

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

The New York Call

The Weather.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONE 2302 BUREAU.

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Price, Two Cents

THE OFFICERS ARE DENOUNCED

Consuls Declare Dangerous Situation Was Known—Will Ask Heavy Damages.

COMPANY DRAWS "DEAD LINE"

Known to be Dead, 28 Women Are Widows, 69 Babies Are Fatherless.

TRINIDAD, Col., Oct. 11.—Italian consuls who have arrived here to investigate the terrible disaster in the Starville mine say they have proof to show that the mine had not been examined for months and that it had been in a dangerous condition for at least a year.

The consuls may ask the Washington government to make an independent investigation with a view to obtaining heavy damages from the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

The company is making every effort to prevent the truth about the situation from becoming known. A "dead line" has been established a quarter of a mile from the entrance and newspaper men who tried to approach were ordered back at the point of view.

The speed which the rescuers were able to make during the night started many rumors among the women and children outside the main shaft. The rumor of these, that thirteen bodies had been found and were being held inside the mine to avoid excitement was vigorously denied by mine officials.

Scenes at Entrance.

Despite the apparent hopelessness of the situation, the wives and children remained hopeful and crowds of women remained all night at the mouth of the shaft.

At daylight today new crowds of women thronged about the mouth of the pit and extra details of guards were necessary to keep them from entering the mine.

The first bodies were found early this morning. Two of the bodies were recovered in chamber thirty of entry seven, more than two miles from the main entrance to the shaft. Eight bodies were found in chambers 15 to 17. The position of the bodies was such that the men were killed instantaneously by the terrific explosion, but none of them was mutilated beyond identification.

The bodies were removed to a point near the mouth of the new entrance, through which rescue work is being pushed, and will be brought out later during the day and turned over to the coroner.

The company officers express doubts as to the immediate recovery of any more of the bodies for some time to come. They state that the majority of the men at work on Saturday night had on company time and were busy engaged in repair and cleaning up work in different parts of the Starville mine.

Gas Gangs Overcome.

The workings are still filled with deadly after damp, which is reducing the rescue work to a very limited extent. Many members of the gas gangs were overcome during the night, despite the fact that a number of fans were pumping fresh air into the mine from the Starville side.

The foul air and gas were being pumped through the newly made opening in the cement partition wall which separated the wrecked mine from the Starville mine on the other side of the mountain.

A revised list of the dead in the mine was taken from figures based on names and from the company's payroll books. Of these seven were Americans, including a negro. Twenty-two were Poles, twelve Italians, four Russians, two Russians and two Servians.

Twenty-eight women were made widows by the disaster and sixty-nine babies were made fatherless.

Consul Antonio Rossi and Consul General Grogol of Denver, accompanied by their attorneys, arrived in Starville this morning to represent the company in the inquiry over the disaster of their countrymen who were killed in the Starville mine. These representatives declare that a searching investigation is to be made into the disaster with a view to placing the full responsibility for the same on the company.

CO EXAMINES MINE ACCIDENT

CITY, Mex., Oct. 11.—The government has detailed Carlos Les Esperanza, a mining engineer, to make an investigation of the recent coal mine disaster in the Starville mine, in which 28 men lost their life. An effort will be made to fix the responsibility for the disaster.

LIEBKNECHT MAKES 2 SPEECHES IN NIGHT

Brilliant German Socialist Greeted by Great Throngs in Brooklyn and at Lipz'a Theatre.

The thousands of people who packed the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum to overflow last night, to hear Dr. Karl Liebknecht, carried with them a vision which will linger in their minds to the end of their days, and a lesson which will bear fruit in the Socialist movement in America in the near future. Liebknecht's address last night was a sort of a cursory report of what the working class of Germany and of Europe was doing for the liberation and regeneration of the workers. Together with this report, he presented the advice of the expert general and leader, who has been born and raised in the atmosphere of revolution and international Socialism, as to what the workers of America should do to make the international onslaught on capitalism most effective.

Workers of World United.

Liebknecht informed his audience that the day of nationalism is gone so far as the working class is concerned. Today, he said, workers are no longer divided, according to nationalities. Workers are now comrades and soldiers of a great international army which is marching under the banner of Socialism.

In the first part of his speech, Liebknecht went into a detailed description of the reasons in Prussia. He pointed to the almost daily conflicts between peaceful citizens and police officers who are armed to the teeth, and seek to prevent the workers from giving the least expression to their feelings and views.

From the political reaction the speaker next went over the social and economic reaction, or rather progress of capitalist oppression. He showed how capitalism while prating of nationalism and patriotism, knows of no nationalities, of no patriotic ties when the question of dollars and cents comes.

Krupp's Patriotism.

"Krupp," Liebknecht cried, "is a German patriot. The owners of the Krupp gun works are all patriots among the best and most patriotic types of Germans. Yet the same company will sell guns, cannons, and any and all ammunition to England, to America. Yes, even to France, the supposedly bitter enemy of the German people."

Germany's Reaction.

"Now who do you think is more competent to speak about conditions in Germany, Mr. Taft or myself? And I tell you that Germany is today foremost in the ranks of the oppressors. But this reaction is not taking place alone in Germany. It is world wide. The reaction is sweeping America the same as it is sweeping Germany. When the German government was dispersing street meetings, it was using the same tactics as the government in Germany that such things could take place until one day I picked up my paper and saw what was happening to your cradle of liberty in Philadelphia, where America, the freest country of the world, was denying its citizens the right of free assembly."

The march of capitalism knows no bounds, knows no limits, national or racial. The people of the world, the entire world are today divided not in nations, but in classes, the oppressors and the oppressed. The oppressors are already well organized for their selfish selfish purposes.

The working people must next organize on international lines. And it is here that you, Socialists of America, have a special duty. You must be the advance guard of the international proletariat because your position is most advantageous. You have that which we are still struggling for—the ballot.

Germany Fight for Ballot.

"While we, in Germany, are now entering upon a fight which will bring in the train innumerable hardships, perhaps dangerous consequences to many, which requires sacrifices on every side by the hundreds, by the thousands, you Socialists of America have had that struggle won for your ancestors. By the use of the ballot you can enter this struggle against capitalism most advantageously, most effectively."

"Do not let a Taft or an ambitious politician fight the trusts. They will not fight the trusts. They cannot. The trusts are our enemies, your kings, and they must be fought by you."

"Enter upon this struggle for International Socialism with all the faith and zeal in the world, for you are not fighting for a dream, but for a natural law. The struggle for Socialism must follow a path of naturalism, as surely and as inevitably as day will follow this night."

The chairman of the evening, Lore, at the conclusion of Liebknecht's speech warned the audience that on November 2 is election day when they will have the opportunity to put the advice of Liebknecht into practice by depositing their ballot for the candidates of the Socialist party and seeing that their neighbors do the same.

The United Singing Societies gave several selections.

From Brooklyn Liebknecht was hurried in an automobile to the Lipz'a Theatre, where a benefit for the Meyer London campaign was given.

Here Liebknecht made a few remarks which brought down the audience in thunderous applause. He briefly pointed out the Socialist which the Jews of Russia produced, and expressed his belief that the Jews of America will be no less faithful to the cause of International Socialism than the Jews of Russia, and that they will show this faith to the Socialist movement at the next election by sending Meyer London to Congress.

HEARST BRANDED AS LABOR'S ENEMY

Brotherhood of Machinists Calls Upon Membership to Read No More Hearst Newspapers.

The following resolution, signed by W. R. Cassie, president, and George A. Trace, secretary, has been passed by Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1, Brotherhood of Machinists:

Whereas, all employees of the Homestake Mining Company, who refused to give up their union, the Western Federation of Miners, have been locked out for the past eight months; and

Whereas, the Hearst publications have been allent in regard to this lockout (presumably because the Hearst estate is one of the largest holders of stock in the Homestake Company), showing not only the hypocrisy of Hearst's claim to be "the friend of labor," but that he is really an enemy of labor; and

Whereas, we recognize the fact that Hearst's papers would have to go out of business if it was not for the patronage of labor; and

Whereas, we believe that those who give aid to the enemies of labor are little better than scabs in effect, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the members of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 1, Brotherhood of Mechanics, That we pledge ourselves not to patronize or read any of the Hearst publications and call upon all lodges of the Brotherhood of Machinists to do the same; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Western Federation of Miners and the labor press.

POLICE MAKE ARREST IN LOS ANGELES CASE

Arrest a Miner in Sacramento Post Office on Strength of a Letter He Destroyed—"Strange Case."

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 11.—Secret Service agents this afternoon arrested George Wallace on suspicion of complicity in dynamiting the Los Angeles Times building, which cost twenty-one lives.

Wallace was arrested as he was receiving mail at Sacramento postoffice. The detectives claim that letters he received connect him with the dynamiting conspiracy. They say Wallace is a miner and familiar with highpower explosives. Wallace is said to be a late arrival in Sacramento from San Francisco and Los Angeles. He will be held in jail pending advice from Los Angeles.

For several days Chief of Police Ahern has had detectives and patrolmen on special duty stationed at the postoffice watching for Wallace in hope he would appear and ask for letters, and it was following his appearance there today he was arrested.

The arrest was made as Wallace was tearing up two letters he had received. It is upon the contents of one of these letters that Ahern rests his faith that he has made a valuable catch.

Pieced together the letter shows, according to the police, that Wallace left Los Angeles on the day of the dynamiting and knows much regarding the inside of the affair. The other letter referred to by the police, which Wallace is said to have destroyed, is said to be a letter in speaking of General Manager Chandler, of the Times, and Harrison Gray Otis. That Wallace was arrested in Los Angeles after the Times building was blown up is made clear in the letter, for it is up in words in the letter, for it is stated "Wallace's friend was surprised when he learned that he told the chief of police that he was a native of Glasgow."

Reference is made to the activity of detectives. The author of the letter says he was held up several times and searched for firearms while walking on streets and that the police are like a lot of vultures. Then there is a sentence which clearly indicates the police could not find the letter, which Wallace's friend has information which he dare not trust to a letter. It is: "If I could only see you, George, I could tell you a whole lot of things, but one cannot be too careful what he writes in a letter."

The other letter refers to dynamiting, but is guarded in tone, it is said. When arrested Wallace nearly collapsed. He did not offer resistance, but turned suddenly pale and trembled violently. Even after he had been taken to the station and questioned his condition became worse, although he retained his self-control sufficiently to answer questions without tangling himself.

He made a general denial of all connection with the Los Angeles crime. Wallace told Ahern he is a native of Sydney, Australia, and that he had been employed at Los Angeles as a gardener. It is known that his friend who wrote the letter is a miner from Eldorado county.

TO TRY INDICTED GLASS TRUST HEADS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Attorney Edwin F. Grosvont, of the Department of Justice, will lead for Pittsburgh tonight, where he will consider steps to be taken to bring to trial indicted officials of the Imperial Glass Company known as the window glass trust.

The trust and its officials were indicted last spring. Afterwards they filed a demurrer to the indictment. The company was the selling agency for half a hundred clients, and the proceedings were brought under the Sherman anti-trust law.

ROOSEVELT IN AIR WITH AVIATOR

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt flew for three minutes and twenty seconds at an average altitude of twenty feet in a Wright biplane at Kinloch Aviation Field this afternoon.

The flight was described by his aviator as the finest experience he had ever enjoyed. He had previously declared he would not fly, but when he reached the grounds and saw three planes in the air at the same time, the temptation was too great for him and he signified his willingness to soar in the air.

ENDS LIFE AFTER KILLING A BOY

Prize Fighter Shoots Child Who is Held Up as Shield by Intended Victim.

A school boy named Charley Fisher of 1439 Madison avenue was playing ball with some other boys in Madison avenue at East 163d street about the time the home coming workers were crowding the neighborhood last night, when two men stopped at the corner and began to fight. When one of the men pulled a revolver from his pocket the other yelled with fright and ran toward Charley Fisher. The frightened man picked up Charley bodily and held the boy in front of him as a shield from the expected bullet.

"Don't be a damn fool bullet," the frightened man cried as he tried completely to hide himself behind Charley's slight form. "Look out, Biff—don't shoot the kid!"

Charley added wild yells of terror to those of the man holding him. As the boy tried to struggle away the man with the revolver fired. The bullet entered Charley's head. The man for whom the bullet was meant let loose of Charley and the boy crumpled to the pavement, dying.

Within seconds the homeowners who had been halted by the crack of the pistol came charging toward the corner where the boy lay bleeding. The man who had held him turned and ran from the mob, and through 163d street.

