limitations, were dropped yesterday toward the close of the session by the legislative investigating committee. Live issues and the name of at least one man still in public life, who received money but two years ago for "legislative information" took their place. This man was C. M. Betts, now a member of the republican state committee from Ontario county, and in 1908 he received \$1,750 from the Street Railway Association of the State of New York. Betts recently deserted the old guard to support Roosevelt in the state committee fight.

His connection with the traction interests was made plain through correspondence with T. W. Wilson, president of the Railway Association in 1907 and 1908, and now general manager of the International Traction company of Buffalo, and through the testimony of William W. Cole, formerly treasurer of the association and of H. M. Beardsley, the present treasurer.

Produced Graft Letters.

Beardsley testified that the association had not paid out any money through him to any employe of the legislature, and that it had employed no one to direct legislation. Then various letters and telegrams from Wilson and Betts were shown him, and he modified his answers. Some

(Continued on Page 2.)

## INSURGENTS TO GET SOME TAFT PIE, TOO

President Announces Patronage Will No Longer Be Withheld From Irregular Patriots.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 15.—A new policy looking to a healing of the breach between the progressive and regular branches of the republican party was announced at Beverly today by the making public of a letter authorized by President Taft to a prominent Iowa politician. It announces the determination of the executive to restore patronage to the insurgent senators and representatives.

The letter itself is signed by Charles D. Norton, secretary to the President, but it has been approved by the executive. It announces the President has determined hereafter not to draw any distinction between the republicanism of senators and representatives so long as they subscribe to the platform of the party. It provides for the restoration of their share of federal patronage to the insurgents.

Politicians here declare the new attitude of the administration is not adopted as a concession to the insurgent sentiment. They say it is a recognition of their republicanism and an attempt by the President, as titular leader of the party, to turn "progressive" activity into channels where the most good can be accomplished.

It was not announced to whom the communication was sent, but those here believe it was to one of the "standpat" Iowa congressmen.

President William H. Taft has reached the conclusion that Theodore Roosevelt is laying his plans to be the next President of the United States. He is determined that so far as the present incumbent of the white house is concerned, Colonel Roosevelt will have a clear field. Mr. Taft does not want another term.

While the above is not an authorized statement from President Taft, it comes from a source close enough to the President to have a distinct news value. The present attitude of President Taft has been made apparent during the past few days by the efforts of his friends to stir him to activity against the present movement of Colonel Roosevelt.

It can be stated authoritatively that President Taft will make no public statement or no offensive move against Colonel Roosevelt and the latter's projects, no matter what tactics may be adopted by the latter. "Dignified silence" slams up both the defensive and offensive measures that will be employed by the President.

He has made this known in no uncertain terms to those of his friends who, during the past few days have repeatedly urged him to "go after" his predecessor. The President's advisers believe that the attitude adopted by Colonel Roosevelt on his recent Western tour was especially designed to draw the fire from the chief executive. Self-appointed scouts are reporting to the administration's forces on Colonel Roosevelt's Western invasion, but President Taft has made it clear that he regards the fulminations of his predecessor more in sorrow than in anger.

## CALEB POWERS IN RACE.

Imprisonment for Goebel Assassination Issue in Kentucky.

LONDON, Ky., Sept. 15.—The nineteen mountain counties, comprising the Eleventh Congressional District of Kentucky, are excited today over the Republican primary in which D. C. Edwards, incumbent, and Caleb Powers, ex-secretary of state, are opposing candidates for Congress. Bitter personalities marked the campaign, and leaders of both sides were today trying to keep down trouble.

Powers' eight years' imprisonment because of his alleged connection with the Goebel assassination, has been an issue in the campaign, as he used his "martyrdom," as he called it, in appealing for votes.

STAMPEDE FOR T. R.

Brooklyn Men Said to Be Headed For the Band Wagon.

If all the rumors circulating around the Borough Hall, Brooklyn, are correct, there is a stampede on in full progress by the Republicans in that borough to get aboard the Roosevelt band wagon. It was confidently predicted that at the several conventions for the election of delegates to the Saratoga convention at least 15 of the 22 assembly districts will instruct their delegates to vote for Colonel Roosevelt.

Reuben L. Haskell, the Republican leader of the Twenty-third Assembly district, has started the ball rolling by coming out flatfooted for Col. Roosevelt.

It is said that the others will follow suit. They are willing, it is said, to swallow direct primaries and the entire propaganda laid down by the contributing editor.

## MAINE HAS GONE WRONG, SAYS M'CREA

Railroad President Not Disturbed Although "Business is Just Marking Time."

James M'Creia, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Charles Steele, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and William H. Newman, ex-president and now a director of the New York Central, were passengers on the Adriatic, which arrived here today from Europe.

M'Creia was the only one of the three men prominent in financial and railroad affairs who would talk for publication. He said:

"Yes, I heard by wireless that Maine had gone wrong. It surprised me considerably. I do not regard it as any indication of general results, but merely a result of local questions. Mr. M'Creia then added: "Summing up the industrial situation in this country in a few words, business is just marking time, and I do not look for any great change until several things are out of the way. Among these are the United States Supreme Court decisions on some questions of momentous import at present before the court, and the state elections this fall."

"Apart from the apathy occasioned by these things, I am not disturbed in any way apprehensive. The crops here are good and activity in business must revive."

## POPULATION INCREASE WILL HIT LIQUOR DEALERS

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—As the result of the increased population of three cities and eighteen villages in the state as shown by the federal census, the state excise department will be able to collect over \$1,000,000 more from excise certificates on October 1 than in previous years. As the amount of the excise license is graded according to the population the department will be able to collect the additional revenue this year, which will go a great way toward making up the deficiency in the state treasury which threatens a return to deficit taxation next year.

By increasing its population the heaviest blow falls on Brooklyn. At present the liquor dealers enjoy a \$975 rate, and this will be boosted to \$1,200. The department by this increase expects to bring nearly \$1,000,000 to the state. Two other cities are boosted—Johnstown and Fulton. The rate in both places is increased from \$450 to \$525.

The villages which will be increased are Solvay and Newark—\$300 to \$450.

## BEATEN TO DEATH NEAR FORT MYER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The murder of William Through, a young Baltimore electrician, whose body, badly battered, stripped of valuables and with a noose around the neck, was discovered by a soldier, near the military reservation at Fort Myer, Va., Tuesday, is still a mystery. The body has been positively identified by Earl Through, a brother of the dead man. The police say that Through possibly lived several days after the assault.

## PLATONISM AND SILK STOCKINGS DON'T MIX

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 15.—"I seriously doubt if there is such a thing as 'platonic friendship' between a married man and a married woman, and I am more than certain that it does not exist when a married man makes the married woman such gifts as silk hose and lingerie," declared Judge Bloodworth this afternoon during the trial of a divorce suit brought by James E. Dodgen against his young wife.

Earl Parks, a prominent business man, was named as Mrs. Dodgen's affinity. Attorneys for Mrs. Dodgen and Parks claimed that friendship only existed between the couple, but evidence was introduced showing that Parks had given Mrs. Dodgen silk stockings and costly lingerie. Then Judge Bloodworth declared that the theory of "platonic friendship" under such circumstances was impossible.

## AEROPLANE BUILDERS ARE UNIONIZED

James Wilson, local business agent of the International Association of Machinists, reported yesterday that for some time the organizers have been unionizing the machinists in the shops where aeroplanes are made in this vicinity. Most of them are now enrolled.

"These machinists have been distributed among the different lodges of district 15," Wilson said, "so there are not enough aeroplane machinists to form a separate lodge. As soon as there are enough a regular union of aeroplane machinists will be formed."

## GENERAL WAKING UP IN CLOAK TRADE

New York's Great Strike Stirrs Workers of Other Cities to Revolt Against Evil Conditions.

The strike cloud which began to hover over Philadelphia early this week, when the eight thousand or more cloak makers in that city determined to ask for an increase in wages and shortening of hours was not dispelled yesterday.

