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The NEW YORK Call

The Weather.

FAIR

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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RUIN IN WAKE OF BIG FLOOD

Colorado Devastated by Cloudbursts and Overflowing Streams.

FEAR MANY DEAD

Railroad Traffic and Mining Operators in San Juan Are Suspended.

DENVER, Oct. 8.—Southwestern Colorado has been flooded for days by cloudbursts and heavy rains in the mountains which sent all streams out of their banks. The damage has been greater in the San Juan mining region and in the San Luis Valley.

Everywhere in Southeastern Colorado and across the border in New Mexico is devastation. Rumors reach Durango of great loss of life in several sections.

It is known that one town has been entirely swept away.

Arboles, a village of between fifty and seventy inhabitants, thirty-five miles east of Durango, has been destroyed.

At Durango last night there was six feet of water in the main street.

The La Plata River, at Hesperus, was changed from its course to save the town. Dynamite blasted out a new channel, and diverted the waters.

To save their homes, the people sacrificed their fields and thousands of tons of hay.

It is reported that a Navajo Indian town has been swept away near Farmington, N. Mex., with, perhaps, a hundred lives lost.

Rayfield, Ignacio, Silverton, Manitou, Dolores, and a dozen smaller towns, are flooded. Alamosa, the metropolis of the San Luis Valley, is in danger of devastation from a flood sweeping down the Rio Grande.

The railroad may not resume service to Silverton for sixty days, and food and fuel must be packed or hauled in by team.

Mining operations in the San Juan region are suspended.

SAY PICTURE KING'S GRANDSON IS STOLEN

Man-in-Law of Millionaire Lubin Said to Be Held for Ransom.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—A pitiful story of the great love of a manufacturer for his favorite daughter's baby boy, being used as a method of restoration by his ungrateful son-in-law was unfolded today as a result of the disappearance of 3-year-old Kingston Singh.

The boy's father, Ferdinand Singh, disappeared with him on the afternoon of October 1, and is believed to be holding him as a means to bring from his father-in-law, Sigmund Lubin, the moving picture king, a partnership in his business, or failing that, a large amount of money.

The story of marital unhappiness, which has culminated in this act, begins six years ago, when Ferdinand Singh, then a pianist in Keith's Theater, attracted the attention of the moving picture man by his talent as a musician. Lubin took him to his home, introduced him to his family, and in February, 1906, he married Miss Edith Southern Lubin, the millionaire's old daughter.

On their return from their honeymoon, Singh was called into Lubin's office and told that he had been appointed general manager of his manufacturing plant at a salary of \$10,000 per year.

From that date till a week ago, Ferdinand Singh, taking advantage of his absence in New York, packed his suitcase, and took his little boy, whom he knew to be best beloved of his grandfather, to some hidden spot, where it is expected he will die on his terms.

HOOPS FOR FLOODED TOWN.

Wisconsin's Governor Sends Militia to Black River Falls.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 8.—Governor Wisconsin tonight ordered two military companies to Black River Falls to protect the property of several thousand victims of the flood there from looting. It is expected that they will reach Black River Falls before morning.

Chief F. L. Merck said today telegraphed the Governor for troops to protect property of flood victims. He said the sufferers had sufficient food for about three days.

FISHING, DIES IN BOAT.

WENTON, N. J., Oct. 8.—While fishing on the Delaware River in a boat, near Titusville, this afternoon, Harry R. Harris was stricken with heart failure. He died ten minutes later in the arms of a nurse, Walter Peters, who accompanied him

ORPHANS SAVED BY NUN'S FORESIGHT

Mother Superior of Wheeling Asylum Drifted Tots for Fortnight in Anticipation of Night Fire Which Destroyed the Home.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 8.—While 250 little orphans lay sleeping at the Home of the Good Shepherd at Edington Lane this morning shortly before 2 o'clock fire broke out in the building and within a few minutes the building was a roaring mass of flames.

Nuns who had charge of the home were awakened by Earl Spindler, who was passing and discovered the fire, and within a short time these heroic women had awakened all the sleeping children and marched them to safety.

Many became panic stricken when they staggered into the halls, which were dense with smoke, and had it not been for the bravery of the Sisters at least eight would have perished. They were found in a semi-conscious condition and carried from the building.

Tonight the children are being cared for by the Knights of Columbus, who have assumed charge of the situation. The home will be rebuilt at once.

Sister Mary De Sales, Mother Superior of the institution, warned the inmates a week ago against fire. She stated that owing to the shortage of water she had feared a fire for two weeks.

BEATEN AT SCHOOL, BOY IS HALF-CRAZY

Repeated Outrages Will Result in Abolition of Corporal Punishment.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 8.—Aroused by the cruel whipping of two boys, one of whom is half crazed as a result, a movement is under way in Atlanta to put an end to whipping in the public schools.

The women of Atlanta are leading in the fight. Mothers are of the opinion that the rod should not be used in the schools, while the fathers are more or less divided on the subject.

Among those who have expressed themselves as unalterably opposed to the birch in the schools is Mrs. Hoke Smith, wife of the Governor, who believes that the parents alone should administer corporal punishment.

A resolution has already been introduced in the council by Alderman Van Dyke asking that the switch be done away with. The resolution was referred to the Education Board, where it will undoubtedly be passed at the next meeting. The president of the board, Eugene Mitchell, has declared that he was heartily in favor of making a change in the present system of punishment.

The agitation was started as a result of the severe whipping administered Ronald Oberdorfer, the son of Eugene Oberdorfer, one of Atlanta's most prominent citizens. He withdrew his boy from the schools and immediately made protest to the superintendent of the system.

Eugene Roberts, a boy of 12 years, has been so severely whipped recently that he is now half crazy. His mother states that he was an obedient, bright boy before the beating was administered him, and that now he is subject to fits of frenzy, in which he flies into a passion and sometimes curses those around him. Physicians say the boy's condition is the result of the punishment administered to him.

REFORM CHINA'S MONEY TO FACILITATE PLUNDER

Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who represented that pride of the nation at a conference in Berlin on September 23 to perfect a plan for the reformation of the Chinese money system, has returned by the Hamburg-American liner Amerika.

He said that the four groups of financiers had attended the conference, representing France, Germany, England and the United States.

The conference had been remarkably harmonious. It had been decided to unify coin values in all the provinces of the Chinese Empire. The coins will be practically the same as those of this country, except that there will be no quarter-dollar pieces.

There will be dollars, half dollars, 20-cent pieces, dimes, nickels, 1-cent pieces and mills. Davison did not care to say what proportion of the \$500,000,000 Chinese loan the American group would get, but said that a "full report" of the Berlin conference would be made public about the middle of this month.

MT. VERNONITES ARE LORIMER WITNESSES

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Oct. 8.—The unexpected visit here last night of Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms F. N. Webber, of the United States Senate resulted in a number of Mount Vernon's leading citizens being summoned to Chicago to appear before the Lorimer Senatorial Investigation Committee.

Those called were Walter Gibson and V. E. Richardson, bankers; Circuit Judge W. H. Green, J. J. Baker, publisher Mount Vernon News; Allen C. Tanser, Mount Vernon Attorney; George Orr, ex-Sheriff; Grant Irvy and W. C. Blair, who was one of the Democratic members of the Legislature when William Lorimer was elected to the United States Senate.

EUROPEAN POWERS BETRAYED PERSIA

England and Russia Did Their Utmost to Foment Civil Strife.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Light is thrown on the recent campaign in Persia resulting in the defeat of Mohammed Ali Mirza, the dethroned Shah, and the triumph of the constitutionalists, by dispatches received here.

These dispatches stamp as false the reports sent out from Persia and various European centers in the last few months telling of the imminent defeat of the constitutionalists and the rapid success of the dethroned Shah, and attribute them to press agents of the foreign powers whose interest it has been to prevent Persia from becoming a real power once more.

The story told in these dispatches is that new Persia's greatest foe is not, or was not, Mohammed Ali Mirza, but Russia. Not only do they show that when Mohammed Ali Mirza arrived at Gumosh Topo on July 18 last he disembarked from a Russian steamer, but that he was accompanied by Russian officers. Russia immediately began to assist the former Shah in every way possible without actually declaring war against Persia.

Campaign of Lies.

Press agents were instructed to begin a campaign to lead the rest of the world to believe that the new Persian Government had no support, and that Mohammed Ali Mirza was enjoying a triumphal return to his country.

But the Russians went further than that. When Rashid-el-Molk, a supporter of Mohammed Ali Mirza, was arrested charged with treason and held for trial at Tabriz, the Russian Consul General at that place went to the palace of the Lieutenant Governor of Tabriz and demanded the immediate release of the prisoner.

When the Lieutenant Governor replied that he would not give up his prisoner to any one unless so ordered by the government in Teheran, the capital, the Russian Consul General hurried away from the palace and sent 300 armed Cossacks to enforce his demand. The prisoner was taken from the palace by the Russian forces.

The cause of Russia's attempts to aid Mohammed Ali Mirza in overthrowing the present government is not hard to find. The same may be said of Great Britain's passive attitude while the campaign was going on.

These two powers have come to believe that the enormous natural resources of Persia, still undeveloped, should be divided between them to the exclusion of all other nations, particularly the Persians themselves.

Mohammed Ali Mirza had been living in Russia since his dethronement. From the Russian point of view last July the campaign of Mohammed Ali Mirza would result in disaster for the Persian constitutionalists, whether or not he was victorious or not.

If the former Shah managed to defeat the Persians and regain the supremacy, Russia's end was achieved, because Mohammed would be put in the hands of Russia. If he were defeated, on the other hand, the money which the Persians had recently borrowed to carry out their reforms would have been expended in repelling Mohammed Ali Mirza, and a crushing blow would have been given to schemes for the national advance.

Cunning Scheme Thwarted.

As the affair has developed, the return of the former Shah and his subsequent defeat have been to the decided advantage of the Persian Government. The Persians have demonstrated their patriotism and their power to unite. The constitutional party has gained prestige both at home and abroad.

The Persian diplomatists have never ceased to keep their touch with activities of the dethroned Shah. They constantly requested Russia and Great Britain, through their representatives in Teheran, to compel Mohammed Ali Mirza to cease his seditious activities. But the Russian and English ministers gave the Persian foreign office no satisfactory responses to these frequent notes.

Mohammed had received a pension from the Persian Government on the understanding that his large possessions in Persia and the crown jewels be turned over to the new regime, and that he remain out of Persia. This pension, by the way, he has now forfeited, and Russia and England have acknowledged that fact.

When Mohammed landed in Persia, and before his campaign had really begun, Persia again appealed to Russia and Great Britain to interfere, but they replied that, inasmuch as Mohammed was actually in Persia, it was too late for them to act. This is shown by notes that actually passed between the countries.

HACKENSACK TO HEAR WILSON.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 8.—Governor Woodrow Wilson will speak to the Democrats of Hackensack next Friday night after all. The Trinity Lutheran Hall has been engaged for the purpose. Governor Wilson will first attend the Dutch supper at the opening of the 25th anniversary of the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, and will speak there briefly. Political speeches will also be made by the Governor in Ridgewood and Englewood the same night.

SOLDIERS TO SAVE MAN FROM LYNCHING

Mob Threatening to Storm Jail, National Guard Takes Prisoner to Another Town.

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., Oct. 8.—Sheriff W. A. Palmer, of this (Haywood) county, this afternoon telegraphed the Governor of North Carolina at Raleigh, urgently requesting him to order out Company H, the Waynesville military company of the National Guard of North Carolina, to aid him in protecting a prisoner in jail here from a mob that is threatening to attack the jail tonight and lynch Ross French, a prisoner brought here from Swain County charged with rape and murder.

The mob threatening the lynching is from Swain County and the Sheriff has received phone messages that they are on their way to Waynesville in large numbers. Within an hour the captain of Company H here received the following order from Governor Kitchin at Raleigh:

"Report at once with company to Sheriff of Haywood County and obey him in preserving order and prevent violence in connection with prisoner."

"W. W. KITCHIN, Governor and Commander in Chief."

Sheriff Palmer with deputies, with the aid of the military company, took the prisoner from jail before the approaching mob arrived, and they have started with him for Asheville, where he will be kept tonight.

