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# The New York Call

The Weather.

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Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1911.

Price, Two Cents.

## BATTLE IN CHINA NOW SEEMS TO BE IMMINENT

### Rebel and Imperial Troops Will Meet Near Hankow.

## GERMANS IN ROW

### Kaiser's Marines Landed to Aid Foreigners in Street Conflict.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Daily Mail this morning in a dispatch filed Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in Hankow, says: The revolutionists are carefully identifying their positions here and enrolling enthusiastic volunteers in large numbers. The troops sent from the north to suppress the rising are having the government forces on their arrival and joining the rebels. Noncombatants are departing from Hankow in thousands. Arrangements have been made for the evacuation of the foreign concessions if it becomes necessary for the safety of foreigners.

Admiral Sah Chen Ping has arrived with eight warships. Hostilities are expected to begin immediately. The British and Japanese admirals are demanding the foreign concessions and have at their command thirteen foreign warships. A Red Cross neutral camp has been formed with the consent of the consuls, under the presidency of Dr. McWilliam, an American physician.

The government troops at the disposal of Yuan Shih Kai are reported to be disaffected and unreliable. Republican newspapers started.

Two Republican newspapers have been started in Hankow. The revolutionists are still existing in large numbers, and numbers of troops are arriving. The preparations for a campaign are going on vigorously. There is panic among most of the foreign population and their servants. Thousands are leaving the city.

PEKING, Oct. 17.—The American Consul at Hankow has telegraphed and requested that a warship be sent to relieve. A report has been received at the French Legation that the whereabouts of the Viceroy of Manchuria is not known.

KIN KIANG, Oct. 17.—News was received here today that a revolutionary force had arrived outside the city and had demanded the city's surrender.

60,000 Revolutionary Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—Sixty thousand revolutionary troops have been ordered from Wu Chang and Kai Fong to intercept imperial soldiers en route from Peking to the Province of Ho Nan, according to a cable dispatch received by the Free Press, a local Chinese newspaper.

Twenty thousand Manchu troops have been sent against the revolutionists from Peking and an engagement is expected within two days. A dispatch from Hankow today states that landing parties from the German warships Leipzig, Tiger and Valerian, assisted by volunteers from the German residents of Hankow, have been fighting with a Chinese mob in the streets, but quiet has been restored.

The Admiral von Krosigk, commanding the German Far Eastern Squadron, has been ordered to Hankow, where he is due tomorrow. As he will be the senior naval officer on the spot it is expected that he will assume supreme command of the foreign warships and any international landing parties. The Japanese admiral, Kawahama, is now in command of the joint naval forces.

Admiral Sa Chang Ping, the commander of the Chinese naval forces, arrived in Hankow this morning on a gunboat. He assured the foreign consuls that he would do nothing that would endanger the foreign concessions when he begins his attack on the rebels.

Revolutionists Anxious for Fray.

A trainload of northern troops arrived last night and is encamped north of Hankow. A force of one to two thousand rebels from Wuchang, with artillery, crossed the Yangtze river today and disappeared up the river. It is believed that it is the purpose of this force to attack the northern troops who are encamped north of Hankow.

The outskirts of the imperial troops are only 4,000 yards distant from the rebel positions and are close to the foreign concessions. The British Admiral has arrived from Shanghai and has assumed command of the gunboats.

Members of the Red Cross are relieving the corpses from the streets of the city and other sanitary measures are being taken. The rebels are maintaining good order. A rebel who

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## CATHOLICS RAP BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17.—At the meeting of the directors of the Holy Name Society at the Catholic Club today the issue was raised as to the organizing of a Junior Holy Name Society as an established institution, calling forth criticism of the Young Men's Christian Association, the United Boys' Brigade and the recently organized Boy Scouts as being intruders which are taking boys away from the Catholic Church.

The Boy Scouts was declared especially bad for the Catholic Church on the ground that it takes boys out at nights and early mornings, thus preventing them from attending early services in the church.

Father McCor, of Boston, declared that the fight must be made against the United Boys' Brigade and against the Boy Scouts. He declared that in these organizations boys are given titles as honors and placed in the guise of soldiers and woodmen, pleasing them from a heroic standpoint and at the same time weaning them from the church.

## SAYS "UNCLE IKE" PUT UP \$55,000

### Hines Furnished Same Amount for Campaign Work, Says Morris.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 17.—That he was informed that \$110,000 was raised to be used by Robert J. Shields in the interest of Senator Stephenson during the campaign for the United States Senatorship, was the statement of Lieutenant Governor Thomas Morris, this afternoon, in the investigation by the United States Senate Committee.

Morris said that he had been told by a man named Wirt H. Cook, of Duluth, a business associate of Edward Hines, of Chicago, that Stephenson and Hines had raised \$110,000, and had given the money to Shields to be used in the election. Each gave \$55,000.

That part of this money was given to Democrats who absented themselves during the session at which Stephenson was elected was also part of Morris' information, he said.

Morris had met Cook in April in the Rookery Building, in Chicago, he said, and he (Morris) had been in company with Senator Paul O. Rusting, a Democratic member of the State Investigating Committee. He was told, he said, that Shields had gone to Washington and had received there a check for \$110,000.

Cook had admonished him, Morris said, not to say anything about the matter until he was given the word to do so.

But now, being upon the stand and under oath, the Lieutenant Governor said that he believed it his duty to tell what Cook had told him at that time.