The leaders of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers' Union in Philadelphia were to meet their employers and present the demands of the men yesterday. Both sides, however, were unprepared for the conference and it was postponed. It will probably take place some time today.

President Rosenberg, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Organizer Pollakoff, who were in Philadelphia working out the demands of the men in conjunction with the local leaders, came back to New York yesterday. Their plans were taken by Vice President James Greenberg and Organizer John A. Dyche.

President Rosenberg affirmed his belief that the Philadelphia cloak makers would have no difficulty in gaining the demands from their employers in view of the fact that the employers in the Quaker City are swamped with work and could not possibly afford to let their men write now, at the height of the season.

Philadelphia, however, is not the only city where the cloak makers, spurred by the victory which the workers in New York have won, are now making demands for higher wages, better hours and better conditions all around. When President Rosenberg reached the office of the Cloak and Skirt Workers' Union in East Tenth street, Manhattan, from Philadelphia he found a letter from Cleveland telling him the cloak makers in that city are preparing to make demands upon their employers and asking Rosenberg to come down to that city and address them early next week, when a mass meeting would be held and demands upon the cloak bosses would be decided upon.

Industry Waking Up.

"There is a general awakening, one might almost say regeneration, in the cloak industry all over the country," Rosenberg said. "The victory which the cloak makers won in New York will have a far-reaching effect upon the cloak industry all over the United States. The men are beginning to feel that the cloak industry has at last been put upon a basis which removes it from the chaos and anarchy which has reigned in that industry hitherto."

"In Philadelphia the men are determined to improve their conditions, and they will improve them, as I believe, without having to resort to a strike. But Philadelphia is only a short distance from New York and it may have caught the enthusiasm of the New York men it is not at all surprising. What is surprising, or gratifying, is the fact that all over the country garment workers are arousing to the need of organization and see that only through organization can they gain their demands."

"So great is this clamor for organization that we have decided to have a special organizer travel to all cities where the cloak trade is represented from San Francisco, New York and organize wherever there are unorganized cloak makers. One man retained for this work is one of our former organizers, E. E. Weinberg. Weinberg is on the Pacific coast now for his health and expects to start back soon for the East. He is on his return trip that he will visit all the principal cloak cities in the country and will bring to the workers the message from their victorious New York brothers."

Trouble at Hartford.

Mayor London, attorney for the Cloak Makers' Union, went to Hartford, Conn., yesterday, where a number of cloak bosses from New York who established their factories recently, are asking for an injunction against striking cloak makers in that town restraining them from picketing.

The strike in Hartford is one of the cloak strikes in New York and practically settled. But the union is seized upon the opportunity and seeks to drive the union drive, was granted by the New York factories, out of that town. Not only are they making the picketing making picketing a part of a precautionary measure for the future, but they are also attacking trade unions and



**TUGAL JOINS IN VATICAN FIGHT**  
Against Clerical Domination of Commerce—Education and Religion to Be Kept Separate.

ROME, Sept. 15.—Vatican officials admit today that King Manuel of Portugal has joined forces with Alfonso of Spain in the fight against the clerical domination of the Iberian peninsula.

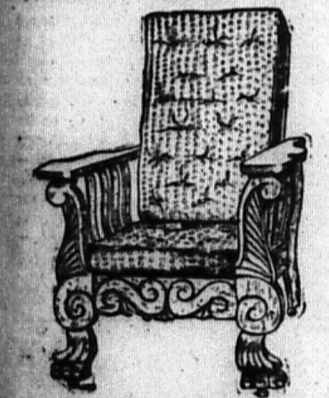
**RENEWED ACTIVITY OF SPANISH CLERICS**

MADRID, Sept. 15.—Mgr. Vico, the papal nuncio at Madrid, has returned from Zarauz after a month's stay at that summer resort, and with his reappearance here the organization of the clerical campaign against Premier Canalejas is proceeding with renewed activity.

**AIRSHIP DISASTER DUE TO CARELESSNESS**

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The complete destruction of Zeppelin VI, valued at \$30,000, was due to carelessness. While

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LARGEST FURNITURE AND CARPET HOUSE IN RIDGEWOOD



**Morris Chair**  
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**The Weekly Pledge Fund**

Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in the Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays.

the engineers who were cleaning the bearings, which had been overheated during the morning trip, with benzine, the workmen were refilling the tanks. A spark entered the forward tank and flames rose to a height of thirty feet. They reached the gas bag and a terrific explosion ensued.

**FINNISH DIET DEFIES THE CZAR**

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 15.—The Finnish diet today openly defied the czar. It re-elected Judge Svinhufvud, an avowed enemy of Russia, to the presidency of the diet, and began outlining a campaign of opposition to the plan of the czar to extend Russian control over Finland which, it is feared, will bring on an armed clash.

**CHOLERA SUSPECTS AT SPANISH PORT**

ALMERIA, Spain, Sept. 15.—There are fourteen suspected cases of cholera on board the coasting steamship Antoinette, which arrived here today from Alexandria. The vessel has been isolated and the sick placed under observation.

**MAN'S BODY HURLED THROUGH THE AIR**

"Like father like son." John Byrne, track foreman of the New York Central railroad at the Harlem river trestle, was run down and killed by an electric motor, yesterday, in much the same manner as his father, his predecessor on the job, had been before him.

**TRUSSMAKER HENRY FRAHME**

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Trusses, Bras, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspensories. All stock guaranteed. Tel. 3223 19th St.

**NEW YORK BANKERS WERE EASY FOR HIM**

Rothbarth Says All He Had to Do Was Write Something and Sign It. T. R. Ruined Him.

Adolph Rothbarth, the hop dealer, who says he swindled the Mercantile and Liberty National banks out of \$109,000 and lost \$300,000 in Wall street, waved aside the friends who called at the Tombs to furnish the \$20,000 bail required by the magistrate for his appearance before the grand jury.

**SAYS HE'S VICTIM OF POLICE PERSECUTION**

A story of alleged police persecution came to light in the Coney Island court yesterday when Alfred Denney, 36 years old, of 212 42d street, was before Magistrate Voorhees charged with disorderly conduct.

**NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY IS OUT**

It Tells Where to Get Anything From a Postal Card to a Flying Machine. A new issue of the New York Classified Telephone Directory, "The Red Book," is being distributed this week to all telephone subscribers.

**BIG INCREASE IN CLEVELAND'S CENSUS**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The census bureau this afternoon announced that the 1910 population of Cleveland, Ohio, is 380,663, which is an increase of 178,895, or 46.9 per cent. It was announced that the present population of Joliet, Ill., is 34,670, with an increase of 5,317, or 18.1 per cent.

**MAILED EAR CASE**

Detective Flynn Proves That It Belongs to Frazier, the Strikebreaker. John Meyers, Robert Cochran and Henry Moran, arrested on Tuesday by Inspector J. F. Oldfield, of the United States Post Office, and who are alleged to have cut off a man's ear and sent it with a threatening letter to Harry Couby, president of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company at Cleveland, were today turned over to the Police Court.

**SCHREIBER'S COMPLAINTS TO BE INVESTIGATED**

As the result of charges preferred by John Schreiber, the Newark machinist, who has been in jail for 16 months on the charge of being "a dangerous anarchist," and who was later released, against ex-detective, and now patrolman, Irving Rafsky, Police Inspector Max Schmittberger yesterday decided to put Rafsky's conduct under investigation.

**ENGLISH STUDYING GERMAN CONDITIONS**

Deputations of Workingmen Sent to Germany to Compare Their Country With Kaiser's Kingdom. BY TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.) LONDON, Sept. 6.—Comparisons, as is well known, are odious, and none more so than those which are now, at the instance of both tariff reformers and free traders, being carried out by working class deputations sent over from this country to Germany to study and compare the industrial conditions in the two countries.

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It Tells Where to Get Anything From a Postal Card to a Flying Machine. A new issue of the New York Classified Telephone Directory, "The Red Book," is being distributed this week to all telephone subscribers.