MEXICAN GUNBOAT LOOKS FOR TROUBLE

Robbery and Murder Continue, and Rumors of Fresh Revolution Persist.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Oct. 8.—The Mexican gunboat Vera Cruz is patrolling the Gulf Coast to prevent the landing of arms and ammunition for the alleged revolution that is being fomented.

The gunboat is keeping a particularly close lookout for the steamer Drake that is reported to have left the United States with a large cargo of war munitions.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Oct. 8.—Depredations, robbery and murder continue to be reported from the State of Chiapas, and the reign of terror which has been inaugurated by the Chantula Indians continues unabated.

A telegram received from San Andres, Textla, gives information of the capture of the towns of Simojov, Copalnata, San Bartolome and Conder by the Chantula Indians, and of their insistence that the capital of the State be removed from Textla to San Bartolome de Las Casas.

Brig. Gen. Edward Paz has left Chiapas to take charge of the military operation, with instruction to subdue the Indians and restore the State to peace and tranquility.

The military train on which General Paz goes to Chiapas consisted of eight passenger coaches and three baggage cars. The troops going on the expedition or pacification were the 12th Battalion, a section of rapid fire artillery and a section of mountain guns.

It is expected that with this force at his disposal General Paz will soon be able to reduce the State to order.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8.—Madero's efforts to force the election of Pino Suarez as Vice President is stirring up much opposition among all the parties. The effort yesterday to form an alliance with Gomez under the understanding that the latter withdraw as candidate proving ineffectual, Madero admitted that he would attempt to secure for Suarez the electors chosen on the Catholic ticket, which named De la Barra as candidate. The Catholic party is unwilling to permit its electors to vote for Suarez.

Madero states that he desires De la Barra in his Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Relations. Although unannounced officially, it is known that Madero will take office on November 20, the anniversary of the publication of the first revolutionary plan, known as the plan of San Luis Potosi.

FOUR STATES ATTACK MINN. RATE DECISION

GUTHRIE, Okla., Oct. 8.—In order to get the matter before the United States Supreme Court the corporations of Oklahoma, have joined in the preparation of a brief presenting the views of the commissions as to the holdings of Judge Sanborn in the Minnesota cases, according to George Henshaw, of the Oklahoma commission, who attended the recent conference at Lincoln, Neb.

Four different briefs will be presented in support of the States' contention that the Sanborn decision is not good law, and that it would destroy the rate making power of the States.

None of the four briefs is understood will conflict with the others, but each will present different phases of the question from the viewpoint of the four States. The appeal from the Minnesota rate case question is set for hearing at Washington on October 10, but it is believed that it will not be reached for argument before October 22.

SPEED-UP TAYLOR ORGANIZES MEET

Exploiters of Labor to Discuss Plans in Three-Day Conference.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 8.—On Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week there will assemble at the Ames Tech School of Administration and Finance of Dartmouth College a gathering of all those public-spirited citizens who are interested in questioning the last drop of blood, the last ounce of energy, out of the bodies and minds of the working men and women of this "our" land of "liberty."

On these days the inventors and improvers on "Speed-Up" Taylor's split-second-saving, "scientific" management, efficiency system will meet and discuss every aspect of their plan for the systematic exploitation of the workers with employers of labor out for swollen profits.

This meeting was announced last spring, and business men of the East have so taken to the idea that the college will be unable to accommodate all of them this week.

Among those who will attend the conference are Efficiency Engineers Frederick E. Taylor, H. K. Hathaway, and Morris L. Cooke, of Philadelphia, and Harrington Emerson, Henry L. Gantt, Carl G. Barth, Eugene Spasol, Miner Chipman, F. W. Witherall, H. F. Porter, and Francis C. Collins, of New York.

Among the managers of institutions which have applied scientific management who will attend are: James N. Dodge, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Link Belt Company, Philadelphia; Henry R. Towne, of the Tabor Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Henry P. Kendall, of the Plympton Press, Norwood, Mass.; Edwin S. Browne, of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia; Col. C. B. Wheeler, of Watertown Arsenal, and Charles B. Gainz, managing editor of the Engineering Magazine.

ORDERS END OF GRADE CROSSINGS

Public Service Commission Proceeds for Elimination of Thirty Dangerous Spots, Two of Which Are on L. I. R. R.

Following the appropriation by the Legislature of 1911 of \$350,000 for the elimination of grade crossings in the State outside of Greater New York, the Public Service Commission, 2d District, has selected twenty-one cases which provide for the elimination of thirty crossings.

The estimate of the cost of eliminating the crossings in question is \$1,200,000, of which the State will pay one-quarter, the municipalities one-quarter and the railroads one-half.

The commission in selecting the crossings has endeavored to take up at this time those considered most dangerous, with due regard to their location on the various railroads and distribution throughout the State, as required by the statute. The crossings proposed to be eliminated include two on the Long Island Railroad, the South Country road and East Tanager road crossings and Goodale crossing in the town of Southampton, Suffolk County.

Beside these cases there are pending in the office of the commission twenty petitions for the elimination of crossings in which applicants ask the commission to proceed. This cannot be done because the commission has no authority to issue orders eliminating crossings without having an appropriation which will cover the State's proportion of the cost. The estimated cost of eliminating the twenty crossings for which petitions will remain unacted upon in the office of the commission is approximately \$1,600,000, of which the State's proportion would be \$400,000.

The last report of the commission shows that there are in the State outside of the city of Greater New York, 8,622 places where public highways cross steam railroad tracks at grade, of which 5,563 are absolutely unprotected and 2,959 are protected by gates, flagmen or electric bells.

In Greater New York there are reported 432 crossings at grade, of which 282 are protected and 151 unprotected, making a total of 9,055 highway crossings at grade in the entire State.

GIRL FLYER SCORNS NASSAU CO. SHERIFF

In spite of the ban on Sunday flying by the participants in the Nassau Boulevard meet, Miss Matilda Moissant yesterday went up in her aeroplane while Sheriff Charles De Mott, of Nassau County, and three of his deputies looked on helplessly.

When Miss Moissant came down the Sheriff's attempted to arrest her. Alfred J. Moissant, a brother of Miss Moissant, asked them if they had a warrant for her arrest. They did not and retired baffled.

About 6 o'clock last night three deputy sheriffs went to the home of Justice of the Peace Gibbons at Hempstead and asked for a warrant for Miss Moissant.

"What has she done?" asked the justice.

"She's been flying in the air on Sunday."

"The justice said he couldn't see that was any worse than riding on the ground in an automobile and refused to issue the warrant."

AVIATOR'S FEATS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—Many thousands of people today lined the Mississippi River front here and congregated on the Eads and McKinley bridges spanning the river, and saw Hugh Robinson make aero history for twenty minutes. For the first time he carried United States mail from one State to another (Missouri to Illinois).

Besides he was the first aviator to rise from water here, and the first to fly both under and over all the bridges spanning the Mississippi at this point.

SULTAN SUES FOR ITALIAN COLONIES

Through Germany, Porte Proposes Cession of Tripoli in Exchange for Eritrea and Somali.

'BARKIS IS WILLIN,' SAYS ROME

Arid Areas on Tropic Seas Have Drained Italian Capital Since Costly Abyssinian Wars of Last Century. Officials at Rome Express Satisfaction.

As the result of an almost continuous exchange of visits and correspondence between high officials of the Porte and the German Ambassador at Constantinople since the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Turkey, the Ottoman Government is reported at present to have under consideration a proposal to be submitted to Italy, whereby an "honorable settlement" between the two contending nations may be effected. Turkey is understood to propose the cession of Tripoli in exchange for the transfer to the Sultan of the Italian East African possessions of Eritrea and Somali.

It is currently believed at Rome that such a proposal would be met more than half way by the government of King Victor Emmanuel, for the reason that the Italian colonies have, since their acquisition at the end of the last century, proved a source of perpetual drain upon the financial resources of the kingdom. Attempts to develop the vast arid and unpopulated coastal areas bordered by the Red Sea and Indian Ocean and to people the country with Italian colonists have failed dismally.

Meanwhile the occupants of Tripoli, who fled at the approach of the Italian squadron, a week ago, are reported from Tripoli to have massed in the rear of the city occupied by the Italians and to have organized Bedouin troops to the number of 10,000, preparatory to an attack upon Tripoli.

DITCHED TRAIN KILLS ENGINEER

Central of Georgia Flyer Strikes Spikes Driven Into Rails.

BUCHANAN, Ga., Oct. 8.—One man was killed, two fatally injured and twenty-five others less seriously hurt when the southbound Central of Georgia passenger train was derailed near here this morning. Engineer Samuel Ayers was crushed under his engine and killed. Fireman William Solomon and Conductor Littleton were fatally injured.

Wreckers, responsible for the derailing of the train, drove in spikes between the joints of the rails, and when the train, running rapidly, struck the obstructions, it left the track and crashed down an embankment.

The bravery of Engineer Ayers saved the lives of scores of passengers. When he felt his engine jump the track he applied the brakes and remained at his post till his engine turned turtle, burying him and his fireman beneath tons of twisted steel and iron.

The train was running forty miles an hour when the engine fell the rail. The mail and express car followed and was smashed into kindling wood. The coaches with a heavy passenger list were piled along the track, many of the occupants being injured. The purpose of the wreckers is not known. The Georgia Central is owned by the Illinois Central. A Sheriff's posse with bloodhounds is on the trail of the wreckers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—Following repeated interchanges of visits between the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Ambassador of the German Emperor to Turkey, an entirely new proposal is about to be submitted to Italy by the Sultan, according to a report emanating from a high authority. In substance, this proposal will agree to the cession to the Italian King of Tripoli, in exchange for all, or a part, of the Italian East African possessions, Somali and Eritrea, to be ceded to the Sultan.

ROME, Oct. 8.—Upon the receipt here of a report that Turkey had proposed, through the German Embassy at the Porte, an exchange of Tripoli for the Italian colonies in East Africa, a feeling of hopefulness developed in official circles.

State officials do not attempt to disguise their satisfaction at what, until now, has been one of the most difficult problems facing the country since the establishment of the union—the honorable disposition of the East African possession of King Victor Emmanuel, acquired at a cost of blood and treasure which has seriously impaired the country's economic and political well being.

Leading financiers of the country have of late years steadfastly refused to advance further capital for the establishment and development of private enterprises in Eritrea and Somaliland, and every attempt put forth by successive governments to appropriate public moneys for the furtherance of state works in the colonies has been a source of embarrassment, growing out of attacks by both anti-clerical and Socialist forces, who have charged that much of the present day poverty of Italy has been caused by appropriations for Eritrea and Somali that were felt to be needed at home.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—A circular which has been sent to all the Turkish Ambassadors reads: "A new situation is produced by the occupation of Tripoli. The Ottoman Government will ask the intervention of the Powers to obtain an immediate cessation of hostilities pending negotiations for an agreement upon a basis which will safeguard the interests of Italy, while preserving the sovereignty of Turkey."

A constant exchange of visits between the Porte and the German Embassy is taking place.

ROME, Oct. 8.—The Tribune's Malta correspondent telegraphs that the Turks, who fled from Tripoli, have gathered to the number of 10,000 and are not far from the city. It is said that they have armed 16,000 Arabs. Speculation is rife as to whether they will act on the defensive or attack Tripoli before the arrival of the Italian army of invasion.

It was reported this morning that a regiment of Turkish cavalry, with six mountain guns and three field batteries, left Monastir for the south. It is believed that they have gone to the Prevesa Coast, Albania and Epirus, are being heavily fortified. The preparations perturb the Italians, who fear that the Turks are using the shelling of Prevesa and San Giovanni as a pretext to provoke a confrontation that will compel Austrian intervention.

Advice from Tripoli today states that Rear Admiral Borel d'Ombe, the Italian Governor, has issued a proclamation announcing that the town is in a state of siege and warning the population that obstinacy will be

BERNHARD Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds... Do you want a better suit than the one you are wearing now...

acted in order that public order may be maintained. Captain Cagni, commanding the Italian forces, addressed his men...

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Fethi Bey, who left Paris to take command of the Turkish forces at Tripoli, informed the Temps correspondent on board the Tatin...