## BUILDING TRADES TAKING STRIKE VOTE

The vote of the unions in the building trades on the question of a general strike on all buildings where work was in progress in the places of the striking marble men was returned yesterday, but it was said last night that the returns were not completed.

While the heads of the labor unions involved would make no statement, word reached the employers unofficially that the majority of the unions had voted, and the vote so far was with very few exceptions sympathetic.

Roswell D. Tompkins, secretary of the New York Building Trades Council, representing the unions which are voting, said that the result of the entire vote would not be made public before Friday.

## MUSICIAN HELD FOR DEATH OF BOY

James Depillo, 23 years old, a musician, of 414 Madison street, Hoboken, was arrested in that city yesterday afternoon in connection with the death of Monday of John Lizza, a 13-year-old schoolboy, of 416 Jefferson street, Hoboken.

Lizza teased the musician, and Depillo, after a lively chase, pushed him against a telegraph pole at 2d and Monroe streets. He fell unconscious and died in a painter's wagon on the way to St. Mary's Hospital.

Depillo was booked for murder. He was remanded by Recorder McGovern last night for a hearing today.

## SOUTHERN GROCERS' TRUST ENJOINED

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 17.—Judges Pardee and Shelby of the United States Court of Appeals today handed down a decree which declares the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association to be a trust, and which enjoins the association from violating the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

By the terms of the decree the association is prohibited from coercing manufacturers to sell only to its members or to those which it recognizes as wholesalers, and such manufacturers or from securing out boycott literature. The decree leaves the association powerless and permits it to meet only for social purposes.

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## "I WOULD NOT BE A MAN"---PANKHURST

### Tells What They Are Responsible for to Enthusiastic Meeting.

At the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night the Women's Political Union held a crowded and enthusiastic meeting, the principal speaker being Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst, the leader of the woman's movement in England.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, a leader of the suffragists in New York, opened the meeting, declaring that every seat had been sold, and that the few vacant seats existed solely because their purchasers had not arrived on time. She therefore instructed the stewards to sell the seats again to any one who wished to buy them.

She also said that for the first time seats for a suffrage meeting had been charged for. That was to be the policy in the future, and suffrage, like other things, was to be made to pay.

In welcoming Mrs. Pankhurst again to America, Mrs. Blatch referred to the fact that many times in the past American men had welcomed and given asylum to their fellow who had fled from persecution in other lands. The men, she said, had been free. Turning to Mrs. Pankhurst, she declared:

"The disenfranchised welcome the disenfranchised."

Constitutional Agitation Falls.

Mrs. Pankhurst took the floor, and gave a sketch of the many years of "constitutional" agitation through which the English women's movement had passed with no result. Then came the election of 1905, when the Liberal party took office with a majority bigger than any government ever had before in England's political history. The Liberals had made more or less definite promises to lift the sex disability. But the Liberal party, when it came to the point, betrayed their promises, merely giving more votes to more men.

After that great betrayal, said the speaker, there was only one course open. There were just thirteen women who decided to adopt what have come to be called militant methods. The work they had to do was to break down the press boycott, the indifference of the voters, the apathy of women, and the obstinacy of politicians.

She referred to the history of the strenuous days that followed, telling in a few words of the abominable scenes that were enacted outside the House of Parliament when a deputation endeavored to see Prime Minister Asquith. Women were assaulted by policemen, acting under instructions from the Home Office, at that time with Herbert Gladstone in office.

Conciliation Bill.

She told of what has come to be known as the "Downing street raid," when 400 women endeavored to wait upon Asquith at his official residence. One hundred and fifty women were arrested for daring to attempt to exercise a constitutional right. The next morning in the Police Court the Public Prosecutor, as woman after woman entered the dock, said to the magistrate:

"I have no evidence in this case."

The women had been arrested at the instance of the Home Office, and at the instance of the Home Office no charges were preferred against them.

Months of campaigning passed, and now, finally, the women have a solemn pledge from the Premier that, during the next Parliament, the so-called conciliation bill will be given a hearing. The bill, which is the result of the work of a joint committee of all parties, and of both Houses of Parliament, provides that all women who are householders shall have a vote, and on this thirty women's suffrage societies in England are united.

The original demand had been that women should have votes on an absolute equality with men—a property vote, a lodger's vote, a university vote. The members of the committee, and they were the radical members, discovered, however, that a property vote meant plural voting, and that they declared, "would be bad for women!"

The lodger's vote also was bad, they said, because rich men's daughters would then vote as lodgers, and that would be unfair to the poor! And the university vote—well, that was an ancient custom, and—ah—well.

Votes for 1,000,000 Women.

The conciliation bill, said Mrs. Pankhurst, will give the vote to about 1,000,000 in every class of society. It is, therefore, she said, a democratic measure. It will remove the degrading and disgraceful sex discrimination, and it is for the removal of that insult that all women are striving.

Mrs. Pankhurst then gave an outline of the methods that will be used to kill the bill when it is introduced into the House. Amendments are to be moved, one of them making women eligible for all and every office in the State. Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd George—"who wants to give every woman a vote—some day, but not today"—will move that a woman shall have a vote on her husband's qualification.

"England," declared the speaker, "is not yet ready for those amendments. The time is not yet ripe for the bill provides for 500 traffic men."

