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WORKERS AND SOCIALISTS

How the American Labor Movement Appears to a German Workingman and Close Observer.

WE ARE FAR TOO BACKWARD

Better Unity Needed—Tactics Could Be Improved—But Big Revolt Is Coming, and Soon.

By ELIAS TOBENKIN.

In Germany the trade unionist who is not a Socialist is an exception. In America the reverse is true. Socialists in our American unions are distinctly a minority.

What is the reason for such a state of affairs and what are we to do about it?

To ask these questions of a foreigner who has spent not more than five weeks in the United States and who has seen only complimentary things about America, American trade unionists and American Socialists, may seem a bit undiplomatic, to say the least. However, Socialism and diplomacy have nothing in common. The Socialist movement is international. Socialists have long since learned to take the truth from whatever source it comes, and to be grateful for it instead of being offended by it. Hence the following interview with Joseph Simon, who is something of a power in the labor movement in Germany and a light in the Socialist movement of his native state, Bavaria.

Joseph Simon is president of the Shoe Workers' Union in Germany, and a Socialist member of the Bavarian diet. In the company of a fellow trade unionist, Carl Hoellermann, Simon arrived in the United States on September 22, and spent a month studying economic and trade conditions in our big cities.

"You are backward," Simon said, "very backward. Your trade union movement is behind the times as compared to the German or French trade union movement. Your Socialist movement is behind the times by permitting the trade union movement to stand outside of its ranks. You must begin at the bottom.

Persistent Education.

"Now, this," Simon continued, "does not mean that you must start new trade unions, Socialist trade unions. Far from it. When I say you must begin at the bottom I mean that the Socialists must come to the labor movement, join the ranks of trade unionists and educate, educate, educate the trade unionists until they see that the political expression of trade unionism cannot be anything else but Socialism, cannot be found anywhere else except in the Socialist party.

"This is the way we educated trade unionists in Germany. Socialists join the ranks of the trade unionists. At every turn, upon every question the Socialists have their say, express their views. At first they are in the minority. They must fight a battle by little their views begin to penetrate into the minds of the workers, and after years of patient toil you get a trade union movement, each of whose members is a class-conscious, militant Socialist.

"When the Socialists enter the trade union movement they must guard against two things. First, they must not speak theory, but fact. They must not take the floor without provocation, and plunge into an abstract discussion of the theory of surplus value, or any other of the ten commandments of Marxian Socialism. This way you will not make Socialists. Instead, they must agitate by concrete examples. When a vital question affecting the welfare of the workers is discussed, then is the time for the Socialist to take the floor, and talk on that question, talk about it from the Socialist standpoint, what Socialists would do toward remedying it, solving it, or abolishing it.

Make Use of Current Issues.

"A clear-sighted Socialist, not a hot head, or unbalanced enthusiast, can, during the discussion of such an issue, make more Socialists than tons of abstract literature.

MAY GRILL GOVERNMENT ON FRENCH STRIKE

PARIS, Oct. 23.—There are likely to be several interpellations on the government's handling of the strike when the chambers meet on October 25. If the opinion were not entertained before, it certainly is now that French capitalists will stand for no more loss and inconvenience at the hands of the labor unions.

It is also likely that there will be a few interpellations in regard to the government's attitude toward the church to say nothing of financial questions which need immediate readjustment.

There has, indeed, been an unusual degree of activity on the part of the Vatican and of the now powerful Ultramontane party in the French Episcopate, and there has been a corresponding recrudescence of protest from the more Gallican section of the bishops and from the moderate, or, as some would maintain, the lukewarm majority of the Roman Catholic laity. In the meantime, however, the reactionary policy of the Vatican primarily concerns church itself, and M. Briand may only find it necessary to reiterate the strong views which he expressed in the chamber last session with regard to the defense of the "neutral state school and the necessity for state control and inspection of the free or denominational schools, in order to see that the teaching in them is from the secular point of view, efficient.

The finance minister, M. Coehery, has practically arranged with the budget committee the draft of the budget for 1911, and he proposes to meet the increasing demands of expenditure, including that which will be required in order to set in motion the new workmen's and peasants' pension law, by raising the scale of the death duties in certain cases, by increasing various stamp duties, and by recasting various estimates of revenue and outlay.

But the feature of his declarations which has excited real interest, and in which he has been particularly insistent, is his intimation that he will do everything in his power to induce the senate to accept his predecessor, M. Caillaux's income tax bill, as passed by the chamber, and that "in no case will he allow that measure to be mutilated or broken up."

The prime minister, it is pointed out, has not hitherto committed himself to such uncompromising language.

U. S. SLEUTHS GET \$300,000 BAD MONEY

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Oct. 23.—Uncle Sam's men have seized \$300,000 in bogus money here. They captured plates and arrested printers making spurious Nicaraguan bills.

Three hundred thousand dollars worth of counterfeit Nicaraguan five peso notes, freshly printed, were seized and the printer who made them, the engraver who made the plates and the man charged with securing their manufacture were arrested here today by Captain Porter, of the United States Secret Service, and his operatives.

George B. Williams, president of the printing company bearing his name, was charged with printing spurious notes. H. N. Seacrest, of Tampico, Mexico, was accused of being the promoter, having the notes printed, and Richard J. Trumbull, manager of the Guarantee Engraving Company, of Chicago, is charged with having made the copper plates from which the paper was printed.

These plates were taken by the secret service men from the presses where they were being used at the time of the raid.

BOUGHT MEXICAN LAND ARE NOW DESTITUTE

TAMPICO, Mexico, Oct. 23.—Many American families from Oklahoma, Kansas, and other Middle Western states, who came to the Tampico section and located on small tracts of land, are now in destitute circumstances, according to the statement of Clarence A. Miller, United States consul at Tampico. Miller says that there are many prosperous American colonies in this section, and that where suffering exists it is due to unscrupulous transactions of land agents and the lack of proper investigation on the part of the investors. Miller has issued a warning to home-seekers. He says:

"Many persons influenced by the glowing descriptions of the real estate companies invested all their savings in a few acres of land they had never seen. Others brought their families with them, and had only sufficient money to make the first payment on a few acres. Numbers of such families have become destitute, because of being without means to clear their lands and support themselves until they could produce something.

UNION BRICKLAYERS ARE REORGANIZED

Business Agents Can't Order Strikes. Must Be Done By Executive Committee.

The system of running the bricklayers' unions Greater New York, which has been in existence ever since the trade agreement between the bricklayers' union and the Mason Builders' Association began twenty-five years ago, was done away with as a result of the settlement of the recent lockout and strike at a mass meeting yesterday of the thirteen unions of bricklayers in Grand Central Palace. The trade agreement is to continue, but all the borough boards of the bricklayers were abolished by a unanimous vote, the charters of all the thirteen unions in New York have been withdrawn with their own consent by the international officers of the bricklayers and they are to be reorganized at once into six locals, one for Manhattan, one for The Bronx and four for Brooklyn and Long Island. This is all embraced in a plan of reorganization adopted at the meeting.

The plan was drawn up by President William C. Bowen, First Vice-President Thomas R. Preece and Secretary William Dobson, of the Bricklayers' Masons and Plasterers' International Union, who were present at the meeting and who are to be recognized as a judicial committee. The plan was adopted unanimously at the mass meeting and the three international officers were empowered to go on with the reorganization of the local unions without delay.

One of the most important features of the new plan is that under its provisions business agents or walking delegates will no longer be able to order strikes. They must be left to the executive committee. Matters concerning jurisdiction over work must first come before the international union, which alone will have power in this country. For several years the executive committee of the international union has had special agents in the field to determine whether or not it would be advisable to increase the force of special agents engaged in this work.

The preliminary report indicates that the traffic prevails in some of the large cities of the country and that the federal government should take cognizance of the evil. A large force of special agents will be sent out shortly with instructions to cover every important city in the country for persons who are engaged in the trade of women.

BROOKLYN TO RATIFY SOCIALIST TICKET

To ratify the candidates of the Socialist party, the 21st Assembly district of Kings county has arranged a mass meeting and concert to be held at New Teutonia Hall, Harrison avenue and Barlett street, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock tonight. A thorough canvass has been made throughout the district, and from the reports that have been received, it shows that great interest in the Socialist party is being displayed by all citizens of the district.

All the meetings that have heretofore been held have been overcrowded and hundreds had to be driven away. All over the district citizens who have never before attended Socialist meetings, this year attentively listen to speakers who deliver the message of Socialism. From the interest shown it is expected that a record-breaking vote will be polled by the Socialist party.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, Rose Pastor Stokes, Meyer London, candidate for Congress, in the 9th district, Manhattan; J. P. Bennett, candidate for assembly in the 23d district of Kings; and J. A. Behringer, candidate for assembly in the 21st district of Kings, are scheduled to address the meeting.

The concert will be furnished by Morris Nitke, the well known violinist, who will play among other pieces, "Adoration," by Barowsky, and "Gypsy Melodies," by Kelping. Miss B. Markowitz will render piano solos, and Aaron Abrams will impersonate Shakespearean characters.

WOMAN LEFT BABY IN A SUIT CASE

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Locked in a suitcase to die, a baby, apparently only a day old, was found this morning, caulked behind a door leading to a room behind a door leading to the train shed of Broad street station. The child died six hours later in the Hahnemann Hospital.

The police have a description of a woman believed to be the mother, and are making a search for her.

G. O. P. ORATORS ARE PUT OUT OF BUSINESS

The crossing at Seventh avenue and 125th street is seeing some lively times these nights. Saturday night the Republicans had a street meeting there, having as their chief speaker, Representative William S. Bennett, who sometimes campaigns times—like to be called a friend of the workingman.

The Socialists held a meeting there, too, but finished early, as the night was raw and the strain on the speakers' voices was severe.