He disappeared, some say, in a moment on the south side of 163d street half a block from the place where the shooting happened.

He Did the Shooting.

Biff Clark, a former prize fighter, is the man who did the shooting. Biff's real name is said to be Harry Greenwald, twenty-five years old, and the nearest the police have come to his home address is McKinley square, the Bronx. He and another man—thought to be the one who last night ran from the crowd—some time ago rented a room together in the building in front of which the shooting occurred, but what they did in the room is unknown.

The fight between the two and the loud argument that had preceded had been noticed only by Charley Fisher and his playmates, and very few saw the man who escaped pick up Charley. The crowd thought that Biff Clark had shot the boy wantonly and so they charged upon Biff savagely.

From shops and tenement doors, and from passing cars and the streets running off in four directions they converged toward Biff. He swung in a quick circle and once or twice with a leveled revolver and held the leaders of the mob back for a moment. While there was still an opening in the narrowing circle of faces Biff broke through and ran south on Madison avenue with a handful of people jostling and yelling behind him.

Pointed Revolver at Crowd.

Once free of the crowd, there was an open way ahead of Biff Clark. These who thought to stop the murderer jumped clear as he pointed his revolver at them, and he ran on. When he reached 161st street the fastest sprinters in a mob that new must have numbered almost 1,000 were gaining upon the fugitive. He turned west into 161st street with the clattering and yelling at his heels.

The crowd almost were within grabbing reach when he got to Fifth avenue. At the door of 1298 Fifth avenue Clark turned and disappeared in the dark hallway of the fat house. The leaders could hear him tramping up the steps, but only Policeman Searies ventured to follow the man with the revolver. For a quarter of an hour Searies searched the house, but Clark seemed to have got away.

His on Roof.

Some of the crowd ran through nearby hallways to search the back yard of 1298, but newcomers swelled the mob still in Fifth avenue until the street was packed. Police and mob then began to spread out to surround the block. Clark, who evidently had been on the roof while the policeman was searching the flat house, must have thought the street door was clear again for he suddenly appeared in the doorway of 1298.

Those who saw his face yelled the news, and back came the searchers.

EVALENKO "GUILTY" SAYS COMMITTEE

Burtzef's Charges Upheld by American Branches of Russian Revolutionary Group.

"Guilty." This is the verdict announced last night by the Russian revolutionary committee appointed to try Alexander Evalenko on the charge of being an agent of the Russian Department of Police. The charge was preferred against Evalenko by Vladimir Burtzef, the Schlock Holmes of the Russian revolution. The committee which dealt with the case, and which rendered its verdict last night, consisted of the following well known figures on the East Side: Dr. C. H. Zhitlovsky, chairman; Dr. James Loopoff, Dr. Maxim Romm, Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, Dr. A. Caspe and H. Bourkin.

The statement of the committee declares that Evalenko was active in Russian revolutionary circles in this city from the day of his arrival in this country in 1894. He was a member of the Russian Social Democrats, the Bund, the Socialist Revolutionary organization, the Russian Students' Club and many other Russian organizations, the statement of the committee declares.

Burtzef preferred his charge against Evalenko last fall, and it created a sensation on the East Side at the time. Evalenko was for years a publisher of Socialist literature, and well known in radical circles.

The trial committee, which has just rendered its verdict, was organized at the request of Evalenko, and the following organizations were represented in the committee: Local branches of the Russian Social Democrats, Socialist Revolutionists and a representative of the Jewish Daily Forward. At its first session last fall the committee decided to ask Burtzef for all the data on which he based his charge against Evalenko.

In reply to that request Burtzef replied, under date of September 26, 1909, and said:

"Yes, I charge that Evalenko is an agent of the department of police. I base this charge on facts supplied to me by one of the most competent persons in the department of police. The truthfulness and sincerity of the testimony of this person was verified by the central committee of the Socialist Revolutionary party, the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor party and the Bund."

"Thanks to them for the punctuality with which they supplied the facts to me, I had not the least doubt as to the facts which helped me to prove the guilt of provocateurs, as Aseff, Koplinsky, uchinko, Tortvich and many others."

Burtzef then goes on to detail how he obtained documents from "X," who is now known to be Lenoi Menshikoff, who held a prominent position in the Russian department of police.

"From this time 'X,' Burtzef says, 'I received the following facts about Evalenko's activity: 'Evalenko is known in the department of police under pseudonyms as Kuznetsov, Sergeeff and Surin. Cities' Police Records.

Then Burtzef cites a number of documents supplied to the police department signed with what he charges Evalenko's pseudonym Sergeeff. He also cites a document bearing the name Lubin. Evalenko had an assist in his publishing business, said to be a relative of his, bearing that name.

On the reports of the police department are the names and addresses of both Lubin and Sergeeff, and the name Evalenko is written in the report beside that of Sergeeff in parentheses.

The report of the police department which is cited by Burtzef also contains the information that Ab. Cahana and several others had accused Evalenko in 1903 of being an agent provocateur.

In summing up Burtzef says: "My charges come from the files of the police department and their accuracy cannot be doubted."

All of these charges were read to Evalenko and he said that he would immediately go to Paris and find Burtzef and personally conduct an investigation with Burtzef. He refrained from going to Paris until finally Burtzef came to America.

Evalenko Admits Names.

Evalenko did not deny that he used the names Burtzef cited, but he denied that he was ever a Russian revolutionist.

Foreseeing the decision of the commission, Evalenko sought to have the verdict postponed so that he might have time to go to Europe, where he assumed that he could secure documents to prove his innocence. Burtzef and the commission desiring to be as fair as possible to Evalenko, and to permit him not to leave a stone unturned.

(Continued on Page 2.)

With Searies in the lead they struggled into the hallway after Clark. At the far end of the hallway he stopped beneath a dim gas light and braced himself against the wall. The crowd was closing on him, and he pressed the revolver against his temple and fired twice and dropped dead.

A hurly call to Harlem Hospital brought an ambulance to 163d street, and Charley Fisher was hurried to the hospital. At 7:25 o'clock last night the body of Clark, or Greenwald, was first taken to the East 164th street police station and later removed to the morgue.

SPAIN IN DREAD OF FERRER DAY

Demonstrations by Socialists and Republic Makes Officials Shake. General Uneasiness Prevails.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—Notwithstanding the government's profession of disbelief in the reflex influence of the Portuguese revolution in Spain it is unquestionable that the situation is causing much uneasiness. Several isolated demonstrations of sympathy with the Portuguese Republicans have been suppressed by the police, but a movement has now been started by Republican and Socialist members of the cortes for a gathering on a large scale to celebrate the establishment of the republic of Portugal, and this is causing the government much concern. The date at present favored by the organizers of the proposed gathering is October 16. The consensus of opinion is that the government will forbid it.

The general uneasiness was reflected on the bourse today. There was a marked depression in prices.

(By United Press.)

MADRID, via Hendaye, France, Oct. 11.—The Spanish government has completed elaborate precautions to put down a possible armed revolt next Thursday, the anniversary of the execution of Professor Ferrer, director of the Modern School of Barcelona.

There is a growing belief, however, the Republican leaders will not select that day as the time for an insurrection against the rule of Alfonso. The government is so strongly entrenched that unless the army can be relied upon to join the revolutionists an outbreak would be sure to be crushed with great bloodshed.

When the Portuguese Republic ordered the expulsion of all the Portuguese nuns and monks, Spain immediately decided that none of them might enter Spanish convents or monasteries, defying the government's prohibition numbers of clericals are coming into Spain and the monasteries and convents are receiving them in absolute defiance to the government.

The local authorities in Spain under the nominal domination of the church have called out the Civil Guard to protect the refugees, though the government has ordered them to see that none of these fleeing clericals reach Spain. As a result there is a conflict of authority.

While it is not believed the Republican leaders have selected Ferrer Day as the time for the revolt, the government fears the situation may get out of hand on that day, and as a result every request for a permit to hold a Ferrer demonstration next Thursday has been refused.

PORTUGUESE JESUITS BARRED FROM ITALY

ROME, Oct. 11.—The government has determined to prevent expelled Portuguese Jesuits from joining Italian communities. A strict surveillance will be maintained on the frontiers to prevent any of the monks from getting into Italy.

The Portuguese charge d'affaires officially notified Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, today of the change in the government of Portugal.

In reply to the notice, Cardinal Merry del Val said the Vatican would have no intercourse with Portugal while the government was a provisional one. For this reason it had abstained from making a protest against the anti-clerical excesses in the country and the religious intolerance which the pope, the cardinal said, greatly deplored.

The pope considers the action of the provisional government in expelling the monks and nuns illegal, as it is contrary to the concordat which is still in force. It is understood that the pope is likely to appeal to the Catholic powers on this subject.

CANDIDACY OF MRS. BLOOR IS LEGAL

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 11.—Secretary of State, Matthew H. Rogers, has been nominated for this office by the Republicans, officially decided that the candidacy of Mrs. Ella Bloor, of Waterbury, for secretary of state, on the Socialist ticket is legal. By this decision the matter of the woman Socialist's opposition for the office he holds.

This decision puts an end to the cry which has been raised by the opponents of the Socialist party that a woman cannot legally run for state office in Connecticut. Mrs. Bloor is now preparing for a vigorous campaign.

Mrs. Bloor was nominated for secretary of state on the Socialist ticket some time ago. Recently her nomination was confirmed by the referendum. The question of the legality of naming a woman for the state office was constantly being raised until the secretary of state, upon whose office devolves the duty of determining the law in such cases, took up the matter. After an exhaustive investigation it was found that under the law and under the constitution the nomination of Mrs. Bloor was legal.

FERRER MEETING IN PHILA. TOMORROW

(Special to The Call.)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—A mass meeting in commemoration of the anniversary of the assassination of Francisco Ferrer on October 12, 1909, will be held Thursday evening in Odd Fellows Temple, at Broad and Cherry streets.

40,000 FRENCH R. R. MEN STRIKE

Great Northern Railway Completely Tied up by Revolt of Poorly Paid Slaves

PARIS, Oct. 12.—At one o'clock this morning the National Confederation of Railway Unions voted in favor of a general strike on all the railway systems. Instructions were given that the vote should be made effective immediately.

The employees of the Western Railway have joined the strike. This means the stoppage of all communication, except by automobile, between Paris and the ports in northern France.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Not a wheel moved today on the Northern Railway, where 45,000 employees went on strike last night.

As a result, the entire north of France and the route to England are cut off from rail communications with the French capital. No freight is moving between London and Paris.

It is more than probable that within a few hours, strikes will be declared on all the railroads of France, including the lines owned by the state, and that 200,000 men and women will be out.

The strike started on the Northern Railway because of the demand for \$1 instead of 60 cents a day as a minimum wage and a 10 per cent wage increase all around, together with shorter hours and a more generous construction of the pension laws. The state lines will probably join the strikers if the other roads go out.

Troops Called Out.

So serious does the government regard the beginning of the strike that the Gare du Nord (Northern Railway Depot), and the entire line is guarded by troops.

To prevent, if possible, the strikers from talking with the employees of the state lines, the police reserves of Paris were today assembled in the Gare St. Lazare.

The cabinet met in special session and voted to place the railroad on a military basis. A decree will be issued tomorrow, and it is understood that the government will take advantage of the law which permits it to muster the railway employees into two days' service as reservists, thereby subjecting them to military discipline. It is believed that the decree will apply this rule to all railroad employees, with a view to preventing an extension of the strike. There is much dissatisfaction on the Western railway, where the service has been disorganized by something in the nature of a passive strike.

Serious Trouble May Follow.

Grave consequences may follow the action of the cabinet. Should the government adopt the extreme measure of calling out the strikers as reservists the situation will be serious as the strikers have voted not to respond. They will base their refusal on the ground that the law provides for the mobilization of technical employees of the railroads only for the transportation of troops and materials of war. The government is studying a plan to insure the transportation of necessities to Paris and other affected districts.

Premier Briand declared that the strike was not of a political or revolutionary character, but rather was professional. He added that a majority of the employees were hostile to the movement, and have been dragged into it by the strike leaders, who had determined to resort to intimidation and violence.

The effect was immediately apparent on the Bourse, where railway stocks declined at the opening, and on the Bourse de Commerce, where sugar jumped 1 franc and flour 30 centimes.

The company issued a statement this afternoon to the effect that the strike is a political movement and that the demand for increased pay is merely a pretext. The company granted increases in pay amounting to 2,500,000 francs during the years 1909 and 1910 in addition to some normal advances.

Other Employees "Faithful."