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## WAR OF CLASSES MAKES CRIMINALS

### So Says Wickersham in Maintaining Punishment Deters From Crime. He Advocates Parole System.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 17.—Attorney General Wickersham, in an address before the American Prison Congress tonight, advocated the extension of the parole system in American prisons to cover life prisoners, and gave a number of statistics gathered since the adoption of the parole system in government prisons. In part, Wickersham said:

"Punishment in some form or other is still necessary to prevent crime. This is especially the case at this time, when diverse economic forces are struggling with each other for the mastery in the State, and where laws are enacted through the influence of one class or classes to control the action of another class who are unwilling to accept them as a rule of conduct. The wisdom of the legislative policy which they embody.

Yet a consideration of the nature of social organization will demonstrate the absolute necessity of all classes of society conforming to requirements prescribed by the duly constituted authorities—however wise or unwise those regulations may appear to those whose conduct is sought to be controlled by them."

Continuing, Wickersham expressed himself as being in favor of the extension of the Parole Law to include life prisoners, and of leaving to all such the hope, perhaps, in the distance, but yet the hope of a parole. In closing, the Attorney General said that since the Parole Law was placed in operation last year, but one single prisoner had violated his parole.

## CANADA'S POPULATION SHOWS SMALL GAIN

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 17.—The Canadian census figures are complete with the exception of a few unimportant districts. They were announced tonight by the Minister of Agriculture and are a great disappointment as the total population, which is given at 7,081,889, is a million less than was expected and confidentially claimed during the last few years.

The population of Canada by the census of 1907 was 5,312,311. The result will have far-reaching political effects, increasing the representation of the West in Parliament and decreasing the representation of the East.

The Justices of the Supreme Court acted as honorary pallbearers. Governor Wilson, of Kentucky, who years ago was a law partner of Harlan, was in the family group. All the courts and commissions of the federal and district government were assigned special seats. The burial was private in Rock Creek Cemetery.

## BURIAL HONORS FOR JUSTICE HARLAN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—In a last tribute to Justice John M. Harlan, "the great dissenter," official Washington went in a body today to the New York avenue Presbyterian Church to attend the funeral services.

The Justices of the Supreme Court acted as honorary pallbearers. Governor Wilson, of Kentucky, who years ago was a law partner of Harlan, was in the family group. All the courts and commissions of the federal and district government were assigned special seats. The burial was private in Rock Creek Cemetery.

## COMPROMISE SETTLES SILK MILL STRIKE

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 17.—Five hundred workers employed by the Summit Silk Mills returned to their looms today after a seven weeks' strike for higher pay.

The work left when the strike was declared is to be finished under a compromise arrangement at the same rate that prevailed when they went out.

After that an advance of a cent a yard is to be allowed. The strikers asked for an advance of 2 cents a yard.

## PULLS TRIGGER WITH TOES.

### One-Armed Cleveland Real Estate Man Slays Wife, Then Self.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 17.—George Hermie, 45, a well known real estate man of Euclid, a suburb of Cleveland, today shot and killed his wife with a shotgun. Hermie has only one arm.

After slaying his wife he held a crowd at bay of more than 100 persons while he took off his shoes, turned the gun on himself, and pulling the trigger with his toes blew out his brains.

## OPPOSE TARIFF REVISION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 17.—Charging that the proposed tariff revision would annihilate the textile industry, 150 mill men, representing practically all of the textile industry of this State, met in the Palma Theater this afternoon, and formed a permanent organization to be called the Tariff Publicity League, to educate the people as to the harmful results of the proposed changes in the tariff.

## TRAFFIC SQUAD COMES BACK.

Commissioner Waldo was informed by the Corporation Counsel yesterday that the amendment to the three platoon bill exempting the traffic squad from the provisions of the bill had been signed by Governor Dix. Commissioner Waldo immediately issued orders which will send the policemen who composed the traffic squad back to their old traffic posts today. The bill provides for 500 traffic men.

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## TRIANGLE BOSSES GET INSURANCE MONEY

### Nearly \$200,000 Collected. Suit for \$5,000 Started.

As far as Isaac Harris and Max Blanck are concerned, the Triangle fire, in which 145 of their employees lost their lives, is a thing of the past.

The Triangle bosses have collected most of the insurance, according to papers filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, in a suit to collect \$5,000 more from the Royal Insurance Company.

The sum which Harris & Blanck have received thus far is \$194,755.

The Triangle shop was insured for \$203,583. The insurance company claims that the policy the plaintiffs held is void because the plaintiffs made false statements concerning their losses and exaggerated the actual loss.

In other words, according to the insurance company, the bosses of the Triangle shop used this horrible catastrophe to good advantage and have even tried to make money out of it.

Harris & Blanck had their shop insured in forty-two companies, and every one of the companies paid up, the insurance netting a total sum of nearly \$200,000 to the concern.

While Harris & Blanck are calmly pocketing the insurance money, scores of parents and other relatives of the fire victims are daily visiting the Ladies' Waist Makers' union asking advice and wondering if they could not in some way be helped, now that their children who were their support are dead.

## CUSTOM HOUSE MEN HAVE SALARIES CUT

Thirty-five employees under Appraiser Bird in the Public Stores will have to get along hereafter with salaries that run from \$400 to \$1,300 less than they have been receiving for several years.

The employees hit hardest in Charles W. Mikor, in charge of the Bureau of Appraisals, reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,200.

The appraiser remarks that "gross inequalities existed" in the salaries of the clerical force, men "getting \$1,000 working alongside men receiving from \$1,400 to \$2,500" and doing practically the same work.