As the Socialist closed up the voice of Bill Bennett was heard sending forth a bugle call to the voters to rally to the Grand Old Party. Several who had attended the Socialist gathering drifted over to hear what Bill had to say for his friend, the toiler.

Bill was innocently prattling away about direct nominations and the other subjects which would deal with the unemployment problem, what about children in the factories, how they looked on the matter of higher wages and fewer hours.

In a few minutes the G. O. P. men were sparring for wit. The attempts they made to answer were so far off the question that the crowd jeered.

Queries poured in so fast that they were soon utterly demoralized. They tried to ignore the questions and proceed to the crowd demanded that they either answer or stop the meeting. The upshot was that they quit cold.

TO "INVESTIGATE" WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The Department of Justice will shortly begin a complete investigation of white slave traffic in this country. For several years Attorney General Wickham has had several special agents in the field to determine whether or not it would be advisable to increase the force of special agents engaged in this work.

The preliminary report indicates that the traffic prevails in some of the large cities of the country and that the federal government should take cognizance of the evil. A large force of special agents will be sent out shortly with instructions to cover every important city in the country for persons who are engaged in the trade of women.

SULLIVAN HAS NOW QUIT FOR LIFE TIME

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 23.—John Sullivan, of Lawrence court, Boston, who landed here a stowaway on the British steamer Austrian today, has taken the pledge. His experience was a strange one. While drunk in Boston Sunday night he met a sailor on the street who was in the same condition. Feeling it to be his duty to see the sailor home, Sullivan took him aboard the Austrian and fell asleep. When he awoke Monday morning the boat was on the high sea and Sullivan was regarded as a stowaway and put to work.

The steamer met the hurricane and Sullivan fared badly, as it was his first trip out. Arriving here, he was turned over to a customs inspector and was held until he could establish his right to enter the port. He was released tonight and wired home for the price of a ticket to Boston.

VOTE INCREASES IN ARKANSAS 400 P. C.

The increase in the Socialist vote in the Arkansas state and gubernatorial campaign of 1908, when Daniel Hogan, as candidate, polled 2,185 votes, until the present year, when the same Comrade received 9,191 votes, or nearly three times the number, makes interesting reading for Socialists.

MAY BE HUGE STRIKE OF GARMENT MAKERS

Scab Work From New York Hostens General Walkout Which May Involve 45,000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—With the walk-out of every employe in the shops of The Royal Tailors, and a great number at Edward E. Strauss, the garment workers' struggle with Hart, Schaffner & Marx has taken on a general strike aspect. The strike now has affected five of the largest concerns in Chicago. One more is likely to be affected very soon and ten other before the week is up.

It is now but a question of a few days before the entire clothing industry in Chicago is tied up. A general walkout will mean a strike of over 45,000 garment workers.

The strike at Royal Tailors concern and the Edward E. Strauss house was hastened through the fact that both concerns have been accepting work from New York, where a strike against the concern is on.

The employes protested, but received no satisfaction. Finally, seeing that the Hart, Schaffner & Marx struggle was taking on unforeseen magnitude and that a thorough organization of the clothing workers was more than probable the workers decided to walk out.

Police brutality, the direct cause of the strike riots and the tactics used by Hart, Schaffner & Marx in an attempt to curb the walkout of the garment workers, have gained the strikers the sympathy of the city's entire working-class population. The tactics used by the concern have proved a boomerang and now the employes of Kuppenheimer & Co., and Hirsch, Wickwire & Co., are beginning a walkout that is sure to grow to similar proportions.

With the walkout of the pocket makers in two of the Hirsch-Wickwire shops, the strike situation took on a new phase. Then when the employes of three shops in the Kuppenheimer establishments entered the hall there was a decided opinion among the strikers officials that meeting with an unofficial intervention could prevent a general strike affecting all of the non-union concerns in the city. In such a case Chicago will be the scene of a strike of over 45,000 garment workers. The strikers' ranks are increasing each day.

BILLARD BOUNCED FOR QUEER WORK

Herbert W. Billard was dismissed from the Fire Department Saturday after Fire Commissioner Waldor had given him a hearing on charges distinct from the accusation of graft made by the Commissioner of Accounts to Mayor Gaynor on Friday. Billard claimed he was an exempt fireman.

Secretary Lanly said he had searched the records and could not find the name of Billard in any fire company. Commissioner Waldor then said to Billard: "You have signed bills you admit for a forged signature; you signed bills that work was completed when as a matter of fact the repair work was not completed; you held up bills on work which was completed and could give no satisfactory reason for doing so. You are not an exempt fireman and I have given you the hearing you are entitled to by law. I find you guilty of the charges, and I impose the penalty of dismissal from the department."

WILLIAM MAILLY OUT OF HOSPITAL

William Mailly, ex-national secretary of the Socialist party and former managing editor of The Call, who has been ill for several months, has just been released from a local hospital, after having undergone treatment for five weeks.

He is feeling fairly well and hopes to be able to resume his lecture work in January if his health continues to improve. There is no chance that he will be able to participate in the work of the present campaign.

GERMANY QUAKING WITH FEAR OF REVOLUTION

(By United Press.) BERLIN, Oct. 22.—There is a growing impression throughout Germany that last winter's suffrage demonstrations and the more recent disorders in the Mosbit quarter of Berlin are mere preliminaries to a real revolution.

MAILERS STRIKE ON ALL PITTSBURG PAPERS

SHIRTMAKERS STRIKE FOR INCREASED PAY

SPRING VALLEY, Oct. 23.—One hundred and ten men and women shirt makers in Spring Valley have gone on strike for shorter hours, higher wages and union conditions.

At the present the shirt makers are working more than ten hours a day for an increase in wages of \$1.50 a week. strikers demand a nine-hour day and an increase in wages of \$1.50 a week.

They also demand better working and sanitary conditions. They complain especially against the drinking water in the shop, which is filthy and unhealthful. The wash and toilet rooms they declare are in a state which violates all sanitary and factory laws.

The strikers have not been organized hitherto. Now, however, they see that it is useless for individuals to make any demands upon employers and they are organizing into a union.

RAILROAD STRIKERS TO MEET GEN. MGR. TODAY

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 23.—The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain railway system strike situation here is practically unbroken, although there have been two meetings today of the strikers.

At each meeting progress in the effort to reopen the strike conference was reported. The present effort to effect a settlement will fail or succeed Monday, when representatives of the four organizations affected will assemble in St. Louis with full authority to treat with General Manager Sullivan, of the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system, who, through the intervention of the Sedalia Boosters' Club, has agreed to reconsider that part of the controversy relating to the reinstatement of discharges.

There is no disturbance here, and not exceeding a dozen new men have been brought in to take the strikers' places.

VENETIAN SAVANT COMMITS SUICIDE

ROME, Oct. 23.—Professor Malasola, the celebrated paleographer and director of the state archives, has been severely criticized for alleged neglect of the archives, which are probably the most important in the world from a historical viewpoint, and which are numerous, the earliest dating from 882.

A government investigation of their condition revealed that several of them were damaged and others were missing. The official result of the investigation had not yet been published.

Professor Malasola left a letter to his wife saying he was no longer able to endure the attacks made on him.

WAR HORSES OBJECT TO LADY RIDERS

The war horses of the 1st battery, N. G. S. N. Y., have developed an objection to being used for the equestrian pleasure of women and two of them threw their riders in Central Park yesterday and ran away.

At 10 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Samuel Goldstein, of 48 East 115th street, was going up the West drive on one of the battery horses. Opposite 80th street the popping of exploding gasolene on a passing automobile made the military steward think that a battle was on and that it was time for him to charge.

Men Working for Miserable Wage, Revolt Against Capitalist Sheets.

2 SOCIALISTS ARRESTED

Republican, Democratic and Newspaper Workers Unite to Fight

(Special to The Call.) PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—Merriek and J. Keeler, Socialists, were arrested at 2:30 o'clock this morning while picketing the office of the Gazette-Times, for the Newspaper Makers' Union, which declared a strike against every newspaper in the city Friday.

Merriek was fined \$3 and Keeler sentenced to serve two days in jail. Keeler is now in jail.

Police are patrolling the offices of all the newspapers and prohibiting picketing, and when a picket does not move on fast enough to suit the police he is bundled into a patrol wagon and hurried to the station, charged with disorderly conduct. There have been several arrests.

Because of the frightful conditions of exploitation prevailing in the local meat rooms of the various shops, the sympathy of the entire labor movement is with the men. The Socialist party has jumped into the fight to help the malvers who.

There is but one thing the newspaper owners fear and that is publicity. There is not a line in any of the papers about the battle of the malvers for a living wage and humane hours of employment. Not even the Leader, the so-called "friend of labor," which has a large working class patronage, is publishing a line about the strike. Feeling is running very high because of this silence of the press.

All Papers War on Union. The Newspaper Publishers Association has declared war on the union and is importing scabs from Philadelphia and Baltimore. Cots have been placed in the mailing rooms of the Gazette-Times and food is being carried in to the scabs.

The following big papers are crippled in their mailing department by the strike: Gazette-Times, Chronicle, Telegraph, Dispatch, Post, Sun, Express and the Leader.

The Gazette-Times, Telegraph, Dispatch and Press are supporting Tompkins, the Republican candidate for governor, who is a notorious hater of union labor and a tool of Boies Penrose. The Philadelphia North American has charged that Tompkins is the head of a swindling corporation and Tompkins now fighting for his life.

The Post and the Sun are supporting Grim, Penrose's dummy candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket. The Leader, which is owned by one of Teddy Roosevelt's greatest enemies and a pretended friend of labor, is supporting William H. Berry, former state treasurer, now candidate for the Keystone party, which is headed by a bunch of scoundrel politicians. Berry is basing his campaign on the claim that he is responsible for covering the graft in connection with the creation of the state capital at Harrisburg.