The company says that up to the present only the workmen and the drivers and firemen are affected. The majority of the other employees remain "faithful."

The company today dismissed Eugene Wolfe, the secretary of the Drivers and Firemen's Union, who is the leader of the strike and has been elected to the office of secretary.

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"THE FURNITURE CENTER."
Broadway, Linden and Quincy Streets,
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Furniture of Quality
For Fall Buyers
Stocks are now at their best. You should decide NOW on what you will want for the home comforts the coming winter.



Dressers \$8.75
Three different designs similar to the above illustration. Solid oak, well finished, French beveled mirror of good quality.

would be dismissed if they did not resume work within a short time.

Demands in Detail.
The demands of the employees are as follows:
First, a general increase in wages to meet the higher cost of living.
Second, a retroactive application of the employees' pension law.
Third, a more equitable division of work.
Fourth, the granting of one day off in seven for all employees.
Fifth, distinct employment by the month instead of by the day.

The demands originated with the under-trainmen, the baggage-handlers and ticket-takers, but they were supported by the complete personnel, as every branch of the service has some grievance. Work ceased first on the freight trains, and none of these left the city last night. Early in the night telegraphic and telephonic communication along the road was interrupted, but whether this was the work of the strikers was not known. The situation, however, served to keep the management in ignorance of what trains were moving.

At daybreak this city was severely affected. Only a few suburban trains arrived from the outlying northern districts. These were very late and crowded. Thousands were unable to reach the capital this morning. Others walked in from long distances. Several mail trains for Germany suspended operation. Others proceeded for Brussels after long delay. The strike took Paris by surprise. For a year or more the "Chemins de fer" of France, who are members of the railroad, have been demanding a minimum wage of a dollar a day, but although there has been continued agitation among the employees and frequent local strikes at Tergnier and Calais, the company and the public were not prepared for a widespread movement.

Aeroplane Mail Delivery.
Aeroplanes for the delivery of urgent mail will be used by the French government in the event automobiles fail during the present railway strike.

Automobiles are being used along the line of the Northern railway. Only mail is being carried. The army has forty aeroplanes and experienced aviators, while there are more than 1,000 aviators in France who are members of the army reserve, are liable to be called upon for this purpose. The postal authorities announced today that plans for aerial delivery of important mail were being perfected, and that the aeroplane service would begin the instant the automobiles proved unable to handle the letters.

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

You are at home when dealing with **FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE** N. E. Cor. 63d St. & Ave. A. N. Y. ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW. We handle all union made merchandise.

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. When sending remittances by mail use the following blank:

The Weekly Pledge Committee, New York Call, P. O. Box 1624, New York City.

Dear Comrades: Inclosed herewith you will please find \$..... in payment of my weekly pledge for weeks. Sincerely yours,

Name.....
Address.....

BOSCH MAGNETO CO. CAN'T GET SCABS

The Bosch Magneto Company have been unable to fill the places left by the members of the Brotherhood of Machinists who rebelled against a reduction of thirty per cent in their pay about three weeks ago. Since the strike was called the firm has been advertising extensively, and the members of the Brotherhood, misled by an advertisement, giving a St. Nicholas avenue address, were readily turned away by the pickets when they reported to the factory for work.

The Bosch company enjoy the protection of a forty-five per cent duty on their product in order to make up the difference "between the wages paid in America and Europe," yet they want to pay European wages in America and pocket the difference.

SARANAC GLOVE CO. LOCKS OUT UNION MEN

Because Nine Men Joined the Glove Makers' Organization They Were Discharged.

LITTLETON, N. H., Oct. 11.—The Saranac Glove Company has locked out nine for belonging to a trade union, although they have made no demands. Two weeks ago the employees of the Saranac company organized into a local of the Glove Workers' union, and the moment the company learned of it three men were called to the office and asked why they had formed a union.

The men told the officials of the company that they believed that they had a perfect right to belong to a union if they felt so disposed. The entire board of directors took turns telling the men what they thought. Finally the men were told point blank that they could not have a union, that they would employ no union men in their factory.

"Give Up the Union."
The directors argued that they did not want any guardians over their business. They said that the union will make trouble.

The workers reminded them that the union had asked for nothing, to which the directors replied: "We want you to get done with it at once; give up the union." This occurred in the morning. In a few minutes the boss came around and demanded that the men make out work tags. One workman did not comply with the request quick enough to suit the foreman, and he said to him, "the superintendent says you will draw no pay after noon."

In the afternoon the boss went through the shop bulldozing the workers, demanding whether they belonged to the union or not.

One man when asked if he belonged to the union answered, "No, but I am going to join tonight." He was fired instantly. Nine workers in all owed up that they belonged to the union or intended to join it, and their machines were taken from the benches and they were ordered out of the shop.

The union requested the company to put these workers back at their jobs but ignored the request.

This concern is the largest in New England, and it makes workmen's glove workers and buskin makers. Its products are used chiefly by working men, such as machinists, railroad workers and lumbermen.

The fight is on between the Saranac Glove Company and the Glove Workers' union, and the workers are requested to assist the locked out workers by buying union made gloves.

EVALENKO "GUILTY" SAYS COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 1.)

returned in his defense, yielded to his request and adopted a resolution to that effect, which was made public in the newspapers on April 26, 1907.

Now it has become apparent that Evalenko went to Europe, was in Russia, but made no effort to fulfill his promise, as can be seen from the following letter from Burtzoff:

The letter from Burtzoff states: Evalenko had not submitted any evidence of his innocence in spite of the fact that he was in Europe and in Russia. Burtzoff then reiterates his accusation against Evalenko that he was agent of the Russian police from 1894 to 1903.

Decision of Committee.
The decision of the commission against Evalenko is given in the following words: The commission went over all the papers once more, and has reached the following unanimous verdict: "That A. Evalenko is guilty of having been a secret agent of the Russian police department to whom he delivered evidence concerning political immigrants who are living here, while at the same time he was a member of the Russian Social Democratic Society, of the Bureau of the defunct club of Russian students, and of other Russian revolutionary organizations.

The members of the committee:

GOMPERS CASE IS PUT OVER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A case that was put over by the Supreme Court on account of the vacancies was that of Samuel Gompers, the president, and other officers of the American Federation of Labor who appealed from sentences for contempt of court for the boycott of the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis. This action was taken upon motion of counsel for the federationists over the objection of opposing counsel for an immediate hearing.

ALLEGED TEAMSTERS' AGENTS DISCHARGED

Harry J. McCormick and Daniel J. McDonald were arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon charged with extortion in the settlement of a strike and were discharged. The complainant was William S. Davidson, a carter, of 134 Bidwell avenue, Jersey City. He said that McCormick had offered to settle a teamsters' strike for \$200.

If you are after that hundred-dollar typewriter—as you should be—and want to show a prospective subscriber a splendid specimen of what THE CALL is, send in 25 cents for ten copies of next Sunday's issue. It will be both a persuader and a clincher.

EAGLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION

4% SAVINGS ACCOUNTS MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT OF MONEY SAVERS AND NON-SPECULATIVE INVESTORS

5% INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES

MONTHLY FIXED PAYMENT ACCOUNTS \$5. per month for 140 months compounds to \$1000. \$10. to \$2000. \$25. to \$5000. Withdrawable at increasing rates from 3% per cent during 1st and 2nd years, to 5% per cent during 9th and 10th years.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER \$2,400,000.00

NECKWEAR MAKERS WINNING STRIKE

2,000 Workers to Return to Work Victorious—900 Her Workers Join R.volt.

Nine firms signed agreements with the Neckwear Makers' Union yesterday, as did fifteen contractors, and 2,000 workers will resume work under union conditions, having won all of their demands.

When the reports of these victories were made at the meeting of the striking neckwear makers at Clinton Hall yesterday they were cheered to the echo by the assembled workers.

The strike continued to spread yesterday throughout the greater city. Three thousand additional workers joined the ranks of the strikers during the course of the day. The great mass of these workers were unorganized, which was cause for great rejoicing at strike headquarters. It was said that the strike will be won shortly because of the unanimity of the discontent of the workers, and the perfect unity of purpose and loyalty to the union prevailing among them.

Two Firms Obstinate.
Two of the big firms in the trade, however, have absolutely refused to have anything to do with the union or its representatives. They are James Keiser, of Fourth avenue and 23rd street, manufacturer of widely advertised brands of neckwear, and W. O. Horn, of Broadway and 14th street.

The union is determined that these big firms shall be forced to grant its demands, none of which are exorbitant or unfair.

Every struck shop is to be picketed and the fight of the union against starvation wages, long hours and insanitary shops, is to be carried in a systematic manner. Every shop will be closely watched, and each new development reported to headquarters, so that the fight may be speedily terminated in victory for the struggling men and women, and most of the neckwear makers are young girls and women.

Officials of the union declare that the most hopeful sign of the struggle is the hearty response which the call for the strike has received from the unorganized workers, especially from the girls and young women.

Union Growing.
When this strike is over, the union officers say, there will be a bigger, stronger and better organization of the neckwear makers in this city than has ever existed before. And this in itself, the officials of the union declare, will be a big victory. Organized, they say, the workers will be in a position to retain the fruits of their victory.

Wednesday the headquarters of the strike will be at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. That is to say, all business will be conducted at that address. Settlement offices now at 25 Third avenue will hereafter, therefore, be at Clinton Hall.

DR. SUDEKUM GERMAN SOCIALIST IS HERE

Will Make Lecture Tour—Says Growth of Party Makes Government Inevitable.

Dr. Albert Sudekum, Socialist member of the German reichstag, who has lately been active as a champion of the revolutionists' idea in the Socialist movement, has arrived in New York and will lecture here under the management of the Civic Forum Lecture Bureau.

Dr. Sudekum spoke at length last night on various forms of accident insurance and old age pensions in Germany.

Germany is ahead of all other countries in the matter of safeguarding the life of its workers, Dr. Sudekum said, solely because of the advance which the Socialist movement is making there. Bismarck thought that he could stop the growth of socialism by giving the workmen a sop here and there, and introduced a crude form of workmen's insurance. Since then, however, the constant growth of Socialism made it necessary for the government to make the insurance and old age pension laws more adequate.

Insurance against sickness is paid two-thirds by the worker and one-third by the employer. Accident insurance is paid entirely by the employer. Old age insurance is paid by the workers and by the government jointly.

Migration from Country to City.
Dr. Sudekum said that in the last decade Germany has seen a remarkable migration from the country to the cities. Three-fifths of the German population now live in the cities and two-fifths in the country.

Speaking of the housing problem in Germany, Dr. Sudekum drew a rather gloomy picture. Twenty-five per cent of every workman's wages goes for rent, and this only in one or two-room flats. The high rent, with the congestion which results therefrom, is responsible for a great many evils.

In spite of this congestion, the German scholar explained, there are no slums in Berlin that can be compared with the slums of London or New York. The police enter the houses and enforce the sanitary laws, he said.

Municipal ownership of public utilities, Dr. Sudekum said, is becoming the rule in German cities, and is a success in every case. Special schools are provided where men are trained for these positions, and the city's given efficient service at a moderate cost.

Dr. Sudekum will tell his American audiences among other things how Germany was against infant mortality, and how the cities are taking more and more to building homes for working people, which are obtained at reasonable rental and are comfortable and sanitary. He will also lecture on Marx and Lassalle here.

Dr. Sudekum made first of any and all talk of war between Germany and Poland. There were a few pan-Germans, as they are called, he said, who stir up war talk through certain conservative organs and otherwise, but the agitation of these extremists is not shared by the general public.

Dr. Sudekum will open his lecture tour about October 18. He will lecture at Columbia University, and will then go West.

HAIR AFIRE, HE DIVED INTO BOILING WATER

Thomas Weyrock, a dyer, 19 years old, employed by Schwarz & Forster in their dyeing plant at 12 Manhattan street, might have escaped burns of a serious nature when his hair caught fire from burning naphtha at the dye works last evening had he not tried to drown out the flames by jumping into a vat of water near by. The water that the youth supposed was cold was a vat of boiling water. Weyrock was so badly scalded that he died at 10:20 o'clock, soon after Dr. Goldberg had taken him to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Weyrock and about 300 other employees were at work early last night when a electric light wire fell into a naphtha drain near Weyrock's feet. Weyrock tried to stamp out the flames. The fire ran high enough to ignite his hair and his shirt. Weyrock ran half blinded and screaming toward the big vat of water across from his bench and dove into the water headlong.

