

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

The Call

The Weather.

FAIR AND COOLER.

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LOYALTY OF UNIONS ABOUT TO CHANGE

Workers Demand Freedom From Contract to Pursue the Class Struggle. No More "Conciliation."

By TH. ROTHSTEIN. (Special Correspondence.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The grave disease in the shipyards, cotton industry, the Welsh coal fields and elsewhere still continue and it is still impossible to say how and when they will be settled. In accordance with the ballot of the Boiler Makers' Union the delegates from the various branches of the society met on Tuesday last to consider "assurances" they could make to the employers in the matter of preventing sectional outbreaks. There were present forty-two representatives, including the executive council, but what were the decisions arrived at is not known. The day following they met in the executive board of the Employers' Federation, but though they discussed with them the situation on that day and yesterday they seem not to have come to any agreement. It is not known what, precisely, the subject of the discussion was.

It is said that before entering into the negotiations proper, the men's representatives demanded the withdrawal of the lockout. To this, it is alleged, the employers gave a flat refusal. It is alleged also that ultimately the men agreed to waive their demand and have formulated the following proposals as regards "assurances":

1. That any sectional disputes breaking out over wages and other questions should be settled within one month after the grievance had been formulated.
2. That the union will be prepared to fine and ultimately to suspend and even to expel recalcitrant members or sections breaking the agreement with the masters without previous negotiations and authorization of the executive.
3. That in return the employers shall not employ such suspended or expelled members in the society.

To this, it is said, the masters did not agree, as it would imply the exclusive recognition of the men's union. They proposed instead that the society should impose upon offending members a fine of from £3 to £5 for each breach of the agreement; that in case the offenders were not able to pay it, the society itself should pay for them, the sum to be handed over to some society; and that in such case the fine should be refunded to the union within six months by the Employers' Federation.

Masters Could Penalize Unions.

As I say, these are all mainly reports and not authoritative statements issued by one or the other side in dispute. There must be, however, some truth in them, and it is suggested that an agreement might be reached today on the basis proposed by the masters. We should be exceedingly sorry if this were really so, because the acceptance of the masters' proposals would be tantamount to the extinction of the men's union as an independent organization. The masters would always be in a position to provoke a dispute and by doing so penalize the union. Happily, the representatives have no right to accept the masters' conditions without previously submitting them to the ballot of the members.

The Cotton Situation.

In the cotton trade matters are entirely at a standstill. To the original dispute at Fern Hill, Oldham, has been added a dispute at Rutland spinning mills, where the action of the masters in compelling the grinders to perform duties not provided in the agreement had also caused discontent and led to the issue, on August 15, of the Cardroom Workers' secretary, William, of an invitation to the Employers' Federation committee to meet the representatives of the men and discuss the question. Not, however, until a fortnight later did the employers condescend to reply to this invitation, and then they fixed a meeting for September 6, that is, in a week's time. This was sheer provocation and the men ceased work. On Monday, September 19, the executive committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Association met at Manchester and unanimously decided if the dispute was not settled by the time to meet the men from all the mills in the Federated masters, 700 in number, running 150,000 spindles and employing 150,000 men. It is evident that the masters are spolling a fight. The men, however, stand firm and are only waiting for the inauguration of the board of trade to regulate their demands.

They want to do away with the long-term agreements and the clumsy machinery of "conciliation," and demand the first instance that all local disputes should be settled within twenty-four hours. It is, however, most unfortunate that the men are split up into several unions, which are difficult affected by the dispute, and before determination in fighting the dispute. Next Saturday will take place a general meeting of representatives of the Cardroom Workers' (Continued on Page 2.)

29 MEN MISSING IN LAUNCH DISASTER

12 More of Battleship's Liberty Party Have Not Shown Up—Boat Was Swamped.

In an official statement authorized by Rear Admiral Charles N. Vreeland and given out at 9 o'clock last night by Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers, of the battleship New Hampshire, the number of the New Hampshire's sailors who are believed to have been on the battleship's sailing launch when it filled in the Hudson river on Saturday night and who are still missing, is set down at twenty-nine.

Twelve members of Saturday's liberty party, off the New Hampshire, who were not known to have been in the sailing launch, but who are still missing, were noted in Captain Rodgers' list.

Captain Rodgers gave out his statement after the expiration of the last liberty party's shore leave at 7 o'clock last night. He said that the names published in the list of missing represented a careful process of elimination made in conjunction with the calling of the entire ship's roll.

Though police boats dragged the river between the warships' anchorage off West 158th street and the shore all of yesterday no bodies were recovered. The water there is very deep and grappling cannot be followed to great advantage.

The strike committee of the metal trades, members of which have been on strike for some months, and between which organization and the Times there has been great bitterness, has issued the following statement:

The union labor men in Los Angeles deplore deeply the loss of life and injury in the explosion and fire at the Times plant. The unions declare that the explosion was caused by some person or persons connected with organized labor here or elsewhere is false. Ever since the beginning of union labor here violence of every sort has been condemned in public and private. No union man has been permitted to commit any act of violence, be it ever so slight, nor have the unions failed rigorously to demand that their members obey the laws.

"We believe that success can be won only by peaceful reasoning and showing the laboring man his rights and duties.

"We, therefore, deny unequivocally that the unions or any union man in our knowledge had anything to do with any violence against the Times employees or property.

"We stand ready and willing to do all in our power to aid in a thorough investigation of the explosion."

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—Commenting on the dynamiting of the plant of the Los Angeles Times, the News says editorially:

"If the building was really dynamited, there is in that fact a terrible possibility of new misfortunes for Los Angeles. No one who knows the bitterness of the labor struggle in which the Times took part will doubt that its friends will charge the crimes to unions now engaged in the metal trades strike.

21 LIVES LOST IN "TIMES" EXPLOSION

Three Suspects Arrested—\$18,500 Reward Offered for Perpetrators. \$7,500 Offered by Labor Leaders.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 2.—Twenty-one persons, it is now known, lost their lives in the explosion and fire which destroyed the plant of the Los Angeles Times. Only five of the nineteen bodies buried in the ruins had been recovered when night fell, although scores of men worked all day removing the debris while the police spent a hard day seeking clues to the perpetrators of the outrage and one more arrest was made.

The latest suspect, the third taken into custody, is Martin Egan, an alleged anarchist. The police decline to say on what ground they arrested him. Eighteen thousand five hundred dollars reward is now offered for the arrest of the persons who blew up the Times plant. The city council today raised the city's reward from \$5,000 to \$10,000. In addition to this union labor leaders have offered \$7,500 and other newspapers \$1,000.

STRIKE COMMITTEE DEPLORES EXPLOSION

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"Preposterous as it may appear that any sane workman would deliberately give such a weapon to labor's enemies we have the examples of the Haymarket hangings and the Colorado lull pens to illustrate the excitement to which public frenzy, incited by the deep hate which characterized by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles, may go.

"Organized labor is doing a mighty task for humanity. It has no crimes to condone, no investigations to fear, struggling for the masses, whose misery has been rendered more severe by the attacks of General Otis, it scorns to use the weapons of anarchy."

HUNTER SCORES OLD PARTIES IN SPEECH

Tells Big Audience in N. W. Haven They Are Ruled by Soldiers of Wall Street.

(Special to The Call.) HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—Robert Hunter, nominee for governor on the Socialist ticket, opened his campaign here tonight at Music Hall in Court street. When Hunter stepped onto the platform 1,500 people gave him a hearty reception.

"Tonight we shall fire the first shot of what I believe will be a memorable campaign in the history of this state," he said in opening. "After weary nights of soap-boxing and after immense self-sacrifice and devotion, we reach the point where the Socialist party in this state is recognized as a political power. This is our year!"

He launched a broadside at the men representing Connecticut in Congress. The audience was very enthusiastic and heartily applauded as he faced the congressmen.

Dealing with the records of the "Nutmeg" congressmen, Hunter said in part: "All night on March 14 last the light burned in Cannon's office," says Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas. "I know, for I was up watching it from a cubby-hole of my own that night, and Lucius Littauer was telephoning."

"I do not know to whom he was talking, but I do happen to know that Representative Herbert Parsons, chairman of the county Republican central committee of New York, publicly charged in a statement that a bargain was made with the Democrats of Tammany for their votes to save Cannon.

"The next day came the fight, March 15. The old rules were voted down and suddenly to the astonishment of the regulars, upon a signal from some one, Cannon recognized Fitzgerald, Tammany Democrat, who made a motion to stop the tide against Cannon, and I stood where I could hear Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, turn to the panic stricken bunch of regulars and say, 'Your vote is good and it was yes.'"

"There have been corrupt votes in the American Congress. There have been servile votes in the American Congress, but I stand here and tell you never was a more servile and slavish vote cast in your Congress by your representatives than when, under the lash of Dalzell, the slave driver of Pennsylvania, your representatives voted under the lead of that ruffian bargain with Tammany and the New York machine."

"Those are the words of a Republican representative, Victor Murdock, incensed at the arrogance, corruption and brutal power of the notorious Republican boss, Joe Cannon, of Illinois. Victor Murdock and several other Western Republicans had manhood enough to fight Cannon.

"Cannon has ruled his 'Republican' serfs like a Russian czar. And he has done it brazenly, openly. He has never concealed the fact that he serves Wall Street and every other interest that could contribute a dollar to the Republican party."

He has fought every measure intended to benefit the ordinary citizen. He has betrayed the people with joy and sold his country for profit.

Jack-in-Box Congressmen.

The voters of Connecticut know the notorious Czar Cannon, but how many of them know that every single representative from this state is a little Jack-in-the-box, with no other ambition in life but to jump out of the box to shout yea or nay, when Cannon touches the spring.

They never say anything else in Washington but yea or nay.

When Dalzell, the slave driver, said 'your vote is yes,' our distinguished Representative, E. Stevens Henry, E. W. Higgins, Ebenezer J. Hill, N. D. Sperry and John Quillan Tilson obediently rose to vote yea.

When Dalzell, the slave driver, says 'your vote is nay,' our distinguished Representatives, E. Stevens Henry, E. W. Higgins, Ebenezer J. Hill, N. D. Sperry and John Quillan Tilson, obediently rose to vote nay.

Connecticut has no representative in Congress but Cannon. What Cannon thinks our representatives think. And our five representatives are exactly five expensive and magnificent parrots who can say yea and nay. They can say it quickly, accurately and melodiously as soon as Cannon can send a note to their desks.

Now these men are very big men in Connecticut. To the simple souls of this state they appear wise, and learned, and grave, but when they get to Washington it is different. In Washington they are ornamental instruments who never say anything but yea and nay.

And so in the recent fight on Cannon this is what happened.

When the question came up of re-electing Cannon as czar, Henry voted yea. And after Henry, Higgins voted yea. And after Higgins, Hill voted yea. And after Hill, Sperry voted yea. And after Sperry, Tilson voted yea.

When the insurgents tried to change the rules of the house so as to limit the power of Czar Cannon and give representatives a chance to say something besides yea and nay, the Connecticut delegation were frightened almost out of their wits. But Dalzell, (Continued on Page 4.)

RUSSELL ENTHUSIASTIC OVER BIG DEMONSTRATION

To the Editor of The Call: I think every Socialist in the United States should be grateful to the Comrades that arranged and the Comrades that took part in last night's splendid demonstration.