All of these papers have been doing big jobs of political mud-slinging at each other, but they have bound together in an unholy alliance to keep the malvers from organizing a union. Now that the malvers are organized and are making their own way upon them they are no longer in opposition to the union.

Bosses Refuse to Meet Malvers. Fifteen months ago the Newspaper Makers' Union was organized. Reported efforts were made by representatives of the union to meet with representatives of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, but all these efforts failed.

On one occasion Manager Berry of the Gazette-Times, ordered the scale committee of the union to meet in his office with an oath, threatened with arrest if they did not do so. The same fate befell the union's representative sought to meet with the Leader, the so-called "friend of labor." The manager of that paper refused to deal with the union's committee.

(Continued on Page 3.)

CROWN PRINCE TO TOUR INDIA

Business Motives Said to Be Behind the Trip—Needs the Experience.

By HERBERT A. WHITE.
(Correspondent of the United Press.)
BERLIN, Oct. 20.—The German crown prince's forthcoming tour of the Far East is being undertaken ostensibly for educational purposes—with the idea of broadening the future Kaiser's outlook and increasing his knowledge of land overseas.

It has become quite the rage in these modern days to send heirs to thrones upon long journeys to distant parts of the world. The late King Edward of England undertook one when he was a youngster. The present King George did the same thing in his youth, the present czar of Russia visited the Far East years ago, as the German crown prince is going to do now, and so did the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir-apparent to the Austrian throne.

First Hand Look at India.

So the Kaiser's son is following the example set by many other royalties in taking a first-hand look at India and the still farther Orient, and at first glance there seems nothing unusual or extraordinary about his journey.

At the different places where he is to stop, he will be received by the local German consuls, who have been instructed by the Berlin government to collect in advance all such information relating to the districts in which they are stationed as it may seem desirable to communicate to the crown prince for purposes of mental improvement.

Wherever he goes, young Frederick Wilhelm will thus be accompanied by German officials thoroughly familiar with the regions in which he may happen to be traveling and under special orders to spare no pains to teach him the lesson he is expected to learn from his journeyings. So the tour really does promise to be a very improving one.

By the time he gets to the end of it, it will be surprising if the prince is not simply stuffed with facts, figures and weighty information concerning all the governments and peoples of the Asiatic countries he is to visit—their religions and laws, their tastes and tendencies and the commercial and political conditions prevailing among each of them.

In short, the Kaiser means to have his son brought into close contact with all the ancient empires of the East and to have him see with his own eyes what the subjects of Germany's rival powers are accomplishing there in the way of commercial enterprise.

Business Behind Vist.

But there is another aspect to his highness' trip through the Orient, which is just as important as the educational one, but which has been carefully left unreferred to in all the official and inspired communications on the subject.

The crown prince's tour is intended to benefit not the prince alone, but Germany, both politically and commercially. Politically, the Kaiser thinks the personal relations he wants his son to establish between himself and the rulers of China, Japan and the other countries he is to visit will prove of immense advantage to him in the great conflicts which his majesty firmly believes will develop in the Far East within the span of young Wilhelm's lifetime.

Such political advantages as may be gained by the trip are somewhat nebulous. But there is nothing nebulous about the commercial ones the prince is going after. Commercially, it is believed in well-informed circles that the young man will accomplish results which will surprise everybody by their tangibility.

The theory is that his highness' presence in each Asiatic city which he visits will constitute a tremendous development for German trade, and the German merchant and shipping companies interested in commerce with India, China and other Far Eastern lands are already reckoning upon substantial increases in their various lines of business.

Official peoples, these hopeful traders are telling one another, are extremely impressionable and it is

ENGLISH LACE BOSSES RESENT "DICTATION"

S. M. Taylor, consul at Nottingham, England, in writing about "Municipal Factory Buildings in England," says in the Daily Consular Reports:

The mayor of Nottingham has proposed that the city furnish building sites for lace making plants and machinery. In an interview on the subject he said:

"Nottingham is very short of factories of a modern character, suitable for the most up-to-date curtain machines. Manufacturers have left the town of Beeston and Long Eaton, I know for a fact, not because of a labor trouble or wages questions, but because they found it impossible to get factory space suitable for their modern frames in the city. I am satisfied that it would be a great benefit to the town from a business point of view, if the corporation could devise some scheme by which they could use some of their vacant land and put up the most modern factory it is possible to build, and let it at rates which should just pay. We should then retain the trade we have, and the growing firms and the new ones which are springing up would be induced to remain in the city for their own benefit and for the benefit of the general body of ratepayers.

"As a business proposition it is not good to see any industry slipping away for lack of accommodation. If necessary accommodation is not provided privately, then let the corporation see that it is provided."

It is a fact that in recent years a number of manufacturing plants have moved from the city to points several miles distant. One reason given for this was to escape unfair labor dictation by getting away from the center where labor is largely employed. Another reason given is that operating expenses are less. Complaint is also made that while French and Swiss laces are on sale in Nottingham on equal terms with local manufacturers, adverse tariffs in France and Switzerland effectually bar the products of Nottingham from those countries.

DANGERS OF MINING BENEATH THE SEA

Complete Description of Its Risks in Great Britain Would Read Like a Romance.

Mining under the sea is continued to a considerable extent in Great Britain. It was only a short time ago that the overhead seas of the Whitehaven mine burst through the sea floor and drowned scores of men in the working, making the further resumption of work impossible.

Workington, a near neighbor to Whitehaven, once had its under sea mine into which one day the waters of the Irish Sea suddenly burst, drowning the thirty-six men who were working out the coal.

A Dangerous Situation.

In all of this mining the sea floor ordinarily is only a few yards above the workers' heads and the uncertainty of the ocean bed leads the chief risk to the workings.

One of the most famous of existing sea mines was the Bottallack, a copper mine at Penzance. The coast is rocky there and shelves sharply down into the water. Into this hill ten galleries were driven, each of them stopping within a few yards of the floor of the sea. As the mine work went on at different levels the hill became honeycombed with galleries and mine rooms until the Atlantic began to leak in at scores of places causing its abandonment.

Stories are told of the times when under influence of heavy storms breaking on the coast the Atlantic drove in with thunderous sounds upon the thin strata lying between the miners and the water. Mighty boulders were flung about, crashing and grinding on the ocean bottom until the stoutest hearted workers in the mine ran in terror from their work.

Among the workers, deafness was common and men left the mine often in hysterical condition.

To this day, however, visitors in

PATRICK J. DOLAN IS KILLED UNDER TRAIN

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—While trying to board a train for his home in a suburb here last night, Patrick J. Dolan, ex-president of the Pittsburgh district, United Mine Workers of America, fell under the wheels and was ground to pieces. Dolan, who was fifty years old, was for ten years the head of the Pittsburgh miners and was the man who held the miners of America together by his handling of Pittsburgh district affairs.

In 1897 Dolan gained national fame through his fight in the great strike, which hinged on the Pittsburgh district. He forced a settlement at a special convention at Columbus, for which he was credited with saving 25,000 miners in all America, from annihilation. Since then the miners' organization has grown to number 250,000.

Dolan once ran against John Mitchell for president of the United Mine Workers of America, but was beaten. Three years ago Mitchell lent assistance to Dolan in his effort as head of the miners' union here.

It is believed that the rosy Britisher didn't regain all his color for two days afterward.

From either side of the Fifth of North coal mines have been run under the water until the ends of the galleries almost meet under the sea.

Off the County of Durham are several great submarine coal mines of which the famous Monk Wearmouth colliery has workings so vast and intricate as to make it approach the size of a city of blue streets. On one occasion the North Sea broke into it at a rate of 3,000 gallons a minute, but the flow finally was checked. At the present time a 200-horsepower engine is required to keep the mine clear of water.

Submarine Mines in United States.

There are several places in the United States in which mines are being operated under bodies of water. In the lower part of Michigan there are coal mines under Saginaw Bay. What is known as Beech Mine, near Bay City, it is claimed, is only separated in several places from the water of the bay by a thin strata of rock. This mine, it is said, has been declared dangerous by mining inspectors, yet there are about 250 men employed in it, and they continue to work there.

If the water breaks through it is quite probable that a large number of the men will be drowned because they can be hoisted to the surface of the shaft.

There is some talk of the state inspector declaring the mine unsafe and preventing its operation, but this has not been done so far. It seems as long as the coal company keeps the mine running the miners are willing to risk their lives hundreds of feet below the surface for a living.

On several occasions, it is said, the report went out among the miners during the working day that the water had broken through. A general rush was made for the shaft. Those who work in the mine are continually kept in a state of expectancy, and it is believed that the water from the bay may break through any day. But this is only one of the terrors connected with mining.

Copper Mines in Michigan.

In the Upper Peninsula of Michigan where the largest copper mines in the world are located hundreds of men are employed under Lake Superior. In some of these mines, many of which go down a mile or more, sometimes as slopes and at other times as shafts, the ore is taken out miles from the shore. Here it is said the mines are so deep that the possibility of the water from the lake breaking through is very remote.

In some of these mines it is so dry and hot that the miners are compelled to work with nothing on but a thin pair of pants, something like those worn by runners on an athletic field, and a pair of shoes. These mines are very dangerous, as the copper lays in what are called "pots" and often large spaces are mined out in which great timbers must be placed to keep the dirt, etc., from "caving in," and in placing these timbers men must literally risk their lives.

It is said that the best of copper is taken from under the great lake of Superior.

PATRICK J. DOLAN IS KILLED UNDER TRAIN

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from North Bay says the agent of the Ontario government and the Mackinac Bay Company is securing the waters of North Ontario for the mining of balloons from St. Louis, and the Ontario government is taking similar steps. It is likely that definite word of their safety and success will be received during the next twenty-four hours.