KAISER RAISES FUND FOR LEARNED MEN

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Through the personal efforts of Kaiser Wilhelm, German philanthropists have subscribed a fund of \$2,500,000 to found and maintain scientific centers in which learned men may do research work without being compelled to earn their livings at the same time. The announcement was made today by Kaiser Wilhelm himself on the occasion of the centenary celebration of the University of Berlin. There was a festive gathering in the great hall of the university, 6,000 students in their historical medieval garb meeting there with distinguished university scholars from all the countries of the globe.

The Kaiser made a speech, in which he glorified learning.

CHOLERA CAUSES A DEATH IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It was learned today that a man died in the Royal Free Hospital yesterday of Asiatic cholera in its most virulent form. The health authorities, alarmed over the appearance of the dread disease in the metropolis, made an effort to suppress the news. They declare there are no other cases in the city, so far as they know.

THEY WANT HIGHER FREIGHT TARIFFS

Shippers Ask That Railroads Be Permitted to Boost Rates, Sure the Public Can Stand It.

Acting in harmony with the four great brotherhoods of railroad employees, which voted a few weeks ago in this city to appeal to President Taft and the interstate commerce commission for fair play to the railroads in the matter of increasing freight rates, shippers all over the country are asking that the roads be permitted to advance rates.

Their position, as expressed by resolutions adopted at conferences and by statements issued to the newspapers is that the transportation business of the country should not be the plaything of demagogues, and that an increase is necessary to enable the railroads adequately to handle a constantly growing traffic. Merchants have agreed that a fair increase of rates would bring increased prosperity to shippers, consumers and railroads.

Groups of manufacturers and merchants have pointed out that it is unusual for shippers to favor increased rates as it is for union labor to back up the railroads; but they say that they have decided to support the roads in the pending inquiry before the interstate commerce commission for the reason that the change would be of great potential advantage to the nation as a whole.

Thinks Public Could Stand Advance.
E. C. Simmons, of the Simmons Hardware Company, incorporated, of St. Louis, has issued a statement after a conference with a group of shippers

Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association

The regular meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held on Friday, October 14, at 8 p.m., at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place (East 8th Street), Manhattan.

The members are requested to attend as business of importance is to come before this meeting.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
WARREN ATKINSON, President.
JULIUS GERBER, Secretary.

The employees of E. M. Schwartz & Lovers, Samuel I. Davis & Co., and of The Cuban Cigar Factory are requested to attend a

JOINT MEETING
called by the Joint Advisory Board of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America

TODAY AT 10 A. M.
At Bohemian National Hall, 321 East 73d Street

Prominent Speakers will address the meeting.

In his part of the country. Mr. Simmons said that he was pleased to read an expression of opinion from President Shedd, of Marshall, Field & Co. that in his belief prosperity awaits reasonable rate concessions to carriers.

Part of his statement reads: "It seems to us that there can be no question but that a fair advance can well be borne by the public at large and that they would get back such added benefits from the investments

PRUSSIAN POLICE USE SABERS ON MINERS

REMSCHIED, Rhenish Prussia, Oct. 11.—Miners gathered here today to make a demonstration against the new black list issued by the employment agencies. The police were ordered to disperse them. As they failed to move fast enough, the police charged them several times, using their sabers with bloody effect.

When rollers of stones came from the surrounding windows, the police drew their revolvers and fired.

Several persons were wounded, but the exact number of casualties is not known.

CONNORS ACCUSED OF CRIMINAL LIBEL

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—Fred Griener, Republican boss of Erie county and Roosevelt's chief lieutenant here, has lodged a complaint of criminal libel with District Attorney Wesley C. Dudley against ex-Democratic State Chairman William J. Connors, and the grand jury is now considering Griener's complaint.

Connors has been publishing bitter attacks on Griener in his two newspapers, the Courier and Enquirer. It is understood that Griener takes exception to certain statements recently published in the Connors newspapers referring to the recent grave-robbing scandal in Erie county. Griener was indicted in connection with this graveyard scandal, but the indictment was dismissed in the Supreme Court, where it was held that a man could not be indicted on the evidence of an accomplice, and there was no corroborative evidence.

LYNN, MASS., ADOPTS COMMISSION FORM

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 11.—This city today cleaned house. At a special election they abolished the old form of city government, turned down the charter proposed by Mayor Rich and the machine and adopted a new charter providing for the commission form of government. Under the new charter, Lynn will be governed by a council of five commissioners, one of whom the commissioner of public works will be called the mayor. The other commissioners will be of finance, of water and water works of public health and of public property.

PISER & CO. INC.

The Oldest Reliable Furniture House in the Bronx

Open Saturdays Until 10 p.m. Call Purchasers' Cards at Our Store.

Incomparable are the values we are giving. Our painstaking efforts in selecting and buying have been repaid with the greatest array of genuine bargain offerings that was ever brought before your attention in the Bronx. Strictly high-class furniture—furniture for every part of your house in new and beautiful designs, of most thorough workmanship and best quality, can be had now at PISER'S for considerably less than what you may expect to pay. You should not miss a visit to our new store.

The announcement of our FALL OPENING last week met with such great success that we will continue our reductions from 25 per cent to 40 per cent throughout the establishment for one week longer. In order to make it interesting to our customers we shall present each purchaser with a handsome souvenir, such as lamps (like cut), oil paintings, etc.

Twenty-eight Years' Honest Dealing in the Bronx

THIS ADVERTISEMENT OFFERS A FEW OF THE MANY SUGGESTIONS TO BE FOUND HERE:

PISER & CO. INC.

Beautiful FIVE PIECE PARLOR SET, finely carved frame and feet, best upholstery, with spring edge, tufted backs. Exquisite covering in silk plush, panne velour or damask. Actual value \$65.00. Piser's price only **42.50**

CHINA CLOSETS; in genuine Quartered Oak; great variety up from **9.98**

THIS ALL IRON SLIDING COUCH; complete with mattress and bolster **3.48**

A couch like this is one of the most practical pieces of furniture in many a home.

QUARTER OAK BUFFET; highly polished, neatly carved; like cut; worth \$23.75. Sale price **16.75**

DINING ROOM TABLES—Quartered Oak; extra heavy; with or without claw feet. \$12.75. Sale price.... **8.98**

FREE! This Hand-some Lamp FREE to each purchaser of \$21 worth of goods or more.

This massive 2-INCH COLONIAL BRASS BED, in any size; worth \$17.00. Sale price..... **10.98**

One hundred and fifty couches to choose from. Strong and handsome frames; coverings in leather and velour. Prices begin as low as **\$6.75**

PISER & CO., INC.

150th Street and 3rd Avenue

We invite you to inspect our entire building without any obligation to buy. A visit at PISER'S will convince you that GOOD FURNITURE IS WITHIN YOUR REACH. Our prices make it possible.

CUSTOM TAILORS JOIN BIG STRIKE

3,000 Workers Respond to Call of Union for General Walk Out in Greater City.

More than 6,000 custom tailors employed in shops throughout the greater city yesterday responded to the call for a strike issued by the union and instead of going to work they reported at the various strike headquarters. The strike committee members were busy until late at night handling the preliminary strike work they went into executive session at the general headquarters, 66 East 4th street. The demands to be presented to the employers were discussed at length and the various committees to attend to the strike were organized. All the secretaries were busy enrolling new members and collecting the initiation fee.

About 2,000 new members enrolled in the union yesterday and each member paid \$2.40 initiation fee. This helped swell the strike fund which the union opened some few weeks ago.

Five strikers who were waiting near the shop of Freshheim & Fishel, 21 West street, to get the workers of that shop to join the strike, were arrested at the behest of the bosses as soon as the shop was tied up.

They were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court and charged with entering private property and each fined \$5.

Late yesterday afternoon it was reported at the union offices that nearly 100 shops were completely tied up. The strike officials expect that more workers will join the strike today and that they will have the entire trade tied up by the end of the week.

All those that joined the strike expressed their determination to fight until the bosses grant all their demands.

About twenty-five bosses reported ready for settlement yesterday, but they were told that the union will not negotiate with them until the strike committee is ready to sign agreements with them.

The strike committee decided not to sign agreements with contractors unless the firms they do work for will sign agreements with the union. This step was taken in order to avoid scab work being done in union shops.

Headquarters Opened.

Headquarters were yesterday established in the following places. For those working in shops located in South Brooklyn, 407 Bridge street; for Williamsburg, 168 McKibbin street; for Brownsville, 93 Third street; for Manhattan, 106 Forsyth street, 98 Forsyth street and 66 East Fourth street. Headquarters will also be opened in Harlem and the Bronx.

Jacob Shankman, organizer of the union, is in charge of the strike, and Edward Feller of the Suspender Makers' Union was elected to the strike committee to help conduct the fight. The Italian workers were all assigned to 98 Forsyth street where they will all meet and an Italian organizer will also be assigned to them.

Jacob Panken was elected attorney, and he will take charge of the legal end of the fight.

The following is the list of demands which will be presented to the employers: Recognition of the union; that all new men put to work shall join the union after eight days; that workmen shall get at least forty cents an hour and piece workers fifty cents an hour, and that helpers shall be paid \$18 per week. That operators shall get forty cents for sack-coats and an increase in wages of ten per cent on all other work; that finishers be given five cents more on every garment, and that the button-hole makers shall get an increase of one cent on every buttonhole. That the bushel girls get an increase in wages of \$2 per week. That fifty-three hours shall constitute a week's work, and the hours of work to be from eight in the morning until noon, with one hour for lunch, and from one to six in the evening. That the workers be paid time and one-half for overtime. The abolition of contracting in inside shops, the equal division of labor during the dull seasons, the establishment of electric power driven machines, sanitary shops; that nobody shall be discharged without sufficient cause; that the workers be allowed to have a shop delegate, and that the manufacturers supply all tools and machinery to the workers.

Speedy Victory Expected.

Jacob Shankman yesterday told a call reporter that he expects the strike will be of short duration. "We struck at a time when all the shops are running full time with a number of extras in every shop," said Shankman. "The bosses are already running to the strike headquarters for settlement, and I expect that we will celebrate a speedy victory."

COLE SENT TO BELLEVUE.

Wanted Negro Comedian Gave Police Considerable Trouble.

As the result of overwork on a new play which he has been writing, Robert A. Cole, of Cole & Johnson, wanted negro comedians, playwrights and comedians, was committed to the Hospital yesterday. He was rushed up on the street yesterday in a very angry mood and fought the police officers to a standstill before he was finally put in a straight jacket and sent to the hospital.

SENDING MONEY TO EUROPE?

WE WILL SELL Drafts in Amounts from \$5 Upward TODAY at approximately the following rates:

Great Britain and Ireland at 19 1/2 cts. per lira
Germany..... at 23 1/2 cts. per mark
Other Countries Proportionately. Our fees are very small.

THE NORTHERN BANK

Broadway, corner
Astor Place,
505 East 177th St.,
128th St., nr. Willis Av.,
7th Av. & 125th St.,
324 White Plains Av.,

TO INCREASE COAST ARTILLERY FORCE

Several Thousand More Hired Murders Wanted for Our Expensive Fortifications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The coast defense system of the country is almost completed, according to the annual report of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, chief of coast artillery. "Considered as a whole," he said, "the fortification of the United States as well as of our insular possessions are now well advanced toward completion; but, while this is so, it should always be born in mind that these fortifications if completed would furnish only the requisite material for our coast defense, that an adequate and trained personnel would still be necessary to operate these defenses and that without such adequate force of trained men, capable of efficiently handling the different and complex elements of our coast defenses, the defenses themselves would be useless, and all the expenditure made upon them, amounting in round numbers to \$100,000,000 would be wasted or worse than wasted as they would have lulled us into a false sense of the security of our fortified harbors from attack by an enemy.

"It is believed to be established beyond dispute that in order to insure the efficient handling of our coast defenses in time of war it is necessary that we should maintain in time of peace at least one full manning detail of coast artillery troops. This view has been expressed repeatedly not only by myself and my predecessors as chief of artillery, but by practically all general officers who have commanded departments containing a preponderance of coast artillery.

Wants Big Addition to Force.

"This view has also been expressed from time to time by various Secretaries of War and leading members of the military committees of Congress.

"In fact, I think it quite safe to say that it is generally accepted by all who have an intimate knowledge of the conditions and requirements of our coast.

"In time of war we must have at each place liable to attack such a number of coast artillery troops that they will be sufficient, not only to form a full manning detail, but to maintain a full manning detail, allowing for absenteeism, sick, and wounded. And in case of a long-continued attack or siege, it is more than probable that for some of the elements, if not all, it will be necessary to maintain a full manning detail in detail in order to provide relief.