**BIG INCREASE IN CLEVELAND'S CENSUS**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The census bureau this afternoon announced that the 1910 population of Cleveland, Ohio, is 380,663, which is an increase of 178,895, or 46.9 per cent. It was announced that the present population of Joliet, Ill., is 34,670, with an increase of 5,317, or 18.1 per cent.

**MAILED EAR CASE**

Detective Flynn Proves That It Belongs to Frazier, the Strikebreaker. John Meyers, Robert Cochran and Henry Moran, arrested on Tuesday by Inspector J. F. Oldfield, of the United States Post Office, and who are alleged to have cut off a man's ear and sent it with a threatening letter to Harry Couby, president of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company at Cleveland, were today turned over to the Police Court.

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people." When we meet such absurd statements on the part of the tariff reformers, we know that they are simply operating with falsehoods or have been the victims of some huge joke.

**FREE TRADERS MISREPRESENT THEM.**

So, as I say, these sporting comparisons between the conditions in Germany and in this country are, from a scientific and practical point of view, utterly valueless. Even with the best and most honest intentions to arrive at the truth, people ignorant of the language and the manners of the country, who are not trained observers and statisticians, cannot possibly form a correct judgment on such complicated matters. To this, in the case of most of the free trade deputations, is added the moral and political mischief arising out of an assumed air of superiority toward the benighted foreigner who is so much worse off than the happy British workman who lives in the best of houses, wears the best of clothes and feeds on nothing but breakfast and white bread.

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**HAWAIIAN LABOR**

More Japanese in Sugar Plantations Than Laborers of All Other Races. HONOLULU, Sept. 15.—Although the labor statistics of Hawaii show that Japanese laborers number nearly 29,000 out of 44,000 on the sugar plantations, figures just given out show that there are now 29 per cent more laborers who are not Asiatics in the cane fields than there were a year ago, owing to recent Russian and Portuguese immigration.

**NIGHT RIDERS OUT IN KENTUCKY**

BROOKSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—The smoking embers of barns and stables on two farms today bear witness to the first night rider raid in Kentucky in almost a year. Near Willow a band of twenty masked men burned the barns and stables of H. O. Bradford, solicitor for the Equity society, while another destroyed the barns belonging to George E. Kenny, who has opposed the tobacco pools of the Burley society.

**Monster Mass Meeting**  
TO BE HELD AT LABOR TEMPLE  
243 EAST 84TH STREET  
On Sunday Afternoon, Sept. 18th  
At 3 o'clock.  
MAY WOOD SIMONS  
Delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen,  
WILL SPEAK ON  
The International Congress of Socialist Workers  
Admission Free Vocal Music by Mrs. G.

The KIND That Looks Best  
Wears Longest Costs Least  
**McCann's Hats**  
210 BOWERY  
Near Spring Street

**BASEBALL SCORES**  
National League.  
At Brooklyn—R. H. W. Cincinnati . . . 10100010—7 11 9  
Brooklyn . . . 02000000—8 7 2  
Batteries—Suggs and McLean; Burke, Dessau and Bergen.  
At Boston—First game.  
St. Louis . . . 30000301—7 5 3  
Boston . . . 01001020—5 12 2  
Batteries—Steele and Phelps; Morten, Parsons, Hariden and Smith.  
Second game—  
St. Louis . . . 00000050—5 8 1  
Boston . . . 00000100—1 9 3  
Batteries—Harmon, Lush and Phelps; Prock, Ferguson and Graham.  
At New York—First game.  
Pittsburg . . . 11100000—3 9 2  
New York . . . 0025011x—11 4 2  
Batteries—White, Philippi and Gibson; Crandall, Meyers and Schloer.  
Second game—  
Pittsburg . . . 30000200—6 8 2  
New York . . . 00000010—1 3 3  
Batteries—Adams and Gibson; Marquard, Hendricks and Meyers.  
At Philadelphia—  
Chicago . . . 00002140—7 6 2  
Phila . . . 00104000—5 10 2  
Batteries—Brown, McIntyre and Kling; Stack, Moore, Slaughter and Moran.  
American League.  
At St. Louis—  
New York . . . 30100002—3 10 1  
St. Louis . . . 03000000—4 8 2  
Batteries—Quinn and Swenson; Mitchell and Killifer.  
At Chicago—  
Boston . . . 01000010—3 8 2  
Chicago . . . 00021000—4 8 2  
Batteries—Collins and Kleinow; White and Sullivan.  
At Cleveland—  
Washington . . . 00000000—0 8 2  
Cleveland . . . 30000000—3 4 2  
Batteries—Johnson and Street; Blanding and Land.  
At Detroit—  
Philadelphia . . . 10010050—7 11 2  
Detroit . . . 01000000—1 4 2  
Batteries—Plank and Livingston; Donovan and Stanga.  
George Allen England will have his next Sunday's Call an article of absorbing interest on a most peculiar co-operative colony. It is a fine place to work, and if you are after funds to subscribe, as you should be, send a few extra copies of this issue to The Call. It will be a persuader.

**Call Readers:**  
All profits we make on your trade we will invest in Call advertising. We carry a large stock of many varieties, in shoes of the best quality at popular prices.  
We Carry Fine Made Shoes Only.  
**HARLEM SHOE CO.**  
Third Avenue, corner 193d Street.  
Agency for the Waukena Shoe.

You are at home when dealing with **FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE**  
N. E. Cor. 83d St. & Ave. A, N. Y.  
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW  
We handle all union made merchandise.

**DISEASES OF MEN**  
TO ALL MEN suffering from BRUISES, BLOOD POISON, LOST VIGOR, VARIOUS WOUNDS, PROSTATE, BLINDNESS & SPECIAL DISEASES. If you have been treated elsewhere and have not been cured, call on me. I have a special method of treatment and am permanently CURED. ADVISE cost nothing, and may result in saving you a fortune.  
**DR. CANNON**  
Specialist in Diseases of Men  
121 E. 23d St. (Between Lexington and 4th Ave.)  
Office Hours: 9 to 5; Sundays & Evenings.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S LIVELY CAMPAIGN

In New York State Several New Locals Formed—Great Amount of Literature Distributed.

Following are the minutes of the meeting of the executive committee of the Socialist party of New York recently held.

At the meeting of the state executive committee on Sept. 6 Comrade Paulsch acted as chairman. The following members were present: Paulsch, Solomon, Fraser, Paul, Bennetts, Abmont, with excuse, Comrade J. Hillquist.

A number of communications were read from locals all over the state bearing on the work of organization and agitation. Among the most important communications read were the following:

From Local Buffalo, ordering 5,000 state bulletins, 200 membership cards, etc.; and reporting a large increase in membership, also that the new headquarters of the local are located at 52 West Eagle street, where the local has a hall with a seating capacity of about 700.

From Charles J. Ball of Erie county, asking in behalf of Local Buffalo that assistance be given to the local in the shape of literature in foreign languages. On motion it was decided by the state committee that Local Buffalo be supplied with all the literature in foreign languages which the state committee may issue in such quantities as the local may need.

From a number of comrades in Queens county, protesting against the nomination of one of the comrades in that county on the ground that he was in arrears with his dues, and the state secretary was instructed to write to the Queens county committee and ask them that the candidate in question pay up his dues and thus satisfy those protesting against the nomination.

From Local Syracuse, ordering 25,000 state bulletins.

From Local Schenectady, reporting a very large meeting addressed by Comrade Strehel, also that the local is unusually active and the prospects were never brighter than they are during the present campaign.

From Local Rochester, ordering 20,000 state bulletins.

From Local Watertown, suggesting that steps be taken to organize locals in Ogdensburg and Gouverneur, which was referred to the state secretary for immediate action.

From Local Troy, in the matter of arrangements for Russell meeting.

From Local Iliou, in the matter of Comrade Bohn's failure to be present at the meeting arranged for him in Frankfort. Comrade Bohn also explained that he missed his train connections and he was therefore unable to arrive in Frankfort on time.

Four New Locals Formed.

From Comrade James Nolan, of Iliou, including application for a charter for Local Frankfort, Herkimer county, signed by ten applicants, and upon motion it was decided that the charter be granted and the local entered under Local Frankfort, Herkimer county.