No one could look upon that wonderful outpouring of earnest men and women without understanding how rapidly the tide of Socialism is rising in this community and how near must be the day of emancipation.

It was the most inspiring sight I have ever known. It means resolution, unflagging energy and eventual victory. I should like to thank personally every Comrade that took part in it—not as a candidate, but as a Socialist—for the immense impetus it must give to our cause. Yours very truly, CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL.

WORKERS IN PITTSBURG SUFFER TERRIBLY

(Special to The Call.) PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—"America is a pocket size edition of hell," said a well known Socialist today, when told that the lot of a great army of the Smoky City's workers is worse than that of federal prisoners.

Mr. Wood F. Worcester, aided by her husband, has just completed, for the Central Council of the Associated Charities, a report on the cost of living in this city, which will be made public at the meeting of that organization in the Chamber of Commerce tomorrow afternoon, in which many startling facts are revealed.

The material for the report was gathered by the training class of the Associated Charities under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Worcester, who have made similar investigations in the cotton mill towns of the South.

Conditions are frightful here, this report will make clear, it is said. A great many workers are living on such small incomes that they are chronically underfed. The children of these families are, of course, the worst sufferers, because of the lack of proper nutriment to make blood and bone and sinew for their growing bodies.

TO TRY 13-YEAR-OLD GIRL FOR MURDER

(Special to The Call.) PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—What promises to be one of the most pathetic and one of the most sensational murder trials will be that of Catherine Botti, thirteen years of age, charged with killing her godfather, Pasquale Volpe.

Volpe lived with Catherine's parents on State street, Wilmerding, a suburb of this city, and she killed him by hitting him on the head with an ax and running a red-hot poker into his body.

The child freely admits killing Volpe, but her lawyer expects an acquittal after she has told her harrowing story to the jury.

Although her attorney refuses to say anything definite about the girl's story, it is expected that she will tell such a tale of brutal assault as will justify her action on the ground of self defense.

Careful investigation shows that the child's act was planned and deliberately executed. According to the law of the state, Catherine Botti is not an infant, as she is over seven years of age, and if she were convicted there is nothing to prevent a verdict in the first degree.

LOSES HER FINGERS, IS UNABLE TO TALK

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 2.—By the collapse of a wagon in which she was riding, Ida Keeter had the fingers of her right hand mutilated so badly that she is unable to talk. She is the mother of the young pupils at the State School for Deaf Mutes and her hand was the medium through which she conveyed her thoughts.

She will lose several fingers, necessitating the development with her left hand of the art with which her right hand had already become proficient.

SAFE WAS LIKE TIN CAN TO BURGLARS

Burglars who got into the drygoods store of Simon Heyman at 204 and 205 Springfield street, Newark, early yesterday morning stole \$292 from the safe, which they treated much as if it had been a sardine can.

The safe had been standing at a window on the Rankin street side. The burglars rolled it behind the office partition about ten feet away from where they upset it on its side. To deaden the sound clothing was placed on the floor and the safe let fall on the pile. Then by catching a jimmy in an opening in a lower corner of the safe the burglars succeeded in peeling off one side of it.

WALL STREET KIND TO NICARAGUA

LONDON, Oct. 2.—London financier have received a cablegram from Nicaragua stating that the United States has completed arrangements for a loan to Nicaragua of \$20,000,000, the United States taking over the financial administration of the country.

BRICKLAYERS STAND BY NATIONAL UNION

By Overwhelming Vote at Big Meeting in Grand Central Palace They Uphold International Rules.

Solidarity and loyalty to the international union was the keynote of the mass meeting of the bricklayers at Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon. The vote to stand by the rules of the international union as against any trade agreements signed by local unions was overwhelmingly in favor of standing by the international.

Thirteen local unions were represented at the big mass meeting, among them those that were expected by the bosses to break the ranks and refuse to uphold the orders of the international officers.

International President Bowen presided over the meeting and a stirring speech was made by International secretary Dobson, who arrived yesterday from Indianapolis to join in handling the fight.

The strike is still spreading, it was reported yesterday at the meeting, having already hit some of the local contractors with contracts in various big cities hard. The smaller cities are now going to feel the effects of the strike, for wherever local contractors are doing any work their men are to be called out.

Executive to Handle Strike. The fight of the bricklayers for unionism is now to be placed in the hands of the executive committee of the international union, and will be fought as strenuously as the forces of this powerful organization will permit, and until the men win their demands.

The issue is now confined to the demand that Nesbit & Co., of this city, live up to the rules of the international union, but that the members of the Mason Builders' Association agree to obey the rules of the bricklayers' union in every city and town where they have a contract. This widens the scope of the fight considerably, but with the harmony which prevails among the strikers it is not expected that the contractors will be able to hold out very long.

Every day that the strike, which was called in relation for the lockout declared by the Mason Builders' Association, lasts, members of the association lose contracts and suffer financial loss. More than a hundred millions dollars' worth of buildings are said to be tied up as a result of this fight.

Strike Benefits for Men.

More than 30,000 members of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union are on strike.

Strike benefits will be paid to the men that need them next week, President Bowen said after the meeting yesterday. There benefits will be paid at the rate of \$10 a week to married men and \$7 a week to single men.

President Bowen also declared that the sympathetic strike in behalf of the local men is spreading very rapidly even into the smaller towns where local contractors have contracts.

OLD TRICK PLAYED TO DISCREDIT COAL MINERS

GREENBURG, Pa., Oct. 2.—The shooting up of the mine officials' houses at Claridge and the dynamiting of the house at Adamsburg last week was the work of men in the employ of the coal barons and done only to create public sentiment against the persecuted strikers, is the opinion of President Francis Feehan, of District No. 3, United Mine Workers.

"This is an old game and deceives nobody who understands the situation in the strike zone," President Feehan said today. "There has been dynamiting and shooting up there before and each time on the surface it appeared that the strikers were guilty of the depredations. On investigation, however, we discovered that deputies had done the shooting, and all for effect."

"Have you noticed that no person is ever injured in these Wild West affairs? They have it all prearranged, that's why."

"Our men know the folly of attempting such tactics. They know that such actions would injure their cause more quickly than anything else. But to make sure, we have a man in camp who has specific duty to be to that no outrages whatever are committed by the men. Furthermore, the strikers are warned of the penalty which will ensue if they ever are caught participating in any such cowardly tactics."

TRADE UNIONISTS TO MEET AT HARTFORD

(Special to The Call.) HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 2.—The state convention of the trade unions in this state for the purpose of formulating a number of labor measures to be brought up at the next general assembly, which will also be put up to the various legislative nominees to give them a chance to declare where they stand with regard to them, will open here in the morning. Delegates are expected from every organized town in the state.

Robert Hunter, Socialist party candidate for governor, who is booked to speak at Socialist Hall, 225 Artisan street, in the evening, will probably address the convention during the day.

STONECUTTERS STRIKE AT ALDRICH HOUSE

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 2.—Because the New York contractor who is building the magnificent Somerset Hotel, Senator Aldrich at Warwick Neck refused to increase wages, half the stonecutters struck Saturday. They want to work, they said, since the

for 21, being promised a raise to \$4 for an eight-hour day. The non-English-speaking stone setters have been receiving \$5.20 a day.

600 CABINET MAKERS TO STRIKE TODAY

Fighting for a nine-hour workday, time and a half for overtime, and for recognition of their union, it was reported last night that 600 Italian cabinet makers would strike this morning, tying up fifteen shops.

GERMAN SHIP BUILDERS THREATEN TO LOCK OUT MEN.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Employing capitalists belonging to the Metal Workers' Society have notified the striking ship builders of Darmstadt, Gortitz, and other cities, that unless they return to work by October 8, a lockout will be declared.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU GETS ON THE JOB

There need be no more worry over unemployment. If you don't want to hunt for a job, a job will be hunted for you.

At the suggestion of Jacob H. Schiff, the National Employment Exchange has been incorporated under the laws of New York, and \$100,000 has been contributed by a number of rich men.

VILLAGE FIRE-SWEPT.

Seven Business Blocks and Ten Houses Burned in Camden.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The village of Camden, a thriving farming community, ten miles north of Rome, was nearly wiped out by fire, early today.

DIES IN BOOTBLACK'S CHAIR.

While James T. Duffy, a lithographer, fifty-six years old, of 69 Morton street, Williamsburg, was having his shoes polished at a bootblack stand in front of 453 Bedford avenue yesterday, he died suddenly of apoplexy.

HENRY WITTY SAMUEL WITTY

Phone 3205 Orchard
WITTY BROTHERS
THE ONE PRICE CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS
54-56-58 ELDRIDGE STREET

WORKINGMEN AND WORKINGWOMEN OF NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN

DO NOT MISS THE OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR THE FAMOUS POLISH AGITATOR.
Ignatz Daszinsky
FOR MANY YEARS A MEMBER OF THE AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENT AT THE

Big German Mass Meeting TONIGHT, AT 8 O'CLOCK
In SOKOL HALL, 525-529 E. 72d St.
Comrade Daszinsky will speak on "The Progress of Socialism in Europe"
Admission Free German Agitation Committee Socialist Party.

CARPENTERS CHANGE THEIR CONSTITUTION

Recommendation for Increase in Dues Is Carried—Old Age Benefit Deferred After Sharp Debate.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 2.—During the night session of the carpenters' convention here, the hours were taken up in grinding out action on the continued reports of the committee on constitution.

Many of the resolutions which had been referred to the constitution committee and by them back to the delegates in the convention were nothing but efforts to abolish in one way or another in various degrees the referendum as it is established now in the present laws of the brotherhood.

Although strongly contested in a sharp debate, an amendment which was offered from the floor, to the effect that the general president should consult with the respective district council or local union before sending any organizer into their territory was carried by the convention.

The clearance and working card system did not receive any consideration and will, therefore, remain as it is. Local No. 715, of New York, offered an amendment to permit local unions to make donations to independent labor parties, but the amendment was defeated by a small majority.

NEWSPAPER MEN MAKE POLICE CHIEF KNUCKLE

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—Police President Jagow, who in a letter to the four foreign newspapermen who were roughly handled by the police while they were investigating the strike situation in the Moabit quarter the other night, refused to give them any satisfaction, has now notified the correspondents that in consequence of the representations made in the matter by the American and British embassies to the ministry of foreign affairs, their side of the case will be officially heard.

They are requested to attend the police presidency to give their testimony tomorrow.

TO DISCOVER HOW TO KEEP FARMERS QUIET

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The Roosevelt geological expedition to the abandoned farm section of central southern New York will be made on October 24, according to an announcement made today by representative John W. Dwight, who is engineering the trip.

He says the colonel will come up by train from New York, and will breakfast at the home of Dean L. H. Bailey, of the New York State College of Agriculture, who is chairman of the county life commission.

PARK NAMED FOR CARL SCHURZ.

That break in the water front at 84th street that lies green along the banks of the East river up to 89th street and East End avenue and used to be called the East River Park, had its name changed yesterday.

BULLDOG ATE SNAKE.

CALDWELL, N. J., Oct. 2.—A bulldog owned by John Corbett, of Essex Falls, died on account of its great value the owner sent for a veterinary surgeon to ascertain what caused the dog's death.

DO YOU SEE THOSE HATS?