"In order to carry out this policy for providing one manning detail for all defenses constructed and proposed, it will be necessary to provide from the coast artillery militia 302 officers and 21,204 enlisted men, and to increase the regular coast artillery by 675 officers and 14,584 men."

COURT DISMISSES WOMAN'S TEST CASE

Expressing some doubt as to the validity of the new law for the physical examination of women arrested as disorderly characters in some of its minor respects, Justice Guy, in special term of the Supreme Court, today sustained the law generally and dismissed a writ of habeas corpus by which Lily Hastings, found to come within the provisions of the law, sought to escape an order committing her to the Workhouse Hospital for not less than one month or more than two months.

In his decision Justice Guy said: "While I have some doubt as to the validity of the statute in some minor respects, its purpose is so entirely humane and beneficial to the unfortunate class of women whom it affects, as well as protection to the public health generally, that I am unwilling to suspend its operation even temporarily. I deem it the better course to dismiss the writ, trusting to the legislative action to cure any defects in the law."

Louis Lowenstein, counsel for the woman, said that an appeal would be taken. Former Attorney General Justice Meyer, who prepared the new law, is the author of the Page legislative committee, was present and took part in the argument in favor of the constitutionality of the act.

Lowenstein said that in his opinion the new law was a violation of the federal and state constitutions.

FOUR BABY LIONS.

Born to Central Park Lioness on Her Seventh Birthday.

Helen, one of the Central Park lionesses, celebrated her seventh birthday yesterday by giving birth to four cubs. They are the largest litter of lion cubs ever born in Central Park. Their father is Leo, who is nine years old.

Headkeeper Billy Snyder and Assistant Keeper Hurlin set up with Helen on Monday night. Captain Carson, of the Arsenal police station, was ordered, too, to see that the lion house was orderly. The cubs were born early in the morning.

Helen is reported as doing very well and as very much set up over her achievement. A big tarpaulin has been stretched in front of her cage, and in the semi-darkness she lay contentedly nursing her cubs yesterday afternoon, while Leo paced up and down in an adjoining cage.

OUT OF WORK, TRIES SUICIDE.

DONGAN HILLS, S. I., Oct. 11.—Despondent because she was out of work, Stephanie Joha, twenty-four years old, attempted to commit suicide at Dongan Hills, by taking carbolic acid yesterday at 118 Sea View avenue, where she had been living for the past two weeks. She was removed to the hospital. Her condition is said to be critical.

300 BODIES OF FIRE VICTIMS RECOVERED

Broken Section of Minnesota in Critical Condition—Martial Law Declared in Burned District.

By United Press.

WARROD, Minn., Oct. 11.—Three hundred charred bodies of victims of the forest fires, which have raged about here for the past few days, must be taken care of at Rainey River, according to a private message received to-day by the Minnesota and International Railroad. It is expected this number of bodies will be recovered within forty-eight hours, the message says.

Conditions within the fire zone are critical today. Rainier, a village near International Falls, wired the Governor for help, saying the town is surrounded by flames. Fires are also reported near Ragley and Clear Brook. Relief trains are rushing into the fire section to-day from St. Paul and Minneapolis, while throughout the State the Red Cross Society is preparing to send nurses and supplies.

The loss resulting from the fires was estimated at \$6,000,000 today. So scattered are the bodies thus far recovered it is impossible to even estimate the number of known dead.

Five hundred miles of nearly virgin timber has been laid waste and thousands of settlers made homeless. Governor Eberhard, of Minnesota, cancelled all of his speaking engagements so he might accompany the special train from St. Paul. Special water trains are hurrying toward Warroad and a dozen other points have started trains loaded with food and clothing.

State troops and physicians arrived at the site of Beaudette yesterday and at once set to work to prevent the spread of disease among the refugees. There was no resulting typhoid fever in the Beaudette Hospital. The patients narrowly escaped death from the fire, but it is feared many will die from exposure.

The entire district is practically under martial law to-day. Orders have been issued to shoot down any one caught looting or robbing bodies of the dead.

The town of Kellier has been temporarily saved, but the flames are still threatening. Warroad is to-day out of danger. Aided by two steamers and firemen from Winnipeg water was poured on the flames in the dry brush about the town, driving the flames back.

The town is overcrowded with refugees, however, and the Mayor to-day ordered the opera house used as a shelter for two hundred refugees who brought here last night from Saulte Minn. Clementson, a settlement of 200, was burned yesterday. It is believed most of the inhabitants escaped. Wires are working east along both sides of Rainey River toward Fort Frances and International Falls, and reports were received this morning both of these towns were enveloped in clouds of smoke.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11.—A special train of three baggage cars and one passenger car, loaded with tents and blankets for the sufferers of the fire district, left here to-day over the Northern Pacific. The train carried tents enough to shelter 2,500 refugees.

MODIFY COCAINE LAW, IS DRUGGISTS' PLEA

About forty druggists were at the Health Department building yesterday to attend the hearing called at the request of pharmaceutical societies which desire the modification, at least, of section 182 of the sanitary code. This section, adopted on August 26 last, prohibits the sale of cocaine, salts of cocaine, morphine and salts of morphine, alone or in combination with other substances, without a physician's prescription.

Many proprietary medicines contain one or the other of the prohibited drugs, and it was because of this fact that the hearing was requested.

There were at speakers, among them Assemblyman Robert S. Conklin, whose activity in the legislature was said to be largely responsible for the passage of the state drug act. Representing the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Association and the Retail Pattern Drug Store, he insisted that the Board of Health had exceeded its authority in incorporating prohibitions in the sanitary code. He declared that the action was unconstitutional as it conflicted with the state drug act and was in violation of section 1172 of the city charter, which invests the Health Board with certain powers, but not with any inconsistent with the state law.

The other speakers were Caswell A. Mayo, William Muir, trustee of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; S. V. B. Swan, of the New York Consolidated Drug Company; Peter Diamond, a druggist, and Jacob Well, a wholesale druggist.

Most of the speakers said the prohibition was hard on the public, as to obtain an eyewash or cough mixture or 5 cents worth of paragon or a prescription for more than the purchaser actually needed was necessary.

A stenographic report of the arguments will be submitted to the Health Board.

MISSIONARY PREDICTS "YELLOW" COMPETITION.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—"Spain is on the verge of a revolution, not so political as intellectual and religious," said Rev. James L. Barton, D. D., foreign secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions at the 104th annual conference of that organization here today. "The revolution will mark the struggle of the thinking people of Spain against the oppressive measures of a government that is under the domination of religious orders, and of a church that refuses to give liberty of conscience to its followers. One cannot predict the outcome, but the fact remains that thinking Spain will not long be content with the suppression of thought, judgment and conscience."

Barton said that unless the standards of living are lifted "by Christianity" in India, China and similar nations the yellow race will soon become competitors with us in the markets of the world."

C. H. DRAKE

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Between 21st and 22d Streets

MEN'S DOUBLEBREASTED blue flannel shirts.....\$1.00 and \$1.25 and \$2.25.

MEN'S CAMEL'S HAIR shirts and drawers.....\$1.00 and \$1.25 and \$1.50.

MEN'S MEDICATED SCARLET shirts and drawers.....\$1.00 and \$1.50 and \$2.00.

WOMEN'S HEAVY FLEECE lined vests and pants.....\$.25

COMFORTABLES EXTRA VALUE, splendid quality \$1.00 and \$1.25 and \$1.49.

BLANKETS FULL SIZE Extra value.....\$.49 and 59c and 69c and \$1.25.

SPECIAL bargains at all counters in notions and piece goods.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

RIOT OVER ALLEGED CROOKED ELECTION

Charges of Ballot Box Stuffing Causes Wild Disorder at Meeting of Carpenter's Union.

The meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 177, in Windsor Hall, Brooklyn, Monday night, broke up in a scene of wild disorder over a little exhibition of sleight-of-hand, involving, it is alleged, the substitution of a fake ballot box, in the election for business agent of the union.

Before calm was restored the meeting had broken up, cries of "lynch him" filled the air, and only the appearance of the police quelled the disturbance. Yesterday the union was disrupted and the factions are preparing for war to the bitter end, it is said.

The special order of business for the meeting was the election of a business agent to act as delegate to the district council. Already much bitter feeling had been aroused over the selection of candidates. The nominees were A. R. Wyatt, John Sterling, Marx Wolton and R. Bedford. At 9 o'clock the voting began, a clear box serving as the repository for the ballots.

With the counting of the ballots murmurs of protest were heard from all parts of the room when it was seen that nearly all of the ballots were being credited to Wyatt. When the counting was completed the supervisor of the election, Ernest Patton, announced that Wyatt had 120 of the 111 ballots cast.

WOMAN'S PROTEST BRINGS DISCOVERY.

There was a shout of rage from the anti-Wyatts and many of them left the hall in disgust. When they reached the street door some of the malcontents met a woman, who told them the men attending the meeting ought to be careful about picking cigar boxes out of the hall windows, as one had narrowly missed striking her. She was indignant; the men were interested. They asked her to point out the box and, according to their story, they found it was the one in which the real ballots had been deposited.

They hurried back to the hall and made a dramatic entrance, flourishing the recovered cigar box and pointing scornfully at the stuffed box that they declared had been substituted to insure Wyatt's election.

There were more wild scenes, and so noisy did the gathering become the police entered and ordered the members to be quiet. The meeting then broke up. With a bodyguard Barney Rartz carried the original ballot box to his home, at 223 Prince street, and the factions began preparations for the contest to determine the status of the election. All hands say there will be no compromise.

Sunday, October 16

Campaign Issue of The Sunday Call

It will be the best number yet published, and from it a reader will get a comprehensive understanding of the industrial and political movement in lower New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Some of the Points—THE STRUGGLE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, by Asa Drew Warren, candidate for governor; THE STORM IN MASSACHUSETTS, by Barry Boyle; FIGHTING AHEAD IN RHODE ISLAND, by Fred Hurst; reproduction of a splendid political speech by ROBERT HUNTER, on affairs as seen in CONNECTICUT; SOLD ORGANIZATION, by Ella Reeve Bloor; THE FIGHT IN NEW YORK will be shown by several able writers and campaigners; WILSON KILLING-BECK, candidate for governor of New Jersey, depicts one of the best campaigns ever fought in that state, and JOHN W. SLAYTON, candidate for governor, and Louis Cohen, candidate for lieutenant governor, tell of a fight that seems destined to be the BEGINNING OF SUCCESS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It is, all told, an inspiration issue, just the thing to read and just the thing to circulate. It will put heart into you for renewed and harder fighting during the rest of the campaign.

GET IN YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE.

10 copies 25 cents,
20 copies 50 cents,
100 copies \$2.50.

But send at once, the edition is limited to orders received by Saturday morning next.

TROLLEY STRIKE HITS COMMUTERS

Motormen and Conductors of Burlington, N. J., Walk Out and Cripple Interurban Line.

BURLINGTON, Oct. 11.—Hundreds of trolley commuters between Palmyra and Bordentown along twenty-five miles of the line of the Riverside Traction Company were unable to reach their destination this morning when motormen and conductors of the company declared a walkout after a dispute with officers of the company over the dismissal of A. C. Richmond, a conductor. Not a car was operated, and many small factories whose employees come from a distance by trolley, could not open until noon because of lack of workers.

The trouble originated a week ago when F. W. Rogers, a newly appointed superintendent of the line, dismissed Richmond for what is declared by Richmond's fellow workmen to have been a mere technical offense. The men took their grievance to President W. M. Taylor of the company and threatened to strike unless Richmond was reinstated. The company officers decided to back up the new superintendent, and the men made their critical move this morning.

Officers of the line refused to discuss the situation at the headquarters of the company in this city. A crowd of excited Italians, members of the various road crews, surround the office here, but have given the police no trouble.

The conductors and motormen have been urging the powerhouse employees to join them, and these men are likely to quit this afternoon. In this event the tieup will be even more serious, as many small factories are operated by electric power dispensed by the traction company.

A union of the conductors and motormen was formed last week, with headquarters at Bordentown. Complete organization was effected only Saturday night, with every regular employe, and even the extras, included in its membership. Clarence O. Pratt, the Philadelphia organizer, is said to have urged the strike to-day.

While the discharge of Richmond first incensed the men, their grievances, it is now rumored, will include a demand for better hours and higher wages.

Along some sections of the road this morning farmers turned their wagons into public conveyances and reaped a rich harvest carting travelers to the nearest railroad stations.