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The restoration of the cable between Tripoli and Malta, which was cut October 1, has enabled correspondents to get through their accounts of the bombardment...

PORT SAID, Oct. 8.—The Russian steamship Vladimir, with 800 Turkish troops on the way to Constantinople from Djahart, has been forced to disembark at Tor, on the Gulf of Suez...

ROME, Oct. 8.—The Tribune's Malta correspondent says that the steamer Hercules, from Tripoli, reports that the bombardment of the town continues, and that leaders of the signal ships will be ordered to give them the position of the Turkish troops...

ROME, Oct. 8.—The Italians in Tripoli have not molested the Arabs, who seem well disposed. The Arabs in the interior are showing themselves strongly hostile.

SEES REVOLUTION COMING IN CHINA Declares the Country Will Be Engulfed in Greatest Civil War.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—W. K. Chung, dean of Canton Christian College, and president of the Canton Board of Trade at Canton, China, declares that his country is about to be engulfed in a civil war greater than any since the dawn of civilization.

"It is going to be an armed revolution, and it is coming very soon. It will have the support of practically all the Chinese engaged in trade in the other countries of the world, and will have the assistance of many of the officers of the Chinese army and navy."

DENIES STORY OF STEEL TRUST PROBE Wickersham and Others Say Statement in New York World Has Absolutely No Truth.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Attorney General Wickersham, who arrived in Washington tonight from New York, authorized that there is absolutely no truth whatever in the statement published in the New York World this morning that a bill in equity had been prepared and was awaiting him, the purpose of which was to initiate a civil proceeding against the United States Steel Corporation...

KING COTTON ROBS SCHOOLS OF PUPILS SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 8.—Cotton picking by moonlight has begun in Georgia. September has developed the cotton plant in all its fullness. The State is literally creamed over with the yield, and the men who planted it have not the force to gather it.

SYRACUSE (Via Malta), Oct. 8.—The Italians found 160 dead Turkish soldiers when they landed at Tripoli. Some had been killed by falling walls. The streets were utterly deserted and silent, but after some hours the natives began to reappear in little groups.

The Rand School of Social Science 112 East 19th Street OFFERS THE FOLLOWING COURSES, BEGINNING WITH THE NEXT EIGHT DAYS:

SUNKEN SHIP YIELDS GOLD TO SALVAGE CREW LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is considered likely that an addition to the world's stock of gold will soon be made by the successful salvaging of the British warship Lutina, which was wrecked off the Island of Vlieland, at the entrance of the Zuider Zee, October 9, 1909.

ENGLAND NOW RESENTS AMERICAN "OUTRAGE" LONDON, Oct. 8.—The County of Lincolnshire is up in arms to repel the latest "American invasion." Four years ago the late Lord Fortescue sold his Lincolnshire estate, including Tattersall Castle, to a syndicate, which, failing to dispose of the castle entire, is selling it piecemeal.

WAGES WERE HIGHER BEFORE CIVIL WAR WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—A thoroughly organized movement to bring about a raise in the pay for the 15,000 or 20,000 government employes in Washington is in full swing.

BROOKLYN MAN DROWNS. Out Boating, His Body Is Immersed Twenty-one Minutes. EASTON, Pa., Oct. 8.—Henry M. Karr, aged 19 years, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was drowned this afternoon in the Delaware River.

MANUFACTURER'S SALE EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME... BRASS BED SPECIAL THIS WEEK Value \$27.50 BUY FROM MAKER.

"BULLS" THREATEN FAMILY TEA KETTLE Walker's Letter Comes to Rescue of Dead Boston Copper Market.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—For long have the Heinnes, the Guggenheims, the Lawsons et al. feasted from the savings of New England householders, and the Stock Exchange and curb brokers, big and little, have had their share of the "rakeoff."

WASINGTON, Oct. 8.—A thoroughly organized movement to bring about a raise in the pay for the 15,000 or 20,000 government employes in Washington is in full swing.

MARBLE WORKER IS ASSAULTED BY THUG When Sleuth Diabrow, one of the plug-uglies employed by the Berghoff "Detective" Agency to start trouble among the striking marble workers in front of the Vanderbilt Hotel, 94th street and Fourth avenue, precipitated a fight there Saturday afternoon, he failed to make good.

GUIDE SHOTS COMPANION. John Manning Mistakes James Whitcomb for Deer. MALONE, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Yesterday afternoon John Manning and James Whitcomb, two guides residing at Skerry, went out deer hunting. They separated and later Manning saw something move in the bushes and, thinking it was a deer, fired.

COLOMBUS LODGE'S BALL. Columbus Lodge, I. A. M., has signed a contract for Prospect Hall, Prospect and Fifth avenues, Brooklyn, for an entertainment and reception on January 13, 1912.

BORDEN'S Country-Bottled MILK Produced by perfectly healthy cows, regularly and thoroughly examined by veterinarians.

WINNER OF BALLOON RACE LOST IN WOOD Lieutenant Gericke and Aid Wander Through Wilds After Landing. Lost for hours in the wilderness of northern Wisconsin, exhausted from exposure and lack of sleep, Lieutenant Hans Gericke, pilot, and Herr J. Otto Dunker, his assistant, of the balloon Berlin II, the German entrant for the race for the Coupe International des Aeronauts, staggered into the little village of Holcombe, Wis., early today and told a thrilling story of their experiences since they started on Thursday from the grounds of the Kansas City Aero Club.

Landing in a vast wilderness, unacquainted with the territory, but realizing that they would reach civilization by proceeding south, they started an hour after their safe descent. It was slow progress they made through the wilds. Neither had a chance for sleep during the hours of the race, hours filled with peril almost from the very start.

LISBON REPORTS ROYALISTS Routed LISBON, Oct. 8.—The government issued today the following statement: "After remaining at Vinhaes for some time, a body of armed men who had crossed the frontier in the Braganza district abandoned the locality and our troops then reoccupied Vinhaes. At that moment many of the band fled. Some surrendered and were placed under arrest."

AUTO HITS POLE; ONE KILLED. EGG HARBOR, N. J., Oct. 8.—The chauffeur was killed and the other occupants badly injured when an auto crashed into a telegraph pole tonight about five miles from here. One of the occupants, said to be A. Norris, a Philadelphia lawyer, is reported to be fatally injured.

PERU PROTESTS TO COLUMBIA. LIMA, Peru, Oct. 8.—In view of the recent attack upon the Peruvian Legation at Bogota, the Foreign Minister at Peru has cabled the Minister of the Republic at Bogota to present to the Columbian Government an energetic note of protest demanding satisfaction. There are fears of a serious conflict.

FARLEY DEMANDS PAPANOTARIOU At Dedication of Tablet G. v. Dongan, Asks "Why Not Another?" His audacity aroused by the plans of a holiday multitude, Archbishop Farley yesterday harangued his hearers at the ceremonies attending the dedication of a bronze tablet to Thomas Dongan, the Roman Catholic Governor of the Province of New York, under English rule, at the foot of old St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, and demanded to know why New York State might not have another Catholic Governor, and why New York City another Catholic Mayor.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 8.—Upson Sinclair will not withdraw the suit for divorce filed in New York against his wife. Word to this effect was received at Arden, Del., tonight, the single tax settlement where Sinclair lives. He made an emphatic denial.

O. W. Wuerz PIANOS 1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 84th Street (Manhattan). 3929 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx). 1796 FITZKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

DANTON'S HATS 485 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y. Complete Line of BOYS' HATS

Schrier Brothers MEN'S FURNISHING 47 BRICKBOCKER AVENUE, BROOKLYN. GREENBLATT'S Wear Well Shoes 1155 MYRTLE AVE., BROOKLYN. A. PERTHO SHOES 427 BRICKBOCKER AVENUE, BROOKLYN. Martin Dext MEN'S FURNISHING 88-90 BRADWAY, NEW YORK. City, Wholesale and Retail. 281 MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

MEETING TO RATIFY SOCIALIST TICKET

Local New York to Hold Rousing Gathering at Cooper Union.

Next Saturday, October 14, Local New York Socialist party, will have its ratification meeting in Cooper Union.

The speakers on this occasion will be Morris Hillquit, William E. Doolittle, of Syracuse, and Jessica G. Doolittle, who will speak on "Woman Suffrage and Socialism."

This meeting will be the first gun in this year's campaign. Until now, while Local New York has conducted a lively campaign, it has been carried on in a quiet manner. A large quantity of leaflets have been distributed, and many open air meetings held.

The number of leaflets distributed so far exceeds those distributed any other year. In addition to the 50,000 leaflets printed every month by Local New York, a large quantity of special leaflets have been printed, and many thousands of leaflets issued by the National and State committees and the Local have been used by the branches.

Our open air meetings are meeting with better success than at previous years. The meetings are conducted at the same places, and on the same evenings every week, and the result is that there is a crowd waiting for the meetings, instead of the speakers having to shout themselves hoarse before they attract the people.

There is no doubt of the outcome. It is sure that the party will have a substantial increase in the vote this year. We must not rest, from now until election day we must use every effort to reach every voter in the city.

The politicians have decided that this year is to be an off year, and it is certain that our party members have fallen in the rut. There is no off year for the Socialist party, and this year more than any other year we should carry the message to the people.

The Lower House of the Legislature is to be renewed, and a new board of Aldermen will be elected at the next election. Let us find out from the gentlemen who were seated in Albany, and in the City Hall in New York what they have done to prevent a repetition of the Triangle fire.

What have these gentlemen in Albany and New York done to safeguard the lives and limbs of the workmen in the factories and shops?

What has the Legislature done to provide for some recompense to the workers who are injured in the course of their daily work?

What has the Legislature done to provide for some remuneration to the widows and orphans of the workers who are killed while performing useful work and creating wealth for their employers?

Let us show the workers that it is not an off year; that the election this year is as important to them as was the election last year, and will be next year. It is an off year for the politicians, as the officers to be elected have no spools to give out. But for the workers the election this year is of importance. Is it necessary that the old politicians should start the campaign to make us follow. Cannot we set the pace for the campaign and make the issue?

Let every Comrade from now on get busy. There is work to perform, and we need every member to do it. Let us begin by making the ratification meeting on Saturday a demonstration for the Socialist party. Let the historic hall be jammed to overflowing.

Twenty-five thousand handbills advertising the meeting are ready and should be distributed before the end of the week. Every Comrade should get some of them, give them to his neighbors and shopmates and see that this meeting is a success.

Remember the date, Saturday, October 14, and the place, Cooper Union. Do all you can to make it a success.

MAYOR OF ENGLEWOOD DEAD.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 8.—Acting Mayor Ezekiah Birtwistle, of Englewood, died at his home in that city last night from pneumonia and heart disease, aged 46.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD AND FRANK BOHN

Have written THE PROPAGANDA BOOK OF THE YEAR—INDUSTRIAL SOCIALISM. It contains the heart and soul of the whole Socialist movement. It will put the worker on the right road. He won't have to travel all through the world to find out what we mean. The shortest, the simplest, the most convincing and most practical explanation of Socialism. 40¢ a copy. Sent by mail on receipt of 40¢. Order from W. D. HAYWOOD & CO., 118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago.

PARKS AND HALLS.

BARLEN RIVER PARK AND CASINO Headquarters for Labor Unions and other Organizations. 127th St. and Second Ave. G. E. BOAG, General Manager.

Labor Lyceum 940 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn. Headquarters for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Organized and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg.

Labor Temple 245-247 E. 84th St., New York. Headquarters for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Organized and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg.

Washington Hall 1921 St. Marks St., New York. Headquarters for the Brooklyn Labor Organizations. Organized and Controlled by the Labor Lyceum Association. Telephone 5241 Williamsburg.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS

WILL BE HELD ON Tuesday, October 10, 1911, at 8 P. M. Sharp

MANHATTAN LYCEUM

66 EAST 4TH STREET, CITY.

Very important recommendations of the Executive Board will be communicated to the members.

Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, No. 38

The KIND That Looks Best WEARS LONGEST COSTS LESS McCANN'S HATS 210 Bowery, Near Spring St.