The United Hat Stores do manufacture them in their own factory with Union Help. We are selling these Hats at manufacturers' cost and we succeed very well. The reason why we have succeeded in building up our business is threefold:

- 1. We always do justice to those who buy from us and to those who work for us;
2. We are always endeavoring to find ways to conduct our business on the principle of small profits and more sales; and
3. We never misrepresent our goods.

By buying from us you get the Hat at manufacturers' cost price.

The United Hat Stores

159 E. BROADWAY, COR. RUTGERS ST. 1 AVE. A, COR. HOUSTON ST.

Notice—We are opening a new hat store and factory at the southwest corner of Delancy and Essex streets.

WORKER STRUCK DOWN BY AUTO AND KILLED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Westchester county has another automobile murder case in the killing of Charles Meyers by a machine on the Tarrytown road, a mile from White Plains. Meyers died in the White Plains Hospital this morning.

Meyers and his nephew, John Lynch, left their home at 46 Bronx street, White Plains, Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock, to go to Elmford, where they expected to obtain work as lathers.

They had gone about two miles when a large gray touring car dashed around a curve in the road before them. The car was traveling in the direction of Tarrytown. The two men were on the side of the road. They had no opportunity to dodge.

Lynch lifted Meyers and placed him on the side of the road. He then waited for a trolley car, which he knew was about due on its way to White Plains. In a few minutes it came along. He hailed the motorman and asked him to bring his uncle, who was still conscious, to the White Plains Hospital.

Just then another touring car, coming in the direction of White Plains, with only the chauffeur, driving, stopped to inquire what had happened. He volunteered to take Meyers in his machine to the hospital. The offer was accepted.

At the hospital Meyers was attended by Drs. Black and Furry, who found that his whole left side had been crushed in. He was still conscious when taken in the hospital, but lapsed into unconsciousness an hour later, and died at 2 o'clock this morning.

Meyers leaves a wife and two girls, two and ten years old. It was only on Saturday afternoon that he moved into his new home at 46 Bronx street.

MANY INJURED IN HEAD-ON COLLISION

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 2.—Passenger train No. 2, on the Lackawanna road, bound from Buffalo to New York, at 10:15 this morning collided with milk train No. 43, going in an opposite direction.

They met within 100 yards of the station in the Scranton yard. Richard Staples, a one-armed switchman, is said to have left a cross switch open and caused the accident.

The passenger train was toiling up a heavy grade at the point. The milk train was gathering headway, else the wreck would have been fearful. A "pusher" engine was at the head of the passenger train, and sustained the brunt of the shock. A milk car slipped up on top of the milk engine, and an express car on the passenger train was badly wrecked. The three engines suffered considerable damage.

63 YEARS OLD, A SUICIDE.

CATSKILL, Oct. 2.—Haltting his driver when midway of Bridge street bridge here today, Benjamin Wey, a retired druggist, eighty-three years old, leaped over the railing into Catskill creek and was drowned before assistance arrived from the steamer Ursula nearby. He had been suffering from insomnia and with his wife had started for a drive. He was a native of Catskill.

MINISTER DELIVERS SERMON ON BASEBALL

The Rev. Christian F. Reiser preached at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church last night on baseball. This is part of what he said.

"Paul would not have been averse to the attending of a baseball game. His New Testament figures are gathered from athletic contests. Baseball is clean normally. Gambling is prohibited. Boozing and drinking are prohibited. No more mix than oil and water, says 'Pop' Anson. Head work is necessary.

'Connie' Mack had an almost worthless team in 1908 and gathered up almost all new men in 1909. With that new team he this year wins the pennant. Seven of his best players are college graduates. He picked 'Eddie' Collins at Columbia. Chance, the greatest captain, said the other day that increasingly a college man was given the preference because a well trained mind is necessary. The East fortunately prohibits Sunday baseball. 'Johnnie' Evers computes that in Chicago on one Sunday 400,000 people spent the day watching baseball. Eleven million seven hundred and fifty thousand males over twelve years of age play baseball in the United States.

'Every boy knows the game and most other people. It is a game full of intense interest. It offers rare and splendid recreation for the hard driven men of today. It makes him forget business and causes his blood to jump with new vigor as he watches the vigorous game. It is excitement at its best. It does not leave the smutty mental pictures that remain after attending many of the theaters. It is played in the open air, and so the lungs of the spectators get toned up. It exhibits best physically, and now mentally and morally developed manhood. Chance, for example, will allow men to play cards only until 11, and then for no more than 25 cents. He recently fined himself for thoughtlessly playing beyond that hour. Men must learn and are increasingly doing it in every walk of life that God's laws are for man's good. He made them so that man might reach best usefulness and fullest health. Every bit of clean sport is religious, for the better the body the better service the individual can render to God in helping mankind."

MILWAUKEE TO HAVE SOCIALIST HOME

(Special to The Call.) MILWAUKEE, Oct. 2.—The new home of the trade unions and the Social-Democratic party being erected by the People's Realty Company, a co-operative concern, is rapidly going up. All the cement work is finished and work on the brick and wood work is now under way.

Commenting on this venture of the labor movement the current issue of the Social-Democratic Herald says: "It is not only a monument to the entire labor movement of Milwaukee, but it will be an inspiration to the unions and struggling Socialists in all parts of the country who visit Milwaukee, or read of it in the Social-Democratic papers which now circulate in every state in the union, printed in English, German and Polish."

With sufficient funds to avoid delay in finishing the work, the new home should be ready to move into not later than the first of January.

The prospects before the Social-Democratic party in Milwaukee and Wisconsin are exceedingly hopeful for carrying the county of Milwaukee, besides sending ten or a dozen members to the state legislature, and a couple of men to Congress. But we must not let the laudable enthusiasm of the campaign and our bright political prospects divert our attention from the unfinished task of the People's Realty Company, at the corner of 6th and Chestnut streets.

NEW LAW PUTS END TO GAMBLING AT RENO

RENO, Oct. 2.—Train No. 33, bound for San Francisco, left here last night at 7:30 o'clock packed to the doors with gamblers. At the station was a large assemblage of gamblers who watched the train with the suggestive number pull out. They were down and out without the price to get away. This marks the end of gambling in Reno under the new law.

It is safe to say that nearly all of the gamblers who were financially able left Reno some time yesterday for pastures new.

None wished to remain for the police cleanup that will follow the closing of the houses.

New York, the mecca of professional gamblers, was the objective point of those whose purse could stand the strain.

ANTI-BOYCOTT ASS. ROASTS LABOR MEN

Replying to Gompers, Issues Statement Shaking Supreme Court Club Over Their Heads.

The recent settlement of the long standing dispute between the Buck Stove and Range Company and the American Federation of Labor, ending in the great victory of organized labor, will not result in a discontinuance of the suit between the company and the Federation officers now before the Supreme Court of the United States. On the contrary, the case will be "prosecuted to a finish," according to a bulletin issued by the American Anti-Boycott Association.

The association, which has offices in this city at 27 William street, was formed some years ago to prevent labor unions from violating the law and has secured what it calls a number of important decisions.

In its bulletin Chairman Charles H. Merritt calls attention to a statement made by Samuel Gompers in the September number of the American Federationist to the effect that the lawyers for the American Federation of Labor had expressed absolute confidence that its contentions would be sustained by the Supreme Court, and says:

"Our members will be pleased to learn that the cases will be prosecuted to a finish and that Mr. Gompers and his two associates will not be relieved from liability to punishment for their contempt of the federal judiciary, and that this association is about to procure from the highest of human tribunals a final and decisive opinion involving legal questions of as great importance as were obtained by it in the Danbury hatters' case, when this court of last resort unanimously decided that the Sherman law applied to combinations of labor."

"There will now be decided the question of the right to boycott; the question whether the right of free speech can be used as a shield for the protection of those who would spread the gospel of coercion and intimidation for the injury of property rights; the question whether the courts may issue injunctions to protect business from the ruinous attacks of conspirators; the question of the right to punish for contempt of court without a jury trial, and the question which has not been modified or vacated by appeal or otherwise. In short, may the court uphold its dignity by punishing those who violate such order. These questions of vital importance to the business interests of this country are to be settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in these cases."

The case is the one in which President Gompers, John Mitchell, and other officers of the Federation were sentenced to jail for contempt of court in the District of Columbia in failing to obey an injunction order.

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All the cement work is finished and work on the brick and wood work is now under way. When completed the building will be a lasting monument to the co-operative energy of the labor movement of Milwaukee.

Commenting on this venture of the labor movement the current issue of the Social-Democratic Herald says: "It is not only a monument to the entire labor movement of Milwaukee, but it will be an inspiration to the unions and struggling Socialists in all parts of the country who visit Milwaukee, or read of it in the Social-Democratic papers which now circulate in every state in the union, printed in English, German and Polish."

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AGREEMENT MAY END ENGLISH LOCKOUT

LONDON, Oct. 2.—G. R. Askwith, secretary of the commercial and labor department of the Board of Trade, has indicated, the cotton operatives to agree to a

THE POPULAR ONE PRICE Union Label Clothing Store L. SEIGEL & CO. 47 Canal Street :: New York We are now ready with our Fall line of Clothing that has not its equal in prices and quality. Our styles are the newest, our patterns the most modern and the quality unsurpassed. Our Suits and Overcoats are of striped chevrons, overplaids, striped and fancy worsteds. L. SEIGEL & CO. CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS 47 Canal Street :: New York This Label Should Induce You to Patronize Our Establishment

POLICY OF UNIONS ABOUT TO CHANGE

(Continued from page 1) Amalgamation, which will finally decide upon the answer to the employers.

Miners Favor General Strike. In the South Wales coal mines the dispute which had arisen over the lockout of 800 men at the Ely pit had undergone during the week a series of most startling changes. As the 12,000 men employed in the Cambrian coal field threatened to go out on strike if the lockout were not withdrawn, which action would have brought in its turn a general lockout of the entire body of 200,000 miners in South Wales, a conference of delegates of the entire organization of South Wales miners was held on Saturday, September 17, at Cardiff, which decided by a majority of 81,000 votes against 62,000 in favor of ordering a general strike, but on the condition that a ballot of all the members be previously taken. On hearing this, however, the Cambrian miners at once called a large mass meeting for Sunday, and by an overwhelming majority declined to accept the second decision of the general conference, deciding to strike on the following day. But no sooner was this resolution passed than in the same evening the joint committee of the various pits met and ordered for the next morning what is technically called sectional gatherings, i. e., separate meetings of workers in each pit to reconsider the situation.

On the following morning the gatherings met and everywhere the "down tools" resolution was reversed. On Tuesday they indeed, went to work, but not all the 12,000. Some 2,000 remained idle, and are so to this day. In the meantime, however, negotiations are being carried on between the men's committee and the masters of the Ely pit with a view to settling the original question at issue, i. e., the rate of wages of the hewers. The newspapers profess to know that the negotiations are proceeding smoothly. But whether they are satisfactorily or not, it is plain that the mood of the rank and file, chaotic as it may appear, is the reverse of peaceful and contains but little guarantee for the restoration of the "amiable" relations that have existed between them and the masters for a long time past.