From Local Geneva, reporting the placing of a full ticket in the field for Ontario county.

From Lily Dale, application, with seven applicants, for the formation of a local, and on motion the charter was granted and entered under the locals as Local Lily Dale, Chautauqua county.

One application for member at large from a Comrade in Fort Plain, Montgomery county, was received and favorably acted upon.

Sentiment Upstate Growing.

Comrades Bohn and Fraser were present at the meeting of the state executive committee and gave very favorable reports on the condition of the movement upstate and the results of their meetings.

Both Comrades report that the

teder under Local Frankfort, Herkimer county.

From Local Nyack, reporting that steps have been taken to nominate a full county ticket for Rockland county.

From Local Corning ordering state platforms and reporting the election of officers, and that suitable arrangements will be made for meetings with Comrades Russell and Strehel.

From Local Auburn, reporting two very enthusiastic meetings with Comrade Bohn and Mrs. Fraser, and asking that Comrade Russell be assigned there for a meeting the latter part of October.

From Local Dolgeville, reporting a very enthusiastic meeting arranged by Comrade Bohn.

From Watervliet, reporting the hiring of permanent headquarters and that a large number of new members have joined the local.

From Local Kings county, reporting the expulsion of M. Nathanson for scabbing during the recent cloak makers' strike.

From Local Spring Valley, ordering due stamps.

From Local Wellsville, reporting the condition of the local and complaining that Mrs. Fraser missed her train, and, therefore, could not arrive in Wellsville on time for the meeting.

From Comrade E. J. Squier, district organizer, enclosing 12 applications for the formation of the local of Bemus Point, Chautauqua county, all of the applicants being farmers. On motion the charter was granted and the local entered under the list of locals as Local Bemus Point, Chautauqua county.

Application for the formation of a local in Falconer, signed by 10 applicants, was also received, and on motion the charter was granted and entered as Local Falconer, Chautauqua county.

Two members at large for Fredonia, one for Plattsburg and one for Brewster, N. Y., were also received, and the applicants were admitted as members at large.

From Local Oneida, Madison county, an application for the reorganization of the local, signed by 17 applicants, and on motion the reorganization was approved and Local Oneida was again entered under the list of locals.

Communication from Local New York in the matter of dates for Comrade Russell and the state secretary was instructed to assign Comrade Russell to New York for October 1, also for as many dates during the week ending October 8 as could be spared, and for such other dates later during the campaign as may be possible.

Local New York was also authorized to print Comrade Russell's letter of acceptance on their own expense.

From Kings county, in the matter of dates for Comrade Russell and the state secretary, reported that the dates asked for by the organizer of Kings county will be granted him.

From Local Yonkers, asking that Comrade Russell be assigned for a meeting on October 15, which request was granted.

From Local Jamestown, ordering 5,000 state platforms.

From Local Schenectady, in the matter of the local's condition and the change of attitude towards the movement from Dr. Lunn.

From Local Geneva, reporting the placing of a full ticket in the field for Ontario county.

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meetings which they were fortunate to address all over the state were the most enthusiastic that they have ever spoken to before and that the sentiment upstate is growing considerably.

People seem to be familiar with the principles of the Socialist party and are eager to listen to our speakers, read our literature and often travel for miles to listen to a Socialist speaker.

Comrade Bohn reports that the work in Niagara county resulted in an increase in membership, and that steps have been taken to place the party organization in that county on a sound basis. Niagara county will have a full ticket in the field for the first time since the party has been in existence in this state.

The meeting held in Jefferson county were very successful, and before long, locals will be organized in Ogdensburg, also Fulton and Oswego. Utica is in excellent condition, and the membership of the local has grown considerably during the last six months, and the local has taken all the speakers that the state secretary could offer them.

Mrs. Fraser reported that all the meetings which she had addressed were by far more successful than she had ever anticipated. The local papers gave big reports of the meetings and the audiences were very attentive and at nearly all the places she sold all the literature which she brought with her, besides distributing a large quantity of leaflets. The last meeting which she addressed was in Buffalo, where, in spite of a rainy evening, the hall was packed, the local charging admission and taking up a collection in addition to it. The meeting was a great moral and financial success, and will help Local Buffalo a great deal.

Comrade Squier's reports about the work in Chautauqua county show a growing sentiment in that county, and before long we will be able to have at least seven locals—Jamestown, Dunkirk, Lily Dale and Bemus Point. Good prospects for organizing locals also in Westfield and Fredonia.

Comrade Squier will soon be through with his work in Chautauqua county and he will then be assigned to work in Cattaraugus and Allegany counties.

Comrade W. B. Corbin, district organizer for Schenectady and vicinity, reports that a great deal of agitation has been done in that section and many new members have joined the party in all the locals in the territory. Large quantities of literature were distributed, subscriptions for The Call taken and a great deal of sound organization work done, so that before the campaign is over we will have that territory thoroughly organized.

Comrade Grausalko, district organizer for Suffolk and Nassau counties, reports that he is devoting three days every week to the work, that he has distributed about 6,000 different leaflets, that locals will be organized in Lippenhurst and Babylon, and suggesting that a speaker be sent to that territory, as the people are anxiously asking for speakers and good meetings can be held.

State Committee Needs Money.

The state secretary reported on the condition of the state organization, that the receipts on the sale of dues during the month of August have been very satisfactory, about \$6,000 due stamps being sold during that month, indicating that the membership of the party is steadily growing; that the state committee has printed so far \$800 worth of literature, and inasmuch as the receipts for the state campaign fund come in very slowly in all probabilities the state committee will be compelled to stop printing any further literature and cancel arrangements for speakers made through the state. The situation was made clear to the locals when the campaign lists were sent out to them, that the state committee has no other income except what is derived from due stamps and its percentage on the state campaign funds, and that the state committee would carry on as much of a campaign as its funds warranted. As soon as we find ourselves without funds the state committee will cut down the agitation in the state and reduce the speaking tours arranged for Comrade Strehel, Mrs. Fraser, Bohn and Russell.

Comrade Strehel's meetings were undoubtedly the most successful ever held in the state. His knowledge of the conditions prevailing all over the state enables him to deliver such addresses as appeal especially to upstate audiences. The most important feature of his meetings was the unusually large audiences in some of the small towns. At some of these places his audiences numbered from

500 to 600 persons, which was almost one-third of the population.

All the necessary arrangements for the Russell meetings have been completed. Comrade Russell will start on his tour on September 10, and will be kept in the field with small interruptions from that date up to the close of the campaign.

In addition new tours will be arranged for Comrades Strehel, Bohn, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser and Comrade Carrie W. Allen, provided the state committee has the necessary funds to cover part of the expenses of these tours.

The state secretary further reported that more literature was distributed so far during the early part of the campaign than was distributed in former years during the entire period of the campaign, 250,000 state platforms were printed and distributed. The August issue of the State Bulletin was printed, the edition exceeding 150,000, and the Comrades all over the state were very pleased with it and have distributed it more carefully and more systematically than any other leaflets issued by the state committee. 50,000 state platforms in German, 20,000 in Polish, have been ordered to be printed by the state committee. It will be sent out to all such places in the state that can use them. Copy for the September issue of the State Bulletin is now ready and will be given over to the printer. It is expected that the second number of the Bulletin will be ready for distribution about the 20th of September. 150,000 copies will be printed.

The State Campaign Picnic.

Comrade Russell's "letter of acceptance" will be printed later on and it can be used between the period of October 1 and October 15.

Other leaflets are now in preparation, but same will not be printed only if the state committee can see its way clear to pay up for the present, at least part of its indebtedness.

The state campaign picnic, held on August 21, was a great success financially and otherwise, and in all probabilities when the final settlement is made of all the outstanding tickets, the surplus will amount to about \$900 to \$1,000, which will be divided equally between the state campaign and The New York Call. Whatever surplus so far realized from the picnic was turned over to the state campaign fund to be used to meet some of the most pressing obligations of the state committee.