READY FOR BALLOON TRIP ACROSS OCEAN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11.—Members of the crew of the dirigible America, in which Walter Wellman hopes to cross the ocean, wrote farewell messages to their families and friends tonight, and an attempt will be made to start the big gas bag tomorrow morning at daybreak. The 100 men engaged to assist in getting the balloon out of its hanger were notified to be on hand at 4 a. m., when it is believed that a calm will make their work of floating bag and car easy.

Wellman and his backers announced at noon today that they would make the attempt at flying at sundown tonight, but the westerly wind did not go down, making the handling of the balloon impossible. The men and other backers of the Wellman enterprise here are insisting on trial trips along the city for the benefit of visitors, but both Wellman and Chief Engineer Melvin Vaniman have announced privately that every effort is ready to attempt the over-ocean flight, and that they will not return to earth if the winds and air currents are favorable for the big flight.

Hundreds of visitors, disappointed when no attempt at flight was made tonight, are remaining up all night in hope of seeing the Wellman airship make a start. Fire bells and factory whistles are to be blown if the flight is really attempted, and every effort is being made to give those in the city the opportunity to witness the departure of the America.

FIRST BIG TALK OF T. R. IN DUNKIRK

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Roosevelt today arranged to open his campaign for Henry L. Stimson; Republican candidate for governor of New York, on his way back to New York city from this trip. From Columbus, Ohio, the colonel will go through Cleveland to Buffalo and Dunkirk, N. Y., where the opening speech is to be made.

Roosevelt will pick up Stimson, it is expected, at Buffalo, and will finish the trip with him. According to arrangements the colonel will make speeches at Dunkirk, Jamestown, either Olean or Wellsville, in Cattaraugus county, and Elmira. Roosevelt will not reach New York city until Saturday morning.

WILL TRY TRUST CASES ON JAN. 3

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—On motion of Attorney General Wickersham the cases in the suits of the government to dissolve the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco trust were today resigned in the Supreme Court of the United States for hearing on January 3. This was done in order that the Department of Justice might plan the work for the present term.

The corporation tax cases were also set for hearing after the trust cases early in January.

If you get us more suits than any body else we will present you with a Monarch typewriter. See an announcement in the columns of this paper.

SPORTS

BASEBALL SCORES

National League.
At New York (first game)—R.H.E. Philadelphia... 3 001 0000—7 10 2
New York... 2 000 0001 1—4 5 0
Batteries—Slaughter, Gerard and Moran; Marquard and Wilson.
(Second game)—
Philadelphia... 0 000 0000—6 11 3
New York... 0 000 01 0—1 6 3
Batteries—Shalmers and McDonough; Hendricks and Wilson.
Game called on account of darkness.
At Chicago—
St. Louis... 2 0001 0000—3 9 2
Chicago... 2 000 00001 1—4 5 0
Batteries—Golden and Bliss; Richie and Reulbach.

DISLIKE HERRMAN'S RULING.

New York Baseball Stars Like the Idea of Prizes.
The pronouncement of Garry Herrman, chairman of the national baseball commission, that as a result of the scandal in the race for betting supremacy between Lajoie and Cobb, the commission would not permit prizes to be offered for leading players in the future, has aroused the ire of New York players.

How the commission can prohibit the offering or acceptance of prizes from business firms for leading players is something that the fans and players can't figure out.

"The next thing we shall hear of the commission trying to prevent suits of clothes and boxes of cigars being given to the players for home runs," declared one of the stars of the Highlanders team. "Then the commission will try to regulate how we shall spend our winters, and will prescribe what we must and must not eat. No wonder there is talk of a revolt against the two big leagues. It is sure to come unless the commission displays more sense in the future."

JACK JOHNSON-OLDFIELD AUTO RACE IS BARRED.

Facing expulsion by the American Automobile Association if he goes ahead with his proposed automobile race with Jack Johnson, Barney Oldfield is wondering whether the honor of beating the colored pugilistic champion is worth the penalty. The Automobile Association has withdrawn the racing driver's license issued to Johnson, alleging that it was granted through misrepresentation. This means that if Oldfield races the negro at Sheephead Bay, he will place himself in the outlaw class, which means that he is in the worst quandary of his life.

IRON MANUFACTURERS FROM EUROPE ARRIVE

More than twenty of the biggest steel and iron manufacturers in the world outside of the United States will attend the meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute which will begin on Friday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria, and a large number of the delegates arrived yesterday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. There will be a dinner at the Waldorf on Friday night, which will be attended by many members of the institute in this country and by the foreigners.

England, Scotland, Wales, Russia, Belgium, France and Germany will be represented by officials of their most important concerns in the iron and steel business. Some of those who have arrived or are expected are Col. Sir Charles Allen, director of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Company, of Wales; Sir Christopher Furness, chairman of the Cargo Fleet Iron Company; the Duke of Devonshire, of Devonshire House; Hon. Arthur Steel Company, Ltd.; Arthur Keen, chairman of Guest, Keen & Settlefields, Ltd., and many others from Great Britain. M. Jankowicz represents the Russian Society Metallurgique D'empire; the Duke of Devonshire, Baron de Nerve, Emile Curieux, Alphonse Fould, A. Benoit, G. P. Schneider and many other presidents of French companies are expected. A. Greiner and G. Trauseneter, directors of two of the largest iron works of Belgium, are here. Baron von Bodenhausen, representing the Krupp works at Essen, Germany, and several other German delegates arrived yesterday.

BUYS PART OF FAMOUS MOUNTAIN

UTICA, Oct. 11.—Colvin Pardee, of Philadelphia, has purchased 2,355 acres of Adirondack land on White Face Mountain extending from the shore of Lake Placid up the mountainside and including the rocky summit from which the peak takes its name. The purchase includes land on both sides of the White Face trail, which is climbed annually by thousands of visitors to the Adirondacks.

Mr. Pardee secured the land in separate purchases from J. H. Prall, W. H. Prall and others. It has wholly within the town of St. Armand, and added to the Eagle's Eye estate already owned by Mr. Pardee, makes the purchaser perhaps the largest landholder on the shores of Lake Placid. The tract includes some of the most valuable first growth of pine timber in the state.

Mr. Pardee's intention in securing the land is not announced, but it is believed that he will convert part of it into a game preserve. The White Face trail will remain open to the public for some time at least.

White Face is one of the highest mountains of the state. It is well known because it rises so abruptly from Lake Placid, and the trail, reached by boat, is easily made to the top and return is easily made in a day. The state has long had opportunity to purchase White Face and add it to the state preserve and probably at a comparatively low price. It is feared to take advantage of its chance.

CENSUS FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The census office today announced the 1910 enumeration for the following cities with changes since 1900: Louisville, Ky., 233,923; increase, 19,187.
Lexington, Ky., 35,009; increase, 6,750.
Charlotte, N. C., 24,014; increase, 15,922.
Shreveport, La., 25,015; increase, 12,992.

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CONDITIONS GOOD IN PORTO RICO

Annual Report of the Governor Shows Better Financial Conditions—Progress in Education and Health.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The annual report of the Governor of Porto Rico for the year 1909-10 has just been received by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department...

Financial Conditions Good. One of the most conspicuous evidences of the growth of confidence in the successful industrial development of the island was the establishment therein, within the last year, of branches of 22 foreign corporations with a capital stock of \$11,110,112...

More Money in Circulation. The statements covering transactions of banks and institutions show their total resources on June 30 last to have been \$16,694,881.15, an increase of 53 per cent over those at the end of the fiscal year 1908.

Receipts and Expenditures. The increased industrial and commercial activities of Porto Rico during the year were partially reflected by an increase of about 9 per cent in the total insular receipts, which were larger than any previous normal year.

Education of Children. In 1909 there were 25,789 children enrolled in the schools, and but one school house in the island built for that purpose.

Meeting Halls. Labor Temple, 243-25th St., N. Y. City. Workingmen's Educational Association, 100 E. 10th St., N. Y. City.

Pharmacists. George Oberdorfer, 1008 10th Ave., N. Y. City. Any West Co-operative Cigars, Union Made by Comrades.

Printing. CO-OPERATIVE PRESS, 100 E. 10th St., N. Y. City. LIPSHITZ-MILLER CO., 100 E. 10th St., N. Y. City.

The New York Call Conference Meets. The Second and Fourth Wednesdays every month at the LABOR TEMPLE.

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Health and Sanitation. No general epidemics occurred during the year, and the mortality rate was lower than that of any previous year for twenty years, except 1908-09.

Industry and Agriculture. Local industries are almost entirely confined to the preparation of agricultural products for the market and under ordinary conditions the activities of local industries increase or decrease in proportion to the changes in the quantity of agricultural products.

TO CHARGE QUARTER PER PEEP AT NUDE STATUE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Following the discovery today that some vandals had marked with charcoal the nude statue of Miss Natalie Barney, a fence was built around the "deserted Ariadne" in the yard of the home of Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, in fashionable Sheridan Circle.

GRAFTER'S BROTHER CLOSES UP HOTEL. Temperance Crusade Weapon to Hurt Old Hotel Man. SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 11.—As the result of a renounciation by New York commuters residing in North Plainfield against the granting of licenses to the Arlington Hotel, a grand jury, situated in the residential section of the borough, Justice Charles W. Parker and Judge Clarence E. Case, in the Somerset Court today refused to renew the license.

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SOCIALISM IN IRELAND GROWS VERY RAPIDLY

Socialism is making rapid progress among the workers in Ireland. So rapid is its progress, in fact, that it has provoked considerable comment, especially in conservative quarters.

Writing in the Glasgow (Scotland) Forward, editor of the Harp, published at Dublin, Ireland, says: "Readers of Forward will, no doubt, be glad to hear of the spread of Socialist ideas in Ireland, a spread indicated by the fact that new branches of the Socialist party have recently been formed in Cork and Belfast, and also by the fact that the Irish press, both clerical and lay, is devoting much space to the movement.

"The excellent Comrades who so argued for that precisely the same argument was put forward in Great Britain by the Radicals at the inception of the Socialist movement here, and by the political reformers all over Europe. They also argued that there was no hope or room for Socialist propaganda in their respective countries until the ground had been cleared by the extension of the franchise, or the establishment of a republic, or the abolition of a house of lords.

"Socialists all over Europe have become the spokesmen of the masses, not by trailing along at the tail of the political reformers, but by making the Socialist parties such aggressive fighters for political reform that the mere political reformers were brushed aside as triflers, and their leadership taken over by the Socialist organizations.

"What was done outside of Ireland may be done and will be done in Ireland. The Socialist party of Ireland is unequivocal and outspoken in its belief in the necessity for the kind of self-government for Ireland, but, having made that clear to a Nationalist and Catholic audience, its speakers find their hearers as appreciative and responsive as they could desire.

"As a result of this attitude of the workers in Catholic and Nationalist Ireland, the spread of Socialist ideas has been such as to cause great uneasiness to the propertied class.

"If our Comrades in Great Britain, who are always bewailing that there are no Socialists in Ireland, could only convince our capitalist clerical friends that such was indeed the case, I am sure the latter would lie more tranquilly on their beds at night than they do at present.

"In response to the invitation of the Socialist party of Ireland, I have spent a month in propaganda work in the island, coming from the United States for that purpose. This month has been devoted to meetings in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, and in opening up correspondence with intending members in other parts. In Dublin the meetings were large and enthusiastic; at one in particular, held in the Trades' Hall, granted by the Trades' Hall committee free for that purpose, the veteran secretary of the trades council took the chair, and declared himself in full agreement with the lecturer.

"I had been told that I would be mobbed in Cork, as passions in that city had been stirred to fever heat by the warring home rule factions. But my first meeting in Cork was attended by a crowd estimated variously by at from 500 to 700.

REMOVAL NOTICE. Dr. S. Ingberman and Dr. Anna Ingberman have moved to 1842 Madison Avenue, between 150th and 151st streets. Telephone call, 4263 Harlem.

S. Liebmam's Sons Brewing Co. 36 FOREST STREET BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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A Class in the History of Woman. Will Be Started TONIGHT at the East Side Equal Rights League, 225 Chrystie St., near Houston, at 8 P. M.

FAMILY TO HAVE \$2,000,000 SCHOOL. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—A preparatory school, with an endowment of \$2,000,000, making it probably the wealthiest in the United States, is to be founded at Windsor, Conn., with money left by five members of a single family, Col. John Mason Loomis, of Chicago; James C. Loomis, of Bridgeport; Hezekiah and Osborn Loomis, of New York; and Mrs. Abbie Hayden, of Windsor.