Change in Trade Union Policy. I need not go into the details of the disputes in other parts of the British industrial world. It is certainly remarkable that the talk about anarchism, etc., which at first greeted the outbreaks on every hand has now completely ceased, and men of all parties, including the labor leaders themselves, are beginning to realize that there is something in the present unrest which cannot be conveniently squeezed into that formula. Undoubtedly we are in England on the eve of a great change in the trade union policy. A new generation has arisen since men like the late Howell presided the identity of trade of cabinet maker.

The Cuirassiers must go because the reichstag refused to provide maintenance for them. In the debates a favorite epithet applied to them has been "brass-bound antiques." Minister von Heeringen pointed out to the emperor that the loss will be rather sentimental than practical, because while the troop looks very imposing on parade their heavy horses and shining armor would be useless in war.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

Sale of FACTORY SAMPLES FURNITURE FROM MAKER TO USER. This Extra Heavy 9-in. Post BRASS BED \$10 SPECIAL THIS WEEK. Value \$27.50. Now from \$10.00. \$40 PARLOR SUIT \$20. This Week Only. CHESTER'S SAMPLE FURNITURE CO., 175 and 179 East 90th St., near 84 Ave.

NOTICE!

All Labor and Progressive Organizations and their members are hereby informed that the STUYVESANT CASINO, 2d Ave., near 9th St., is still on the "UNFAIR LIST" of the Central Federated Union and the United Hebrew Trades. The Proprietor of the Casino refuses to grant the just demands of Organized Labor. The Waiter Union, Local No. 1.

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DR. CARL LIEBKNECHT WILL LECTURE ON THE "Socialist Movement in Germany" Monday, October 10, 1910, 8 P. M. AT SULZERS' HARLEM RIVER PARK 127th Street and Second Avenue. Admission, 15 Cents. Admission, 15 Cents

WILLIAM O'BRIEN
HAS GHASTLY DREAM

Redmond's Party Seething in
Socialism and Getting Dollars
by False Pretense.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—John Redmond's
interference during his American money
lectures are probably attracting
more attention here than in the
United States, and they certainly do
not tend to lessen the embarrassments
of the present government. The true
description of Redmond's home
rule issue at the present moment is
that it is one of the bugbears of the
general political situation in the
United Kingdom, like woman suffrage,
Earl Grey's "federation" scheme,
which provides a virtual home rule for
Ireland, Scotland, Wales and Eng-
land, is gaining far more popular sup-
port in Ireland itself than the de-
mands of Redmond and his associates,
as sane observers in this country
no longer believe that danger re-
mains of the abolition of the second
chamber or the substitution of a sys-
tem which would make the Redmond
brand of home rule feasible in the
near future.

The evidence has grown over-
whelming even in the last few weeks
that the popular reaction against the
present government has increased
rapidly, so rapidly that a decisive
defeat awaits them at the polls un-
less they are able to bring about an-
other great change in public senti-
ment before going to the country.
William O'Brien expresses a large
portion of Irish public opinion in
the following emphatic comment
upon Redmond's mission to America,
as well as upon Redmond himself:

Charges False Pretenses.

"Every dollar Redmond brings
home will have been obtained by
false pretenses. The whole of the
funds O'Connor secured last Novem-
ber were employed not in advancing
home rule, but in trying to kill off
some rulers—in making war on me
and on old and tried patriots, such
as Timothy Healy. And why? Be-
cause we protest against the preda-
tory budget; because, having just
obtained our lands for our own people,
we object to Lloyd George's scheme
of land nationalization; because the
lords, having done their best to kill
the budget motion and political alike,
try us from this mad Radical en-
deavor to destroy the second chamber.
"Better, far better, leave legisla-
tion at Washington to an uneducated
house of representatives than leave
us here to seethe in Socialism. The
Wyndham land act had transformed
Ireland. It had transferred within
six years half the land of the coun-
try to peasants. It was working mag-
nificently. Therefore Redmond delib-
erately concurs in its destruction.
This government having killed it,
passes a new land act, and land pur-
chase is dead today.

"The sales under the Wyndham
act had reached \$100,000,000 for a
single year. For the last eight
months they are less than half a
million dollars. Redmond may ham-
boozle the people of America as to
the influence of the budget, he may
make black appear white; that is the
politician's art; but no one can ex-
plain away the ghastly significance of
figures.

Socialism or Federalism.

"What then has Redmond for his
position as leader—for holding the
balance of power in parliament? Land

GET ACQUAINTED WITH
MAXLEIBOWITZ
Hatter, Men's Furnisher
1540 PITKIN AVENUE
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Brooklyn, N. Y.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
Dr. S. Ingeman and Dr. Anna
Ingeman have moved to 1843
Madison avenue, between 139th
and 131st streets. Telephone call,
4255 Harlem.

TRUSSMAKER.
HENRY FRAHME
TRUSSMAKER
1699 3d Ave. Bet. 64th & 65th Sts.

JOHNSON'S FOOT SOAP
Borax Iodine & Bismuth
ACTS LIKE MAGIC
FOR
Weary Feet

SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE?
WE WILL SELL
Drafts in Amounts from \$5 Upward TODAY at approxi-
mately the following rates:
Great Britain and Ireland at
54.86% lb. ste-ling
Other Countries Proportionately. Our fees are very small.
THE NORTHERN BANK
Broadway, corner
Astor Place,
505 East 177th St.,
128th St., nr. Willis Av.,
7th Av. & 128th St.,
184 White Plains Av.,
215 West 125th St.,
8th Av. & 57th St.,
8th Av. & 53d St.,
1707 Amsterdam Av.,
(near 156th St.),
2d Av. & 142d St.

purchase is dead. The budget, which
has driven every freeholder to revolt
in England and Ireland and which
makes inevitable an overwhelming
Toyn reaction at the next general elec-
tion, and a disgraceful mesalliance
manipulated by O'Connor between the
elected representatives of the honest,
decent Irish peasants and the tail end
of a group of Socialist members of
parliament who advocate the most ex-
treme measures of continental anti-
capitalism.

"Spend your good American dollars
on this party of Molly Maguires and
it is true you may keep O'Connor in
parliament, for he depends on Social-
ist votes for his seat for Liverpool,
but you will drive every honest man
out of the Irish party.

The platform of our All for Ire-
land League is conciliation. With the
completion of land transfer all else
will follow. What we want now is tol-
eration for class and creed. We can
have tomorrow that form of home
rule which Earl Grey came over from
Canada this summer to inculcate upon
the federal parliament, viz: State
legislatures for England, Ireland and
Scotland. That is in our power to
secure and without delay.

**KAISER HEARS FROM
WOMEN UNIONISTS**

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—The Kaiser's
speech in which he admonished Ger-
man women "to be like Queen Louise
—good housewives and mothers, and
nothing else," has brought her majesty
a curious letter.

A number of women's labor unions
and other women's societies sent sta-
tistics to the Empress Augusta, show-
ing that no less than 4,000,000 Ger-
man women are wage-earners, be-
sides being housewives and mothers.

"We would gladly confine ourselves
to our duties at home if permitted,"
wrote the heads of the labor unions,
"but our husbands earn so little that
to keep the family going and to pay
taxes we are compelled to disobey the
Kaiser's order. If your majesty can
change the economic conditions in the
Fatherland we would be very much
obliged."

**ETHEL LE NEVE IS
IN UNHAPPY PLIGHT**

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Ethel Le Neve,
who is held for trial as an accessory
after the fact to the murder of Belle
Elmore, the American actress, whose
husband, Dr. Hawley Harvey Crippen,
is held as her murderer, is in a deli-
cate condition. The prison doctor
feels that if she is placed on trial in
her present condition it will have
serious effects on her.

**CLERICS CLASH WITH
SPANISH REPUBLICANS**

MADRID, Oct. 2.—There was a liv-
ely fight today between Clericals and
Republicans outside the palace of the
governor. A Catholic procession, after
parading through the streets, halted
at the palace, and sent a deputation to
see the governor. Meanwhile the
processionists started to sing hymns.

**COP BUTTED IN ON
BLACK HAND PLANT**

Pietro Dragotino, of 228 4th street,
Brooklyn, got a letter recently which
said that unless he met the writer on
Saturday night at 11th street and
Garibaldi place and paid \$1,000 he
and his family would be killed. "We
are not joking," said the letter. "Un-
less you obey we will blow you up."
The communication was signed
"Black Hand Society."

Pietro took the letter to a member
of the Italian detective squad and was
advised to go to the appointed place
and pass marked money. The de-
tective promised to be nearby and
arrest the recipient of the cash. Pietro,
afraid to go alone, got his son,
Adolfo, and Giuseppe Dioguardi to
follow him. They were close behind
him with loaded revolvers in their
pockets when at Green and 4th
streets they met Policeman Downey.
They told him what they were about.
"How did you mean to protect Pietro?"
asked Downey.

"With these," said the young men,
exhibiting their pistols.
"Nothing doing," said Downey, and
he arrested them for carrying pistols
illegally.

**LAPUCHIN PENAL
EXILE IN SIBERIA**

Former Chief of Police in Russia Who
Toyed With Czar's Safety
Now a Convict.

(Berlin Correspondent of the United
Press.)

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The tragic lot of M.
Lapuchin, formerly chief of the police in
Russia, but now in lifelong exile in the
remote settlement of Danilovka, in Ni-
beria, is described by two German busi-
ness men who have recently been travel-
ing in those regions with a view to dis-
covering fresh opportunities for trade en-
terprise in Asiatic Russia.

Lapuchin, who for many years was one
of the most influential men in the Rus-
sian empire, a favorite at court, the
chosen confidant of cabinet ministers, the
darling of St. Petersburg society, was
suddenly revealed as a treacherous servant
of the czar, who dismissed him from the
government service and subsequently, on
ascertaining the extent of his misdeeds,
sentenced him to permanent banishment
in Siberia.

Lapuchin, it will be remembered, or-
ganized plots against the czar, in order
that he, the chief of police, might have
the glory of discovering them and saving
his imperial master's life, and many other
dangerous irregularities were proved
against him. Now he is paying the full
penalty of his offenses.

The two travelers found M. Lapuchin
living in Danilovka, a small village some
500 miles from the nearest railway sta-
tion, which can only be reached by a car-
riage journey of seventeen days through a
desolate region. Lapuchin, who formerly
occupied a palatial official residence in
the Russian capital, now lives in a little
log hut consisting of four rooms, badly
lighted, insufficiently ventilated, and too
loosely built to afford adequate protection
against the rigors of the Siberian winter.
He is now a broken down, feeble, un-
happy man, a mere wreck of his former self.
He has done his best to make one of his
rooms resemble in some degree a study,
and on the wall he has hung in large
printed letters, "Thy will be done," to
have a constant exhortation to resigna-
tion before his eyes.

Lapuchin thoroughly believes in the fu-
ture of Siberia; and remarked to his Ger-
man visitors that one double invested
there could produce a thousandfold profit.
Nearly all the inhabitants of Danilovka
are political exiles, and Lapuchin enjoys
a privileged position among them, by rea-
son of the fact that the governor of the
province, when making his occasional
rounds, shakes hands with the fallen state
dignitary.

A report prepared by the executive
committee of the International Zionist
League gives details of the movement for
promoting the settlement of Jewish col-
onists in Palestine as an instalment of
the complete Zionist program of an au-
tonomous Jewish state in the Holy Land.
During the last twenty years thirty-five
different Jewish settlements have been es-
tablished. They cover approximately 40,
000 acres of land, and the settlers are for
the most part occupied in agricultural
occupations.