Certificates of nomination were sent to all the locals in the state and instructions were given to them as to the time and place when such certificates have to be filed. It was decided that the official state convention be held at 239 East 84th street, on Tuesday, September 27, 1930.

The reports, which were read at this meeting, have shown to the members of the state executive committee that the movement up-state is constantly growing and that great opportunities are before us in this state and proper advantage should be taken of them.

The state committee had no difficulty in placing all its speakers in the state, and if our finances would only permit, at least fifteen speakers could be used from now on until the close of the campaign.

The next meeting of the state executive committee will take place on Tuesday, September 20, 1930, at the state headquarters, 239 East 84th street, and all the members of the committee are requested to attend same.

LABOR UNION NOTES

The last meeting of Local Union No. 476, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was called to order by Chairman Otto.

A communication was received from the New York State Council U. R. and J. of A., which was laid over until the next meeting. Action on two raffle books, from Local Union 1565, U. B., was also postponed until the next meeting.

PAID BRIBES FOR ARBUCKLE BROTHERS

Details of the Sugar Frauds Show Bribe List Mailed to Importer's Office and Money Sent Back.

Many details of the arrangement between Arbuckle Brothers and the customs weighers relative to the underweighing of raw sugar importations at the former's refinery in Brooklyn were divulged yesterday in the customs graft trial of Bedell, Daur & Wendell in the United States circuit court. Arbuckle Brothers tacitly admitted their complicity in the weighing frauds by paying to the government \$695,000 as a settlement of all claims which were advanced as a result of false weighing. This settlement followed the successful prosecution of the American Sugar Refining Company for similar frauds at the Williamsburg docks of the Havemeyer & Elder refinery.

The person or persons who were responsible for the participation of the Arbuckles in the widespread graft scheme have not been made known, but Henry L. Timson, the government prosecutor in the present trial, expects to make disclosures of that kind today by means of documentary evidence.

Got \$100 Per Month.

Thomas S. Doyle, former assistant dock superintendent of the Arbuckle plant in Brooklyn, testified yesterday afternoon that he personally superintended the payment of money to the defendants, Drev and Wardell, when, as United States weighers they had charge of the Arbuckle district, and also to the assistant weighers who worked under them. To Draw and Wardell, Doyle said he paid \$100 a month. The same amount was paid to each of the assistant weighers, who had charge of the tare and \$10 a ship was paid to each of the assistant weighers who worked in the scale houses. These payments continued up to 1929, Doyle said.

"Who gave you this money to pay to the weighers?" asked Mr. Stimson. "Mr. Cary, the dock superintendent," replied the witness.

Doyle explained that he made out the list of payments to be made and submitted it to Cary for indorsement. He then mailed the list to the New York offices of the Arbuckles. The money was remitted and placed in envelopes with the name of each recipient on them.

MONOPLANE BROKEN; AVIATOR ESCAPED

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—After making his first successful flight and keeping clear of the ground for the entire length of the aviation field, Harry S. Harkness, the Cleveland aviator, flying in his Antoinette monoplane, met with his first serious accident this morning and so badly wrecked the body of his Antoinette that it will probably be useless for further flying. However, as Harkness has another complete Antoinette, he will probably be flying again on Saturday.

The amateur aviator had made several runs across the field and then started from the eastern end, rising beautifully in the air, and landed cleverly near the grand stand. The Antoinette then ran across the field for another trial. Harkness rose in the air twenty-five feet and started straight for the grand stand, when he shut off his motor. The great bird-like machine dropped instantly to the ground with such force that the iron air tube, which holds the machine off the ground, was driven through the body of the monoplane. The large front skid and propeller were buried in the ground, but not seriously injured. Several of the radiator tubes were broken and badly bent. The motor will be transferred to another body.

Harkness has two other Antoinette monoplanes on their way to this country from France. Harkness was not even shaken up by the fall.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 15.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of a safe containing between \$6,000 and \$7,000 from the army maneuvers camp on August 9, near here, was solved today when the police arrested Private John Lumpkin, colored cavalryman, and found in his room a satchel containing \$1,000 in gold and silver. Lumpkin confessed, implicating several other soldiers. John Killian, a negro restaurant keeper, was also arrested and several thousands of dollars was unearthed in his back yard. Jay Smith, colored, a former soldier, was also held as a suspect.

The huge safe containing the money with which the army paymaster was to pay the troops, disappeared as if the earth had swallowed it. A detail of soldiers was guarding it at the time, but all disclaimed any knowledge of its disappearance. Three days ago, however, Lumpkin suddenly disappeared from Fort De Russell, where his regiment was quartered. He was followed into the mountains by officers, who saw him locate the safe and take out gold and silver.

He was followed back to Cheyenne and arrested in a negro rooming house.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Small Ads That Will Bring Big Results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most widely read daily paper.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—EAST SIDE. 32D ST. E.—All light single flat; 7 rooms and bath; ground floor; \$20.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—WEST SIDE. AMSTERDAM AVE. 831, near 101st—3 large, light rooms, newly decorated; \$15.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX. CAULDWELL AVE. 736—4-5; improvements; convenient to subway and "L"; \$15-\$22.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BROOKLYN. 57TH ST. 181—Delightful location, overlooking bay; 2-2 1/2 family house; \$16.

FURNISHED ROOMS—TO LET. Manhattan. 52D ST., 258 W.—Nicely furnished rooms, 2nd and 3rd fl.

SCHOOLS. ERON PREP. SCHOOL. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.

PLATON BROUNOFF. Lessons in singing and piano, concerts. 232 2d av., near 14th st., Mondays, Thursdays. 1829 7th av., near 111th st., the other days.

COOK'S BACKER GONE FOR ARCTIC RECORDS. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15.—The Danish government steamship Hans Egede arrived here today, with the news that John R. Bradley, the financial backer of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's North Polar expedition, was on his way to Etah to secure the much-talked-of records and instruments which Cook has said that he left at that Eskimo settlement on the northwestern coast of Greenland.

HEAVY SAFE STOLEN WHILE TROOPS GUARD. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 15.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of a safe containing between \$6,000 and \$7,000 from the army maneuvers camp on August 9, near here, was solved today when the police arrested Private John Lumpkin, colored cavalryman, and found in his room a satchel containing \$1,000 in gold and silver.

ANNOUNCEMENT. The Civic Forum Lecture Bureau is secured among many others the services of the following lecturers and speakers:

Dr. Albert Sudekum, Socialist member of the Reichstag from Nuremberg and editor of the German Municipal Jahrbuch, who will arrive early in October and remain for two or three months, visiting many parts of the country.

Miss Margaret McMillan, who will arrive early in October and remain until late in December.

In The Sunday Call you get more than you can get in any other paper published.

All that is really new and good in European literature; the drama included.

Original American articles. All the news of the militant Socialist world.

And it only costs \$2 a year. You could buy \$10 worth of magazines and you wouldn't get so much.

Above all, you wouldn't get the solid, human, striking new literature The Call gives you.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced in The Call. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—EAST SIDE. 32D ST. E.—All light single flat; 7 rooms and bath; ground floor; \$20.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—WEST SIDE. AMSTERDAM AVE. 831, near 101st—3 large, light rooms, newly decorated; \$15.

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COOK'S BACKER GONE FOR ARCTIC RECORDS. COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15.—The Danish government steamship Hans Egede arrived here today, with the news that John R. Bradley, the financial backer of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's North Polar expedition, was on his way to Etah to secure the much-talked-of records and instruments which Cook has said that he left at that Eskimo settlement on the northwestern coast of Greenland.

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ANNOUNCEMENT. The Civic Forum Lecture Bureau is secured among many others the services of the following lecturers and speakers:

Dr. Albert Sudekum, Socialist member of the Reichstag from Nuremberg and editor of the German Municipal Jahrbuch, who will arrive early in October and remain for two or three months, visiting many parts of the country.

Miss Margaret McMillan, who will arrive early in October and remain until late in December.

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# The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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## AN ANTI-UNION CANDIDATE.