DIX AND FARLEY UNVEIL TABLET

Assist at Ceremonies at St. Peter's Church in Honor of Thomas Dongan, Early Governor

The Knights of Columbus dedicated yesterday at St. Peter's Church, in Barclay street, a bronze tablet set up in memory of Thomas Dongan, who, as Governor of the Province of New York from 1683 to 1688, granted the first charter that gave the people civil and religious liberty.

At 3:30 p.m., when perhaps 1,000 people were gathered in front of the old church, the Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Dix and Eckford DeKay, his secretary, arrived in an automobile. The 2d New York Regiment of the Knights of Columbus, fourth degree, under Col. William J. Costigan, saluted with drawn swords. The Governor passed through their lines to the parish house across Barclay street from the church, where he joined the archbishop, Representative Farley, Mr. James H. McGeen, rector of St. Peter's; the Rev. Thomas P. Phelan, chairman of the Dongan Tablet Memorial Committee; Dr. John G. Coyle and others.

Presently a procession was formed which recrossed the street and made its way to the portico of the church. After Mr. McGeen's prayer the Governor delivered an address on Governor Dongan's career and the significance of the liberal charter for which he was sponsor.

"Our assemblage, large as it is, is but a meager unit in the millions of humanity who have, down the ages since his time, benefited through the brave and broad-minded legislation of Governor Dongan," said Governor Dix. "It is a pleasure to recall that this generation has done more than any preceding generation in two centuries toward retrieving from the desolating debris of time the services to America and mankind of this great man."

Governor Dix described the military service to the Stuarts and to France of the Irish general who was shabbily treated by Louis XIV and scolded by his royal masters because of his consideration for the people. He came to New York facing a tempestuous situation, said the Governor, since his predecessors had broken faith and had ruled harshly, but the people of the province believed in him and found no cause to regret their trust.

After prayer Dr. Doyle read the inscription on the tablet, a square of bronze, which is set in the most masterly of the six granite pillars that face St. Peter's. The memorial reads:

In Memory of THOMAS DONGAN. Born, 1684—Died, 1715. Earl of Limerick, General in the Armies of England and France. Irish Patriot and Devoted Catholic. Governor of New York, 1688-1688.

Father of the First Representative Assembly and "The Charter of Rights and Privileges." Granting Popular and Government Religious Toleration. Trial by Jury and Immunity from Martial Law. Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest. Framed the First City Charters for Albany and New York. Founder of Latin School Under Catholic Auspices and Teachers.

This Tablet Erected by the Columbian Assembly, Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, October 8, 1911.

GLACIER TRUST NOW.

Beauties of Switzerland Being Destroyed by Profit Mongers. GENEVA, Oct. 8.—Switzerland is threatened with a new form of monopolistic peril—the Glacier Trust. A group of Swiss Guggenheims and Mayers have grabbed a large section of the Upper Glacier near Grindelwald and is slicing it up for export to Germany, France, Italy and other countries.

The townfolk of Grindelwald are not kicking, as the new industry gives them lucrative employment. But vigorous protest has gone up throughout the rest of the country, and the people are demanding that this carving up and sale of the "beauties of Switzerland" be suppressed.

EDITOR WOUNDS IN DUEL.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—Maj. Armando Andre, editor of El Dia, and Dr. Manuel Mencia, Director of Customs, fought a duel with sabers here today. Dr. Mencia being severely wounded. Dr. Mencia challenged Major Andre on account of attacks in El Dia charging him with gross frauds in the management of the Custom House.

JAPAN ARMAMENT MAD.

Plans to Spend \$175,000,000 on Big Navy. TOKIO, Oct. 8.—The new Ministry issued today an authoritative statement of the naval policy to be followed. The Cabinet will ask the Parliament for an appropriation of 350,000,000 yen, or about \$175,000,000, for the construction of new vessels.

Of this sum 270,000,000 yen, or \$135,000,000, will be used in building seven Dreadnoughts and two armored cruisers of 35,000 tons each. The balance of the 50,000,000 yen will be devoted to the construction of smaller craft. The program is to be completed in seven years. Some of the ships will be constructed in foreign yards.

NEW RUSSIAN DREADNOUGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—The Dreadnought Ganut, the fourth of Russia's new fleet of big vessels, was launched today. She has a displacement of 25,000 tons.

GRUESOME SIGHTS IN SUNKEN MAINE

Find Bodies Locked Together in Final Agonies of Slow Death.

HAVANA, Oct. 8.—While there have been twenty-two bodies of the victims of the Maine taken from the wreck, these will not be all that will be recovered, for there are three more now in sight, and they will be taken out as soon as the work has progressed sufficiently to bank on the strength of the cofferdam. There may be more, in the petty officers' quarters, for it was in this section of the ship that the explosion cut off all means of escape.

Those who have explored this section of the wreck found many gruesome sights, the bones of parts of the skeletons showing that the petty officers were hanged in for some time before death came, and they met their fate, some of them clasped in each other's arms, for the bones of the hands of two of the men are still intertwined.

There is absolutely nothing by which the identity of these men can be determined, only a silver watch having been found near the bones of one of the men. This watch is an old-fashioned one, with initials engraved on it, but apparently not the initials of the one who owned it at the time. There were a few particles of clothing, but none from which identification could be obtained.

These bodies will not be removed for some days, because the water level is not being kept very low, the workmen being at present engaged in strengthening the walls of the cofferdam. The water has just been pumped out as low as twenty-one feet, but it is now being held at about fifteen feet or less.

The casings of the cofferdam have not sufficient strength to resist the outside pressure when the level is lower than twenty-five feet, and it will be necessary to go down perhaps thirty-five feet or lower to get at the portions of the ship which may assist in determining the cause of the explosion.

The work now is placing braces across the cofferdam, so that the walls cannot be forced in. This might have been obviated when the cylinders were constructed and filled, perhaps, with less labor and expense, but as this is the first thing of its kind ever built, the engineers had to work the details out by themselves, experimenting and closely watching the result of what they had already done.

It was undoubtedly a serious mistake in dumping the hundreds of tons of rock on the inside of the cofferdam, which it was thought would strengthen the cylinders sufficiently, but that was before the order to go to the bottom of the wreck was issued.

The after part of the bulk could be floated now if necessary. Sheets of steel have been placed in the passageways leading to the forward part of the wreck, but as there is to be a large quantity of mud pumped out, the engineers do not want to disturb the bed of the bulk now standing.

This being the cyclone season, a sharp watch on the weather is being kept. The big dredge, Barnard, is securely moored for an ordinary storm, and so are the other dredges anderrick barges lying about the cofferdam; but what will happen if one of the fierce West Indian hurricanes breaks cannot be guessed.

The bodies of the sailors recovered from the wreck are being guarded at Fort Cabanas. A guard of Cuban soldiers is maintained all the time over the portion of the fort where the remains are kept and will be until they are removed.

When bodies are removed from the wreck a guard meets the launch at the wharf at Casa Blanca, and there is an army ambulance furnished by the Cuban Government to convey the remains to the temporary morgue. With the exception of the remains of Lieutenant Merritt, which have been shipped to his relatives in Iowa, all the remains taken from the wreck are still in Havana, and will remain here until a battleship designated by the government comes for them.

WOMEN FIGHT FOR CALIFORNIA SUFFRAGE

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The voters of California will decide at the polls tomorrow whether women shall have the ballot. One of the most active supporters of the suffrage cause in and around this city is Dr. Charles F. Aked, formerly pastor of Mr. Rockefeller's church in New York.

While it is hard to get a line on the probable fate of the amendment, good judges of political matters believe that it will carry. In the country districts and small towns the suffrage cause is very strong, while in the cities sentiment seems generally favorable to the women. Both political parties included suffrage planks in their platforms at the last election.

This is the second attempt by women to obtain the franchise in California. In 1896, after a vigorous campaign, which won Southern California by 9,000 majority, the amendment was defeated in San Francisco by 3 to 1, or a majority of 24,000.

LET US GET ACQUAINTED!

We'll Prove to You That It Will Be Mutual Benefit. You will pay more money elsewhere for the values we can show you. SUITS AND OVERCOATINGS \$18

TO ORDER. WE CAN GIVE YOU BETTER MERCHANDISE AND BETTER RESULTS FOR LESS MONEY THAN OTHERS WHY? Because we are out of the high rent district, by moving direct from Mills in large quantities, saving you the "middle" man and his profit. We make all our garments on the premises in a UNION SHOP.

Jacobs & Harris FASHIONABLE TAILORS. Write for Booklet "C". Established 25 Years. 77-79 Fulton St. Near 2d and 3d Aves. Elevated Station. 5% Discount to Call Regulars.

Manhattan Prep. Schools. Madison Avenue, cor. 104th Street. Fifth Avenue and 115th Street. 76 Second Avenue. 196 E. Broadway. COLLEGE, REGENTS, COOPER UNION. Established 1902. Chartered 1903.

BERLIN TRIAL STIRS SOCIETY

German Aristocrats Flee Empire Rather Than Face Revelations of Celebrated Metternich Case.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—One of the most sensational cases tried in Berlin in recent years is proceeding in the Criminal Court. The central figure is Count Wolf Metternich, a nephew of the German Ambassador at London and a distant relative of the Emperor of Austria.

Count Metternich, it may be remembered, was a candidate for the hand of Anita Stewart, who ultimately married Don Miguel Braganza and received the title of the Duchess of Viseu.

Count Metternich is accused of having obtained money under false pretenses. The court has been crowded daily. The number of aristocratic witnesses subpoenaed is legion, and many of them have preferred to quit the country rather than the trial is over rather than figure as actors in the piece.

The details of the affair cast a strong light on the habits of a certain portion of Berlin society. Count Metternich, who had been repeatedly rescued by his relatives from the clutches of money lenders, was ultimately left to his own resources. A wealthy marriage was looked upon as his only salvation, and he was actually received into the house of one of the most important Berlin merchants as the suitor for his only daughter's hand. On the strength of this prospect the Count borrowed money, which is now being claimed.

Count Metternich is now married to an Austrian actress renowned for her beauty, Claire Valentini. Should he be acquitted he will be tried again in connection with an international gang of card sharps, the members of which are now in jail.

NATIONAL MUSEUM HAS OLD HISTORICAL SILVER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Pieces of silver nearly 300 years old have been received by the National Museum from the Society of Colonial Dames, who are making a collection of old silver plate. They comprise an ecclesiastical service consisting of two silver chalices, eight, twelve in height, and a silver paten, or plate, five inches in diameter.

This church service dates back to 1724, when it was presented to the St. Ann's Parish, founded some eighty years before, in Essex County, Va. There was a tradition in the parish to the effect that the service was presented by Queen Anne, but as she died in 1714 and this service is dated 1724, this is impossible, although it probably did come from the fund she established, known as "Queen Anne's Bounty."

One of the cups and the paten were lost for many years and were not discovered until 1900, when Rev. Thomas D. Lewis, then rector of the parish, learned of their location and succeeded in purchasing them.

Up to the time of their purchase no history of the lost cup and paten is available. The present rector of St. Ann's accounts for the loss by the fact that at one time two churches existed in the parish between which the silver was undoubtedly divided, one known as Vawters and the other an old church, abandoned after the Revolution and later destroyed. The silver was probably appropriated and sold, in which case it would have been lost for nearly 125 years.

At one time the National Museum had on exhibition a silver baptismal basin, coming originally from Holland in 1604, and closely connected with the colonial history of New York. This was lent the museum by the Colonial Dames of New York, but subsequently recalled by them.

SAY CHURCH WORKER FORGED.

Allege Death Has Exposed Deceptions Totaling \$16,000. CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Death has exposed forgeries to the amount of \$16,000, it is alleged, made by B. C. Slaney, treasurer of St. Margaret's Church, Windsor Park, while he was employed in the office of the United States Desk and Office Fitting Company, 23 East Jackson boulevard. It is said that he perpetrated 265 separate forgeries.

Slaney died in October, 1903. Yesterday a suit for the recovery of \$10,237.70 was brought in Judge Rooney's court by the desk company against the National Bank of the Republic. Officials of the desk company say that fully \$6,000 has been lost.