That is why, Bird says, an adjustment was necessary. Several clerks who had reached his retirement age were retained because their "moral obligation of the government to care for them was recognized."

## GAS SMOKE WORTH \$6,500 TO HOBOKENITE

A jury in the Hudson County Circuit Court, Jersey City, gave former County Clerk Dennis McLaughlin a verdict of \$6,400 damages against the Public Service Gas Company yesterday afternoon.

McLaughlin owns a row of apartment houses at 14th street and Willow avenue, Hoboken, opposite the company's gas works. He claimed that smoke from the plant floated daily into the windows of the houses making it impossible for him to keep his tenants. He sued to recover \$25,000.

## PRINCE TROUBETSKEY SHOT BY RELATIVE

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—A telegram received from Nove-Char-kask at 7 o'clock this evening says that a student of the name of Kristi forced his way into a private railway saloon and fired several revolver shots at Prince Troubetsky.

Kristi later was discovered to be a relative of the Prince. The Prince is in a precarious condition, and it is said that his condition is hopeless.

## JOBLESS CARPENTER'S WIFE FALLS 70 FEET

Mrs. Minnie Hahn, whose husband, John Hahn, a carpenter, is out of a job, left her home at 198 Kosuth street, Union Hill, N. J., yesterday to find a position for him.

As she was walking along the Palisades at Weehawken Heights she fell seventy feet down the cliff, fracturing her skull and breaking her left ankle.

She was taken to the North Hudson Hospital and is not expected to live.

## GO BACK OR LOSE ESTATES.

Ultimatum of Portuguese Government to Royal Fugitives.

LISBON, Oct. 17.—The government has ordered all emigrants of royalist sympathies who were not concerned in the recent uprising to return to Portugal under pain of the confiscation of their estates.

## CIVIL SERVICE GRAB TO BE FOUGHT TODAY

Several reform organizations in New York are anxiously awaiting the outcome of a meeting of the State Civil Service Commission today.

This meeting is to be held in response to an urgent request made in a letter dated September 28 and signed by the heads of four New York organizations—Maud Nathan, of the Consumers' League; Mornay Williams, of the Child Labor Committee; Ida Rauh, of the Women's Trade Union League, and Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, of the Association for Labor Legislation.

"On July 20," said Dr. Lindsay, "the Legislature passed a bill tremendously strengthening the State Factory Inspection Bureau. On July 27 the Civil Service Commission held a meeting, of which no notice was given, and which was therefore practically a secret meeting, and decided to exempt the eight new supervising inspectorships—positions of utmost importance in the reorganization of the bureau—carrying salaries of \$2,500 each, from all civil service restrictions, thus giving an opportunity for these positions to become the spoils of politicians."

## TURKEY REFUSES TO TALK DETAILS

Prospects of Peace No. Bright—Rumors of Italian Reverse.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.—Replying to the latest note of the Powers, Turkey has refused to be more explicit in regard to the details of her proposals for mediation. The Porte says the maximum of Turkey's concessions has already been stated.

Stronger measures for the security of Constantinople are being taken. There are fears of a rising of the populace against the Young Turks.

The Tripolitan Deputies in the Ottoman Chamber have moved to impeach Sakhit Pascha and his Cabinet. The charges include the reduction of the garrison of Tripoli, insufficient organization of arms from the province. The impeachment has been referred to the Committee of Union and Progress.

VIENNA, Oct. 17.—The declaration of the neutrality of the island of Samos is regarded as a preliminary to Italian action in the Aegean Sea. It is believed that Italy will divert the major portion of her fleet from the coast of Tripoli for the occupation of several islands of the Archipelago and for the blockade and eventual bombardment of Smyrna in case of continued resistance by Turkey.

A dispatch from Constantinople tonight says that the Turkish fleet left the Bosphorus with orders to protect the harbors of Epirus and engage Italian warships should occasion arise. Italy's proceedings in the Aegean Sea are thought here to be intended to force Turkey to accept the loss of Tripoli and negotiate for peace. Fear is expressed that further action on the part of Italy might seriously interfere with international commerce and introduce unnecessary complications into the conflict.

ATHENS, Oct. 17.—Firing was heard at Corfu yesterday morning coming from the direction of the bay coast of Epirus. Some time later, an Italian war vessel was seen steaming away. Thick smoke arose from the shore, and it is presumed that the warship bombarded some small town, and that a fire resulted.

ROME, Oct. 17.—The admiralty denies the report from Athens that an Italian warship bombarded a town on the Epirus coast, presumably Gumatza.

A semi-official telegram from Tripoli this morning says the situation there is unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch today from Constantinople says: "The Italians are reported to have suffered a serious reverse outside Tripoli. Reconnoitering they advanced too far from their base and came in contact with the Turks, who gave battle and forced the Italians to retreat hurriedly."

"The Italians left 100 dead on the field."

As a result, the State, finding itself in an embarrassing position, was forced to withdraw its objection to the defense's challenge, thus relieving the judge from deciding the point raised by eliminating Nelson. This is admittedly a victory for the defense, and it indicates a desire by Judge Bordwell to secure an absolutely impartial jury.

The point, however, is certain to come up again later, as the State is expected to find at least one man in the venire who is satisfied that a gas explosion destroyed the Times. Then the positions will be exactly reversed, and the defense will force the State to the venireman's retention, while the State, which wanted to keep Nelson, who declared he was sure dynamite was used, will be forced to face this fact squarely.