In nominating Woodrow Wilson for governor, the Democrats of New Jersey adopted Mr. Wilson's position relative to labor unions as their own. He has declared his belief that unions teach dishonesty to their members, because unionists make it a practice to slight their work, loaf on their task and thereby defraud the men who employ them. This opinion was not the result of any great experience in dealing with workingmen. It was simply an expression of Mr. Wilson's own individual detestation of those workingmen who were not content with the conditions the employing class would force upon them, and in order to defend themselves and better their condition.

Mr. Wilson has written much on American history, and it is to be presumed that he has read widely on his chosen subject. But his work and his recent utterances bear witness to the fact that he is utterly without comprehension of the part the working class plays. He instinctively greets it as an enemy, because all his sympathies, all his hopes, and all his aspirations are with the capitalist class.

He has, in corporation-ridden New Jersey, an excellent opportunity to practice his belief and to serve as his heart prompts him. He is of the safe variety of Democrats and no trust, no corporation, no pernicious business body has anything to fear from him. He will be their humble and obedient servant.

But the workingmen of New Jersey have something more than an opportunity to express their idea of Mr. Wilson's opinions, and of the things which win his support. They have a chance to work for themselves by opposing him and by opposing his brother candidate, the Republican nominee. They can do it by voting for the Socialist candidate, Wilson Killingbeck, and in no other way.

The nomination of Woodrow Wilson is a flout and insult that should not be overlooked. That the insult is given by the Democratic party should not be overlooked. It shows Democrats and Republicans to be of one flesh and blood, one mind, and one intention.

## EASY MONEY.

Swindling a bank seems to be about the easiest job in the world, if you go about it right. The astute financier, who thinks in millions and who has even the penny details of his business at his fingers' ends, apparently never knows when he is being robbed. There was Adolph Rothbarth, for example, a hop merchant, who got over \$300,000 out of two prominent New York banks. He was evidently figuring on getting more, as he returned various sums which reduce the banks' loss to something like \$125,000.

In order to get the money, Mr. Rothbarth put up consignments of hops he did not have, claimed credit at other banks, and spoke of great European resources. The banks to which he applied did not bother to investigate. They simply handed out the money. Rothbarth got it as easily as though he had been a fifteen-dollar-a-week clerk. Then he foolishly went over to the Stock Exchange with his money, or the bank's money. But they do things differently there. Instead of giving money they take it away from you, and they took it away from Rothbarth.

Old-fashioned bank burglary has gone out. In the first place the tools and explosives were costly. The operation of tapping a till involved great physical risk and required great mechanical skill. The new method demands only unlimited gall, knowledge of financial ways, and a supply of stationery. With plenty of gall you can hire and equip an office, and with the stationery you can get the money. That, at least, seems to be the usual way the swindlers work, and that was the method employed by Rothbarth. He was able to carry on, for three years, a fine, lucrative business of getting money from banks.

He grew careless finally and was tripped up. But it was his own laxness, not the sharpness of the bank officials, that brought his business to an end. The stupidity of the officials continued, and doubtless there is a supply for the next sharper to operate on.

## ANOTHER MYTH EXPLODED.

That old expression, "rich as a Jew," sticks like a burr to the English language, and there are people in plenty who believe it the one perfect comparison in picturing great wealth. The immigration returns for the past ten years conclusively disprove it. The Jews who landed in this country during that time possessed, on an average, \$13 each, while the average for all arrivals was \$22. If the Jew possessed great wealth in the country of his birth, if he was as rich as the Jew is credited with being, the governing authorities of those countries effectively stripped him before he started to America to make a new home.

One of the reasons the Jew figures as possessing so little money is that he usually brings his family to this country and there are many small children who help increase the total of arrivals and decrease the per capita of money. But in all circumstances the figures are sufficient to prove how bitterly, desperately poor the Jews are. Their great wealth is a carefully fostered myth.

## OMNIPOTENT WILLIAM.

William Randolph Hearst calmly steps forward and admits that it is because of him the Democrats won in Maine. He "redeemed" the state, for in Maine he is a Democrat. In New York he is a Hearst-Rooseveltian Interdependent New Nationalist.

It was easy for him to win in Maine, as he personally did not run for office. If he really earnestly desires to defeat a party he gets nominated on the ticket. Now he is craftily scheming to get rid of Roosevelt by supporting him.

New Jersey Democrats, in their state platform, declare for a public utilities commission that will have rate-making powers. The commission idea of government is due to the belief that if we can only get a decent, fearless and honest commission it will prevent the rapacious public service corporations from being too rapacious and oppressive. It is the forlorn hope that we can get good men to protect us from bad ones. But it proves that outside the Socialist party there is a decay of the belief that the people of this country have the sense to govern themselves or that they have the right to. It is, in fact, an abject bending to the will of the corporations, together with the expressed hope of some slight lessening of the rate of their extortion.

Our better people, on arriving in this country with a lot of dutiable goods, seem to be afflicted with the same loss of memory that overtakes them when they go on the witness stand to give evidence about some crooked business deal.

Mr. Taft observed his fifty-third birthday by recognizing the fact that there are insurgents in his party. By the time his fifty-fourth birthday arrives he will probably recognize that there is real insurgency among the people of this country, and it is due to the iniquities of capitalism.

It is reported that John R. Bradley is on his way north in search of the Cook, or cooked "records." It is a great pity that Mr. Roosevelt permitted campaign work to prevent him from accompanying Bradley on this expedition. He might have stirred up something among the Equiluxians.

## DOWN AND OUT

(The Letter of a Woman Who Contemplated Suicide)

Were you ever down and out? I mean way down and way out. Two months behind in rent; butcher bills, grocery bills and milk bills all staring you in the face, and not knowing what moment click goes the key and you are out on the street, with no place to cook a meal, even if the grocer in his madness would let you have a little more time.

I say down and out. Yes, you are down the four pairs of stairs and out in the sunlight, where gaping people can gaze at you and hustle on—"Sorry for you, poor devil." But that's all you get from any of them. Any money? One measly dollar in all this beautiful world of plenty—all this land of the free. You are down on the street. Down and out? Yes, damned out.

Profanity? Well, it is the only free thing you can use which on one wants or will envy you for. The brilliant writers tell you, "Place your ideals high; aim for great things, struggle and work and you will get there." Yes, you have got there, but it is down and out.

One part is true—you may work like the devil, you may strive to overcome all obstacles, but if fate has set his seal on you you can't get up. I am one of fate's poor devils. I have had great ambitions, worked as I thought in the "straight and narrow path," which, I was taught, would lead to great results. Great results, indeed! My mistake has been in stepping aside to let my neighbor enter the street car first. I have stood and watched the car move on, while I was left to stand and wonder why my politeness did not merit some reward. I have wondered why in my generosity to let my neighbor share my bed and board I have never received the reward preached from the pulpits by well paid orators. Ah! Must charity begin at home, by teaching the little children to be greedy,

and selfish and cruel in order to exist even in this world of plenty?

We can't even try to sneak out of it and do it with a generous spirit toward our friends and relatives left behind, but your cowardice will be heralded from this self-same pulpit. From where you were taught to be charitable and to "love your neighbor as yourself." Yes, you tried, and you never got on that street car. Beautiful teachings are preached every day. Beautiful, I say! "Honesty—" You know the rest.

Yes, the honest man cleans out the sewers, while your neighbor rides in the machine which knocks you down, when you step aside to let a friend get on the trolley car first. Only the poor old trolley. Well, the auto helps you pass in your checks in an unknown manner; but let you try to pass the River Jordan on your own hook, and you are dragged to court and sentenced for breaking the law. Maybe you were beyond the speed limit. You hoped to get out of your misery too soon. Just you wait and let the man in the auto (with the "bay window" in front), who is out for a diversion from business worry on a 70-mile clip. Let him put you over and no one is the wiser.