EUROPE HAS ONE ON U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary of the Navy Meyer has sent Capt. Albert B. Willits and Emil Theiss to England to study the system of ship management, of the ship, engine and ordnance works of Vickers (Ltd.) at Barrow-in-Furness, preparatory to installing their method of ship management in the American navy yards. Meyer visited this plant during his recent trip abroad.

COMMERCIALISM AT DRESDEN EXHIBITION

To Gain Money, Many Absurdities and Contradictions Are Evident.

By WILLIAM J. ROBINSON, M. D. (Correspondence to The Call.)

DRESDEN, Sept. 29.—A few days ago, in a communication to The Call, I referred to wonderful sexual and venereal exhibits at the Dresden Hygiene Exposition. There were many exhibits of similar interest and wide-reaching importance.

The exhibits on alcoholism, on tuberculosis, on cancer, on the infectious diseases, on the relative costs and nutritional values of various foods and drinks, on infant feeding, on prevention of accidents, on hygienic dwellings, on workmen's insurance, and so on, were worthy of a most careful study; and those responsible for the exhibits deserve the highest congratulation and commendation.

But commercialism blights whatever it touches, and even the Dresden exposition did not escape its corrupting influence. The determination of the organizers to make the exposition a financial success, at all hazards, was responsible for many absurdities, to which I allude, and to which nobody has until now called attention.

Let me give you a few examples, and I am sure you will agree with me that my strictures are fully justified, and are not the result of a carping hypercritical spirit.

Criticism No. 1. We have a splendid alcoholic exhibit. By charts, figures, books and pamphlets, and other objective demonstrations, an attempt is made to impress the injuriousness of alcohol on the minds of the visitors.

But if, after spending three or four hours among the exhibits, your stomach tells you it is time for dinner, and you find your way to one of the two principal restaurants within the exhibition grounds, you are told there that you cannot have any food unless you order some wine at the same time.

In short, the two principal official restaurants are "wine restaurants," where the ordering of wine is compulsory. While in the other smaller restaurants throughout the exposition grounds, the same compulsion exists in reference to beer, and this beverage is consumed in enormous quantities.

Isn't this absurd? I shall not go so far as to claim, as some of my temperance friends would, that the serving of alcoholics should have been forbidden within the exposition grounds. No, I believe in perfect liberty, even in this respect, and the German is too much used to his glass of beer or wine to be able to enjoy his dinner without it.

But I do claim that the directors of the exposition should have made it a sine qua non with the restaurant leases, that there should be no compulsion whatever as to the consumption of alcoholic beverages; that the man who orders no wine, no beer, no cocktails, should be served as promptly, as politely and as cheaply as he who gorges himself with C₂H₅OH in various expensive forms.

The "Trinkkawang" (compulsion to order drinks) is odious anywhere, but it is certainly out of place at an exposition of hygiene, one of the purposes of which is to show people the dangers and ravages of alcoholism. Am I not right?

Criticism No. 2. I have already spoken of the splendid sexual and venereal exhibits, which show the horrors of venereal diseases in a most impressive manner. But a few steps from these exhibits is the Morocco Cafe, where "doliques" are performing the danse du ventre (houch-kouch), and where the atmosphere is otherwise intended to excite the sexual passions of men and women. The same is true of the Japanese "theater," the Abyssinian Village, and so on.

All these places were hired out, of course, with one purpose—to make money. The exposition grounds were liberally sprinkled with prostitutes, but for this the directors are not to be blamed. In Europe, street walkers, if only well dressed and well behaved, have entree everywhere.

To caution against promiscuous intercourse, and then to provide within the exposition grounds means to stimulate the sexual passions, is certainly ludicrous.

Criticism No. 3. By pamphlets, by demonstrations of the unfortunate results of ignorant treatment, etc., the dangers of quackery and self-medication were pointed out.

And within the exhibition halls space was allotted to quack remedies, whose wonderful properties were lauded in regular patent medicine fashion, and even the official catalogs contained a number of questionable advertisements, which, nullified to some extent the effects of the anti-quack propaganda.

And so I could go on pointing out a number of other inconsistencies and absurdities in the Dresden International Exposition. But these errors are all due to one cause: A determination to make a good showing on the financial side; a determination to make PROFIT. And this is a great mistake. An international exposition is not, or should not, be a commercial enterprise, where dividends are the first requirement.

There was but one exposition of all those I visited that was imbued with the proper spirit—the spirit of serving, instead of robbing, the people—and that was the Brussels International Exposition of last year. And the highly successful exhibit of the Socialist People's House (Maison du Peuple) was one of the pleasantest features of that exposition.

TWO HELD FOR ARSON, WILL BE TRIED TODAY

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 8.—August and Charles Deichmann, plumbers, of Cliffside, will be placed on trial before Judge Milton Demarest and a jury at Hackensack Monday to answer to a number of charges of arson.

Prosecutor Wright says he expects to show that these men were responsible for a number of mysterious fires in that section of Bergen County along the Palisades, and that they were the leaders of a gang of firebugs who were in business to collect the fire insurance. The prosecutor also hopes to prove that some of the fires covered up evidence of burglary. August has been in jail since April in default of \$5,000 bail. Two months ago he attempted to commit suicide in his cell by cutting his arm and wrist. The accused men emphatically deny the charge.

FRANK'S Department Store

Always Something New. We handle all union-made merchandise.

Socialist Party Locals and Branches

A New Propaganda Leaflet

The Fool Vote Half page Cartoon and Editorial by Gordon Nye.

Just Facts Half page Cartoon by Art. Young. Liberty for the Workers By Joshua Wanhope.

The above combined make a two-page leaflet, size of U. S. regular Call page. One of the best leaflets for propaganda at this time, especially adapted for the conservative worker. Can be used for house to house distribution, but suitable also as a postcard.

Total Orders 388,250

Table listing local branches and their order counts. Includes entries for Local Kings County, Westchester County, Boston Socialist Club, etc., totaling 388,250 orders.

Total Orders 388,250 ORDER AT ONCE

Price, \$1.50 per thousand. THE NEW YORK CALL 409 Pearl Street, New York

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

MEETINGS TODAY

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

Open Air Meetings.
 Branch 3—7th street and Avenue A.
 M. Sherover, B. Kirkman.
 Branch 4—13th street and Eighth avenue, W. B. Killingsbeck, F. Paul.
 Branch 7—24th street and Second avenue, H. Warner, L. Phillips.
 Branch 8—13th street and St. Anna avenue, August Claessens.
 Branch 9—Northwest corner 149th street and Clinton avenue, Pat Donahue.

NOON.
 Bethune, between West and Washington streets, J. C. Frost.

Branch 5 Meeting.
 Branch 5 will hold a very important discussion at its headquarters, 213th street and St. Nicholas avenue, tonight. Herman Simpson, formerly editor of the Call, will speak on "Old Age Pensions." All members are especially requested to come and bring their friends.

The Harlem Socialist Suffrage Club is requested to come to the branch to hold an informal meeting to organize a working corps to sell literature at the Debs meeting in Carnegie Hall.

Members are also requested to come and assist the Haywood Committee.

Debating Society to Meet.
 The Progressive Literary and Debating Society will meet in the Socialist Party Hall, 1461 Third avenue, at 8:15 o'clock, this evening at 8:15 o'clock. Subject, "Should Socialists Oppose All Wars?" Speakers, Max Cohen and Joseph W. Reifel. Free forum. Grand Army veterans especially invited.

Talk on "Socialism in Congress."
 W. J. Ghent, secretary to Representative Berger, will speak on "Socialism in Congress" tomorrow evening at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street. The lecture, which begins at 8:15, is under the auspices of Branch 1.

Work of Branch 10.
 Max Sherover, Jr., organizer of Branch 10, submits the following report of the work of the branch during the month of September:

"During the month of September fourteen open air meetings were held with an average attendance of 375. About 7,000 pieces of literature were distributed at the above meetings. The sales of literature amounted to \$117.75. Most of these meetings proved to be very successful and the questions that were put to the speakers were highly interesting.

"Of all the speakers that addressed these meetings, Comrade Charles Solomon was by far the best. He held his audiences spellbound and his manner of answering questions was extraordinary. Four applications for membership were received at one of his meetings, also three subscriptions to the Appeal to Reason.

"Comrade A. L. Turner was elected as our literature agent, and he went about his job in a manner that would do credit to an 'old timer.' He enlisted the enthusiastic co-operation of Comrades George Harrison, Albertson, E. Paltier and many others who have been on the job every Sunday morning to distribute the Socialist Bibles.

"The primary ballots were distributed and up to date no complaints came in. Our business meetings are better attended than usual, and there's

a spirit of activity prevailing among the comrades.

"Now, you comrades, who have kept away from the branch all summer, come down to our meetings and put your shoulders to the wheel and let the good work go on.

"Yours for the success of Branch 10,
"MAX SHEROVER, JR.,
 Organizer."

Campaign Contributions.

The contributions to the campaign fund of Local New York, received from September 25 to October 5, are listed below.

The campaign of the Socialist party this year, while comparatively quiet in tone, has a strong undercurrent of steady and effective work. This is being carried on principally through literature distribution and by well arranged street meetings and open air lecture courses. It is declared generally that the character of the meetings this year differ widely from the better from those of previous campaigns in quality, attendance and sustained interest of the audiences.

The funds disbursed to accomplish this result have taxed the resources of the treasury to the uttermost, and every possible effort by all comrades is urged to gather funds with which to maintain this effective agitation.

Remittances should be made promptly to A. E. Marsh, financial secretary, 239 East 84th street.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

List No.	Name.	Amount.
151.	Hy Gilbert, on account.	\$2.00
179.	Minnie Perlman	.50
496.	Hy Beiter	1.00
453.	Max Schmidt	4.00
514.	Adolph Groelmeier, collection	3.10
534.	Samuel Heller et al.	29.00
550.	A. Miller	1.00
600.	B. Greenbaum	1.95
702.	S. Kohan, collection.	6.40
824.	P. Knorr, on account.	1.00
828.	Moritz Kraminsky	1.25
829.	Hy Stern, collection.	1.00
853.	A. B. DeMille	1.00
891.	Hy Stern, collection.	1.00
945.	Louis Blitzer	2.50
955.	Jesse Blitzer	3.25
977.	Thos. F. Conboy	1.00
982.	A. Fatersohn	2.20
1013.	A. Jablon, for Br. 53, Workmen's Circle.	2.00
1091.	Mayer Steinman	1.20
1097.	Wm. Streich	2.25
1221.	Thos. Davis	1.75
1227.	R. W. Justa	1.00
1237.	Jos. Winkler	1.50
1279.	Carl Classen, collection.	3.25
1328.	H. Lichtenberg, on account	7.50
1357.	Frank MacDonald	5.00
1358.	Marie B. MacDonald	1.00
1348.	F. Sauter	1.00
1353.	Samuel W. Eiges, on account	3.00
1449.	W. Feuerstein	.50
1564.	Frederick Lang, collection	4.50
1545.	F. Lustig, at Wadell-st's shop	6.75
1689.	M. Denni	1.00
1693.	F. Fuhse	1.00
1809.	C. Boucheaux	1.00
1891.	Valentine Friedrich	1.00
1963.	L. Wernsbach	1.70
2024.	Jacob Thoma, collection at Lion Brewery.	7.00
2049.	Edw. Ohlson	4.05
2710.	L. Willner	2.50
2712.	M. Rosowicz	.50
3313.	Br. 43, Benevolent Society for Promotion of Cremation	3.00
3187.	Manhattan Lodge, No. 7, Brotherhood of Machinists	15.00
3213.	Local 144, Cigar Makers, Chas. Morris' shop collection	5.55
3212-14.	Local 144, Cigar Makers, collection by M. Pizaro at P. Pohlanski's shop	13.10
3982.	B. Levy	3.00
3987.	M. Sevush	4.50
3997.	Wilhelm Weidenmuller	8.75
	Total	\$241.32
	(Corrected) Previously acknowledged	404.87
	Grand total	\$646.19

DONATIONS.