The Jews at Jerusalem, who numbered
twenty years ago barely 33,000 and
formed little more than one-third of the
population, now number 80,000, and form
two-thirds of the population, while the
Jewish population of Palestine has in-
creased from 30,000 in 1890 to more than
100,000 in 1910. One of the most power-
ful agencies which has worked for the
colonization of Palestine by the Jews is
the Jewish Colonization Company, found-
ed by the late Baron Hirsch, which has
at its disposal the annual interest of an
invested capital of \$125,000,000.

The Alliance Israelite conducts and
finances numerous schools in Palestine.
The Zionists maintain in Palestine three
different banks, with an aggregate capital
of approximately \$2,000,000, which are
extremely useful in advancing money to
Jewish colonists starting life in a new
country and under new conditions. The
Zionists also operate with a fund called
the national fund, amounting to approxi-
mately \$500,000, which is employed to
acquire land for the Jewish colonists and
to build public institutions for their
benefit.

The activity of the Zionists in Pale-
stine is likely to exercise an important in-
fluence on the developments of the Holy
Land. The Zionists are in danger of be-
coming involved in the political rivalries
of European powers, because it so hap-
pens that the great majority of the Jews
who have settled in Palestine speak
German, so that by a natural process
they are to a certain extent promoting
German trade.

Germany, therefore, views the coloniza-
tion of Palestine by Jews speaking Ger-
man with great favor, while England
and France, whose interests suffer there-
by, regard it with suspicion. In the
event of the Zionists' desire to obtain
concessions and favors from the Turkish
government, for the furtherance of their
movement in Palestine, it is quite possi-
ble that England and France may ob-
struct their efforts as a matter of self-
interest.

The American syndicate, which re-
cently applied to the Turkish govern-
ment for a concession for the construc-
tion of railways and for mining opera-
tions in Kurdistan, was founded by a
man named Moore, one of the partners
of the firm of Maxwell and Moore, which
formed the Ottoman-American Develop-
ment Company, with a provisional capi-
tal of \$500,000. The other founders of
this syndicate include E. C. Converse,
one of the directors of the American
steel trust, and the American bankers
Laidlaw & Co. and the firm of MacAr-
thur Brothers Company.

**FURNITURE FROM FACTORY
DIRECT TO YOU**
Don't pay retail prices. Buy of the manufacturer and save
the retailer's profit—the advantage being brand new styles, per-
fectly fitted merchandise and the positive knowledge that you
are getting the best.
BUY OF THE MAKERS
To convince you we offer this square high-polished oak din-
ing room chair, last model, but one, very strong frame,
which retails for \$1.50; our wholesale factory price, \$1.25. Only
six to a customer.



THE BIG "G" FURNITURE WORKS
E. GREENBERGER & CO., OWNERS
223-205 E. 76th STREET
Open daily to 7 p.m. Monday,
Wednesday, Saturday till 10 p.m.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME Just a step from 34 avenue "L" station, New York.
Any one proving that they are
Union Workers will be entitled to
the wholesale discount of 5 per cent.

**200 MAY BE DEAD
IN MEXICAN MINE**
Eight of Rescuing Party Killed—Ter-
rible Scenes as Bodies Are
Slowly Removed.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Oct. 2.—The
coal mine disaster near Esperanza,
Mexico, about 100 miles south of here
yesterday, was worse than the early
reports indicated. Notices received
here this evening are to the effect that
more than 200 men were in the cham-
ber where the explosion occurred, and
that they are all believed to be dead.

Immediately after the explosion a
rescuing party, composed of about
twenty Americans and Mexicans, en-
tered the shaft, when a second ex-
plosion occurred. Eight members
of the party were killed.

**29 MEN MISSING IN
LAUNCH DISASTER**

(Continued from Page 1.)

strain if they were added to in the least,
the New Hampshire's surgeon said.

All afternoon the midshipman paced
back and forth by the after turret,
having not a word for any of his fellow
officers. When one spoke to him he
answered shortly or not at all. At
last he stood by the rail with his eyes
fixed on the river and at those times
the officer of the deck always con-
trived to be close to him.

Midshipman Chevalier must face a
court-martial. Such is the rule of the
service and he knows that eventually
he must answer to his responsibility in
the accident which cost the lives of the
sailors. Should the surgeon permit
he must face the board of inquiry be-
fore it concludes its session today.

Seaman McMahon, in telling about
the disaster, said:
"I saw Chevalier strip to his under-
clothes and go over the side. There
were five or six poor devils right near
the stern who yelled that they couldn't
swim. I grabbed up the after life buoy
and hove it out to them, and I saw
them reach for it. Then I ran
forward, ripping off my clothes as I
ran, and I picked up the forward life
buoy. Three or four fellows there
were fighting the water about ten feet
away from the bow, but they were on
the down side, and when I cast the
forward life buoy out to them it fell
short, and the tide began to carry it
back to the steam launch.

"Seeing this I jumped in entirely
naked, grabbed the life buoy and
swam with it to where the men were.
They started to grab for me, but I
fought them off and yelled to them to
put one hand apiece on the buoy and
paddle to the steamer. I went along
with them, helping them some, and the
crew of the steamer pulled them aboard.

"When I climbed aboard the
steamer again I could see Chevalier's
head bobbing about in a group of four
others, and he seemed to be helping
all of them toward a steamer which
had come from one of the ships—I
think it was the Louisiana. All the
time he was yelling to others around
in the water to keep up, and they
would be saved."

**TIN PLATE TRUST TO
TRY EDISON HOUSES**
Will Herd Workers at Gary Into
Dwellings of Concrete—Cement
Trust Helped.

According to Building News, a
modification of the idea of Thomas
A. Edison for the construction of con-
crete houses will be tried at Gary, which
now promises to be the most advanced ex-
ponent of the art of concrete construction
in this country, as the American Sheet
and Tin Plate Company has had plans
prepared for 200 houses of this kind to
be erected for the occupancy of its em-
ployees in that city, involving in their con-
struction the use of steel forms similar to
the plans as originally suggested by the
distinguished wizard of Menlo Park. Plans
for the buildings have been prepared by
Architect D. F. Creighton, of Ambridge,
Pa., who along with W. A. Songer, who
has been engaged by the Tin Plate com-
pany to superintend the construction of
the houses, has arrived in Gary and will
begin operations on Monroe, Jackson and
Van Buren streets north of Fifth avenue
in that city.

As the Tin Plate company is closely
allied to the United States Steel Corpora-
tion and the Universal Portland Cement
Company, the largest producer of Port-
land cement in this country, it is quite
in keeping with the enterprise of all these
concerns to investigate the feasibility of
the poured house, for if it is successful
it means a great impetus to the business
and manufacture of Portland cement.
Furthermore, it is worth while to take
into consideration the additional fact that
the experiment will be made upon the
most careful and practical basis, so that
there can be no question about the plan
when it is once pronounced a success. If
it is a failure it will not be the cause of
ingenuity or lack of ability upon the part
of the officials of the steel and cement
companies, who aim to achieve the best
in whatever they attempt.

The steel forms for the work are now
being made. The company had at first
tried to secure the forms from another
company manufacturing them, but it was
found that they could not be turned out
fast enough, so patents were secured by
the corporation and work on them was
begun in the corporation plants at once.

The idea first came to be taken seriously
when Mr. Edison, the inventor, perfected
his concrete house model which he pro-
posed to patent and rent for construction
purposes. His idea was followed by
others and the scheme for several years
grew in size and importance, but
no more was made. The company had
infect on a large scale. The Tin
Plate company, however, believing that
the concrete house is a practical modern
dwelling, has perfected a plan whereby
it will erect houses of varying style of
architecture and all made within one
form.

**FINDS SLAIN MINER
WAS HIS BROTHER**

The man who was murdered at 34th
street and First avenue early last Fri-
day morning was identified at the
mortuary yesterday by William Bowe,
a manufacturer of sheet metal at 44th
street and Tenth avenue, as his
brother, John Bowe, a mining pros-
pector. William Bowe lives with his
mother, Eleanor, a widow, at Corona,
L. I. He said that the family was not
aware that John Bowe had returned
from the West. The first they knew
of the killing was from a friend who
sent newspaper clippings and a pub-
lished picture of the dead man.

Bowe, whose murder is charged to
Kid Seery, now in the Tombs awaiting
the inquest, was first supposed to be
John McDade, papers found on him
indicating that to be his name.

William Bowe says his brother went
West seven years ago. After being
away a year John came back with
several thousand dollars that he made
prospecting. After this was gone he
again went West. His letters were in-
frequent, and the family here had no
idea how he was doing. William
Bowe says he does not know the young
man whose photograph was found
on his brother. He knew no reason
why his brother should have gone
under another name.

WOULDN'T LET LAPLAND DOCK.

Health Officer Doty is going to take
no risks so long as there is cholera in
Europe, and he decided that he could
not properly examine the Lapland's
1,077 steerage passengers in a few
hours. That is why she anchored.

SPORTS

BASEBALL SCORES

National League.
At St. Louis— R. H. E.
Pittsburg ... 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—5 9 1
St. Louis ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 7 2
Batteries—Liefeld and Gibson;
Steele and Bresnahan.

American League.
At St. Louis—
Detroit ... 1 0 0 1 1 1 4 3 1—12 20 3
St. Louis ... 3 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0—7 8 3
Batteries—Works and Schmidt;
Nelson and Stephens.

At Chicago—
Chicago ... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—4 5 4
Cleveland ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 7 6
Batteries—Kaler and Peckepaugh;
White and Sullivan.

DOZEN BOUTS AT STAG.

Many Knockouts Scored in Evening
at Long Acre Club.

The amateur and professional bouts
continue to hold sway at the Long
Acre Athletic Club in West 29th
street. A mixed assemblage of sports
witnessed a varied bunch of fighters
do battle in a dozen bouts. Only
half of them survived the full limit
of three rounds.

Young Morgan and Kid Allen
opened the show by putting up a
tame exhibition of the manly art.
Terry O'Neill and Johnny Woods did
better in a fast and even break. Dan
Turner whipped Tommy Sharlow in
a hurricane mill in which slugging
played the leading part. Billy Barry
sent young Daly to an early sleep in
the first round. Young Delmont
stopped Young Leroy in the second.
Tommy Butler, after receiving a
sound beating, quit at the end of the
second session with Kid Leroy.

Marty Herman, fighting like a de-
mon, licked George Hommey to the
queen's taste, but could not put him
out. Hommey proved one game lad.
Sammy Sullivan knocked out Walter
Rice, a colored welter, in the third
round. Battling Chuck drew with
Young McGrath, as did Lefty Bren-
nan with Young Marion, in fair en-
counters. Sam Murphy got his ac-
customed sleeping pill. Johnny Mack
handed it to him this time. Fighting
is no business for Murphy. Young
Painey shaded Young Connor in a
fast brush, while Kiddy Baker, with
a very business air about him,
knocked out Kid Martin in the sec-
ond session after the latter had been
sent to the mat a few times previ-
ously.

A CHANCE TO COMPARE.