Dispatches received from distant telegraph stations warrant the belief that one balloon, probably the *Democrat*, landed in the wilds about fifty miles northwest of Pogganasing, Ontario, where the late De France came down. The chautauquemen, who saw it coming down the distance, have failed to locate it. Another balloon, in all probability from America, was seen passing northward thirty miles further west of the De France, and no doubt came down in the trackless wilds of that district. The Ontario government has sent out special commissions to a number of officials throughout northern parts of the province, and all are assisting in the search and will do all possible to assist the chautauquemen if they be in trouble or if it is possible to obtain distant from railway facilities.

That contest for a 5100 typewriter has begun. Don't wait until it is too late. Get busy today.

Classics for People in Musical Season

By HARRY CHAPIN PLUMMER.

Within another fortnight the New York musical season of 1910-11 will be in full progress. Fortunately the array of music thus far planned includes a fair number of classics and modern creations which will be made available for the public at large, almost, one might venture, without restriction to cost.

In Carnegie Hall, in Mendelssohn Hall, in Cooper Union, and, probably, too, in the Hippodrome, popular audiences will be enabled to hear the rendition of great works to be presented by the People's Symphony Concerts, the People's Choral Union and other organizations maintained for the purpose of furnishing the public with acceptable presentations of instrumental and vocal music at lower prices than prevail at the concerts patronized and attended by—"Fashion."

Mrs. Almee Lenalle, manager of the People's Symphony Concerts, has announced the date of the opening concert of both the symphony and the chamber-music concert series. A well-known change in the work of the society for this year will be the holding of the symphony concerts on Sunday afternoons in Carnegie Hall, instead of on Friday evenings, as in past years.

The opening symphony program will be given Sunday afternoon, November 6, and will be observed as the tenth anniversary of the founding of the organization. An orchestral novelty will be the concert overture, "In Bohemia," by the American composer, Henry Hadley, which will be presented by the People's Symphony Orchestra for the first time, with Franz N. Arens directing. By special request, Anton Dvorak's "New World" symphony will be rendered as the principal offering of the evening. Addresses will be made by the musical director of the society, Mr. Arens, and by the president, Severo Mallet-Prevost.

The chamber-music series will this year feature the literature scored by the masters for the violinello, and the opening concert in Cooper Union Hall, Tuesday evening, November 15, will enlist the Kallenberg Quartet. The program for this concert is yet to be announced.

Four recital performances are scheduled for the coming week. Josef Hofmann, the pianoforte virtuoso, will be heard in Carnegie Music Hall, next Saturday afternoon, in a program including Beethoven's E-minor and A-flat major sonata (opus. 90 and opus. 26), a Chopin group and a concluding division made up of shorter pieces by the Russian composers, Rubinstein, Scriabine, Lisadow, Rachmaninoff, Tchoukowsky and Gabrielowitch.

Reinald Werrenrath, the baritone, will present a program of Scandinavian, German and American songs in Mendelssohn Hall next Tuesday evening.

A program ranging in its offerings from Rameau to Debussy, and including a group of American compositions, will be rendered by Mrs. Josephine Jennings Percy in Mendelssohn Hall, next Friday evening.

David Bispham, the American tenor, will present in Carnegie Music Hall, next Sunday afternoon, a widely varied program of ancient and modern lyrics by German, English and American composers. Two novelties of Mr. Bispham's recital will be the "Invocations" to Youth from "Paeletta," the lately scored opera of the Italian-American maestro, Pietro Florida, and "King Robert of Sicily," a dramatic poem by Longfellow, which Mr. Bispham will recite to music of Rossetti G. Cole, executed by Harry M. Gilbert and Woodruff Rogers, of the pianoforte and organ, respectively.

The initial symphonic concert to be presented in the metropolis this season will be those of the Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch conducting, which opens its season next Friday afternoon at 3:30, with a program, in the New Theater, Felix Berber, the violinist, will make his first appearance in America at this concert.

Mr. Berber will play the Brahms concerto. The program includes also the first performance in New York of "Bellus," English rhapsody, "Briar Fair," which will introduce the ultra-modern British composer. This is the first of a long series of novelties which Mr. Damrosch has planned. The program, which will include Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, will be repeated in its entirety next Sunday afternoon.

Who is going to win that typewriter? The person that gets us the most subscriptions.

STRIKE IN TEXAS.

PERTH AMBOY, Tex., Oct. 23.—The Journeymen plumbers, gas and steam fitters here have gone on strike, following a conference with the bosses in the various shops, when their demands were turned down.

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AMERICAN WORKERS TO LEAD

Karl Liebknecht, the famous German Socialist, said in a recent speech that the working class of this country would lead the world in introducing Socialism. They will be the first to bring about the Collective Ownership of the Industries.

This is a very important point. The Socialists of America should be alive and awake to their possibilities. The beauty of it all is that THEY ARE WIDE AWAKE AND ARE WORKING WITH MIGHT AND MAIN TO BRING THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH INTO EXISTENCE.

It is admitted by all that the best way to reach the workers is GET THEM TO READ.

Get them to read SOCIALIST PAPERS and it will be a short while before they declare themselves Socialists and vote our Party Ticket.

You Socialists should see to it that you get the American working man and woman to read our literature.

You should see to it that they subscribe to some good Socialist paper or magazine and thus become imbued with the principle of Socialism.

You know that THE CALL is one of the best papers to be used for that purpose. IT WOULD BE A VERY DIFFICULT TASK FOR YOU TO FIND A BETTER SOCIALIST PAPER THAN THE SUNDAY CALL.

Now, then, why not go out and spread the doctrine of Socialism by getting the workers to read The Daily and The Sunday Call? That's the best way to make Socialists.

Once they take this paper it will be a short time before your local will have a new applicant for membership—IT WILL BE THAT CHAP WHOM YOU GOT TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE CALL.

The Campaign is now drawing to a close. Soon the polls will open and the votes be cast.

Why not help make that vote much larger by getting 10,000 new readers for The Call?

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COLUMBUS WORKERS
FROM SOCIALISM
Strike Taught Men a Lesson
That is Making Old Party
Politicians Anxious.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 23.—One of the many instances where old party politicians are being stampeded by Socialist sentiment throughout the nation is admitted in the Columbus, Ohio, Citizen.

Under a headline stating that the Socialist Vote Worries Both Party and Citizen, the Citizen has the following: "Admitting that there is a Socialist vote in Columbus of more than ordinary proportions and that it is going to have an effect on the election less than two months hence, the campaign managers of the Democratic and Republican county ticket are trying to find out if possible what it means."

"If you know anything about it will you kindly tell Charles Pearce, Republican campaign manager, or Charles Carlson, boss of the Democratic campaign committee?"

"A Socialist meeting at Schenck's Hall, South High street, Tuesday night, addressed by Fred Warren, editor of the Socialist organ, Appeal to Reason, at which an admission of 10 cents was charged, turned away several hundred people. More than 1,200 were packed in the hall and they took up a collection of over \$50 after paying their admission fee."

"A Democratic meeting Wednesday night at 4th street and Jenkins avenue in the last ward, called for the purpose of 'ironing out' voters who have shown Socialist tendencies, was attended by fifty people, and three of them openly declared they were still Socialists, after hearing the Democratic orators assail the Socialist party and its leaders."

"They're stonking on the West Side, and are even betting over there that the Socialists will carry the Ninth ward."

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

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

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MANHATTAN AND BRONX, TONIGHT.

Branch 2—Southeast corner of 4th street and Avenue C.
Platform—Southeast corner of Altonry and Rivington streets. Nathan Stupnick, George Dobseavage, and H. Kleinberg.
Branch 3—Southeast corner of Sherill and Rivington streets. Samuel Weisberg and Max Goldofsky.
Truck—Southeast corner of Pitt and Broome streets. 9 to 10:30, Max Deitz, Joseph Finkelstein and J. J. Coronei.

Branch 3—Southwest corner of Third avenue and 13th street. J. W. Roberts and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.
Branch 4—Northwest corner of 67th street and Amsterdam avenue. Thomas O'Shaughnessy and J. C. Frost.
Branch 9—Southwest corner of Tremont and Webster avenues. William Diederich and Fred Paulitich.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Branch 3—Northeast corner of 5th street and Avenue C.
Platform—Southwest corner of Eldridge and Rivington streets. Samuel J. Ringer, Max Deitz, William Karlin.
Platform—Southeast corner of Broome and Orchard streets. Louis Engel, Abe Wolf, William Karlin.

Truck—Southeast corner of Forsyth and Canal streets. 9 to 10:30, Sol Metz, William Karlin.
Truck—Rutgers Square. 10:30 to 11:30, George Dobseavage, Max Myself.
Branch 3 (Polish meeting)—Southeast corner of 7th street and Avenue A. A. Olzewski and H. Boguszewski.

Southeast corner of 7th street and Second avenue. Victor Buhr and J. C. Frost.
Branch 5—Southeast corner of 98th street and Amsterdam avenue. Charles P. Merkel and Emil Meyer.
Branch 7—Northwest corner of 166th street and Third avenue. Bert Kirkman and I. Phillips.

Northwest corner of 115th street and Third avenue. Andrew Dehilt and Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.
Branch 8—Southeast corner of Longwood and Prospect avenues. Philip Erstein, chairman; H. D. Smith and John J. Flanagan.

NOON MEETINGS.

All Starting at 12 m.
TODAY.
Branch 1—Northwest corner of Broadway and 14th street. August Ciesnens and J. C. Frost.
Branch 8—Northwest corner of 149th street and Third avenue. Louis A. Baum and Marlon H. Lang.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

Branch 1—Bandstand in Battery Park. William Karlin and Henry T. Jones.
Branch 4—Southeast corner of 37th street and Eleventh avenue. Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon.
Branch 8—Northwest corner of 149th street and Third avenue. Marlon Lang and J. C. Frost.

BROOKLYN, TONIGHT.