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FAMILY TO HAVE \$2,000,000 SCHOOL. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—A preparatory school, with an endowment of \$2,000,000, making it probably the wealthiest in the United States, is to be founded at Windsor, Conn., with money left by five members of a single family, Col. John Mason Loomis, of Chicago; James C. Loomis, of Bridgeport; Hezekiah and Osborn Loomis, of New York; and Mrs. Abbie Hayden, of Windsor.

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The Call



Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

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THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

As we stated immediately after the adoption of the Saratoga and Rochester platforms, Wall Street has been thoroughly reassured. In the states of the East, at any rate, both capitalist parties are "safe," sane and conservative." The attitude of the Democratic party was really never in doubt. That party is now under the sway of its "respectable" elements, and these may always be counted upon to come to the aid of their allies in the Republican camp whenever aid is needed. The only doubtful element in the situation was the Republican party. The question was, Would the Republican party here in the East be affected by the rise and success of insurgency in the Western states? Saratoga gave a negative answer to this question. The Republicans of the East are stalwart and standpat, and Roosevelt had to submit to the complete excision of all his radical policies from the Saratoga platform in order to be permitted to retain the titular leadership of his party in this state.

But what about the Western insurgents? Wall Street has seen many a radical wave sweep over the West and break against the rock-bound conservatism of the East. Provided, therefore, that the East is safe, Wall Street's sleep will not be disturbed by the agitations in the West. In the first place, the Middle West comprises only a minority of the total population of the country and can, therefore, never hope to obtain control of the House of Representatives unless it receives aid from other sections of the country. And in the second place, Wall Street has had considerable experience with these Western middle class radicals and has learned how to draw their teeth after they have been elected to office.

The confidence of Wall Street in its ability to deal with Western insurgency is clearly reflected in a market letter of Henry Clews & Co., dated October 8. This well known banking house reminds its clients that "candidates once in office are much more conservative than when out seeking votes," and that "those who figure largely in the public eye before election generally occupy a minor part in the actual making of legislation." The important committees in House and Senate are assigned to the most reliable men—from the Wall Street point of view, of course—and Taft may be depended upon to pack the United States courts, from the Supreme Court down, with pliant capitalistic tools.

But here in the East the prospect—from the Wall Street point of view—is bright and rosy. "One of the most encouraging developments in the politics of today is the better type of men which are being brought forward into public life," says this Henry Clews' letter. The grammar is somewhat lame, but the meaning is perfectly straight. The Stimson, the Dixes, the Woodrow Wilsons, the Baldwins are men after Wall Street's own heart. So are the platforms on which they stand. "As part of the political situation," says the same high Wall Street authority, "it is also refreshing to note a less radical tone in regard to corporations and capital."

In short, the Democratic and Republican parties are equally conservative, at any rate here in the East, and their candidates are equally "respectable" representatives of law, property, and order. There is no question of consequence on which the two capitalist parties are not in fundamental agreement. The result is a profound apathy on the part of the rank and file of these parties. The campaign has thus far been quite listless and lifeless, and the number of those who took the trouble to qualify on the first day of registration as voters in the coming election in this city was less than in several years past.

Under these circumstances the prospects of Socialist success at the polls in the coming election seem exceptionally bright. When the masses of the voters take no interest in the doings of the old parties, it would seem that we have an excellent opportunity to interest them in the issues which we have been agitating all these years. Let all Socialists, therefore, redouble their efforts, and let them above all see to it that every Socialist voter registers in the remaining two days of registration.

KARL LIEBKNECHT.

It is to be hoped that all Socialists who understand the German language, however imperfectly, will go to hear our Comrade Karl Liebknecht, who is now touring this country under the auspices of the Socialist party.

Karl Liebknecht comes here as a representative of the mighty Socialist movement of Germany, the most powerful and most enlightened Socialist movement of any country on earth. And this sense of resistless power, of invincible might, finds a most eloquent expression in the words of Karl Liebknecht. To him, as to the great movement which he represents, Socialism is no longer something to be argued about, but is a potent fact which its enemies must always take into consideration. And the working class is no longer a class that has to be aroused to an elementary recognition of its fundamental and abiding interests. Nor is it a class that calls for the pity and the aid of good men and philanthropists. The working class as he knows it from his own country is aroused, is clearly aware of its interests and its rights, and is determined to secure the former and conquer the latter by every means in its power.

And the recognition of these facts leads to the words of Karl Liebknecht a tone quite unknown in our American movement—a tone of supreme confidence, of heroic resolve of unconquerable energy. It will do good to our Comrades to listen to this German Socialist and to become imbued, so far as it is possible in our own comparatively weak movement, with the same heroic spirit and indomitable confidence in the inevitable triumph of our great cause.

Diphtheria at Hamilton College follows not so long after typhoid at Cornell. Evidently decent sanitation and due precaution are not things taught at some of our institutions of learning.

With Dix, backed by Murphy, and Stimson, backed by Roosevelt, the interests feel perfectly safe.

BURDENS BORNE BY LABOR

By ROBERT HUNTER.

Labor bears the burden of creating wealth by work and it bears the burden of creating death by idleness.

When labor has the chance of filling the land with that fleeting thing called prosperity its toils day and night.

How gladly it then bears the burden of long hours, of overtime and of heavy toll.

And the burden of toll seems heavy in the hour of prosperity, but of all the burdens labor bears none is quite so terrifying or so ruinous as the burden of idleness.

In prosperity factories run overtime and the work of the day is carried into the night to fill the rush of orders.

And then suddenly the mills, mines and factories close; the market is glutted, orders cease; for labor has produced more products than men can sell.

Then the tools are no longer worked and idle men and idle machines stand helpless, useless, unproductive face to face.

And at such times millions of wage workers are unemployed and then the workers cry out in agony for wages, for food, clothing and shelter.

Their labor has produced more than plenty, yet no man heeds their cry and they walk the streets, stand idly in the market places and tramp the land looking for some new master to employ them.

The burden of toll is heavy, but what is that to this new burden of idleness, the most terrifying and ruinous burden of all.

"A man willing to work," said Carlyle, "and unable to find work is perhaps the saddest sight that fortune's inequality exhibits under this sun."

"There is no horse willing to work but can get food and shelter; but not so this twofooted worker who has to seek and solicit occasionally in vain."

And as labor cannot live except when wages are earned, idleness means want and dread uncertainty and hungry babies and anxious wives.

And do you know that in this great land of ours as many as five million wage workers are sometimes unemployed?

Even in one year of prosperity, so the census tells us, over two million men were unemployed from two to four months in the year.

And the statistics of one state informs us that sometimes one out of every three workers begs for a chance to work and begs in vain.

And this burden that labor bears is the strangest thing in all this world.

That strong, brawny men, capable of producing more wealth than they themselves receive should be denied the opportunity to produce that wealth. Was there ever anything before in the world like this?

That shoelace makers capable of producing bread should stand helpless and idle before hungry shoe makers capable of producing boots.

That breadless sweatshop workers capable of producing clothes should stand idle and helpless before their ragged comrades capable of producing food.

I ask you. Was there ever anything before in the world like this? Yet here it means known to this human society of ours whereby the workers can labor to feed and clothe each other.

They must stand and wait. They know not how long, but long enough until the industrial machine begins its work again.

They are cogs in that machine, able to work only when the machine works, forced into idleness, impoverishing idleness, when the machine ceases work.

For in this day of ours these men have no fields or homes or tools of their own.

They are dependents, the subjects of a system which asks them not when it will work or when it will not work.

And so we see that labor bears not only the burden of creating wealth by work, it bears also that more distressing burden of creating death by idleness.

BEHIND THE SCENES

By AMATOR VERITATIS.

"Assume a virtue, if you have it not," should be—and is—one prime motto of the world's ruling class today. Generals, kings, courts, "great" men and institutions of capitalism nearly all derive their grandeur, their awesome and compelling quality from the distance set between them and the rabble, from the divinity which doth hedge things far from the multitude, unattainable, mystical, not to be approached or analyzed or examined under the garish light of actuality.

With which, let me illustrate. In my younger days being forced by the pinch of a short purse to wander considerably up and down this earth, seeking what jobs I might devour, Fate threw me in the way of an Honorable Senator who was looking for a private secretary, confidential clerk, statistical compiler and general factu'm. The Honorable Senator put me onto a fair salary and set me to work. In due time I came to know him very well, to take his measure and to amuse myself with his personality. Even though not a Socialist, the eminent capitalist person delighted me much.

Quite of the correct type, physically, as illustrated in current prints, the senator was stout, rubicund and hearty. He had a big hand and a big pocket. He used to send his family to Europe, where we would hire for them a chateau by the year, in a manner incommensurate with his salary. How could he do it? As the Spanish say: "Quien sabe?"

He was intensely patriotic, and used to keep a huge American flag strung up in his yard. One day when I (enlightened even then) spoke of it lightly, as sheltering my own abuse, the Honorable One swelled mightily, like unto a turkey, and became crimson round the wattles. He demanded and obtained my retraction—because I had his job and wanted to keep it.

In matters literary he often consulted me. Several of his flowery speeches, delivered with great effect to wondering multitudes, were licked into shape in my unknown and humble cortex. One, I recall, was given before a great concourse at the time of the dedication of a monument to a celebrated ex-governor of New York. It rained that day. I stood in the drizzle, cheek-by-jowl with the "unspoiled," and watched the Honorable One, creating on the platform, backed by High Notables, flanked by Magnificence. Thus, from my obscurity, I heard the very periods which I had polished issue from that Chrysoctomus mouth. The Jovian front of the Honorable Senator, his corpulence and grandeur rendered even their vacuity weighty. As he spoke I thought of Gil Blas and his bishop—and smiled unto mine own soul.

Once, to his town a conquering regiment of Philippine soldiers returned. They had been, hero-like, doing the bidding of the Free Republic in far lands, carrying the white man's burden, civilizing the natives, waterating and Christianizing them and making them "good" as Indians are made good. Of a surety, the town had to do them great honor.

A feast was spread in the banquet hall of the most fashionable hotel. All the officers were bidden. (None of the mere soldiers were rung in on this. They, I think, had beer and sandwiches, or something, down in the armory.) To the feast townsfolk were admitted at the rate of \$5 per man. Many went. It was a grand, a memorable occasion.

The mayor of the town, who should have delivered the oratorical piece de resistance, was unfortunately unable to do so, on account of having nothing to say, no voice to say it in, no courage to stand up and use a voice, and "no nothin', nohow." He was, by calling, a bill collector; by temporary chance, a cat's-paw. His only badge of office was one (1) white vest—which he always wore. Not even a dress suit for the banquet. Nothing but that vest.

Thus delimited, he felt obliged to confer upon the Honorable Senator the rights and privileges of Demosthenes welcoming. The senator promptly called his Gil Blas into action. "There was I, dopping out the speech!"—to paraphrase the popular song. Yes, indeed. "Fanny! No! when you know anything of what goes on behind the scenes."

Well, the mayor sat in his white vest and a blue sweat and listened, with the whole brilliant gathering, heroes in gold lace, decollete dames in diamonds, etc., to the Honorable Senator delivering for him the address of welcome (by Faciendum). I listened, too; oh, yes, that labor of mine really did get me a ticket to the hero-welcoming function—a seat at a far table, now—near the fowers and the toastmaster, of course, but none the

less inside the banquet hall. How inspired I felt with the senator's eloquence and the mayor's white-vested though mute pomposity!

The feast continued. It became bibulous. The ladies withdrew—which was well. Presently civilians and officers began embracing and telling each other how patriotic they all were and how they loved each other. "Tables began to tip over. Valleys of lump sugar began to fly, in memory of Philippine campaigns against the Brown Brother. Can-cans developed. The banquet hall became sloppy and slippery, and I vomited. Till early morning "Thrice they fought their battles o'er and thrice they slew the slain." "It was a glorious victory!" How it reminds me, in memory, of Socialist banquets and the like, which all "clean-living men and women" must avoid with horror and contempt! Having been behind the scenes in both the capitalist and the Socialist camp, what great, what striking resemblances I note!

Time passed. I graduated away from my senator. He went his way; I mine. I became a writer. Other and broader fields opened out. Gradually I was enabled to see, to speak with, to approach larger demi-gods than an ordinary bargain counter senator. I could, now and then, get a glimpse behind bigger curtains.

And once I attended, as a humble guest, a magnificent banquet where the country's most prominent men of letters gathered together to eat the very finest, to drink the very oldest, to hear the very loftiest. An ex-President spoke. Also a venerable and famous kisser. Was it, indeed, a bishop speaking? Did bishops, I wondered, tell racy stories and use profane jests to raise a laugh among some hundreds of wine-flushed men of the world? It seemed strange—passing strange.