It is plain already that the defense will rely for a great portion of its case upon the impossibility of proving the corpse delict. The indictment

## SUSPECT HELD IN WAUGH ASSAULT CASE

Frank Brach, a 19-year-old giant, was arraigned before Magistrate Hylan in Fifth Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, after he had been identified by Miss Agnes Waugh, the victim of a murderous attack near her home in 83d street, Bay Ridge, a week ago.

He was charged with assault. Detectives asked that the youth be held ten days without bail to give Miss Waugh time to recover sufficiently to appear in court.

The court held him for forty-eight hours, and at the expiration of that time will entertain a motion to hold him longer pending a physician's certificate regarding the girl's condition in substance.

RODGERS AT FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Oct. 17.—Aviator Galbraith Rodgers, on route from New York to San Francisco on coast-to-coast flight, arrived here at 4:15 this afternoon, having gone fifty miles out of his course. He will appear at the Dallas fair tomorrow, and is expected to resume his flight Thursday to San Antonio.

Gas Explosion to Be Shown by the Defense.

MORE VENIREMEN UP

## LITTLE PROGRESS TOWARD GETTING M'NAMARA JURY

### Gas Explosion to Be Shown by the Defense.

## MORE VENIREMEN UP

### Reader of Appeal to Reason Temporarily Passed, but Quaker Is Rejected.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—When the first week of the McNamara trial ended this afternoon not slight progress had been made toward obtaining a jury. Beyond the challenging of three veniremen and the selection of three others to take their places in the jury box for examination, no indication of substantial advancement were shown.

Two amusing incidents enlivened the proceedings today. One venireman said that the only thing he could remember during the past year was that he asked his wife if dinner was ready. During the afternoon session in the hot, close courtroom, with the mercury standing around ninety, a venireman, on being questioned, said one of his brothers-in-law was an iceman. The bailiff had to rap for order.

Attorney Clarence Darrow for the defense made the statement during the afternoon that a strong point for its side would be the attempt to prove that the Times Building was blown up by gas instead of by dynamite. Veniremen who were questioned by the defense were asked as to their knowledge of explosives, including gas, H. Y. Quackenbush, who said he could remember that he had asked his wife if dinner was ready, was challenged by the defense on the ground that his memory was defective. This challenge was resisted by the prosecution and Judge Bordwell said he was not inclined to allow the challenge. Darrow then withdrew the challenge, and after questioning Quackenbush further passed him temporarily. E. J. Hitt, one of the veniremen, was dismissed after it had been brought out that he was a Quaker and would not vote for a conviction entailing the death penalty, even if he was convinced the defendant was guilty.

A. V. McIntosh, formerly a baker and at one time a member of the Bakers' Union, was passed temporarily.

S. R. McCreary said he had a fixed opinion and was dismissed for cause. Edwin Johnson also had a fixed opinion and was allowed to go. T. W. Adams, who said he read the Appeal to Reason, was passed temporarily. George W. McKee was being questioned by Attorney Darrow when court adjourned for the day.

No Fixed Opinion as Yet.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—When court reconvened today, both sides in the McNamara murder trial were determined to press the case and make material progress in the selection of a jury. Two veniremen in the box have been accepted by the defense, subject to peremptory challenge.

The defense is much disappointed at its failure to force a ruling from the court as to how far an opinion, which a venireman insists he could lay aside, can be used in getting rid of an objectionable venireman.

It is realized everywhere that Judge Bordwell outgeneraled both sides who desired to place him on record at an early stage in the proceedings. Instead, he exercised his prerogative and interrogated Nelson. He led him by easy stages to a point where he was compelled to admit that he was unable to answer yes or no to the simple question whether

holds that Charles J. Haggerty, for whose trial James B. McNamara is on trial, was killed "as the result of an explosion of dynamite, feloniously placed by James B. McNamara in the blind alley intersecting the Times property."

The defense asserts that it will prove by experts that a gas explosion wrecked the structure, thus demolishing the State's case at the very outset.

One ventriloquist who has already been tentatively accepted by the defense, James W. Roberts, has had experience with dynamite. It is admitted that the defense hopes to retain him on the jury because of his knowledge of the freakish actions of the explosive.

The action of the defense in accepting Roberts is unparalleled in the history of similar cases. He admitted that he was formerly affiliated with the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. Now, however, he said, he was engaged in speculation in lands in Mexico, where Gen. Harrison G. Otis, the most active foe behind the prosecution, also has land interests.

With material progress in sight, interest in the case is growing more intense, and crowds today besieged the Sheriff for tickets of admission to the courtroom. The force of deputies has been augmented, and only those who can find seats will be admitted.

Dynamite Theory Disbelieved. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17.—It is generally conceded among newspaper men here that the reports of the McNamara trial being sent out by John W. Carberry to a Boston paper offered an excellent idea of the situation and are unbiased.

In his story yesterday Carberry remarked: "There are plenty of men whose names are on the jury list who are not committed to the theory of the prosecution that the Times fire was ignited by a dynamite bomb placed by the hands of organized labor."

"Your correspondent this afternoon read reports of investigators of the men liable to service in the McNamara trial, and out of 1,500 men whose view of the Times holocaust was ascertained, some 500 expressed the conviction that the fire was not caused by a dynamite bomb but was due to an explosion of gas."

"One-third of the men whose names are on the jury roll when questioned repudiated the hypothesis which the prosecution offers, declined to entertain the suggestion that a felony had been committed and held to the opinion that the destruction of the Times Building was an accident."