15th A. D. Branch 3—Wythe avenue and North 7th street. Speakers to be announced at meeting.
23d A. D. Branch 2—Pittkin avenue and Watkin street. Wm. J. F. Hannemann and D. Oschinsky.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

4th A. D.—South 5th and Havegreen streets. J. Chant Lipis and B. C. Hammond.
21st A. D.—Manhattan avenue and Stagg street. W. W. Passage and J. A. Behringer.
21st A. D.—Graham avenue and Varet street. N. Asbel, Stupnick and D. Oschinsky.

NOON MEETINGS.

Monday, October 24—Court and Remsen streets. Jean Jacques Coronei.
Tuesday, October 25—Flushing avenue entrance Navy Yard. B. J. Riley.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26.

Mascher and Cumberland streets. Tom Acker and Ed Moore.
Main and Unity streets. Isaac Shelly and John P. Clark.
Clearfield and Tulp streets. R. Nicholson and Horace Reis.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

Lawrence and Dauphin streets. M. Wait and Beaumont Sykes.
Columbia avenue and 23 d street. Joseph Shaplen and L. J. Santamarie.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28.
Lehigh avenue and 5th street. Frank Pnel and Ed Moore.

WORLD TRAYS MOSES, ROOSEVELT, MAYBE

Frank Tells of Colonel's Reciprocal Soul Which Seems Hinged in the Middle.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX, Executive Committee — 229 East 84th street.

BROOKLYN, 21st A. D. Branch 2—181 McKibbin street.

23d A. D. Branch 2—294 Sackman street.

YORKVILLE LECTURE.

The gordian knot is a tangle that has its counterpart in the English political situation, and like it, will eventually find solution in the descending keen-edged word-vote of the class-conscious British workingman.

NEW YORK STATE SPEAKERS.

The following is the list of dates for the speakers sent out by the state committee:

October 24, Lockport; 25, Buffalo. Frank Bohn.
October 24, Schenectady; 25, Auburn. Carrie W. Allen.

October 24, Hornell; 25, Port Byron. Patrick H. Donohue.
October 24, Rotterdam; 25, Watervliet. MINNESOTA.

The following is the minutes, in part, of the meeting of the state executive board, held September 29, at Minneapolis:

Present: Graham (chairman), Dight, Erickson, Holman, Hook and Nash. Charter granted for local at Forest Lane, Chicago, county, six members, of only \$21.85, from which must be paid \$50 for filing the name of each state candidate whose name is to appear on the official ballot at the coming election, which will require \$250 if the names of all the nominees are to be used.

Secretary instructed to inform Stover the condition of state treasury, and call his attention to the fact that the expense of the suit has already overrun his maximum estimate for its prosecution.

Communications from Carl Stover calling for an immediate advance of an additional \$250 on the filing fee.

Secretary reported a balance on hand of only \$21.85, from which must be paid \$50 for filing the name of each state candidate whose name is to appear on the official ballot at the coming election, which will require \$250 if the names of all the nominees are to be used.

Secretary instructed to inform Stover the condition of state treasury, and call his attention to the fact that the expense of the suit has already overrun his maximum estimate for its prosecution.

Communications from various locals and comrades protesting against any Socialist poster advertising Republican or Democratic candidates.

Secretary instructed to route Dr. E. A. Cowles, of Texas, through the state on regular terms for speakers.

Secretary instructed to route Dr. E. A. Cowles, of Texas, through the state on regular terms for speakers.

NATIONAL NOTES.

The strike of twelve thousand cigar makers at Tampa, Fla., is now in its tenth week.

The following contributions for the Weekly Pledge Fund have been received during the week ending Saturday, October 22.

- C. S. Cosgrove, New York... 4.00
Dr. J. Halpern, New York... 1.00
Thos. W. Weichert, Philadelphia... 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Destrow, New York... 3.00
P. R. Irvine, Portchester, N. Y... 5.00
H. J. Munson, Portchester, N. Y... 5.00
Theodore Teitz, Hartford, Conn... 5.00
H. A. Burger, Portchester, N. Y... 3.00
Ernst A. Rosenthal, Paterson, N. J... 5.00
Oscar J. Olson, Brooklyn... 20.00
C. F. Mason, Brooklyn, New York... 1.00
Robert H. Edwards, New York... 1.00
J. Stein, New York... .50
Ch. Velte, New York... .50
William Smith, New York... .50
A. Lerner, New York... .50
Timothy P. Murphy, New York... 1.00
Local Blomfield, N. J., S. P... 5.00
Chas. Zeltelack, Westfield, N. J... .25
Sam Knapp, Westfield, N. J... .25
Henry Wenke, Westfield, N. J... .25
Robert Otto, Westfield, N. J... .25
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W. DeVoe, Brooklyn... 5.00
Yette Stryer, New York... 5.00
Howe & Bergman, New York... 2.00
William Karlin, New York... 1.00
J. C. Pierce, Brooklyn... 1.00
Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Cooke, Brooklyn... 1.00
H. W. Laidler, Brooklyn... 2.00
20th A. D. S. P... 2.00
William Root, New York... 1.00
E. V. S. Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
Mrs. Ulla Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
P. M. Dugay, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
Mrs. M. Hennessy, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
John Hennessy, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
Fort Hamilton Club, Brooklyn... 1.00
Mary Randall, Brooklyn... 1.00
L. Burton, Brooklyn... .50
M. J. Ritter, Brooklyn... 3.00
Charles W. Lawson, New York... 1.00
C. E. Schickel, New York... 2.50
Thomas Doyle, Brooklyn... 1.00
Mr. & Mrs. S. Solomon, New York... 1.00
W. H. Luttmann, Brooklyn... 2.00

CHINA DEMANDS NEW PARLIAMENT

Considered Imperative. Educated Chinese Talk of Revolution in Two Years—Change Now

PEKING, Oct. 23.—The political awakening in China continues.

A surprising revolt has taken place against the government. The imperial senate, not yet three weeks old, has voted to demoralize the throne for the opening of a general parliament.

As far back as last June a formal demand was made for the immediate convocation of a national parliament, the establishment of which had been promised for the year 1915.

The imperial senate no sooner assembled on October 3 than the provincial delegates formed an opposition party and arrayed themselves against the throne.

The Russo-Japanese agreement with reference to the annexation of Korea by Japan has been employed effectively by agitators and the press during the last few months to create a wave of patriotism.

The generally recognized, however, that the province agent is sincere in his desire that the best interests of the country shall be served.

Following the action of the senate there are intimations that many of the political leaders are determined to obtain their demands.

Following the action of the senate there are intimations that many of the political leaders are determined to obtain their demands.

HOTEL MAN SHOT WHILE DEER HUNTING.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Truman Haskell, well known hotel proprietor and guide, residing at Wilmut, in the Adirondacks, is in a hospital in this city suffering from the effects of a bullet wounding inflicted yesterday while deer hunting.

Haskell and a party of friends had shot a couple of deer, and while four of the hunters carried the carcasses toward the ridge of the party, the hunter carrying the guns stumbled and one of his weapons was discharged, the bullet striking a tree and glancing into Haskell's shoulder.

His automobile was pressed into service and the wounded man hurried to a hospital in this city where the surgeon removed the bullet, and will probably recover unless food poisoning or other complications develop.

ELKINS BETTER.

ELKINS, Va., Oct. 23.—Senator S. B. Elkins, ill at his home here today in an improved condition, and his physician predicts recovery.

The Weekly Pledge Fund.

- C. S. Cosgrove, New York... 4.00
Dr. J. Halpern, New York... 1.00
Thos. W. Weichert, Philadelphia... 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Destrow, New York... 3.00
P. R. Irvine, Portchester, N. Y... 5.00
H. J. Munson, Portchester, N. Y... 5.00
Theodore Teitz, Hartford, Conn... 5.00
H. A. Burger, Portchester, N. Y... 3.00
Ernst A. Rosenthal, Paterson, N. J... 5.00
Oscar J. Olson, Brooklyn... 20.00
C. F. Mason, Brooklyn, New York... 1.00
Robert H. Edwards, New York... 1.00
J. Stein, New York... .50
Ch. Velte, New York... .50
William Smith, New York... .50
A. Lerner, New York... .50
Timothy P. Murphy, New York... 1.00
Local Blomfield, N. J., S. P... 5.00
Chas. Zeltelack, Westfield, N. J... .25
Sam Knapp, Westfield, N. J... .25
Henry Wenke, Westfield, N. J... .25
Robert Otto, Westfield, N. J... .25
12th Ward S. P., Hudson County, N. J... 1.00
Wm. J. Pigeon, Rochester, N. Y... 2.00
Chas. M. Heller, Providence, R. I... 2.00
W. DeVoe, Brooklyn... 5.00
Yette Stryer, New York... 5.00
Howe & Bergman, New York... 2.00
William Karlin, New York... 1.00
J. C. Pierce, Brooklyn... 1.00
Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Cooke, Brooklyn... 1.00
H. W. Laidler, Brooklyn... 2.00
20th A. D. S. P... 2.00
William Root, New York... 1.00
E. V. S. Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
Mrs. Ulla Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
P. M. Dugay, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
Mrs. M. Hennessy, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
John Hennessy, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Noonan, Schenectady, N. Y... 1.00
Fort Hamilton Club, Brooklyn... 1.00
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Charles W. Lawson, New York... 1.00
C. E. Schickel, New York... 2.50
Thomas Doyle, Brooklyn... 1.00
Mr. & Mrs. S. Solomon, New York... 1.00
W. H. Luttmann, Brooklyn... 2.00

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—East Side.

MADISON AVE., 1264, near 100th—6 large, light rooms, bath; improvements; \$22. Inquire Janitor.
30 AVE., 2156, near 115th—8 large, light rooms, 2 1/2 bathrooms, Janitor.
40TH ST., 225 E. 41st—4 large, light rooms; every improvement; quiet house; rent, \$15.
51ST ST., 222 E.—6 large, light rooms; hot water supply; \$20. Janitor.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—West Side.