I left the banquet hall. In the corridor of the vast hotel, among palms, I found a quiet, thoughtful writer. I shall not mention his name, save to say that he is a Socialist and a leader of Socialists, and that every one of you has read his vital, virile work. He talked to me. From that hour I, too, was a Socialist. The writer fell from my eyes. The darkness was made light. I understood what I had seen behind the curtains; things that the groveling workers never see or guess—things that would instantly rob them of their awe, their fear; things that would in their minds bring down their masters to their own level—aye, far below it!—and at once, forever, wreck class rule! I understood and pondered. From that pondering issued a writing of verses. "I Saw the Socialist." Surely, a strange harvest for so glad some a banquet as that!

And once more, a feast. This time honored by the presence of the governor of the state in the Union. By the presence of Japanese envoys, bent on trying to create, among those influential guests, feelings of amity and international regard. By the presence of Carl Joe Cannon, mightiest of them all.

Wearied at last of platitudes—for I had then been a Socialist some two years and could easily pierce the skin of capitalist oratory—I withdrew and descended for comfort and beer to the rathskeller. Here I found many exuberant souls doing many amusing things. I joined them. So far, so good.

Presently Carl Cannon appeared. He, Lord of All, Master of the Gavel and Shaker of Destiny, looked up to as all-powerful, wise, dignified and worthy by no doubt many millions of American citizens, entered the rathskeller. Blame-worthy? Not at all. But soon cries and demands for Uncle Joe resounded. Then nothing loath, that Great One of Capitalism did mount upon the oaken table were he sat, and with much circumstance and zest, with every indication of exhilaration, did in his thin, cracked voice say a plaintive ditty, videlicet: "Ole Black Joe a-kickin' up hind an' afo', or words to that effect. Sailing the ocean in the name of the Mighty One kicked his body shank both ways, snapping his long black coat-tails with his hands till pulled down from the table by kind friends and comrades. He subsided amid tornadoes of enthusiasm.

Reprehensible? Not very. Only somewhat surprising to witness. Surprising, maybe, to the faithful, trustful, stupid millions who look UP to "Our Great Men," to Capitalism, to Authority. Characteristic of great men and things in general? I cannot say. All I know is that every time I have been permitted to peep behind the scenes I have found big men as frivolous, as dishonest, as tricky, as

More Trade Union Sanity

By JOS. E. COHEN.

It looks as though it would be perilous sailing, ahead for the Civic Federation and other such self-appointed friends of labor.

The Civic Federation has set out to tow the trade unions along the harbor of harmony where the predatory capitalist lion and the innocent labor lamb might lie down together.

The lion is entirely satisfied with the federation's aims. It has fitted out the ship in which the federation is sailing against the wind, and from time to time, has replenished its larder and enabled it to dock in the yards and be refitted.

For a while it seemed that it would be an easy matter to keep the trade union trailing along—behind. But more recently the unions have shown a disposition to go cruising on their own hook. Which is no end of worry to the federation.

The federation has time and again warned the trade unions that the policy they were entering upon refusing to abide by the federation's steering, would terminate very direly for the unions. The trade union would be run aground on the shoals of Socialism.

And of course Socialism, to the federation, is the whirlpool rapids. Let the trade unions take care!

The trade unions are taking care. All over the country they are drifting away from the guidance of the Civic Federation. And sure enough they are heading straight for Socialism and the Socialist party.

For example, Philadelphia is rather backward, both for trades unionism and Socialism. Not so very far back, but enough to be noticed. And the printers of Philadelphia, bearing out the general sentiment attributed to them, are supposed to be among the most conservative of the unionists.

But in the printers' unions happen to be some members of that numerous family of Jimmy Higgins. By dint of hard work and enough of it, results finally came.

Two of the pressmen's unions have members of the Socialist party for presidents. One of these has also taken the next positive step, by subscribing to the Appeal to Reason for its entire membership.

The typographical union of the city has often shown more than a passing interest in the welfare of the Socialist party by donations of one kind or another.

This is, by no means, the first time any such thing has happened in either Philadelphia or America. It has happened all over the country.

Nor are the printers the first or the only unions that have subscribed to Socialist doctrine. They are but a few of a great galaxy. The rather unique feature is that so much of it is coming together. That is the item that should make an impression upon the Civic Federation and encourage it to close up shop.

In other Philadelphia unions great success has been had in offering to the meeting such pamphlets as the local is issuing, especially "Unionism, Industrial and Political." The Comrades who are doing this work report that they receive few rebuffs, that they generally are welcomed heartily, and that they find it the readiest way to dispose of Socialist literature.

The pamphlets are sold either individually or in quantities. They are sold to the people who are intimately concerned in the economic question and under circumstances that promise careful perusal and sober judgment.

These are but minor symptoms that indicate the general awakening of labor to its own needs. The gratifying feature of it is that the trade unions are making such a direct line for Socialism.

We mention this to our friends of the Civic Federation as instances of trade union sanity.

MEXICO'S BLOODY HISTORY.

"The secret history of Mexico for the past twenty years is red with the stories of massacres," writes E. Alexander Powell in the October American Magazine. He describes how the vast estates, in some cases amounting to a territory exceeding the extent of the New England states, have been acquired through the outrageous law of Diaz, whereby the land of any one who could not prove a "perfect title" might be seized by any one else. This law at the same time so strictly defined a "perfect title" that it became practically impossible for a small landowner of limited resources to obtain one. Mr. Powell then describes the terrible massacres that have resulted where small land owners resisted eviction. An illustrative case he describes as follows:

"Almost in the center of the state of Vera Cruz lies the little village of Papantla. Manuel Romero Rubio, father-in-law of President Diaz, discovered hereabouts a rich tract of land which was being worked as small farms by several thousand Mexicans, nearly every family having held its property for generations. Ascertaining that their titles would not hold under law, Rubio 'denounced' the lands and the owners were ordered to move off. Quite naturally they re-

Janus-faced as little ones. Their dignity and all that sort of thing is just for show, for the mob to gaw at for his 'l'oi to respect and bow to. But, among themselves—that is a different story!

Did we small fry know the "innards" of kings, queens, Presidents, senators, judges and all the rest, perhaps some of our superstitious, medieval awe would flake away. We might get down to dealing with the mighty in a commonsense and practical manner, undazzled by their factitious brilliance. We might even compare the sobriety and decency of Socialist gatherings, the earnest, scholarly and temperate quality of such with the opposite character of capitalist "blow-outs." And, so doing, we might with greater scorn fling back into such teeth as those of Theodore Roosevelt the ungrounded and scurrilous assertion of immortality, of indecency and foulness laid upon us.

Chancellor Ozmentella once said to his son, "My son, you will be surprised to learn what stupidity the world is governed with. We could look behind every Curtain of Authority, would be surprised—yes, even with all we already know and guess—to learn with what flippancy, insincerity, bluff, buncombe and generally platitudinous Pook-Bah hollowness we, the people, are controlled by Our Lords the Masters of the Earth."

YOU, The Call and the Contest

The average reader of THE CALL looks on the paper as a part of him or her. The troubles of the paper trouble its readers. The pains of the paper hurt them. There is an invisible, sensitive connection between THE CALL and its small army of readers.

Our readers have shown time and again that they stand behind THE CALL through thick and thin; through prosperity and adversity; through days of storm and hours of sunshine.

THE CALL is not in any immediate danger. We manage to keep our creditors at a safe distance. And from all appearances THE CALL will continue to come to your hands each and every morning for an indefinite period of time.

In other words, we have the wolf away from the door—and that's a mighty big thing. Now we can settle back and think—think out some means of INCREASING THE CIRCULATION OF THE CALL.

That's the most important question that faces THE CALL. How are we to spread out—how reach more people—increase its influence as an organ of the Working Class of Eastern United States?

The contest for a typewriter is only one means of doing just that. We give that TYPEWRITER away to the person who will get us the most subscriptions by the first of the year.

BY THAT MEANS WE HOPE TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF YOUR PAPER.

Mind you, all we are giving is a \$100 MONARCH MACHINE and in return WE WANT YOU TO HELP US GATHER IN A HOST OF NEW READERS.

We want YOU to join in that contest. To get that typewriter is one reason, but that is not the most important. TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION OF THE CALL IS THE GREATEST REASON FOR THE CONTEST.

Will you help us in this great work? If YOU really are a Socialist and an enthusiastic supporter of THE CALL you should not hesitate a single moment. You should get into this contest today and in that manner help us shove up our mailing list to the limit.

We know you will respond. You want THE CALL to grow. Then why not give some help? Join this contest today.

Hustle, hustle, hustle and the machine may be yours. Remember, you are by no means too late to join in this sub getting contest. You have all the chances in the world to come out a winner.

Special subscription contest prices:

	Sunday Issue Only.	Weekday Issue Only.	Sunday and Weekday Issues.
For One Year.....	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$4.50
For Six Months.....	1.00	1.50	2.50
For Three Months.....	.50	1.00	1.50
For One Month.....	.20	.40	.50

RULES.
Each contestant must get 25 subs during October preliminary contest. This entitles contestant to enter the final.

Subscriptions will be counted by the unit system. Each 50 cents will count as one point.

In case of a tie the contest will be extended for one week. The one who gets the most during that week will be entitled to the machine.

Those who fail to get the necessary 25 subs in the preliminary, but manage to gather over 15, will be presented with copies of Spargo's "Karl Marx" and London's "Revolution."

Contest closes on New Year's Day.

CONTEST DEPARTMENT.

New York Call, 400 Pearl Street, New York City.

Kindly enter the following name on your list. I intend to join in the subscription CONTEST for that \$100 TYPEWRITER.

Name

Address

Town

used, and when a squadron of rurales appeared to evict them they armed themselves and drove the troopers away. Two days later a battalion of infantry, with machine guns, descended on the luckless community and the slaughter began. Four hundred seems to be the estimate generally placed upon the number of men, women, and children who lost their lives defending their homes in the massacre of Papantla."

Potpourri

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN.

YOU AND I AND THE DIRECTOR.

By Claude Grove.

Director goes to meeting with his head perched high.
He votes himself a million from the treasury.
Then votes to raise the price of food that you and I
So need to keep our bodies fit for drudgery.

Ere dawn we seek the workshop—tollers you and I—
From dewy morn till dusky night we labor faithfully.
That we may buy the food for which our children cry—
The sole reward of all our toil and industry.

His wife has gone to Paris for her lingerie,
His daughter studies art in Sunny Italy;
His son is with his touring car in Hungary—
And so he votes more millions for his family.

No Paris gowns, nor touring cars, nor trips abroad.
Nor yet the humbler pleasures that our dear ones crave,
Reward our toil and ease the burden of our loss—
For us the paths of labor lead but to the grave.

Director goes to meeting with his head perched high.
He votes himself a million from the treasury.
Then votes to raise the price of food that you and I
So need to keep our bodies fit for drudgery.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

In some of the Scotch churches it was at one time the established custom for the minister to bow after pronouncing the blessing to the principal heritor or heritors. On one occasion the Rev. Dr. Wightman, of Kirkmahoe, being a young bachelor, omitted to salute the ladies in the Dalwinton pew, rather through shyness than discourtesy. A few days later he was taken to task for the omission by Miss Miller, the heritor's daughter, a famous beauty, who afterwards became Countess of Mar. "Oh, Mr. Wightman, I have a crow to pluck with you. Why did you omit to bow to us ladies last Sunday?" "Surely, surely, Miss Miller," replied the minister, "you must know that the worship of angels is forbidden in the Church of Scotland!"—London Labor Leader.

THE PLEASURES OF HOPE.

She—Father believes in the pleasures of anticipation.
She—Oh, yes, indeed! In the summer he promises to buy me a sealskin coat the following winter if I'll give up going to the seaside, and in the winter he promises to send me to the seaside the following summer if I give up the sealskin coat. So, you see, I am always happy.—Tit-Bits.

HEADS WE WIN AND TAILS YOU LOSE.

Money Bag—Yes, my man, you must be taught a lesson. These strikes of yours are very wrong, very vicious, and immoral.
Worker— Strikes wrong? Well, what about "Lock-outs," then?
Money Bag—Oh, that's quite a different matter. They are perfectly legal and perfectly fair.—London Justice.

CURBING HIS INSOMNIA.

"Well, how did you sleep last night?"
"Like a top."
"That sleeping powder fixed you up all right, did it?"
"Doc, it was a wonder! The minute after she had taken it she was dead to the world."—Tit-Bits.