With the post-season series be-
tween the Giants and the Highlanders
assured, baseball fans will have a
long wished for chance to compare
the rival New York teams man for
man in the various positions. They
will probably see Christy Mathewson
measure his "fadeaway" against Rus-
sell Ford's "mystery" ball. Then
Chief Meyers and Admiral Schiel, the
Giants' backstops, will be able to
show how they shape up with Catch-
ers Sweeney and Blair of the Hill-
men, providing the rules that govern
the series allow Blair to participate.

Which team has the better infield?
And which has the better outfield?
Which the best batters? These are
the questions that will be answered.

Chase thinks his men will make a
clean sweep of the series, or at least
will capture four of the games. He
says the Hillmen have the better
pitchers and catchers, can run the
bases more rapidly and with better
judgment and can show a more ef-
fective system of team work.

McGraw, as usual, does not say
much. But it is known that he did
not believe the Giants could win he
would have persuaded President
Brush to refuse permission for the
series. McGraw is a shrewd manager
and nobody who looks at the situa-
tion coldly believes that the Giants
are going to be easy marks. On the
contrary, it is a safe bet that they'll
make Chase's men play harder than
ever before.

TODAY'S BASEBALL GAMES.

American League.
Washington in New York.
Boston in Philadelphia.

National League.
New York in Boston.
Philadelphia in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in St. Louis.
Chicago in Cincinnati.

**PLANS FOR 3-BORO
SUBWAY DESCRIBED**

The Public Service Commission has
issued a pamphlet describing the new
proposed tri-boro rapid transit rail-
road which will have a total length of
road of 44.2 miles, as compared with
the 25.6 miles of the present subway.
Bids for construction by private cap-
ital are to be opened on October 29,
and for construction with municipa-
l funds on October 27.

The tri-boro system has been under
consideration since December 31, 1907,
when the commission laid down its
plans for the route of the Broadway-
Lexington avenue subway. Two years
have been spent in preparation. The
estimated cost is more than \$100,-
000,000. The preparation has included
the drawing of more than 1,000 sep-
arate plans. These have been litho-
graphed and bound in books of 857
pages. The paper in these books weighs
thirteen tons. The cost of lithograph-
ing, printing and binding these books
was more than \$20,000.

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

UNION LABEL GOODS
MEN'S underwear, also
for boys or fat men. See
the Union Label. Made in
the U.S.A. by the
Union Label Trust, Wash-
ington, D.C. The Union
Label is a guarantee of
quality. It is a mark of
distinction. It is a badge
of honor. It is a shield
against cheap imitations.
It is a mark of
distinction. It is a badge
of honor. It is a shield
against cheap imitations.
It is a mark of
distinction. It is a badge
of honor. It is a shield
against cheap imitations.



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The 72nd Day of The Call and Our Ad

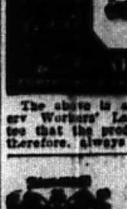
**PRIEST ASKS "BUSINESS"
TO HELP CONVICTS**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—As a
method of reclaiming men from a life of
crime, Rev. Father Augustine D. Malloy,
of Boston, announced today in a sermon
at St. Matthew's Church in Washington
that he advocated giving employment to
discharged prisoners. The present system
of reform and correctional schools and the
temptation such as "The Great White
Way" are the causes of crime, declared
Father Malloy.

"If there were in every city a coterie
of influential men to whom one might
go and say, 'Here is a discharged man,
will you put up with him and give him
a chance? They are sick of crime, sick
of prisons, want to be normal and who
will help.' The solution of this question
lies within the business public."

With regard to the early life of the
criminal, Father Malloy, who has spent
the better part of his life working to up-
lift "criminal classes" and in prisons
throughout the country, said:
"I do not know what goes to make up
the psychology of the neapolitan beggar,
nor the bandits of Sicily, nor what
strange things may exist in the pulchre
of Paris, but I do know the average Amer-
ican that I meet in prison, and there is
no mystery about him. These American
men are products of their age, of his
skepticism and his extravagance, his de-
sire for wealth and living. The fathers
have eaten sour grapes, and it has set
the children's teeth on edge."

UNION LABEL.
The Union Label is a true guarantee of the service
of the manufacturer. It is a mark of distinction
and a badge of honor. It is a shield against
cheap imitations. Therefore, always look for the Label.



**Bread bearing
this label is Union
Made. Ask for
the Label when
buying bread.**

Call readers, if you desire ar-
tistic work have your photo-
graph taken at Comrade
L. BORESSOFF'S
355 Grand St., cor. Essex St.
Will give my personal atten-
tion to Comrades and a special
Souvenir to every dozen photo-
graphs.

OPTICIAN AND OPTOMETRIST.
When you are trou-
bled with your eyes,
have your eyes ex-
amined a n.d. if
glasses are neces-
sary, have them made at
DR. E. L. BECKER'S
OPTICAL PLACE,
202 East Broadway, Tel. 2345 Orchard.
No Other Branches.
I am with The Call since The Call started.
I. M. Kurtin, Glasses, 51 & 52
Expert Optician.
1020 Broadway, Brooklyn.

\$1 Eye Exam \$1
For Eye Exam and Glasses
See L. E. KRANER
From The Post-Office Opt.
Opt. Exam.

**STRAY
REARERS**
DR. J. W. ...
25 ...

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH IN TENEMENT

Aged Man Arrested for Homicide in Setting Fire to the Place—One Fell From Ladder.

An old five-story tenement at 80 Hester street was gutted yesterday morning by a fire in which two men lost their lives. Morris Pruckatz, seventy-eight years old, who lives in the house, was arrested for homicide in setting fire to the place.

Pruckatz, who has a bookstand outside, lived on the third floor with his wife, Anna. They had lived there for seventeen years. The ground floor was occupied by Isaac Fox as a storeroom for peddlers' supplies.

Pruckatz, who has a bookstand outside, lived on the third floor with his wife, Anna. They had lived there for seventeen years. The ground floor was occupied by Isaac Fox as a storeroom for peddlers' supplies.

HUNTER SCORES OLD PARTIES IN SPEECH

(Continued from page 1.)

of Pennsylvania, rushed to bat and introduced the previous question which meant to kill any attempt to limit the power of the speaker.

Then Champ Clark, a Democrat, submitted a resolution restricting the committee appointing power of Czar Cannon. The speaker, being able to appoint committees, has more power in his hands by that right than many a European monarch.

Then later in the session a brave, fearless creature named Norris submitted a resolution to increase the rules committee to ten, six from the majority party and four from the minority party.

CHURCH STRONGLY ASSAILED BY FRANK

Christian Pulpits Staunchest Upholders of Things as They Are, Declares Liberal Preacher.

The meetings of the Independent Liberal Church in Berkeley Theater were reopened yesterday morning, and in the course of his talk on "The Will of God vs. the Rights of Man," Henry Frank said among other things that never in the entire history of human progress has the church, representing deity, been the first or foremost to seek the redress of human wrongs.

"Always has the church first stood for stereotyped condition till she has been forced by the outcry of the wronged, at last, to listen when other agencies have been called to relieve the lowly and oppressed.

"The Christian Church has been the advocate of polygamy (in its earlier stages), at one time the Bishop of Rome actually advocated and permitted fornication and prostitution as a rite of the church; from the days of Joshua to the present hour it has been the stout and persistent apologist for war and the carnage of the battle field; for 2,000 years it not only permitted but justified by alleged divine sanction the cruel traffic in human slavery; it was the most potent defender of American slavery and because of the intense opposition to the Christian church by the early abolitionists were maltreated and outraged; it has never been the friend of woman, from the days of Constantine to the present hour, but has opposed her progress in every stage of life, insisting on her restraint and confinement to the home and the bedchamber, and her willing submission to her male lord and husband sovereign; it has been in all ages and is at the present time the opponent of international peace, advocating a false patriotism and hatred between nations.

OHIO FEDERATIONS ARE NOW UNITED

"Insurgent" Unions Agree to Pay \$2 as the Price of Harmony—One Convention at Hamilton.

The two Ohio Federations of Labor have united, and the annual convention will be held at Hamilton, Ohio, starting Tuesday, October 11. All unions affiliated with the unchartered body will continue paying per capita tax up to and including September 30 to Harry D. Thomas, secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

The above is the outline of the settlement arrived at in Cincinnati between the executives of both state branches and Secretary Morrison, of the A. F. of L. The entire controversy was fought over, and the so-called regulars battled for the "outsiders" to pay three months per capita tax and a \$2 affiliation fee.

Secretary Morrison attempted to set aside the money feature, although he could not insist on it because of the constitution. Finally a compromise was struck and the per capita tax was waived and all unions with the unchartered body will pay \$2 affiliation fee on or before Monday noon, October 10.

AIR KINGS FEAR GAME AND QUIT

Nerve Strain Too Great for Men to Steadily Stand and Best Retire From Aviation.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS. (Paris Correspondent of the United Press.) PARIS, Oct. 1.—One by one the kings of the air are coming down out of it. They are quitting the game. The strain on the nerves is too severe. No human being can stand it as a constant thing. Here is a partial list: PAULHAN—Intends devoting his time in the future to building, not flying aeroplanes.

ROUGIER—Retired from the game after a bad fall into the sea at Nice. BLERHOT—Flies only to test new machines of his own invention. HENRY FARMAN—Makes only test flights at his own works and at his aviation school. FOURNIER—Fell a number of times. Narrowly escaped death the last time. Has quit flying. SOMMER—Has become a constructor. Dury, Moore-Brabazon, Cockburn, Rawlinson, Mortimer-Singer, Gibbs, Captain Dickson and a whole lot more have quit the game for good or else have announced their intention of flying only at rare intervals, and then under conditions to their liking.

And now comes the dare-devil of them all, Hubert Latham. He, too, has announced his retirement from the game. After participating in the Coupe Internationale d'Aviation with the French team this fall in America he will be seen at aviation meets no more. He says his nerves can't stand the drag constant flights puts upon them. Yet Latham has been called an "aerial acrobat" and a "cloud gymnast." He has been seen to go in the face of a hurricane and wrestle with the wind while those on the ground below cried out in terror lest he fall.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, 2009 Eighth Ave., Near 128th St.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST, 61 Second Ave., Between 2d and 4th Sts.

Good Teeth Are Important, PARIS DENTAL PARLORS CO., 200 EIGHTH AVENUE, Near 128th Street.

NEW FRISCO POLICE CHIEF, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 2.—Captain John F. Seymour, for eighteen years a member of the local police department, captain of detectives, and at present one of the detective board of the Well Fargo Express Company, was chosen last night chief of the San Francisco police force.

DR. A. RITT DENTIST, 1621 Pitkin Ave., Corner Hopkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. M. ROTHENBERG DENTIST, COR. GEORGE ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST, Special Liberal Prices for Comrades, 477 Boulevard, Peckaway Beach.

DR. PH. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist, 330 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. A. GORDON Surgeon Dentist, 465 E. 173d St., Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

DR. JOHN MUTH DENTIST, 61 Second Ave., Between 2d and 4th Sts.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, NEW JERSEY, \$1,000—COUNTRY ESTATE—The Evergreen, desirable location, high elevation, beautiful view.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side, LENOX AVE., 456—Elegant flats; 2 large rooms; bath; steam; very cheap; \$20.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side, PARK AVE., 1083, 115TH ST.—3 large, light rooms; small families; \$18.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX, FREEMAN ST., 811 (east of Subway station); family house; 5 rooms and bath; rent \$16.