LENOX AVE., 242 East 125th—3 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; \$22.
40TH ST., 324 W.—Large, light, cheerful, comfortable 3 1/2 room apartments; \$12-15.
107TH ST., 102 W.—7 light rooms; open plumbing; hot water; \$25.
100TH ST., 67 W.—3 rooms, boiler, range; near Central Park; rent \$11.00-12.00.
107TH ST., 506 W.—5 large, light rooms, bath, hot water supply; near Morrisania; rent \$14.
133D ST., 327 W.—3 and 4 rooms; all improvements; new unusual chance. Janitor.
131ST ST., 515 W.—Five sunny, all outside rooms; all improvements; \$24-25. Call 214.
134TH ST., 300 W.—Beautiful apartments; 4 outside rooms; improvements; sacrificed; \$12 to \$16.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—BRONX.

CAULDWELL AVE., 750-423 large rooms; all improvements; rent \$12 to \$20.
LONGWOOD AVE., 109-4 large, light rooms; foot of 125th street; rent \$12.
135TH ST., 674 E.—4 1/2 light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$17-20.
150TH ST., 523 E.—near St. Ann's ave.—Five large, newly decorated rooms; bath; few minutes to L. and subway.
163D ST., 505 E.—near L. station—Six rooms, bath; improvements; \$21; two weeks free.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Manhattan.

42D ST., 320-322A W.—Rooms, \$1.50, \$2.50; large; \$2.50, \$4; parlor, reasonable.
87TH ST., 210 E.—Nicely furnished front room, suitable for 2 or 3 boarders; \$14 per month to L. and subway.
101ST ST., 47 W.—Light room and bath; private family; 1 light; \$2.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Bronx.

71ST ST., 431 E. (Bronx)—Light room, gas, foot of 125th street; \$8 per month; to be seen evenings from 7; Sunday until 1. Hard.

WANTED PUPILS.

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS taught, 2 1/2 a lesson; competent instructor, J. Rosenzweig, 717 5th St., N. Y. city.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

PIANO POLISHERS—Steady work; good wages; The Autopiano Co., 12th ave. and 61st st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A respectable old lady to do light housekeeping in exchange for a home with small garden; a Socialist preferred. Address 6, care of The Call.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT. A Comrade, 30 years of age, understands double and single entry bookkeeping thoroughly; references; some experience; knowledge of typewriting; accurate at figures; start at \$10. A. Regal, 219th St., N. Y. city.

YOUNG MAN, 27, intelligent, ambitious, capable; must have position at once; has had three years' experience at newspaper work; references; for further particulars, please call on secretary or correspondent with a home of merit. Address Ambition, care Call.

BUSINESS PROPERTY TO LET.

TO LET—Bakery with store and living rooms; the opportunity for right party. Harry Wright, Cortlandt, N. Y.

SCHOOL.

ERON PREP. SCHOOL

165-167 EAST BROADWAY. Commercial, Regents, College and Civil Service Courses, Day and Evening. J. E. ERON, PRINCIPAL.

The Weekly Pledge Fund.

Remember that the weekly amount pledged should be mailed to The Weekly Pledge Committee, P. O. Box 1624, New York City, or paid to the cashier in The Call office. In both cases payments or remittances should reach us on Fridays. Acknowledgments will be made on Mondays by mail use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York Call, P. O. Box 1624, New York City. Dear Comrades: Enclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for..... weeks. Fraternally yours, Name..... Address.....

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 409 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL No. 599.

Headquarters, Club, 100th Street, Room 11, W. 21st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Delegate body meets every 2nd Monday, 8 p.m.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS UNION of Brooklyn, meets every 1st and 3rd Saturday at the Labor Temple, 409 Pearl Street, Brooklyn.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union, 427, Locust Street, 9:30 p.m. at 321-323 East 73rd Street, E. C. Freeman, Fin. Sec. 125 West 20th Street; Telephone 9-212. Tel. 2-222. Fin. Sec. 125 West 20th Street; Telephone 9-212. Tel. 2-222.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local Union 200, meets every Tuesday, 8 p.m. at the Labor Temple, 409 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. Tel. 2-222. Tel. 2-222.

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REMOVAL NOTICE.

Dr. S. Ingerman and Dr. Anna Ingerman have moved to 1843 Madison avenue, between 120th and 111st streets. Telephone call, 4253 Harlem.

PHARMACISTS.

George Oberdorfer, PHARMACIST, 2205 Eighth Ave., Near 126th St.

Key West Co-operative Cigars Union Made by Comrades. 5c each, \$2.25 per box of 50. Better than sold at 10c in Non-Union Trust Stores.

TRY THEM.

DENTISTS—Manhattan and Bronx.

Established 1888. JOHN MUTH DENTIST, 61 Second Ave.

DR. A. CARR SURGEON DENTIST, Special Liberal Prices for Comrades, 122 E. 84th St. Tel. 2667-Lenox.

DR. P. LEWIN Surgeon Dentist, 530 Brook Ave., Cor. 149th St., Bronx.

DR. A. GORDON Surgeon Dentist, 485 E. 179d St., Cor. Washington Ave., Bronx.

DENTISTS—Brooklyn.

DR. L. & I. HERMANN SURGEON DENTISTS, New Utrecht Ave., cor. 49th St., Borough Park, Brooklyn. Phone 616-J., Bay Ridge.

The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.
Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 400 Pearl Street, New York. Warren Atkinson, president; H. S. Karp, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone No. 3303-3304 Beckman.

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For One Year	\$2.00	\$4.00
For Six Months	1.00	2.00
For Three Months	.50	1.00
For One Month	.15	.30

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VOL. 3. MONDAY, OCTOBER 24. NO. 297.

CHILE LOOMS UP.

The discovery of enormous deposits of coal in Chile makes that country assume importance it has not hitherto had. The building of the Panama canal, with the consequent necessity of Pacific coaling stations, works admirably into the scheme of things. Chile has been valuable because of its fertilizer deposits, because of its mineral deposits and because of its asphalt. The latter was small in amount, but it was there, nevertheless.

But coal is a different thing. Every nation will need it and every nation will fight to control it. Probably there are some nations already in the deal of taking care of those who now think they own or control the coal. It is impossible to believe that the United States has not reached out for it, or that some citizens have not a good claim.

The settlement of the question as to who are the real owners of the fields will be interesting. And it will become more interesting as the Panama canal approaches completion. Then it will become a vital, pressing question, and one that will have to be settled. Possibly it has already been settled. Such questions often are. But it is interesting to consider it, for all that.

BIG CRIMES AND LITTLE.

Mr. Huston, architect of the capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., succeeded in allowing fraudulent contractors and others to run away with several million dollars. As punishment he was sentenced to a fine of \$500 and six months in prison.

That was about as cheap as you could get it. An assessor in Cambridge, Mass., after much arduous work, after prolonged planning, managed to get away with \$152. He was caught right away.

As a result of his crime he has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and he has been otherwise so shaken up, or down, that he will come out of prison a pauper.

If there is any lesson to be learned from these two sentences it is that a man who steals at all should steal wholesale. Then his punishment will be light, if he is caught. He should also steal in good company, for then the company will help save him.

But if he is a mere individual thief, taking all the risks, he is certain, if caught, to be soaked as the Cambridge assessor was.

But in Pennsylvania, where graft is one of the most respectable of businesses, those engaged in it, if caught, get off with a light sentence. For the courts are evidently part of the machinery that protects them.

CORNERING RELIGION.

Of late The Call, both in its news and its editorial columns, has drawn attention of the financial activities of J. Pierpont Morgan. He has been merrily combining, amalgamating and organizing various industries that needed him. Yesterday he was in cement; the day before he was in engines; before that he was in traction lines. Now he has taken up religion.

It is rather difficult to understand whether or not, in contributing \$200,000 toward Christian unity he intended to create a trust or not. But he must have had in mind some idea of combination. His intellect runs that way. So when he digs down into his pockets he must do so for the purpose of forming a trust, even if it is a religious trust. There was a time when one denomination fought the other vehemently, bitterly and to the death, even if the death was at the stake. At present that has to a certain extent passed away. There is still fighting, still discussion, but it amounts to very little.

Now Mr. Morgan enters the field. He wants unity. That is a very good thing. He wants peace and harmony. Both of them are very good. From business he knows how good they are. His whole design has been to crush out competition. Evidently he now seeks to crush out competition along the road to heaven.

That, also, is fine. It shows that his mind turns to many things, but it always works in one manner. There is waste in many churches. There is waste in having many ministers. If there could be a union of them, as proposed by Mr. Morgan, there would be a saving of money.

In all his glowing, brilliant career, it does not come to light that Mr. Morgan ever sought to save anything but money. He never tried to save men. He never tried to save human energy. He never tried to save children from the factories. He never tried to save waste. But he has tried to save money, and he has done it.

Is there anything else behind his pulsating desire, to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars, for Christian unity? Is it merely based upon his habit of forming a trust whenever possible? What does he care, looking at the matter honestly, for real religion? He may like church organization, he may like creeds, he may be willing to fall in line with the teachings that on the surface suit him, but he has no religion except money. It was money he gave toward Christian unity, because he could give nothing else. In fact, he had nothing else to offer. But, naturally being a trust builder, he has evidently tried to build a trust in religion.

SHATTERED PLEDGES.

By ROBERT HUNTER.

The election is just two weeks off. It would be very fortunate if the people would try to recall what their Congressmen have done during the last two years.

There are many things we might recall to those of short memory—too many, but one is enough.

The Republican party, you may remember, pledged itself to control by federal legislation the issue of stocks and bonds by the interstate railroads.