William Bondy	\$1.50	
Br. 91, W. S. & D. B. F.	20.00	
Hy Salmi	1.00	
German White Rats Association	2.00	
Dion	5.00	
Dr. J. Halperin	5.00	
N. Steinberg	5.00	
Br. 153, W. S. & D. B. F.	10.00	
Bentamin D. White	10.00	
Carl Anders	5.00	
B. Rosenfeld	2.00	
Bricklayers' Local, No. 94	10.00	
	\$75.00	
	Total	\$241.32

MINUTES EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the Executive Committee, Local New York, was held on Wednesday, October 4, at 8:50 p.m., those present being Organizers Gerner, Financial Secretary Marsh, Mrs. Dexter, Miss Sloan, Rogers, Lee, Sackin and Stok, while Taubele, Berlin and Kirkman came later. Comrade Cassidy was absent but excused, while those absent without excuse were Asquith, Baum, Frost, Markoff, Halperin, Kohn and Wall. Comrade Sackin acted as chairman. Thirty applications for membership were received.

On report of Committee of the Young People's Socialist Federation regarding leaflet furnished them regarding the Boy Scout movement, they reporting to the effect that they did

not consider said leaflet satisfactory (its distribution among high school students), also asking that an additional leaflet be furnished them in hands of Committee on Literature as to printing of new leaflet. Motion was also made to return leaflets now on hand to the Co-operative Press owing to the disgraceful manner in which they were printed.

On request of Branch 5 that they be permitted to sell tickets for their Haywood meeting at Debs meeting of October 21, motion was made to grant them such permission, an amendment being made thereto that Branch 5 be notified that they may only sell tickets at exits of Carnegie Hall after Debs meeting is over. After considerable discussion amendment was lost and motion carried.

On application of Mr. William L. Boyer, of the Boyer Detective Agency, for membership in the Socialist party, motion was made that matter be referred to the Central Committee for action, this being carried.

On report that Branch 2 had sent out campaign lists, etc., to the Arbeiter Ring and other organizations, which was against ruling of Local New York, motion was made that Branch 2 be instructed to turn 50 per cent of collection on such campaign lists over to Local New York. Motion carried.

On report of Comrade Daniels, late of Local Hoosic Falls, that he wished to transfer to Branch 2, Local New York; also stating that he had written to Local Hoosic Falls asking for transfer card, and that he had not received any reply to such letter, it was decided to refer matter to Branch 2 for action.

Financial secretary reports as follows: Balance on hand, September 1, \$539.54. Income to October 1, \$1,763.93. Expenses, \$1,501.23; balance on hand, October 1, \$1,115.15. Bills payable, \$581.13; bills receivable, \$107.56, thus showing with \$115.15 as above, a deficit of \$258.62. Dues stamps on hand, September 1, 315, and number purchased up to October 1, 2,500. Number of dues stamps sold was 2,676, leaving a balance on hand, October 1, of 140. One hundred and seventy-nine initiation fees were received and \$506.57 on campaign fund.

Committee on Ways and Means reports progress, while Committee on Organization had nothing new to report. On report of Committee on Education it was moved that William Sackheim and Arthur A. Bryant be added to such committee, this motion being carried.

Committee on Literature reports progress, while Committee on Public Affairs reports there is nothing new at present. Committee on Labor Unions reports progress. On report of Committee on Propaganda Among Workers, it was decided to issue throw-aways advertising the woman speaker at ratification meeting of Local New York.

Committee on Naturalization reports it has opened a bureau at headquarters of Branch 6, 1461 Third avenue, near 82d street.

Under new business, question came up regarding report of committee having charge of dinner to be held after the Debs meeting and it was decided not to hold such dinner owing to Comrade Debs being unable to attend. Meeting adjourned at 11:10 p.m.

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ASTORIA.

Mass Meeting in Winfield.
 All comrades and readers of the Call in Winfield and Woodside are requested to attend the mass meeting to be held tonight at Winfield Casino and Park, Thompson and Hyatt avenues, Winfield. The speakers will be Gerald M. P. Fitzgibbon in English and Ludwig Lore in German.

NEW JERSEY.

Union Hill.

The Central Committee of Union Hill met on October 4. A donation of \$15 from the German branch was received. The secretary reported that several successful street meetings had been held. Four new members joined the branches. Three bills, amounting to \$112.85, were ordered paid. It was decided to appoint challengers at the next meeting, when the branches will have met. Pamphlets ordered to sell at street meetings were as follows: Twenty-five "Shop Talks on Economics," twenty-five "Merry England" and twelve "Municipale Forderungen" (German). The secretary was instructed to ask the County Campaign Committee if we will get leaflets in the next two weeks; if not, he shall order 2,000 of "The Pool Vote" for house to house distribution. Comrade Schultheis, Towers and Ring were elected a committee to secure a sign in front of the Labor Lyceum to advertise the Fieldman meeting, to be held on October 30, in Becker's Hall.

PHILADELPHIA.

Open Air Meetings.

Broad and South streets, Emanuel Kline and Charles Sehl.
 4th and Cumberland streets, Joe Barnes and F. Burlington.
 15th street and Susquehanna avenue, A. Muldowney and F. W. White-side.
 Germantown avenue and Diamond street, branch's own speaker.

READING, PA.

The Reading Socialists have nominated the following tickets: City ticket—Mayor, Elwood W. Lefter, City Controller, Christian Baum; City Treasurer, Stephen L. Laurence; City Assessor, John S. Fritz (four years). Charles M. High (four years), Robert McLean (two years); School Director, six years, Asher D. Stichter, Robert B. Rinzler, Charles F. Sanger, four years, Orris D. Brown, Albert J. Freeman, L. B. Wilson, two years; John A. Aulenbach, Charles A. Maurer; E. E. Hafer.

County Ticket—County Controller, Caleb Harrison; County Treasurer, John A. Smith; Sheriff, Samuel Buckwalter; Register of Wills, John A. Reifnyder; District Attorney, Fred I. Stoult; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, William D. Boyer; Poor Directors, Iraneous Miller, William E. Robertson; County Commissioners, Albert Goodhart, William M. Shirk; Prison Inspectors, Charles W. Schlott, Jacob Stortz, Howard J. Selgrifred.

NAMES WANTED.

Readers of this paper are urgently requested to send the names of college men and women, graduates and undergraduates, who may be interested in the work of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, to Harry W. Laidler, the organizer, room 902, Tilden Building, 105 West 40th street, New York City. The executive secretary and the organizer will be pleased to send the literature of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society to those interested and to furnish any information which may be desired concerning the society's activities.

HINTS TO CONTRIBUTORS.

Don't write on both sides of the paper in sending in contributions to the Socialist News of the Day columns. If you want the editor and printers to call you blessed, send in typewritten copy. If you can't do that, use pen and ink. Avoid using a pencil. See that all names, addresses, dates, etc., are plainly written. Unless a speaker gives an unusually good address, or brings some novel point, or there is something else in connection of much interest, don't send in a long account of what he says, as we haven't space for it, and besides these columns are not for propaganda, but news. All communications for this department should be addressed to Editor Socialist News of the Day.

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LIST OF SOCIALIST PARTY CANDIDATES

County Ticket; Assemblymen and Aljermen to Be Elected.

The following are the candidates of the Socialist party of Manhattan and Bronx to be voted for at the general election to be held November 7, 1911: New York County Ticket—For Justices of the Supreme Court, S. John Block, Nicholas Aleinikoff and Jacob Hillquit; Sheriff of New York County, Fred Paulitich; Surrogate, Jacob Panken.

For Members of Board of Aldermen

1st Aldermanic District, George H. Kirkpatrick; 2d, William Cohen; 3d, W. Adler; 4th, Samuel P. Kramer; 5th, Henry Boetger; 6th, William Babit; 7th, Richard Meade; 8th, Jahiel Weintraub; 9th, Ferdinand Neudus; 10th, Alfred Freundlich; 11th, Peter Hott; 12th, Newton Albert Murdoch; 13th, Ferdinand Niele; 14th, Louis Market; 15th, Harry Ackery; 16th, Andrew Bray; 17th, Jacob Strobel; 18th, L. C. Eberton; 19th, Edw. F. Cassidy; 20th, Henry Engel; 21st, William Sanger; 22d, Ernest Ramon; 23d, Adolph Benoit; 24th, Ambrose D. Albertson; 25th, Meyer Weinstein; 26th, Ernest Poole; 27th, Samuel Benaim; 28th, William Mally; 29th, Adolph Mautschke; 30th, Julius Halpern; 31st, Fred Gaa; 32d, John Bogart; 33d, Albert Reinlie; 34th, Martin Sigel; 35th, Marion H. Laine; 36th, Leo Langbein; 37th, Karl Eichler; 38th, Carl Classen; 39th, Isidor Flanzler; 40th, Armin Green; 41st, S. Solomon.

MEETING OF M'NAMARA CONFERENCE IS HELD

A regular meeting of the McNamara Conference was held on October 2, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Manhattan, President E. Meade in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as read.

The Executive Committee submitted its report, which was received. Credentials were received from the Socialist party, German Branch, East River, for Bruno Wagner, Albert Will; from Cloak and Suit Tailors' Union No. 9, for Peter J. Fray and Reuben Bernstein, and from Branch No. 4, of the Socialist party, for Mr. Hillis. On motion the delegates were seated. The report of the committee in reference to the Cooper Union meeting was discussed and approved.

The question as to holding a parade in case McNamara is found guilty resulted in a motion being made that the question be submitted to all the affiliated organizations as to what method they would adopt in such event, whether to hold a large demonstration or to call a general strike. After considerable discussion the motion was withdrawn and the whole matter referred to the Executive Committee. The meeting then adjourned.

WILLIAM L. GRIESBERG,
 Secretary Pro Tem.

BRANCH 280, W. S. AND D. B. FUND, TO MEET

Branch No. 280, of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, will hold its quarterly meeting this evening at 8 o'clock at Niederauer's Hall, 981 Columbus avenue and 108th street. The branch has decided to make this a propaganda meeting, and has been so fortunate as to secure George R. Kirkpatrick, the author of "War—What For?" who will speak on the class distinction or class interests between the producers who produce all we live on and just enough to keep alive and produce more, and the opposing class interests of the owners of industries and jobs, who produce nothing but keep all.

An instructive evening can be promised to all who care to learn something to their personal interests. Branch 280 has invited the members of the West Side branches, Nos. 103, 23, and 91, to attend.

SAY CASTRO IS FOUND.

Washington Learns His Whereabouts, but Says Nothing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Cipriano Castro, former President of Venezuela, who was deposited several years ago, and who vanished from the ken of the chancelleries some months ago, has been found, according to advices received at the State Department. Acting Secretary of State Adele declined, however, to give the name of the island on which Castro is sojourning or the source of the information.

Several months ago Castro disappeared from his former home on the Canary Islands and a search was instituted to locate him. He was reported as being in Lisbon, Gibraltar, Port-au-Prince and several other places, and there were other reports that he had landed in Venezuela for the purpose of leading a revolution against the government, but his actual whereabouts were never really ascertained.

COOK'S PACKING CASE CONTAINS NO EVIDENCE

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8.—Dr. Cook's Greenland packing case, by means of which he said he would be able to prove that he had gone to the north pole, has arrived here. When it was opened it was found to contain a broken extant, but no papers or other evidence.

Cook's Eskimo, Itukashu, says that Cook's note states are pure fiction.

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 50TH ST., 133 W.—Four nice, big rooms, steam, hot water, tiled bath, outside room; \$12.50.
 50TH ST., 150 W.—Four elegant light rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$22.
 124TH ST., 446 W. (between L. subway)—Four rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$12.50.
 127TH ST., 308 W.—3 large rooms; hot water; \$18; one month free.
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 72D ST., 308 E.—3 large, light rooms, bath; \$21 to \$22; improvements.
 10TH ST., 222 E.—4 large rooms, hot water; \$12.50.
 14TH ST., 516 E.—5 light, large rooms, bath, newly decorated; \$18; half month free.
 115TH ST., 310 E.—Six rooms, bath; hot water; \$14.
 122D ST., 61 E.—6 rooms, tiled bath, private hall; hot water; 1 light; \$24.