SCHOOLS, ERON PREP SCHOOL, 185-191 EAST BROADWAY, Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE DIRECTORY, Branch No. 1, Arbuter Bldg. of Brooklyn, meets every Friday evening in Social Teutonic Hall.

Sick and Death Benefit Fund, 6 MORRISANIA—Sec. C. Holmstrom, 608 E. 144th St., New York.

YORKVILLE—Sec. T. Salter, 506 E. 106th St., New York.

BRIDGEWATER—Sec. J. J. P. Lippold, 171 E. 222d St., New York.

BRONX—Sec. J. J. P. Lippold, 171 E. 222d St., New York.

HELP WANTED—MALE, LADY HELP WANTED, Light housekeeping; small family; references required.

FOUND JOY AND GLEE ON LOWER EAST SIDE

The Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan, of the Fram Street Jesuit Church, in London, who raised such a storm of protest in Canada recently by declaring that Protestantism is a dying creed, preached yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. His sermon was doctrinal, but at one point he spoke of a visit he had made to the lower East Side.

CUT HIS THROAT WHILE MOTHER FOUGHT HIM

Dr. Hubert B. Gudger, of Asheville, N. C., a young graduate of the University of Pennsylvania medical school, killed himself yesterday afternoon in a room of the Grand Union Hotel while his mother fought with him for possession of the razor with which he was cutting his throat.

Church Maligns Religion

"I am not maligning religion by such utterances. Rather does the church malign religion, and has done so in the course of her entire history. I shall not hesitate to repeat these charges as often as may be necessary to teach the multitude that they must be re-educated in their religious theories and dare to face the truth in spite of pope or creed, heaven or hell. I say without fear that the worker need expect nothing from the church till he can prove that he can be of financial and material benefit to her."

Say, don't you need a good typewriter?

rich rulers of the world. Not till workmen the world over are free from the trammels of false religious teaching and the shackles of a vicious religious creed will they ever be free men and women and little less than slaves of autocrats and the tools of plutocrats.

THE VERY BEST CALIFORNIA BRANDY RYE WHISKY THE VERY BEST FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL USE IS I. GOLDBERG'S ESTABL'D. 1873 SOLD AT OUR 5 STORES WHERE EVER YOU LIVE, ONE OF THEM MUST BE WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE FROM YOU. 171 EAST BROADWAY - 5TH AVE. COR. 15TH ST. HOUSTON COR. CLINTON ST. 28 GRAHAM AV. - PITKIN COR. ROCKAWAY AV.

The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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VOL. 3. MONDAY, OCTOBER 3. No. 276.

THE CANDIDATES.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties have made their nominations and have set their platforms to catch votes. What one will, the other will not. Consequently they figure on getting the votes from both sides, and whichever wins, capitalism cannot lose.

But the highly interesting thing is not the platforms, for they are built to be ignored. Candidates count with these two parties, and what counts especially is the education, training, or fitting for office which they received. You cannot separate a man from his environment, particularly his political environment. Mr. Stimson has unimpeachable financial connections. Mr. Dix is a financier himself, and it cannot be imagined that he will not be good to his own.

One big, curious, significant thing stands out from the recent conventions: neither of them said one word about the present condition of the working class, neither of them announced its readiness to deal with those problems which have their outward manifestation in strikes or in threats of strikes. As platforms, it is probable there were never presented to the intelligent people of this state documents more insultingly barren, more confessedly impotent than those which issued from Saratoga and Rochester.

What is the workingman going to do about it? For twenty years, or, possibly more, the question of the wage worker has been an important one. The Democratic and Republican parties in the meantime have struggled with every question which concerns the various divisions of the capitalist class. Not once has either faced the big, real, vital issues that concern the working class. Both have been too cowardly, too evasive and too shifting. In the recent state conventions, when these questions of working class rights were fairly battering at the doors, they were worse than silent—they dodged the issue.

They felt they could do so, for workingmen themselves, slow to move, halting and uncertain in their demands, have asked for nothing outright. The capitalist class, on the contrary, has demanded and has received.

Is there any decent workingman who can vote for Dix or Stimson—who can support men running on such tickets after such conventions? Is there any workingman who has followed the conventions and who knows what really happened who can hope for anything from such men?

Decidedly not. A more barefaced attempt at flimflam was never carried out.

The proceedings and deliberations of the Socialist party stand in direct contrast. Intelligent men AND WOMEN gathered together to select men who would represent their principles, not men who could fool the voters. You can contrast the men, contrast the platforms, contrast the promises, contrast everything, and you will find that the Socialist party is the only one which has honestly, courageously and rightly faced the problems.

Both Democrats and Republicans are Morgan-Ryan candidates. You know these two gentlemen. They have robbed and stripped New York more profitably than any other two that ever played the game of politics. They were the potent factors in the nominations made. The men selected were selected because they represented the big business interests.

It happens that the job of a mere workingman, the jobs of all workingmen, cannot be a big business interest or issue. So everything connected with the workingman has been ignored by every party except the Socialist party.

What will be the answer and the action of the working class to what was done at Saratoga and Rochester? Will it be weak submission, as in the past? Or will it be a fight to overthrow the crooked ring that now controls, the ring made up of Democrats and Republicans, with their candidates who are an insult and a threat to the workingmen of this state?

On the Socialist side is the finest ticket, and the best platform, ever put forth by any party in this state. Any workingman can support it. All workingmen should. A vote, by a workingman, which is not for the ticket headed by Charles Edward Russell, is a vote wasted. It is worse than that: it is an acceptance of the insult offered by the Democratic and Republican conventions—conventions dominated by those twins of corrupt politics, Charles Murphy and Theodore Roosevelt—twins of infamy.

A CHANCE FOR ALL.

One small, almost trifling, rumor that has been going round says that the National Biscuit Company has of late taken an intense and grasping interest in popcorn, noodles and spaghetti. These are very trifling things, but they enter into the consideration of a large question.

With the rumor there is a current belief that the Standard Oil magnates invest their spare change—the small, fractional millions of dollars not large enough for worthier enterprises—in the National Biscuit, the same as they invest in Childs' restaurants and Borden's milk.

So the present report assumes something like importance. Two fairly large items in the dietary of the working class are to be taken over by the trust. In view of the increase in the number of "Keep Off the Grass" signs the present story enters somewhat into the question of the cost of living.

There is one West Point custom this nation wishes Mr. Roosevelt would adopt. If he would only "give us the silence" much would be forgiven.

It is highly fortunate the Democrats have a man of Mr. Murphy's standing and intelligence to pick a reform candidate for them.

From the Republican conventions in the West come endorsements of Mr. Taft's administration that are quite as hearty and cordial as a kick on the shins.

Mr. Stimson learned the law business in Elihu Root's office. There is only one thing taught in such a place and that is to be good to capitalism. Mr. Stimson, as governor, would not forget it.

William Barnes, of Albany, calls loudly for harmony. There is no reason why harmony should not prevail. Both the reformers and the grafters got what they were after.

China is growing restive again and there are threats of an uprising similar to that of the Boxers. The cannon kings, European and American, would be only too happy to have it come. Prosperity for them means destruction of men and goods.

It will be noticed that all the dead in the Vanderbilt Cup races were not members of the working class. A man who really can afford to have his own car does not bother about taking any risks. That is left to people who must earn their living.

The Steel Trust, according to report, is to award medals to inventors. It would break the Steel Trust if the inventors were really paid for the work they have done.

SUPPRESSING KNOWLEDGE.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Within the last few years we have seen many nervous attempts to suppress Socialist papers.

In Washington, in the clubs and in society there is much talk about the need of suppressing Socialist papers.

People who have never even seen a Socialist paper or read a Socialist book will tell you how dangerous Socialist doctrines are.

It is a frequent subject of conversation in the many little circles where the wealthy and powerful classes meet.

It seems that men protect their class interests often by instinct.

They scent danger from afar, and even without knowing exactly what they suppress they strike by instinct that which endangers them.

In one of Carlyle's volumes he is quoted some words of Voltaire which are strikingly true and significant.

In the period between 1751-1772 a group of French writers prepared and published the great encyclopedia.

The editors were all "radicals" and very much feared by the ruling powers of that day.

And although the encyclopedia was merely an attempt to popularize facts upon every conceivable question of the French king and his courtiers scented danger.

The story is very well told in the following lines describing a conversation at dinner among the king and his inner circle:

"One of Louis XV's domestics told me," says Voltaire, "that once, the king his master supping, in private circle (en petite campagne) at Trianon, the conversation turned first on the chase, and from this on gunpowder. Some one said that the best powder was made of sulphur, saltpetre and charcoal, in equal parts. The Duc de la Valliere, with better knowledge, maintained that for good powder there must be one part of sulphur, one of charcoal, with five of saltpetre, well filtered, well evaporated, well crystallized."

"It is pleasant," said the Duc de Nivernois, "that we who daily amuse ourselves with killing partridges in the park of Versailles, and sometimes with killing men, or getting ourselves killed, on the frontiers should not know what that same work of killing is done with."

"Alas! we are in the like case with all things in this world," answered Madame de Pompadour, "I know not what the rouge I put upon my cheeks is made of; you would bring me to a nonplus if you asked how the silk hose I wear are manufactured."

"This a pity," said the Duc de la Valliere, "that his majesty confiscated our Dictionnaires Encyclopediques, which cost us a 100 pistoles; we should soon find the decision of all our questions there."

"The king justified the act of confiscation," he had been informed that these twenty-one folio volumes, to be found lying on all ladies' toilettes, were the most pernicious things in the world for the kingdom of France; he had resolved to look for himself if this were true, before suffering the book to circulate.

"Towards the end of the repast he sends three of his valets to bring him a copy; they enter, struggling under seven volumes each. The article powder is turned up; the Duc de la Valliere is turned up to be right, and soon Madame de Pompadour learns the difference between the old rouge d'Espagne, with which the ladies of Madrid colored their cheeks, and the rouge des dames de Paris."

"She finds that the Greek and Roman ladies painted with a purple extracted from the murex, and that consequently our scarlet is the purple of the ancients; and that there is more purple in the rouge d'Espagne, and more cochineal in that of France. She learns how stockings are woven; the stocking-frame described there fills her with amazement."

"Ah, what a glorious book!" cried she. "Sire, did you confiscate this magazine of all useful things, that you might have it wholly to yourself, then, and be the one learned man in your kingdom?"

"Each threw himself on the volumes, like the daughters of Lycomedes on the jewels of Ulysses; each found forthwith whatever he was seeking. Some who had lawsuits were surprised to see the decision of them there."

"The king reads there all the rights of his crown. 'Well, in truth (mais vraiment),' said he, 'I know not why they said so much ill of the book.'"

"Ah, sire," said the Duc de Nivernois, "does not your majesty see," etc., etc."

POVERTY AND GENIUS.

A Rejoinder to Lord Rosebery.—From the London New Age.

By GEORGE SAMPSON.