A single feature of the returns made respecting possible jurors was that few of the 500 who do not believe in the dynamiting theory are or have ever been members of any labor organization. Those who do not agree with the prosecution are ranchers, real estate dealers in the rural districts or men who have retired from active life. Few admit being Socialists."

"Some of them opposed the theory of a dynamite bomb having been exploded under the wall of the Times Building, because they believe greater damages to the structure would have been inflicted by nitroglycerin and because they believe that immediate outbreak of the fire in all parts of the plant is consistent with the hypothesis of a break of the gas pipes."

"Of the 1,500 about 250 assert their disgust at the advertising campaign of William J. Burns, the detective, and express the opinion that evidence contributed under his direction would be accepted reluctantly by them."

"Of this number, nearly all say that they would not convict either John J. James or James B. McNamara on testimony assembled by Detective Burns."

"About 200 other citizens who were questioned as probable talesmen exhibited antipathy toward the Times and its publisher and declared that they were prepared to believe that the indictment of the two McNamaras was a continuation of the campaign against organized labor."

"The rather substantial distribution of opinions in opposition to the prosecution in this trial indicates that many talesmen probably will appear who would be very acceptable to the defense. At least it plainly shows that sentiment throughout the county does not run in one direction."

Judge Bordwell on the objections of the prosecution to questions propounded by the attorneys for the defense to prospective jurors.

Z. T. Nelson, a retired merchant living at Long Beach was evidently anxious to serve on the jury. The prosecution was equally anxious to have him. Burns' men wanted him. Judge Bordwell made rulings that can best be interpreted by the reader.

The first important question that was asked was put by Lecompte Davis, of the defense: "Have you an opinion, Mr. Nelson, as to whether labor unions, as they exist today in this country, are proper, or are they inimical to society and a menace to the welfare of the community?"

Then arose a terrific objection on the part of the prosecution. Nelson said he was not prejudiced against labor unions. His apparent mental reservation caused Attorney Davis to say: "This defendant is a member of organized labor, and I presume the motive they claim—and I do not think your honor can have any doubt of that, that the motive which actuated the commission of the crime was to avenge what they claim was the attitude and the conduct of the Times toward organized labor. Now we have got to meet that. There is no question about it, and that matter has been discussed since long before this crime was committed and the question now presents itself to your honor's mind."

"Should a man who is absolutely opposed to organized labor, who is biased and prejudiced against organized labor, sit on this jury?"

Davis argued that bias and prejudice were elusive quantities and that he sought to develop the real state of Nelson's mind. The prosecutors wildly objected, and Nelson, the prospective juror, in his eagerness, volunteered the information that he was a reader of the Times.

Then Judge Bordwell quickly asked: "Does the use of the strike by the unions in conflict with the employers prejudice you against them?"

"As far as the strike is concerned," replied the talesman, "but in the way they are carried on—"

"Never mind, that will do," said Judge Bordwell with great haste.

Darrow Calls Down Judge Bordwell. Clarence Darrow sprang to his feet and said in loud, clear tones: "I submit that the court interrupted this talesman as he was about to explain his state of mind. It is plain this man has a prejudice and was about to state it when the court stopped him."

The court ruled that the question had been properly answered and Darrow made an exception. Darrow's quick action nonplussed the court and the defense quickly took up its advantage.

"But as strikes are carried on?" queried the defense.

"I was about to say," said the talesman, taking his cue from the judge, "that—that I know nothing of how they are carried on."

The weak and shifty statement caused a ripple of amusement to run through the courtroom.

Burns' men, who are virtually in charge of the prosecution, were elated over the rulings of Judge Bordwell, and it was upon these rulings and his interruption and guidance of Nelson that they based their hope of getting "the right jury."

"We've got them here and we'll hang them," has been the oft repeated statement of Burns and his operatives.

Now they have changed it to: "We'll get the right jury and we'll hang the McNamaras."

Hearst's Los Angeles Examiner played up the most vicious story that has been printed since the arrest of the McNamara boys. Coming out with a first page flare on the opening day of the trial the yellow sheet repeatedly spoke of the younger McNamara as "James Bryce."

The whole intent, seemingly, was to prejudice the public against the prisoner on the day he was to be tried for his life.

THE RAND SCHOOL IN BROOKLYN
The Rand School of Social Science offers two extension courses in Brooklyn, this Fall, as follows:
Social Evolution From Savagery to Socialism
a lecture course by Algernon Lee. Fridays, 8:15 to 9:45 p.m., beginning October 27.
Public Speaking
a course of instruction in theory and practice, by George R. Kirkpatrick. Saturdays, 8:15 to 9:45 p.m., beginning October 21.
Tuition fee, for either course (twelve weekly sessions), for party members, \$1.50; for other persons, \$2.50.
Both courses will be given in the rooms of the LINCOLN SCHOOL, SUNNER AVENUE AND BROADWAY, BROOKLYN

BIG BATTLE IN CHINA NOW SEEMS TO BE IMMINENT

(Continued from Page 1) was caught embezzling funds was immediately beheaded. The American Consulate at Hankow is believed to be fully protected against mob attack, for half of the personnel of 320 men aboard the three American gunboats, Heiena, Elcano and Villalobos, now at that port, could be landed upon any emergency. The bluejackets are kept well drilled for such emergencies. Official advices today, however, made no mention of the clash between a mob and German sailors.