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 PROSPECT AVE., 718 Cor. 190th St.—Elegant 4-room apartments; all improvements; \$17.
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- 17. EAST NEW YORK—W. 10th St., 695 Grand Ave. Brooklyn. Sec. F. P. Fray, 100 E. 10th St. D. Co. 110 Barker St., Brooklyn. Let. M. of c. 675 Glenmore ave.
- 18. WARDFIELD—Sec. J. H. H. 748 E. 124th St., New York. P. O. Box 100. Every Sat. 10th St. Market St. Cor. 10th St.
- 19. BRANCH NEWARK, N. J.—Brookhaven Sec. J. P. Fray, 100 E. 10th St. D. Co. 110 Barker St., Brooklyn. Let. M. of c. 675 Glenmore ave.
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VOL. 4. MONDAY, OCTOBER 9. NO. 282.



COMRADE WHITE'S REASONS.

The issue of October 4 contained an open letter from Comrade Alexander Scott addressed to me, requesting a reply. I gladly comply with that request.

A physical ailment which has held me in its grasp for ten years seized me with what seems to be unusual fury and forced me upon a bed of pain, preventing me from keeping the Newark and other engagements. I know whatever difference of opinion may exist between Comrade Scott and myself he will be pleased to know that in this instance the philosophy of Comrade Jim Carey so often enunciated by him that "everything happens for the best" seems to be proving true in my case, for the last seizure of pain brought from a sympathetic Comrade a simple remedy that has given me relief for the first time in all these years of suffering, and while it seems too good to be true, I actually appear to be getting well. This diversion from the point at issue I trust will be pardoned because I desire that the Comrades all over the country who have shown for me that splendid sympathy will be gratified to know this, and to show that I have not been inane to that sympathy I take this opportunity of imparting to them that knowledge through the columns of The Call.

Now to the question. Comrade Scott says I am employed by the National Office of the Socialist party, that I am its official representative, that my utterances on the public platform should, but do not conform to the policies of the organization which I represent, and asks me if I am aware of the fact that the Socialist party adopted the policy of neutrality in regard to the labor unions, and in the industrial field, and charges me with having violated this party principle. Now, Comrade Scott, I did not see the report of the meeting at the Labor Temple, and am not aware of the manner in which I was quoted, but I am fully conversant with the attitude of the party in its declared position in relation to the labor movement, because I was one of the speakers at the 1908 convention that helped in making that very declaration, which declaration has been reaffirmed in the 1908 convention. This position of the party was taken. Comrade Scott, only after a prolonged struggle in the convention against the wishes of those who strove to commit the party to an open declaration in favor of a particular kind of economic organization, and who have never ceased, even in the face of this declaration, to seek to commit it to a declaration in favor of the I. W. W., under the guise of industrial unionism, always craftily, however.

It may be true, as you say, Comrade Scott, that my utterances may be construed as official, but I trust that a member of the national organization shall be held responsible for anything that I have said. If I have been guilty of any sign of omission or commission I want to stand responsible for them, and I will not endeavor to unload the burden upon other shoulders. I never speak from notes, and consequently just what I said upon that or any other occasion I am not certain about, but I am willing to concede, if I have been so reported, that I said the I. W. W. organization was an insane movement. I do not care to take up the space necessary to enter into all the details of the organization of the I. W. W., its acts during its lifetime, and the consequences of this organization upon the Socialist movement, and I do not expect, even though I were to enter into a lengthy explanation from my viewpoint of why I believe that movement to have been an insane one, that I would be successful in changing the views of a single partisan of what might be termed the I. W. W. The I. W. W. is a dead organization, Comrade Scott, and all the advocates of the I. W. W. cannot breathe the breath of life into it and reorganize its corpse. The trouble seems to be that the great majority of those who claim to be industrial unionists think that those of us who do not advocate the I. W. W. do not believe in industrial unionism, but the fact is that there is no Comrade in the movement that is a stronger advocate of industrial unionism than I am. I know that industrial unionism is bound to come, but not because a whole lot of

people who have viewed the labor movement from afar, and believe they know how to get the things the workers need and want better than the workers know themselves, and have assumed the right to guide them. Industrial unionism will come, because it will be forced by the capitalist development, and one does not need to be very farseeing to observe that capitalism is producing industrial unionism today. What I said upon that occasion was in treating the development of the Socialist movement. I pointed out the different periods in which the relationship between the Socialist and the trade unionists were reaching a point of harmony, when the ears and minds of the trade unionists seemed to be opening to the Socialist philosophy they were closed by the mistakes of the Socialist themselves, and one of those mistakes was the I. W. W. In dealing with that phase of the development I may have said it was an insane movement. Many of those who were responsible for its birth have confessed that it was with them at least a temporary form of insanity from which they have recovered. I did not laud the A. F. of L., but I did urge a change of tactics by our Socialist trade unionists in endeavoring to propagate the principles of Socialism. I showed that the fault was when a trade unionist joined the party he ceased his activities in the trade union, and stayed upon the outside, giving no sympathy, lending no aid, and cruelly criticizing the endeavors of those of the trade unionists who had not yet seen the Socialist light. This caused an estrangement and bitterness, and forced a war of hostility between the Socialist and the non-Socialist trade unionists. Then when a Socialist sought to influence those other members of the trade union on Socialism, the hostility which the Socialist was responsible for prevented the non-Socialist from investigating our philosophy, and that the purpose of the trade union department was to try and bring our trade union Socialists to an understanding of the need of applying new methods to educate the rank and file of the trade unionists. I may have been in the judgment of the supporters of the I. W. W. principle, a little severe, but in my opinion, no more, than the occasion calls for.

I want to take this opportunity of saying that the I. W. W. has failed, and that those who were active in it, and in the 1908 campaign insulted and vilified our candidate, Comrade Debbs, and strove upon every occasion to break up and destroy our meetings, are now in the Socialist party and by their persistency and their indecent methods have driven out from at least active participation the Comrades who have done the work of the Socialist party ever since its birth. They have secured a following of well meaning and honest Comrades, who believe in industrial unionism, and under this guise of industrial unionism, and under this guise of industrial unionism, who are not Socialists but who are anarchists, are in control of our local organizations in many of the industrial places throughout the nation. I did call the attention of the Comrades to this point which I believe to be a fact, that we are at a danger point in the party, and that a conflict is inevitable because of these designing fellows, and that unless the Comrades awake to a realization of what confronts them the labor of years, the hopes that have been cherished, just as the party had reached its most influential point in its history, all of this will be lost, the party and its influence will be destroyed, anarchists who repudiate the very craft unionism, and the organization of the Socialist movement, and in the name of my belief that this is the condition I have used strong language and believe the conditions warrant it. DAN A. WHITE.

WHY THEY JOINED THE PARTY.

Editor of The Call: At the general party meeting of Local New York there seemed to be very much difference of opinion as to which method of agitation, i. e., open air speaking or distribution of literature, is the most effective. Very often Comrades suggest new and original methods and our membership is almost divided on the question of propaganda. Now, the reason for this great difference of opinion is not hard to find. None of us can present facts or figures to show conclusively which method had the best results.

I personally think that open air meetings are conducive to arouse a very small, will not be deterred by the mere formality of placing his signature under the test questions on the application blank. He will readily subscribe to the recognition of the class struggle, though he may not have given the matter much thought of any kind, or may think municipal ownership or the establishment of co-operatives of much more importance. However, the movement is now so large, and its general policy so well defined and clear, that the entrance of such member or members cannot possibly affect it adversely to any noticeable extent, or swerve it from fundamental principles in the least. Yet such persons cannot be prevented from joining by any possible method that could be devised, and perhaps it is reasonable that they should not on the whole. During their membership the opportunity is given them to grasp the fundamentals of the Socialist philosophy, and if they cannot do this and are still obsessed with their original ideas, they of their own volition speedily drop out, and the movement remains unaffected. All this unclearness may be either considered as a sort of penalty that a very large movement must pay or regarded as a general sign of growth. Possibly it is both, but these unclear elements do not come on the whole faster than the party can either assimilate them by education or drop them out automatically where they prove unassimilable.

But notwithstanding this, the membership test is important in other respects, and cannot be dispensed with. If it does not serve as a measure of the knowledge of the applicant it at any rate states what that knowledge should be, and stands as a short but positive statement of essential party principles and policies. It may not be possible to more than formally commit every individual applicant to it, but the party as a whole is committed to it, and it is right and proper that each applicant should be confronted with it on seeking to join the party.

The Socialist party is now infinitely greater than any individual who may join it, and the fact that its membership has now passed the 100,000 mark is a cause for general satisfaction, as the clearing process of its composition is and must necessarily be a continuous one, for the economic pressure exerted by capitalism, and the industrial evolution generally, makes its degeneracy into a mere "reform" party practically impossible at this stage.

"RENT PAYER" AND "TAX PAYER"—THEIR MUTUAL INTERESTS

In commending Mayor Gaynor for coupling together in a public address the terms "Rent Payer" and "Tax Payer," leaving the impression that both have a common and, on the whole, an equal interest in the question of taxation, the New York Globe refers editorially to "the delusion of the so-called tax payer that he pays the taxes and the similar delusion of the rent payer that he is not much concerned about public expenditures. Yet among men who pretend to be educated we constantly hear references to the classes that pay no taxes, as it is said."

The tax payer alluded to is evidently the person who possesses house property in the city, and the rent payer is the person who occupies this property as a tenant, and it seems to be the idea of the Globe that the former is deluding himself with the notion that he pays the taxes, and the latter is equally deluded in thinking that he (the rent payer) doesn't also pay the taxes. But the Globe doesn't clear the delusion up, if delusion it is.

It might be of interest to discover how these individuals got their respective names, if those names do not describe their functions as regards rent and taxes.

If "Tax Payer" doesn't pay the taxes, what does he do? If he doesn't pay them, who does? If he doesn't pay taxes, does he pay rent? And if he does, what does "Rent Payer" do? Pay taxes? And if "Rent Payer" pays taxes, why does not "Tax Payer" pay rent? Have the names been reversed, or should they be reversed? How is the tangle to be straightened out? The Globe does not say. It leaves even the "educated" guessing at the riddle.

What the Globe really wants to impress upon its readers is the idea that because the rent receiver pays the taxes out of the money he receives from the tenant, therefore the latter really pays the tax.

And the object of this is the inculcation of the "common interests" theory. The rent payer and the rent receiver have a common interest because the latter receives money from the former and pays the taxes with part of it. It is the same reasoning that underlies the "harmony between capital and labor" theory. It is an endeavor to prove that rent is not exploitation and that the relation between rent receiver and rent payer is not one of exploitation by the former of the latter.

It is quite true that the rent receiver believes that he alone "pays" the taxes. And we hope to show that he isn't deluded. He is entirely correct. And we will further show that the rent payer does not "pay" taxes, and isn't deluding himself at all when he believes he "isn't much concerned about public expenditures."

But when the rent receiver desires the political assistance of the rent payer to reduce taxes, he deludes him with the delusion that the Globe says isn't a delusion. This is how he approaches him. We know, for we have been there.

"My dear tenant, if the taxes are raised during the coming year, I shall have to raise your rent. I don't want to do it, of course, for I think a whole lot of you, and it is for your own sake I am telling you this. It really doesn't matter to me how high the taxes go, for they are bound to come out of you in increased rent. You really pay the taxes through me. So you see it is to your interest not to have the taxes raised, so that your rent won't be raised, and indeed it is to your interest to have them lowered, for in that case I would be able to let you have the flat at a lower rent. Therefore, for your own sake, not for mine, you should use your vote for the lowering of taxes, which in the last analysis you pay."

Sometimes the tenant listens to this spiel and acts on it, and sometimes he passes it up through inability to understand it clearly. It seems to sound all right, but what he can't figure out is why the landlord should seem so earnest about it, just as if it was a matter of business instead of disinterested advice. High taxes don't hurt him, and he only speaks out of pure friendliness for the tenant. But why this sudden solicitude on the part of the landlord for his welfare? It isn't a common attribute of landlords, and it is a perplexing question why they should be solic-

itous on this matter alone, when it apparently has nothing to do with their interests.