It was a very solemn pledge, made in very solemn convention to prevent the issuing of watered stocks.

The pledge was made, of course, to catch the votes of those citizens who were beginning to criticize the excessive capitalization of the railroads.

A pledge was made by the Democratic party.

It, too, was a very solemn pledge made in very solemn convention.

Well, just four months ago the United States Senate was discussing the Taft Railroad bill.

Mr. Taft claimed he wanted to fulfill the pledges of his party and he demanded the passing of that section which gave the government power to control the issue of stocks and bonds.

And now what do you think happened?

The distinguished Senator Aldrich lamented his inability to pass that section.

If only the thirty-three Democrats in the Senate would consent, said Senator Aldrich, the fifty-nine Republicans would pass the kind of railroad bill Mr. Taft wants.

But the Democrats were opposed, and the Republicans gave their pledge to the Democrats that the particular provision would be kept out of the bill.

And having given this pledge, the distinguished Republicans had in an honor to keep it.

Of course, Aldrich didn't bother about the pledge the Democratic and Republican Senators had given to the American people.

In fact, that pledge was only to get votes and having got the votes they

Senators hurriedly agreed to pledge each other to break their pledge to the American people.

And so Senator Aldrich, with fifty-nine Republican votes in the Senate, went over the fact that he could not pass the kind of railroad bill Mr. Taft wanted because thirty-three Democrats in the Senate opposed it.

Now, there are some very ignorant people in this country who still believe that we have two political parties.

There is even here and there a simple Simon convinced that the Republicans and the Democrats are fighting each other.

Well, I'll tell you when the Republicans and Democrats fight each other. They fight each other just before election for the purpose of getting the opportunity to rob the people after election.

But after election they no longer fight each other. Then they pledge each other to break the pledges they both made to the people.

Democrats then combine with Republicans for plunder and they work in harmony until the day when they come once again before you to compete for jobs.

And when they appear before you they have the time of their life calling each other names, fighting and quarreling with each other for the sake of inducing you to put them back in power again.

Well, this railroad business is a very, very little thing. It is only one morsel of a morsel. And we are getting used to that.

In fact, Henry Clews was perfectly right when he said about a year ago that pledges in party platforms "should not be regarded as any more binding than such anti-election promises usually are. We all know they are generally ignored afterwards and even made like pie-crust to be broken."

All of which proves that there is honor even among thieves, and while they may break their pledges with YOU, they keep their honest pledges with each other.

1787-1910.

By J. F.

The federal convention that framed the Constitution of the United States met in the year 1787. The Constitution was adopted the following year.

And the year after that George Washington was elected first President of the United States.

From the close of the war of the Revolution until the election of Washington, about seven years, the central authority was vested in the Congress of the Confederation.

In the year 1787 a bill was put through the old Congress. By this bill the famous Ohio Company was chartered and granted 5,000,000 acres of land. Three and a half million of these acres were secretly to go to the Scioto Land Company.

Manasseh Cutler was the man whose efforts put through the bill for the Ohio Company. After the bill had been passed, Cutler made the following entry in his journal:

"By this ordinance we obtained the grant of 5,000,000 acres of land, amounting to \$5,000,000. One million and a half acres for the Ohio Company and the remainder for a private speculation in which many of the principal characters of America are concerned. Without connecting this speculation, similar terms and advantages could have been obtained for the Ohio Company."

And McMaster, in his "History of the people of the United States," has this to add on the above quotation:

"The 'private speculation' of which Cutler writes was undoubtedly the famous Scioto Company, the first great 'land job' of the republic. Of the history of that company only a few obscure facts remain. But it is safe to say that most of the public men of that day were deeply concerned in it, and that chief among them were Hamilton, Duer, Lee and St. Clair. Congress, indeed, some years later went through the form of an investigation of the affairs of the Scioto Company. But the only member they would have dared to punish was Duer; and Duer was then most happily dead. The investigation, therefore, was quietly dropped."

Thus we find that the first great land steal occurred at the very moment the Constitution was being framed. And from that time down to the present, 123 years, we have had a continuous series of thefts from the public lands.

This very year of 1910 we are seeing what is probably the climax. For the last grand scramble is on for the great public domain.

The coal fields of Alaska, the sugar lands of the Philippines, the forest and water power lands of the West, and the Indian lands of Oklahoma—all these are involved in scandals in which many of the public men of today figure—just as the public men of 1787 figured in the Scioto Company scandal.

A few months ago Senator Gore, on the floor of the senate, told how the land thieves had tried to bribe him. He was offered a large sum of money for his help to cheat the Indians out of their land. And the Vice President of the United States, and other public officials, and prominent citizens, he said, were mentioned as being interested in the proposed swindle.

All this is instructive in view of what we hear today about "Centralization," "Governmental Control," and "New Nationalism." For if there was one field in which the national government, from its very inception, had absolute control, that field was the national domain.

Yet during the whole existence of the government, up to the present day, when it was strong, as well as when it was weak, the plundering of the public land has gone on ceaselessly on. And the very officials that were supposed to watch over this property of the people, were, and are, the men that have done the plundering.

It is good to hear in 1910 that the central government must, from now on, supervise the great industries of the country, and see that they are conducted with some regard for the public welfare. It is also good to hear that we must have a "moral awakening" on the part of our officials and our capitalists. And it is good to hear that the Supreme Court, in its decision,

must, hereafter consider the Rights of Man.

But all this sounded just as good to the people of 1787, when they were first asked to give the central government more authority over the affairs of the nation. And the people of that time did give the increased powers that was asked for—in the hope that somehow the rights of all would be better conserved.

A century later we find that the very powers that were then given have been used, all along, by those who controlled the government, to defraud and exploit the great mass of the very people those powers were to protect.

Today, under this system of capitalism—the private ownership of the land and the industries, the private ownership of everything—that man only counts who owns a goodly share of these things. He only is free. Not to own anything means a life of dependence, and for the great majority a life of poverty and suffering.

And so it becomes the great aim of each individual to get possession of some of these things by the easiest means at hand.

Can we wonder, then, that the politician, the statesman and the "eminent citizen" grasp at the first opportunity that offers to put themselves out of the dependent class and provide for themselves and their families the comforts of modern civilized life?

Can we wonder that graft, and bribery, and swindles of all kinds are winked at by most of our pious citizens and that men known to be steeped in such crimes mingle with the highest lights in our churches; in fact, are themselves very often those "pious luminaries"?

The friends of "Centralization" and "New Nationalism" say that they can eliminate all this graft, bribery, theft and political jobbery and still continue the system of the private ownership of the industries, if only we give the central government more authority, more police power, and if we quicken the social conscience of our politicians and capitalists.

This is like putting a starving man alongside a loaf of bread and telling him to be good and not touch the loaf. All the police in the country would hardly save the loaf, except by the total suppression of the starving man. And when not only the man is starving, but the police also are very hungry, it is then certain that the loaf will disappear.

The New Nationalists are going to continue to hold up the prize of the private possession of the industries, the prize of possessing the means of acquiring wealth by the ownership of something necessary to the life of all the people; they are going to continue to hold that up as the great goal for which we are still to strive. Those who gain that goal will be free, respected, honored; those who do not will be dependent, despised, oppressed.

Can any honest man of sense and intelligence believe that it will ever be possible, under such circumstances, to keep men from "getting possession," by any means that offers, of that prize so necessary to their individual economic freedom?

And the officials we set to watch over our interests? Remember they, too, are hungry for economic freedom. And just as with the loaf of bread, so, under the continued private ownership of the industries, we can feel certain that, between the hungry officials and the hungry capitalists, the "rights" and the "welfare" of the people will continue to disappear.

The final solution for all this must inevitably be the ownership of the industries by the people; the democratic management of those industries; and the elimination of the profit system. Then every man and woman will be insured the opportunity to provide themselves easily with all the necessities and comforts that modern machinery makes it possible for all to have with a minimum expenditure of labor. Then the "incentive" to graft and corruption will be swept away forever.

The "New Nationalists" seem to feel that the people have intelligence enough, indirectly, as owners of the nation, to elect officials to supervise the owners and the managers of the industries. But they do not, it seems, believe that the people have intelligence

Letters to the Editor

CLARA ZETKIN.

Editor of The Call:
I just read in today's Call Comrade Oppenheimer's article "Clara Zetkin," and being an old, old, friend of the Zetkins and very familiar with their circumstances, I take the liberty of correcting some errors in this very interesting article. Clara Zetkin was not a working girl. Her mother was a school teacher in Lelpsic and a highly intelligent woman, and she brought up her clever little Clara very carefully. While I studied medicine in Lelpsic in 1878 Clara attended the Teachers' College of that city and passed her examinations brilliantly. She was an unusually gifted teacher, very fond of and very successful in her profession. She had for years a position with a rich Austrian family, with whom she spent several winters in Italy. In 1882 she went to Paris, where she married Mr. Zetkin and where I met both of them very often. Comrade Baranov characterizes the good fellow and the good Comrade Zetkin very well, but he greatly underestimates the Clara Zetkin of that time. It was Clara who, in all those years of misery and semi-starvation, put up a heroic struggle for life by giving Italian, English and German lessons, by writing for German Socialist papers, etc. She always was a great linguist, an uncommonly bright and intelligent woman of wide knowledge, and in every regard far superior to her husband. M. ROMM.

New York, October 20, 1910.

LAND SALES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Editor of The Call:
Those whose interest in the Filipinos led them to watch with solicitude the progress of the fight against sales of great areas of their lands to foreign exploiters (promoted by the administration under the authority of an opinion by Attorney General Wickesham), which culminated in the passage of a resolution by Congress for investigation into these sales offered by Representative Martin, of Colorado, will read with pleasure the words of the Secretary of War in his last address at Manila, as reported in the Vanguardia of September 9.