Run on Banks Continues.

A dispatch from Shanghai says the run on the native banks is still going on. Depositors are clamoring for their dollars for the last eight days, but have been put off with promises that the money was coming from Hongkong and Canton. Today they were told they would get their dollars in a week. The foreign banks have plenty of money and have decided to assist the native concerns by lending them some and not pressing for early repayment of the loans.

Washington Fears Complications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The international situation developed by the clash today at Hankow, China, between German bluejackets and the Chinese residents threatens to present a serious problem. During the last few days the foreign gunboats have assembled at Hankow to protect foreign interests.

So far the revolutionary movement has been directed entirely against the Manchou dynasty, which has been in control of affairs at Peking. According to information received at the State Department there have been no signs of the anti-foreign sentiment which has heretofore marked all previous revolutionary outbreaks.

The State Department was advised today by Edward T. Williams, charge d'affaires of the American legation at Peking, that three Chinese have been executed at Mukden for spreading revolutionary doctrines. There have been no disturbances in that region. No anti-foreign sentiment has developed, he added.

PENNSY IS SUED FOR \$200,000

Tarrytown Woman Declares Food on Dining Car Caused Death of Her Husband. Alleging that her husband, Charles Batt, a wealthy resident of Tarrytown, had died from the effects of eating something poisonous on a dinner of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Mrs. Dorothy R. Batt has brought two actions against the railroad company for \$100,000 each. In the Supreme Court of White Plains, Westchester County, she sues both as the widow, and as the administratrix of her husband's estate, since there is one child.

The case was removed from the Westchester courts yesterday on the application of the defendants to the Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of New York.

Mrs. Batt sets forth in the complaint that her husband on June 15, 1910, was a passenger on the "Pennsy" train from Washington to New York City, and that while passing through the State of Delaware he had dinner in the dining car. She also says that he was taken seriously ill thereafter, and that he died in New York City on his arrival there the next day.

LOSES \$30,504 VERDICT.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—George A. Kellogg, who was given a verdict for \$30,504 against the St. John's Hospital in Brooklyn for injuries which he sustained May 21, 1904, when he was run down by an ambulance of the hospital, will not get his money after all. The verdict was reversed here today by the Court of Appeals.

RAILROADS GET SLAPS ON THE WRIST

Interstate Commerce Commission Against Willful Increases in Rates to Detriment of Shippers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Interstate Commerce Commission made public today an important decision declaring that it will not recognize a contract made between two railroads, the effect of which would be to increase rates. The commission in its decision says: "We cannot recognize the right of a railroad to deprive shippers of access to markets at reasonable rates because of a change in relationship between railroads. Inasmuch as by the cancellation of these through rates the total rate from point of origin to destination would be increased, this case falls into the general category of cases governed by the amendment of 1907 to section 15, in which the burden of proof to show that the increased rate or proposed increased rate is just and reasonable is placed upon the carrier."

"No evidence whatever was offered to show that the through rates now existing were not reasonable or that the increased rates would be reasonable."

"We held, therefore, and it will be ordered, that the carriers party to the tariff supplements herein involved shall continue in force the rates now existing on points involved in this proceeding. If the carriers cannot agree upon divisions, appeal may be made to the commission."

STREET COMMITTEE NAMED BY MAYOR

Gaynor Gently Slaps Borough President by Taking Hand in His Department's Affairs.

Following complaints by the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade and Transportation and the Automobile Club of America, that Borough President McAneny failed to keep the streets in proper repair, Mayor Gaynor yesterday appointed the following committee to investigate the condition of the city streets: Albert R. Shattuck, Automobile Club of America, chairman; J. O. Bliss, Chamber of Commerce; William H. Page, of Page, Crawford & Tusk; John C. Eames, Merchants' Association; William H. Gibson, Board of Trade and Transportation; Ernest F. DeWard, Merchants' Association; E. B. Wheeler, City Club; L. Barton Case, West End Association; S. Carmen Harriot, Fifth Avenue Association; Robert Grier Cooke, Fifth Avenue Association; Charles R. Lamb, Municipal Art Society; Samuel W. Fairchild, president Union League; Aaron C. Thayer, Stephen Farrelly, American News Company; W. W. Niles, the Bronx; Joseph L. DeLafield, Washington Square Association; Richard W. Meade, president New York Transportation Company; Henry Sanderson, president Automobile Club of America; Jacob A. Cantor; Joseph W. Orr, president New York Team Owners' Association.

At the office of the Borough President it was said that the Mayor's appointment of a committee was not considered a slap at McAneny. The Borough President thinks the committee was appointed not to report on pavements, but to consider the advisability of establishing a department in which shall be vested sole responsibility for the streets.

MRS. VON CLAUSEN IS SENT TO ASYLUM

Mrs. Ida von Clausen was committed to Bloomingdale Asylum yesterday by Supreme Court Justice McCall, after Assistant Corporation Counsel Cowie had read the report of Dr. Gregory, in charge of the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital, to which Mrs. von Clausen was committed a week ago, and upon consent of her counsel.

"Progressive paronia" is the illness from which Mrs. von Clausen is suffering, according to the report read in court. The Assistant Corporation Counsel said that Mrs. von Clausen had in the course of conversation said that she had been prevented from marrying the son of the King of Sweden by Mr. Roosevelt, and was the victim of an international plot to ruin her and her husband, and that for two years political enemies had been constantly annoying her. Also that Mrs. von Clausen had sent to Germany a letter asking the Emperor to send a gunboat to Bellevue Hospital to take her out of the psychopathic ward.