Then I say again, is it fate which keeps you on your down and out pace? Or is it the gentle breeding of a lady mother who taught you at her knee to be kind and gentle with every one and share your worldly goods with your friends and neighbors? Yes, that is the refined way; but you did not get your ride on the car, working along these teachings. You walk toward the Hudson in a charitable frame of mind, hoping no one will see you; no one will miss you, you will trouble no one. You leave your dollar on the bank, hoping the next "down and out" devil may see it before he takes the fatal plunge. Will it do him any good?

## FACTIONS IN THE RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

The world outside of Russia is puzzled as to the real character of the revolutionary forces at work for the overthrow of the rule of Bloody Nicholas. We read of the Black Hundred reactionaries, of Octoberists or adherents of the manifesto of October 5, 1905, of Constitutional Democrats (cadets), of Social Revolutionists, and, lastly, of the Social Democrats, who constitute an integral part of the great international Socialist movement.

Remote from the scene of action, the bloody battle-ground of elemental and chaotic forces, we sigh for an understanding of the bewildering conditions.

We are still more confused on learning that even in the Social Democracy fierce divisions exist, owing to differences of opinion as to the proper tactics to be pursued in maintaining the struggle and striving for victory.

We have heard of two main factions in the Russian Social Democratic party. Sometimes they are referred to as Maximalists and Minimalists; sometimes as majorities and minorities. But our notions as to their views and aims, we confess frankly, are rather hazy.

We are, therefore, pleased to find in Le Peuple, the organ of our Belgian Comrades, a lengthy communication signed by Wolnoff, a delegate to the International Congress at Copenhagen, explaining some of the subjects in dispute.

The minorities, he points out, saw in the Russian revolution essentially only an uprising of the bourgeoisie similar to the German uprising of 1848. They believed that the Liberal bourgeoisie only should lead that movement and that the proletariat should merely support it and push it forward, since it was the only possible victor.

The majorities looked upon the revolution essentially as a peasant rising, considering the agricultural crisis as the main moving force of that social tragedy. But the peasants would have nothing to hope for from the Liberals, while the assistance of the organized proletariat promised them a great agrarian revolution and an allotment of land which they so ardently coveted. Therefore, the proletariat should form a temporary block or alliance with the revolutionary democracy against the government and the treacherous bourgeoisie. In this manner the Russian people could be liberated.

The temporary defeat of the revolutionary movement has brought about a new alignment. Many of the Comrades mostly of the academic type, do not believe in the speedy revival of the revolutionary movement. They look upon the Stolypin regime as more or less definitely established. They think that henceforth progress must be attained by means of the so-called constitution. These Comrades, usually dubbed "Liquidators," look upon the weakened conspirative organization of the party as a survival of past conditions, an antiquated form of the revolutionary struggle. They deem it necessary to liquidate the "dead" party and to seek to reorganize it within legal forms, however weak it might have to be at the start.

A not very considerable minority of the minorities, with Plechanoff at their head, has split off from the liquidators and remains true to the secret organization. Thus they get closer to the majorities while the latter, too, pass through a similar crisis.

One part of the latter designated by Wolnoff as the right wing, deems it necessary to make a considerable change in the lines of activity prescribed by the last party congress (of 1907). This change of sentiment has caused a crisis in the very heart of

the central committee. Some of its members elected by that congress are dissatisfied with the new policy and have resigned from the committee. Their places were filled with members of the right wing.

The locus of the right wing are formulated by their intellectual leader, Comrade L. Lenin. According to him the Stolypin regime is merely a bourgeois monarchy. Like the liquidators, Lenin has abandoned the hope of a revival of a serious movement in the near future. Parliamentism is a form of tactics more easily pursued than direct action. The tasks set by activity in the duma do not require such considerable efforts as, for instance, the schools of instruction for warfare or the propaganda in the army. Even if the efficacy of the duma activity may be doubted, one must not give up the hope of a future revival of a more complicated mode of action similar to that pursued during the time of the revolutionary period. While preserving the conspirative organization and the formal leadership of the central committee we might yet transfer the center of our struggle to the duma, constituting our deputies as the first line of battle.

Thus Comrade Lenin has become a convinced parliamentarian and an antagonist of all forms of direct preparation for the open struggle with the forces of reaction.

The left wing holds, on the other hand, that:

1. The regime created by the reaction is unstable and ephemeral. A financial crisis, a famine, a war or some other cataclysm may destroy this structure founded on brute force. It lasts only because the people are exhausted. But that lassitude after a hard struggle is already passing away; the perils around the throne are increasing. It would be a disgrace for the Social-Democracy, if the catastrophe which can not be far off, should find us again poorly prepared.

Therefore, we deem it necessary to develop both our military preparation and our propaganda in the army.

2. It is true that the party is numerically weakened. But we rejoice in noticing that the proletariat elite is taking up our cause in a marvelous progressing manner. Almost everywhere the workers themselves take up the propaganda given up by the intellectuals who have left the party after the defeat of the revolution. In our judgment it is the prime duty of the theorists among the Social-Democrats to push on these forces. That is why we propose the school for high grade revolutionary instructions.

The right wing of the central committee not only failed to help us, but it opposed vehemently the first school of that type. For all that we achieved our object. The first school has produced incontestable results. We go right on with our work. The right wing of the party was obliged to recognize the importance of the revolutionary school, but it unfortunately did nothing for its support.

3. We do not reject the legal forms of the proletarian movement. But facts convince us that the results from that work are small. The police persecute them in just as beastly a manner as the avowedly revolutionary activities.

Therefore, we deem it advisable to concentrate most of our forces on the regeneration of the conspirative organizations.

In order to do that it is necessary to call another congress. We ought to have such a congress every year. We did not have one for three years. We wish to bring about the democratization of the party and the election of a new central committee (with a prolet-

## Elbert Hubbard on Socialism

By C. E. RUTENBERG.

Elbert Hubbard, who began his work as a publisher by establishing a "periodical of protest," and when that proved a success published "a journal of affirmation," has taken his pen in hand to demolish Socialism.

He accomplishes this task, probably to his satisfaction, not by examining and controverting the principles of Socialism, but by artful misrepresentations of questions from Jack London's "Revolution."

When it comes to twisting words and setting up sentences in such a conjunction as to carry inferences different from the meaning of the words themselves, the good Fra can beat Jack London and every other Socialist so badly they're not in the running.

Listen to this: "Jack is a Marxian Socialist all day long, and he is much more frank than most of his party. All the other Socialists I ever met, alternately admit and deny that what they want is a division of property."

"Jack London stands by his guns and declares, 'We want all you possess.'" Mr. Hubbard, of course, hasn't time to explain that the Socialist "we" means all the people. The Fra has a record for giving words new meanings, but how he can twist the Socialist demand for collective ownership of "the tools," by which he means the railroads, mills, shops, stores, factories, mines and steamships, into meaning a "division of property" is beyond ken.

"Jack assumes that property in the hands of the Socialists would be better managed than it is now in the hands of those who own it." No assumption at all, Brother Elbert. Socialism would produce goods to supply the needs of society, and not to make a profit, and that fundamental change could not help but make the Socialist management superior to the present. For instance, the Socialists would not have to stop production every few years, and send the workers to the streets to shift for themselves, because the time for a period of financial depression had arrived. Then, too, they might eliminate the greater part of the billion dollar advertising bill the nation pays each year in purchasing goods, which would hurt Mr. Hubbard's business, but likely result in the people paying less money for what they buy.

"Jack assumes that to own property is to be immune from work." Jack's assumption seems to be pretty nearly correct, when by ownership of a few sheets of paper representing Standard Oil Company stock, the owner becomes immune from any work but periodically drawing his dividends. Jack and the Socialists happen to know that most corporations are managed by employees; who are paid salaries, and that the stockholders need not necessarily do a single stroke of productive work in order to get their share of the profits.