This is not the first time that Lord Rosebery has delivered himself on the above subject. Leaders of his book on the younger Pitt may remember this passage in defence of that statesman's indifference to the claims of literature:

"He has been loudly blamed for his insensibility to literary merit; so far, at least, as such sensibility is shown by distribution of the funds and patronage of the crown. . . . If he was convinced that literature, like war, thrived best upon subsidy, he was culpable indeed. But it is conceivable, possible, that he may have thought differently. He may have believed that money does not brace but relax the energies of literature; that more Miltons have remained mute and inglorious under the suffocation of wealth than under the frosts of penury; that, in a word, half the best literature of the world has been produced by duns. . . . Nothing, Pitt may have thought, is so difficult as for a parliamentary government to encourage literature. It may begin by encouraging a Shakespeare, but it is far more likely to discover a Pusey. You start with a genius and end with a job."

Now Lord Rosebery is a gifted man. He has, especially, the gift of the gab. He would make an excellent leader-writer for the "Daily Telegraph." He could deputize admirably for the mouth-foaming Garvin. He is a sort of oratorical Marie Corelli, and attracts the same sort of public—the public that is eternally willing to be fooled. But there is this difference between Rosebery and the latter swan of Avon: she, obviously, believes all she says; he, obviously, doesn't. There is a strong strain of commerce, of six-and-eightpence, of the main chance, about Lord Rosebery; he is much too "cute to believe in his own nonsense." When he says that more Miltons have been made mute and inglorious by wealth than by poverty, he is writing nonsense, and he knows it. When he says that half the best literature of the world has been produced by duns, he is writing arrant nonsense, and he knows it. In this latter case, he can be refuted by facts. I challenge Lord Rosebery to name not half, but half a dozen, of the world's literary masterpieces produced by the stimulus of the man in possession. When he says that patronage starts with a genius and ends with a job, he is writing fishonest nonsense, and he knows it. Observe how this sentence reveals at a glance the nature of Lord Rosebery's mind. He has no objection to jobbery, but only to jobbery applied to the relief of genius. Jobbery is admirable for well-connected noodles; it is only dangerous when merit comes into the story. "You start with a genius and you end with a job." Well; since under the rule of the Roseberys we end with a job in any case, then, for decency's sake, let us begin with a genius!

But I wish to deal especially with Lord Rosebery's latest piece of nonsense on the subject of genius. Discussing the life of Burns at the recent Brig of Ayr celebration, he delivered himself thus—observe, by the way, the charm of his prosperous audience:

"Poverty produces masterpieces and wealth smothers them." (Cheers.) You will be able to count on your fingers the masterpieces produced by rich people. You will find they have all been written under the pressure—almost all have been written under the pressure of poverty; though I be-

lieve Shakespeare became the owner of some urban property in his latest years. But take one instance. Would Wordsworth have written any better than Rogers if Wordsworth had been as rich as Rogers? My clear conclusion from a general survey of all the great masterpieces of literature is that a genius should not be wealthy, or he is very likely to see his genius stifled by the fact." (Hear, hear.)

I do not know what to wonder at most—the egregious insolence of Lord Rosebery's praise of poverty, a matter about which he knows, and can know, nothing at all, or the tissue of fallacies composing the web of his argument. The first I leave to his conscience; I propose to examine the second. Notice carefully the ingenious inversion of his chosen instance. Would Wordsworth have written better than Rogers, he asks, if Wordsworth had been as rich as Rogers? But that is not the point. If poverty is the stimulus of genius, the real question is this: Would not Rogers have written as well as Wordsworth had he been as poor as Wordsworth? And Lord Rosebery's theory would compel him to answer yes—which is obviously absurd, for Rogers was not a great, original genius; he had no compelling, originating impulse, and would probably, had he been a clerk in his own bank, have written nothing at all. In the next place, Lord Rosebery's choice of Wordsworth is singularly unhappy; for Wordsworth was enabled to devote himself to poetry precisely by the fortunate accident of a legacy.

Raisley Calvert's 1900 relieved him of immediate pressure, and the result was the issue of the "Lyrical Ballads" in 1798 and 1800, followed by the "Poems" of 1807—the bulk of Wordsworth's best work. In 1805 came the repayment of the money of which the deceased Lord Lonsdale (with the predatory instincts of a rich peer) had defrauded the Wordsworth family, and eight years later came the poet's appointment to a well paid sinecure. Thus it is plain that we are indebted for Wordsworth's peaceful production, not to his poverty at all, but to his comparative affluence. And, generally, what is the effect of that survey of literature which, Lord Rosebery alleges, proves the agency of poverty in the production of masterpieces? This—that our poets were either rich, or moderately well off. Lord Rosebery gives up Shakespeare. He will have to give up as well Chaucer, Sidney, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Gray, Cowper, Scott, Byron, Shelly, Keats, Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne, Fitzgerald, Clough, Arnold—I name simply the first instances that occur to me—not one of whom endured "poverty" in any true sense of the term. Yes—one poet was poor—Chatterton, the marvelous boy, whom poverty helped not, but slew in that sordid room off Holborn. Where, then, I ask, are the literary masterpieces produced by poverty?

And the last fallacy, the greatest of all, is the assumption, worthy of a plutocratic age, that the originating impulse of genius depends for its exercise upon financial considerations. Lord Rosebery and his like believe that a genius produces his masterpiece primarily because he wants to make money. They are welcome to their belief. It is eloquent testimony to the effect of wealth upon the mind and outlook of those who are not geniuses.

The truth of this alleged association of genius and poverty may be stated thus. Recognition comes to certain great men even in their own day, and so they prosper, and even become rich, but more often the great man is far in advance of his own day, and works opposition, hatred, ridicule, and abuse.

Do not "pity" that is, because he is great, he is poor; but with monstrous perversion we say, because he is poor, therefore, he is great. I need not dwell upon the notorious fact that it is always rich men who sing the praises of poverty.

Fighting for a Principle

By ALFRED S. O'BRIEN.

Socialists seldom get encouragement from any source outside their own ranks, such as is implied in the following extract from an article written by Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, in The Outlook last week:

"It is not certain that the world will ever have time to acknowledge its indebtedness to the men and women who allowed themselves to be nominated for office without hope of being elected for the chance of getting public interest directed toward the shortcomings of our industrial and political life."

No direct reference is made to Socialism or Socialists in this tribute to those who are willing to sink personal success for the good of their fellowmen, nor is there any in the context unless it be in a previous reference to "some obscure political convention" which we have no right to assume. Notwithstanding this there are no people who have a better right to take these words of appreciation to themselves than have the men and women who are out to better conditions, in this and other countries, under the banner of Socialism.

Coming from such a source, from a leader, even though he is an insurgent, of a party which for many years has controlled the destiny of the United States, and has done it through its relation to those interests which have nothing in common with the workingman, Senator Dolliver's admission of the good done is of more than passing interest.

In addition to the encouragement to be obtained from his frank statement, there is to be found an answer to the slurring remark so frequently hurled at the Socialist for "wasting his ballot by voting for a man that can't win." This has long been one of the favorite sallies made by men voting the old party tickets to whom being on the winning side is more important than to be on the right side.

Such rallery has had no effect on the Socialist, but it has been such a long-standing "argument" against voting the Socialist ticket that a good "come back," such as is found by reading between the lines of Senator Dolliver's acknowledgment of the good done by men and women who have had the moral courage to stand for a principle even if they stood alone, is thrice welcome. Such words, coming from a man of Senator Dolliver's position, will be more convincing to the general run of workingmen who would rather vote for what they Socialists.

Don't want than throw their vote away, than if the same words came from a man who would not take the trouble to dig down deep and see what is behind it all. The workingman has been so used to see principles twisted and turned and juggled about according to the fancy of those in power that the word "principle" has partially lost its old meaning and has grown vague to them, something intangible. If the working class could for one moment realize in all its fullness that the Socialist party is a party of principle and not for personal success, or even party success, in contradistinction to the success of humanity, the futility of the objections now urged by non-Socialist workmen against their Socialist brother, would be clearly seen.

If Senator Dolliver acknowledges the world's debt to the man and woman who will fight a losing fight for the chance of getting public interest aroused in a needed reform; toward the correction of an abuse, how much more ready should the working class be to make the same acknowledgment to those of their own class who are fighting for the improvement and ultimate emancipation of their class!

Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

OCTOBER.

On the altar of the world
All the hopes of spring are furled,
All of Autumn's gifts are spread
Where the Summer rests her head.
Earth warm passions, fresh-lipped
Youth,

Wraiths of Love and ghosts of Truth,
Broken dreams and visions lost—
All of these are heaped and tossed
On the sacrificial pile
Where in majesty the while
Summer sleeps in solemn state,
Sleeps upon a bed ornate
Strewn with bouquets of pine and
larch.

Nature then applies the torch.

II.

First a spark—then leaps among
Oak and beech a tiny tongue,
Darts of gold and tips of yellow
Touch the branches of the willow.
And the growing color spreads
Into fierce and flaming reds.
Kindling bush and brake and briar
With the surging sacred fire,
Maple clusters all aglow.

Film white birches in a row,
Trembling in the woodland ways,
Burst into a golden blaze.
Even slender grass and fern
Drop and wither as they burn,
While the clean green earth is lost
In this holy holocaust.

Now the wakened winds and free
Swing the brands from tree to tree,
And the fire spreads until
Every mountain side and hill,
Every vale and garden close
In the wildest radiance glow—
Till the flames that leap unfurled
Sweep and inundate the world
And the martyred Summer lies
Burning with her sacrifice.

—Louis Untermeyer in Smart Set.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF CANADA.

Canada is synonymous with big-ness. It is three times larger than the United States, including Alaska; it would make thirty Great Britains; it is equal to one-third the entire British empire and almost the size of all Europe. Out of an area of nearly 4,000,000 square miles close to 1,000,000 are yet unexplored. It is often said of the United States that with \$5,000,000 population they are still young. What shall be said of a country greater in extent with fewer than 4,000,000 inhabitants? Someone has said that "Canada begins with the twentieth century in the position the United States were in at the beginning of the nineteenth." By which it is meant, of course, in respect to its marvelous resources which have as yet hardly been touched. Canada's advantage, however, in the situation described, lies in the fact that it stands on the threshold of a wonderful future with all the experience of the United States to guide it.—Frederick Lownhaupt, in Moody Magazine.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

NEW JERSEY SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange.

CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST TICKET.

For Governor—Daniel A. White, of Brockton.
For Lieutenant Governor—Patrick Mahoney, of Boston.
For Attorney General—Harold Metcalf, of New Bedford.
For State Secretary—Harriet D'Orsay, of Lynn.
For Auditor—Ambrose Miles, of Lynn.
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UNHAPPY MONSTERS.

A woman passenger on a transatlantic liner berated the officers and captain unceasingly about whales. A hundred times a day she asked to be called if one was sighted.

"But, madam!" expostulated the captain, finally, "why are you so anxious about this whale question?"

"Because," she replied, "all my life I've wanted to see a whale blubber."—Success Magazine.

"I've been sending out boxes containing 50 cigars, telling recipients to smoke ten and then send the money or return the rest."

"Are the recipients honest?"

"They seem to be. I've been getting back 40 cigars right along. Some of them even send back 49."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Why was the engagement broken?"

"Because of a misunderstanding," replied Miss Cayenne. "Each considered the other lacking in etiquette. They subscribed to different publications, and were not reading the same 'Hints on How to Behave in Society.'"—Washington Star.

She—What is love?
He—Love is the brand of insanity that makes a man sell a 200-pound woman the little toaster-water!—Evening Telegram.