The cold fact is that the rent receiver "pays" the taxes, and it is a whole lot to him whether they are high or low, and it is nothing to the rent payer, his tenant. It is not so, the landlord would not bother about enlisting the aid of the tenant in lowering taxes.

The amount of rent he receives is not determined by the rate of taxation, but by the demand for rented property.

If the taxes are raised, will he raise the rent? He will—if he can. Can he always do so in such cases? No. If the supply of flats exceeds the demand, he can't.

If the taxes are lowered, can he lower the rent? He can. But will he? No. Not if he doesn't have to. Even if the taxes were lowered he would raise the rent if possible.

Rent receiver gets all he can for the use of his property—all the time—no matter what the taxes may be. And what is true of him is true of every other exploiter—profit taker, interest drawer and rent receiver.

The whole "common interest" theory in this case rests upon a deliberate juggling with the word "pay," which is used in a double sense and confounded with the terms "produce," "provide" or "furnish." The workers produce all wealth, and by this manipulation they can be represented as "paying" everything. And this juggling is necessary here because there is no property qualification for voting. If there were, the Globe would insist that the workers should not vote because they didn't "pay" taxes. The tenant "pays" the taxes in about the same way that the pig is said to "pay the rent" in Ireland.

"Paying" is an individual transaction. In this case the individual transaction on the part of the tenant is paying rent. And paying the taxes, is an individual transaction of the landlord. The fact that he received the wherewithal from the tenant does not make the latter the "tax payer." If he had no tenant he would have to pay the tax just the same.

It is true that one man may "pay" a sum of money for another, if the latter furnishes the money and directs the payment. But such a transaction does not take place between rent payer and rent receiver. The former cannot insist that the latter shall pay taxes out of what he gives him. It isn't his business, and if he insisted that it was, the landlord would soon undeceive him, and in plain language too.

To sum up: If taxes are raised, rent receiver stands to lose if he cannot get increased rent, and he is not at all sure that he can. He may, and then again, he may not. It depends upon supply and demand, and that is not under his control.

But if taxes are lowered he calculates on getting the same rent anyhow, and holding on to more of it, as he has less to pay away in taxes.

What rent receiver really requires of the rent payer, is his assistance in an endless game of tax dodging. The owners of special forms of capitalist property are constantly trying to lessen the load of taxation on their special form of property and pile it on to some other form. Capitalist property has to carry the general expenses of capitalist government, whether national, state or municipal, and the owners of different forms of this property constantly seek to saddle one or other with the major portion of the burden. Each one will, of course, as far as possible, take it out of the "consumer," but as they take all they can out of him anyhow, no matter what the taxes may be, it makes no difference to him in the long run.

And that is about all that there is to the attempt to persuade rent payer that his status in capitalist society includes the dignified function of "tax payer" also. It is not so much an attempt to exploit him as to use him as a cat paw for one exploiter as against the other. He may be ass enough to listen to the flattering talk of his social importance as a "tax payer," but in this particular case he doesn't pay the penalty by bearing any additional burden in consequence. He is already loaded to the limit, but as he doesn't know it, he may be utilized to ease the strain a little on the owner of his stable, though it would never do to put the proposition up to him in that unattractive form.

"DIGNITY" RESENTS "IMPUDENCE"

Members of the New York Institute of Banking indignantly deny that any bank clerks have been discharged, as District Attorney Wise insinuates, for giving evidence in the courts detrimental to the interests of the institutions in which they were employed.

And they can make the denial without any fear of refutation from the District Attorney. For the latter did not and could not make a direct assertion to that effect. He made a statement of alleged fact, from which inference could be readily drawn instead. What he did state was that none of the clerks who gave such evidence were now employed. And that statement, which can be easily proved or disproved, was not denied by the Banking Institute members.

If it could be disproved Attorney Wise would be completely refuted. Yet if it were proved, the members of the Banking Institute could still indignantly deny the inference he deduces from it.

No more than any other employer of labor does the banker have to give a reason for discharging an employe. The fact that the clerk is a gentleman drawing salary instead of a workman getting wages does not entitle him to any more consideration in that respect than the latter.

It may be put down as a certainty that no bank clerk was ever informed that the reason for firing him was that he gave evidence in the courts against the interests of the bank that employed him. Another reason might be given, or no reason whatever, but not that one. So even the discharged clerk can believe what he pleases about it, and still "indignantly deny" the inference, just as those who still retain their positions do.

And it is this element of doubt, which cannot be removed by actual proof to the contrary, that enables the bank clerk to reject with scorn and anger the proposal that he should form a union with his fellows for mutual protection against such contingencies. He doesn't admit that they exist, and he never will, unless perhaps his employers happen to sacrifice him to save themselves, and a jail sentence forever puts an end to his career in the service of finance. But in that case, of course, no one will listen to him. He may then "indignantly assert," just as before he "indignantly denied," but it will help him nothing.

So the statement of the bank clerk that "it would be suicidal for us to entertain the idea of labor unionism" is probably correct enough under present circumstances. He would not admit, of course, that the "suicide" would take the form of a discharge, when his employers were aware of the fact that he had joined such an organization, and so is forced to rest his objection on the ground that the bank clerk being a "gentleman" and not a common workingman, the proposal itself is impudent and derogatory to his status in society. Before denouncing such an attitude as snobbishness, it is well to remember that he has no choice of any other. It is better to be a snob with a job than face the prospects of "suicide through lack of employment."

The interests of the banking fraternity require this peculiar psychology among their employes. It is by no means an inherent trait, but a matter of economic determinism, and it is all the easier cultivated because it permits the subject to flatter himself with a sense of his social superiority, and ultimately it becomes a test by which the "survival of the fittest" is decided. Besides, it is consciously and deliberately fostered by his employers, who in a thousand indirect ways impress it upon him.

So it can at least be said for the "Percy and Ferdie Hallroom" type that ridiculous as they may appear to some, they are, nevertheless, a most important adjunct to class society, though not in the way they themselves think. They may mistakenly regard themselves as special ornaments for the decoration of the afore-mentioned class society, but they are really special utilities fashioned by the ruling class for the use of that class. And perhaps the best that can be urged to justify their existence is the fact that it isn't their fault; they are not "self-made men," but standardized vessels, with no suspicion whatever that the capitalist potter who fashioned them formed them apparently a trifle awry for his own special class purposes, and who can never "entertain the idea" of calling their maker to account for the malformation.

"GOING UP"

At the end of last month there were more than 100,000 members in the Socialist party, and the number increases every day, according to the latest report issued by the National Secretary.

For a political party but ten years old and which costs every member in good standing 25 cents per month, the announcement, to say the least, may be "reported as progress."

There is yet a considerable addition to be made to the number. Germany, with some 25,000,000 less population than this country, shows a Socialist party membership of some 850,000, a number which is also steadily growing.

In the latter country the proportion of the national vote to the party membership is about four to one. With us it is about ten to one, which, by the bye, presages a vote of considerably more than a million in the national campaign next year.

It may, of course, be possible to overestimate the value of a movement, by merely considering the number of its membership, but when all allowances are made, it is a fair criterion of progress. The quality of this membership is, of course, not all that could be desired, but it is all that could be reasonably expected.

An idea which is a legacy from the past still remains current, that membership in the Socialist party presupposes that the applicant is thoroughly grounded in the fundamentals of Socialism. Which, though a thing to be desired, is not so, and cannot be so.

The Socialist party is not a reservoir in which the finished Socialist product is received. Membership therein is part of the process of education, an education that is never finished.

Its function as an educating and clarifying factor, though not so widely recognized as its uses for purposes of propaganda, is no less real and no less important.

In the last ten years it is quite probable that at least an additional 50,000 people have joined the party, who have dropped out for various reasons after a longer or shorter stay. Any Comrade who has been recording secretary of a branch of any size for a few years can verify this by looking over his membership lists.

These temporary members, however, are not wholly lost to the movement. In all probability seven-eighths of them still vote for Socialism. Their six months, or year, or two years as party members has left upon them an impression sufficiently deep to hold them to Socialism ever after. They do not come out as they went in by any means.

In this sense party membership can be regarded as a sort of sieve into which a stream of people is continuously pouring. Some pass through, others are retained, the latter being those sufficiently interested to engage permanently as far as they can in the work of organization, education and agitation. And the number of such continually augments. The others, to a much lesser degree, of course, also permeate their localities with the ideas acquired during their connection with the Socialist movement.

When a movement reaches a membership of such figures as those last reported for the Socialist party, qualification tests, considered merely from the point of the individual applicant alone, become of doubtful value on the whole. An applicant who is determined to join, though his knowledge of theoretical Socialism may

healthy curiosity in the listener, and lead him to follow that curiosity to its logical conclusion, that is, reading, studying and thinking. These are bound to make a convert of him.

But my opinion on this matter is not worth more than any other Comrade's opinion, so therefore, allow me to make a suggestion which I want every local and branch to consider.

By the suggestion I am about to make, if adopted, by just looking into their books or records it will be possible to ascertain in a minute's time how many members joined the party or became interested in Socialism, either through literature or open air meetings.

Just add to the application blank for membership in the party one or two more questions, which should read something like this: "Were you and how did you become interested in Socialism?"

1. At a street meeting?
2. Through reading?
3. If so, what is the title of the book, pamphlet or newspaper?

The secretaries of the locals or branches should keep a systematic record of the answers to these questions. Then it will be possible for us to know which method of propaganda is more effective. Yours for Socialism. MAX SHEROVER, JR., New York, N. Y.

THE PHILLIPS CENTENARY.

Editor of The Call: Several times I have attempted to call the attention of the Comrades to the fact that November 29, 1911, is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Wendell Phillips, the first American Socialist. It is now less than two months to that date, barely time enough to organize proper commemorations.

I submit that it is the duty of every local to commemorate the day. It is particularly the duty of locals in Massachusetts, and most especially the duties of Locals Boston and Cambridge.

Of course, here in New York there will be no celebration worthy of the name. We had rather celebrate the Paris Commune, because it is not an American event. In the attempt to be "international," the non-American

In Local New York go so far as to give the idea that New York is just "the backyard of Europe."

Perhaps some day Wendell Phillips will be accorded the high position as a Socialist that he deserves. Meanwhile, his centenary is on November 29, 1911, and should be celebrated. S. G. RICH., New York, N. Y.

THE HORSE AND THE ASS

By JOHN T. SINCLAIR.

(Judge Bray, of Orange, N. J., declared in court a few days ago, that the Socialists cannot hold street meetings without a permit from the police. His language and manner of address left no doubt in the minds of many present that the coronation of a city ordinance, and destruction of the Constitution were almost accomplished in his mind.)

A stalwart but overworked horse one day was hitched to an old-fashioned, ramshackle dray.

When he pulled, the dray moved like a boy going to school, and it rattled and creaked and behaved like a fool.

It annoyed him so much he was just about sick.

So he made up his mind he was going to kick.

"Good luck" does not always go with a horse's kick.

But he still had some faith as to what it might do.

Some heavy thoughts fitted like ghosts through his mind.

Of a spick and span dray of the up to date kind,

Though he reckoned, of course, upon barking his shins.

But if nobody loses, then nobody wins; so he swung up his heels with a cram, something few.

For the thing was rotten through and through.

New an ass, that imagined his word was law,

Spoke, thus to the horse he was standing before:

"Don't you know, you big brute, when you kicked up your heels,

There were sacred property rights on these wheels?"

PLAIN SCOTCH.

Two Scotch farmers came up to London on a holiday recently, and put up at a small hotel. When they had been shown their room they discovered that there was no soap at the washstand. They rang the bell and in a few minutes a water carrier appeared. "Send up a bit o' soap, ma mate," wee bit sape, quik!" one of the Scotch men ordered.

The water stood gaping in the doorway.

"They ain't French," they told him mutter to himself, "see they nor yet Spanish. I don't know the language. What can that water carrier be?"

The Scotch man became angry. "Can ye no understand plain Scotch?" one of them shouted.

"Yes, sir; oh, yes!" snapped the carrier, and he promptly disappeared.

A few minutes later he returned with two glasses and a bottle of whisky!

"I just received your bill for this week off with a five in the last week."

"Anything wrong with it?"

"No, but I've changed my mind. I'd rather go to prison."