"Most of the Socialists I know do not work," exclaims the Fra. Of course, there is the saying, "I know," but the implication that Socialists are shirkers and drones is clear. To be sure, Mr. Hubbard could not be expected to know the men who toil eight, ten, twelve hours a day in mines, mills and factories, and then, in spite of their exhausting labor summon strength to spend their evening hours in fighting for the Socialist cause. He does not associate with these men with "strong hands" and minds. He has no conception of the spirit which animates them and keeps alive their courage. He who has written with understanding and enthusiasm of the work of Savonarola, Martin Luther, Thomas Paine, John Bradlaugh and Robert Owens is blinded by his economic interest to the spirit which animates a Karl Marx, Eugene V. Debs or Fred D. Warren.

"If Jack could take away the property from those who have it and set them to work like peasants and 'runt' clerks, then the Socialists would live in 'purged ease.'" Mr. Hubbard knows that what these words say is an absolute lie. It would seem that even he would not be safe in making such statements to his readers without losing their respect, for even the most ignorant know that Socialism proposes as a substitute for the present profit system an industrial democracy in which "he who will not work, neither shall he eat."

Mr. Hubbard goes on to eulogize the managers of our industries. He tells us how they "sweat blood" and how they "work and work eternally," and that it is these men whom Socialism are going to send "to the fields." To any person who has observed the work of these managers, Mr. Hubbard's words are ludicrous. As far as their great ability being wasted in the "fields" is concerned, Mr. Hubbard need not worry, for Socialism will give

arian majority). The present central committee is absolutely inactive. Its policy is not the one indicated by the last congress.

4. As for the duma and its Social-Democratic fraction, we hold different views. Some believe the only dignified course for the Social-Democracy would be to recall its deputies in a demonstrative and solemn manner. The majority of the Left, however, desires to regenerate the party by placing the deputies absolutely under the orders of the central committee.

Such are our ideas. Our adversaries have misrepresented us willfully by saying that we reject altogether the legal forms of the struggle of the workers. That is false. No representative of the Left ever said such a thing. We are treated as anarchists, as opponents of parliamentary action. That is not the fact; only our parliamentarism does not blind us regarding the duma and the often erroneous and mistaken tactics of our deputies.

Our Comrades outside of Russia may sympathize with one or the other current within our party, but they should realize that these differences of views are the natural result of our Russian conditions, and that therefore it is not justifiable to raise the cry of heresy against either side.

## NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York.

For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of New York.

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 H. QUIT, 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 Britain.

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'Orsay, 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.

them ample opportunity to use their ability in the interest of all the people, and if they are rich great and good men as Mr. Hubbard tries to make them out, they ought to welcome an opportunity to turn their great gifts into such useful channels as Socialism will provide, rather than to fight with falsehood and misrepresentation, as Mr. Hubbard is doing, to prevent society from giving them this opportunity.

"Their doctrine of reaching Utopia through firing the man who now manages things is the doctrine of despair," is the same thing over again. We are going "to fire" the owners, Mr. Hubbard, not the managers. If the managers are not big enough men to give to society collectively what they give to the owners today, we will leave it to Nemesis to reward those who are tried and found wanting. If they are behind the "Zeit-geist," they must expect to suffer as those who are in advance of the spirit of the times sometimes suffer.

"Fabian Socialism does not preach class hatred," he writes, and a little later he says Marxian Socialism does represent class hatred. Farther down in his article the Fra says of his own attacks on the three learned professions: "Granted that I do, it is not the man I criticize, it is the office." Dear Fra, it is not the men whom the Socialists are fighting, but the system which produces them. It is not class hatred which Marxian Socialism preaches, but that classes have been produced by economic systems, and that the work of the working class is to abolish classes by establishing an industrial democracy in which there will be no classes.

And so the Fra goes on, ad libitum. Twelve pages of this stuff he gives to his readers, and in the whole there is hardly a true statement, hardly a criticism which is really based on anything Marxian Socialism proposes. Certainly Mr. Hubbard must be hard pressed when he finds it necessary to resort to such work. But let us remember that it was Mr. Hubbard who taught us:

"When arguments fail, all is not lost, you can still call names."  
"And who wrote of Socialists:  
"The rank and file of Marxian Socialists are flighty, impatient, erratic, unsafe and incompetent. They are animated by jealousy and prompted by greed. Their sense of honor is microscopic."  
And also often says:  
"I hope we have not lost our sense of humor, Terese."

## Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

### THE CROOKED MAN.

There was a crooked man,  
He walked a crooked mile;  
He found a crooked sixpence  
Upon a crooked stile;  
He bought a crooked cat  
That caught a crooked mouse,  
And they all lived together  
In a little crooked house.

Another crooked man,  
With a crooked party trained;  
And by selling out his vote  
Many crooked dollars gained;  
He bought a crooked seat  
And passed some crooked laws  
And in a crooked Senate  
Won his party great applause.  
—EX.

### WOULD ATTEND TO HIM.

"Susannah," asked the preacher, when it came her turn to answer the usual question in such cases, "do you take this man to be your wedded husband, for better or for worse?"  
"Jer" as he is parson," she interrupted. "Ef he gits any bettah Ah'll know de good Lawds gwine to take 'im; an ef he gits any wussar, w'y, Ah'll tend to 'im myself."—Youth's Companion.

### MORE MISSING LINKS.

He—I am waiting for an interesting woman of thirty.

She—Then you will have a long time to wait. All the women here under sixty are not over twenty-four.—Window Magazine.

### PAWNED HIS SKELETON.

A curious law case, that of a fighting for the ownership of a skeleton, has just been concluded in Stockholm. Twenty years ago a Royal Vastrom signed a contract with a Swedish Institute of Anatomy making over his body after death to the institution in return for a sum of money. Since then he has come into possession of a fortune and he is anxious to cancel his contract.

The matter was brought before the courts. Not only was the case against him, but he was even ordered to pay damages to the institute having extracted two teeth without authorization, which was held in point of law a breach of contract.—St. Louis Mirror.

### THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Lots ob cane poles growin'  
Yondah in de brake—  
All Ah needs is knowin'  
Which Ah wants to take!  
Fish lines? Laws! Ah got  
Long enough to do  
Fo' de deepest bottom;  
Hooks an' sinkers, too!

When de 'shadow's creepin'  
'Cross de long buyou,  
Whar de feesh am sleepin',  
Ah jes' lets 'em go,  
Aln' no need ob hurry,  
Cork's er-bobbin' free—  
Go 'way, Mistah Worry!  
Don' yo' pestah me!  
—Charles C. Jones in Kansas Star.

### WHICH HELD HIM FOR AWE.

"Fine view," observed the man, waving a condescending hand toward the great sound, where fathoms deep, sparkled and rippled. "How long have you been here, chap?"  
The pioneer cast a slow glance at the questioner as he answered: "Young man, when I come here Puget had just begun to dig sound."—C. M. Gissom in Kansas Magazine.

### AND THEN HE DUCKED.

Clerk—Madam, it is impossible for me to let you have that gown for cent less than \$60.  
Customer—I'll give you \$40 and not a penny more.  
Clerk—Why, your figure is ridiculous.  
Customer—Sir! Am I to be led thus by a mere (etc.)—Kansas Leader.

### BEATING THE FOREIGNERS.

The statement that, at the Boston mouth aviation meeting, British aeroplanes and motors secured only out of a total of over \$5,000 money, is not correct. They succeeded in carrying off easily in competitions open only to foreigners and motors. Here the foreigners were nowhere.—Pittsburgh Courier.

### THE BRIGHT SIDE.

"What do you think of the candidates?" asked one elector of other.

"What do I think of them?" the reply.  
"Well, when I look at them, thankful only one of them can win."—London Spare Moments.

### TURN ABOUT IS FAIR PLAY.

"His is a queer case."  
"How is that?"  
"He is at home in the saddle."  
"Well!"  
"And his wife is in the saddle home."—Houston Post.

"Her husband is a brute," now?" "When she asked him long she could remain at the sand islands, he told her to stay week on each island."—Pittsburgh Post.

"I can't get my boy to do anything around the house." "We have that problem. My sons run for my neighbor and her boys errands for me."—Kansas Chronicle.

"I see by the papers that the force in Venezuela has been ordered. Can it be true?"  
"Yes. The insurgents have been crushed, and the boys have been sent home."—Cleveland Leader.