"I will say in general in regard to the Friar lands, that at the time of making contracts for other sales of large amounts it was not supposed that there would be any opposition. The principal idea was to reduce the bonded debt as rapidly as possible. Now that opposition has declared itself and the affair is being investigated by Congress, no large sales of these lands will be authorized until the situation is entirely cleared up."

ERVING WINSLOW.
Boston, Oct. 18, 1910.

AN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Editor of The Call:
There is now being held in Rochester what is known as the Third Industrial Exposition. And, pray, what does that exposition mean? It means merely this: The leading commercial firms, banks, hotels, etc., have organized what they call the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, whose business it is to serve as a great publicity department for their interests. Ostensibly, though, the Chamber of Commerce represents the whole city in its industrial phase of life. Its main line of endeavor is betting conventions and great meeting bodies to hold forth here in Rochester—coming to be known as the Convention City. This, of course, means money in the hotel magnate's pockets. And among its other activities is the promotion of this so-called industrial exposition.

Now this striving to bring a city before the public notice may or may not be worth while. But the thing deplorable is the wholesale misrepresentation practiced on the entire labor population.

The various articles exhibited are known merely as this or that firm's article. Not one workman in the whole city benefits from the exposition. If through this advertising a firm increases its business, are the wages of its employes increased? Whose interests the exposition represents is very plain—shown by this fact: Those who come merely as spectators expect those favored few, friends of the exhibitors, who may naturally take a friend in are required to pay an admission fee. Now to show the complete differentiation of interests note that the fee in the afternoon is 25 cents and at night, the only time the laboring man can go (if he is fortunate enough not to have to work overtime, or is not too tired) at night, note carefully, the fee is 35 cents! Industrial exposition, indeed! A truer name for it would be Capitalistic Exhibition. For the money taken in merely goes for further publicity purposes of the Chamber of Commerce.

The utter vacuity of this industrial exposition may be shown by the fact that the only things worth going into the exposition hall to see are a few pictures by local artists and an exhibit by the Mechanics' Institute—one representing art, the other education. But the real attraction of this great industrial exposition is the music—by foreign talent at that! All the rest is merely display of signs, advertising literature, demonstrators and salesmen.

The real effect on the laboring population of this advertising of a city may be very detrimental. As the continual vaunting of the prosperity of the city and the welfare of its citizens which is indulged in by those who find it to the satisfaction of their low selfishness to do so may bring many struggling men and women to the city in the hope of getting some of this "general prosperity" (?), and thus, whether they obtain work or not, are bound to lower the rate of wages.

MAURICE G. EWERTZ.
Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1910.

Not only the man is starving, but the police also are very hungry, it is then certain that the loaf will disappear.

The New Nationalists are going to continue to hold up the prize of the private possession of the industries, the prize of possessing the means of acquiring wealth by the ownership of something necessary to the life of all the people; they are going to continue to hold that up as the great goal for which we are still to strive. Those who gain that goal will be free, respected, honored; those who do not will be dependent, despised, oppressed.

Can any honest man of sense and intelligence believe that it will ever be possible, under such circumstances, to keep men from "getting possession," by any means that offers, of that prize so necessary to their individual economic freedom?

And the officials we set to watch over our interests? Remember they, too, are hungry for economic freedom. And just as with the loaf of bread, so, under the continued private ownership of the industries, we can feel certain that, between the hungry officials and the hungry capitalists, the "rights" and the "welfare" of the people will continue to disappear.

The final solution for all this must inevitably be the ownership of the industries by the people; the democratic management of those industries; and the elimination of the profit system. Then every man and woman will be insured the opportunity to provide themselves easily with all the necessities and comforts that modern machinery makes it possible for all to have with a minimum expenditure of labor. Then the "incentive" to graft and corruption will be swept away forever.

The "New Nationalists" seem to feel that the people have intelligence enough, indirectly, as owners of the nation, to elect officials to supervise the owners and the managers of the industries. But they do not, it seems, believe that the people have intelligence

enough to themselves directly own the industries and directly elect the men to manage them.

But if enough of us "common people" believe that we have this intelligence, if enough of us are fully awake, we can profit by the experience of our fathers of 123 years ago. We can insist on the direct ownership of that which we are asked to supervise, and on the direct management of that which we own. We can, in short, solve our problems in the light of twentieth century knowledge.

In the light not of 1787, but of 1910.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, of York.
- For Lieutenant-Governor—GUSTAV A. STREBEL, of Oneonta.
- 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 LIPFELT, of Rochester.
- For Associate Justice, Court of Appeals—MORRIS KILL QUIN, of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

NEW JERSEY SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Wilson B. Killingbeck, of Orange.

CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET.

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

MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—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'Orcay, of Lynn.
- For Auditor—Ambrose Miles, of Lynn.
- For Treasurer—Sylvester J. McBride, of Watertown.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Asa Warren Drew, of Ashland.

RHODE ISLAND SOCIALIST TICKET.

- For Governor—Edward W. Theinert, of Albion.
- For Lieutenant Governor—Samuel H. Fassell, of Johnston.
- For Secretary of State—Israel Procourt, of Riverside.
- For Attorney General—Frank Keenan, of Peacedale.
- For General Treasurer—Peter Marcus, of Providence.

Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

SILENCE.
By W. R. Van Tronck.

Silence, like a soothing dream,
Sinks down on my work-fevered brow;
The only moving sight a stream,
The only sound a pine tree's sigh.

The moon hangs in the silent sky,
As hangs a teat on loves white cheek,
A luminously gentle sigh,
Exquisitely, breathlessly weak.

The meadows, purple, light and far,
Seen like a fairies' stamping ground,
As with a glistening silver bar,
Its domains by the stream are bound.

A moth comes fluttering on the night,
A thrush, still sleeping, softly sings,
And silence like a mist of light
Sinks down and folds me in her wings.

Mistress—I understand you had company yesterday, Mary. Who was it?
Mary—Only my Aunt Nellie, mum.
Mistress—Well, when you see her again, kindly tell her that she left her tobacco pouch and matches on the table.—New Magazine, London.

"Waiter," grumbled a customer,
"I should like to know the meaning of this. Yesterday I was served with a portion of pudding twice this size."
"Indeed, sir!" rejoined the waiter.
"Where did you get it?"
"By the window."
"Oh, that accounts for it. We always give people by the window large portions. It's an advertisement!"—Tit-Bits.

Odds Fish.
The gentleman was strolling across a large estate when he came upon a man fishing. "What sort of fish do you catch here?" he said. "Mostly trout," replied the man. "How many have you caught?" "About ten or twelve, sir." "What is about the heaviest you have caught?" continued the gentleman. "Well, I don't know the weight, but the water sunk two or three feet when I pulled it out!"

Bobbs—"That's a great chorus they have in the new show at the Holty Tilty Theater."
Sibbs—Yes, I knew the piece would be a success before the curtain had gone up two feet.—Philadelphia Record.

New York may have the greater number of inhabitants, but how does it stack up against Chicago in culture now that it takes second place in baseball and postal receipts?—Chicago News.

Speaker Cannon asks that Republicans stand up and be counted. Possibly he entertains doubt as to there being a quorum present.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Groom—What's your father going to give us for a wedding present?
Bride—A big check, darling!
Groom—Then the ceremony must take place at two p.m. instead of at three.
Bride—But why?
Groom—The banks close at three.—Cleveland Leader.

New Arrival—Do you recognize the profession, my good man?
St. Peter—Profession? What profession, sir?
New Arrival (resentfully)—Why, didn't you ever hear of me? And I'm one of the handiest harpists that ever broke into vaudeville.—Puck.

THE CARELESS HUSBAND.
"Didn't I tell you to come home early?"
"Gosh, m' dear, I knew I'd forgotten something."—Sydney Bulletin.

SPORTING NOTE.
"Can I get off to go to the ball game?"
"Nix," answered the head clerk.
"Furthermore, you will have to work to-night. The office is going to play a double header to-day."—Kansas City Journal.

NOT INTERESTED.
"He's a married man."
"How do you know?"
"That charming young woman over there didn't even look up when he entered the room."—Detroit Free Press.

NOT READY YET.

We dislike exceedingly to disappoint those of our readers who look to us for political advice, who await our pronouncements before deciding what is best to do. But the fact remains that we have not yet made up our mind whether we shall support the Republican or the Democratic nominee.

There is just a chance that we do not do neither. We rather incline to the Socialist's candidate, Charles Edward Russell, although he refused once to give us a job. Nevertheless, he is still a good man. A man can be unerring in his judgment and Russell's estimate of us may have been correct, at that.

Next week we shall come out footed for the candidate we are going to support.—Franklin P. Adams, the Evening Mail.

In Mr. Roosevelt's speeches the have it.—Wall Street Journal.

DRAWING THE LINE.
Bessie (whose teacher is a vegetarian)—Mamma, Miss Adair says is wrong to kill the poor little speck chickens.
Bessie's Mother—Well, it is, of none but the plump ones should be killed.—Chicago Tribune.

A WAITING GAME.
"You let two automobile search get by without saying a word to me."
"Don't you worry," replied Bill Lin. "I reckon I know the consequences. By lettin' a few go past set a feelin' of confidence an' by the way I'll get a bunch w' th' white Washington Star."

EXPRESSIVE TITLES.
"Why do you call those two old fellows of yours 'Chills' and 'Fever'?" said the summer boarder.
The farmer gazed reflectively toward his swamp meadow. "It's cause they're so infernally easy to catch," he replied.—Chicago News.

HOMELY RHYME.
"I am the blithe and cheerful fellow who always has to pay the freight on labor in the heat and dirt, and who faded flannel shirt and eat my dinner from a pail, pick, my molars with a nail, and use my whiskers, if I brush, from off my chin the corn-mush. And well dressed sports wear up and say: 'We gents, my wife, friend