Mrs. von Clausen appeared in court in a fine tailor-made dress of blue and a blue hat trimmed with cherries.

HEBREW FITTER'S MEETING.

To Discuss Bettering of Trade Conditions Friday Night. Hebrew Fitters' Union, Local 465, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, has called a special meeting to be held Friday night at New Teutonia Hall, Harrison and Bartlett streets, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock sharp. Charles L. Baine, general secretary-treasurer of the international union, and B. Weinstein, of the United Hebrew Trades, will address the meeting.

The bettering of the conditions in the trade will be discussed, with special attention to the fitting department. All are welcome. Bring your friends along.

FIGHT FOR 8-HOURS NOW ON IN LYNN

Shoe Cutters Refuse to Work More and Are Locked Out.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 17.—About 500 Knights of Labor shoe cutters here became idle this morning, which was the beginning of the contest between the shoe manufacturers and the employees of their cutting rooms over the number of hours that shall constitute a week's work.

Forty-five hours have been determined upon by the union cutters, distributed so as to allow eight to each of five days and five for Saturdays. The manufacturers decline to grant this reduction, and most of them have agreed to take a united stand.

Today at the usual hour for opening the shoe factories all the cutters reported for work. At some of the factories they were asked again if they intended to quit at 4 o'clock, and replying in the affirmative were refused admittance. In other instances they were admitted and questioned at their benches, and the machinery was stopped when their intentions became known.

Considering that each cutter in a shoe factory supplies work for about twelve other hands, it will appear that in its present state the strike involves directly about 6,000 employees, all of whom will have to be laid off gradually as the supply in their respective departments becomes exhausted.

Stephen Walsh, master workman of the Cutters' Assembly, and A. M. Coughlin, a prominent manufacturer, appeared at the office of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today for the purpose of having the board determine whether there has been any violation of a working agreement between the cutters and nine manufacturers, of which Creighton's firm is one. This agreement provides that there shall be no cessation of work on the part of cutters pending the settlement of their differences.

Two firms have already granted the demands for an eight-hour day for the cutters. The E. Light Company, employing between fifty and sixty cutters, and William Porter & Sons employing thirty.

SMALL BOY SAYS COP BEAT HIM UP

Policeman Seized Him by Mistake and Clubbed Him, Breaking Lad's Arm, Then Apologized.

Mayor Gaynor yesterday sent to Police Commissioner Waldo for investigation a complaint made by James Going, 17, of 27 East 95th street, who said that he had been clubbed by a policeman Sunday night. Going's right arm was in a sling. He told Robert Adamson, the Mayor's secretary, that the policeman had broken it.

The boy, who is undersized and looks to be about 14 years old, said he was walking through 95th street, returning from an errand for his mother, when the policeman grabbed and beat him.

Several boys had run by him, with the policeman in pursuit. He had not run, but crossed the street. An ambulance was called to attend him.

Going said the policeman's number was 8462, called with another bluecoat at his house on Sunday and asked to see his mother.

She would not talk to them. Going said the two forced their way into the bedroom where his father lay ill and apologized to him, saying they had clubbed the wrong boy.

COSTABILE, WEARER OF BOMBS, SENTENCED

Guisepe Costabile, called by the police "the brains of the Black Hand," who was convicted under the new Sullivan Law for having a bomb under his coat, was sentenced yesterday to not less than three and a half years and not more than seven in Sing Sing.

Costabile faced Judge Foster in General Sessions with his head well up. He heard his sentence pronounced without even the quiver of an eyelash and when led away he smiled to friends in the courtroom and swaggered out.

"Your appearance is certainly in your favor," said Judge Foster, "and I don't know whether you are guilty or not. Twelve men have found you guilty, however. I believe that all persons found guilty of carrying dangerous weapons should get the limit, but unfortunately under the first offense law I cannot apply it in your case."

John Cardone, counsel for Costabile, somewhat to the surprise to those in the courtroom, made no plea for the prisoner.

Has Nourished Three Generations of Babies and Started Them on the Road to a Healthy Maturity
Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

"I WOULD NOT BE A MAN"---PANKHURST

(Continued from Page 1.)

the bill of perfection, and the bill will be killed if they are insisted upon.

Mrs. Pankhurst referred to the need for women in industry having a vote, and told how a kind-hearted M. P. discovered that women work at the pit's bank around English coal mines. Such work, said that gentleman, is nasty. It is unpleasant and not ladylike. And what is worse, the women hear bad language from the men alongside whom they work.

So a clause was put in the Coal Mines Amendment Act, prohibiting women working there, despite the protests of the women themselves.

Shortly afterward, the Miners' Federation met, when one of its officials declared that the proper place for a daughter is in her father's home, despite the fact that not more than 1 per cent of English miners can afford to keep their daughters at home.

"It is better," said Mrs. Pankhurst, "for a woman to work and earn an independent living on the pit's bank than for them to eat the bitter bread of dependence given them by a man who has no affection for the woman, and who inflicts upon her, when she has no chance of escape or remedy, the foul language of which the kind-hearted M. P. complained."

She said that when she had been in America before she had been irritated sometimes by the ever recurring remark from American women that English women were not so well off as their sisters in this country. She had been told that American men were nicer than Englishmen, and that, when a woman wanted anything she had only to ask for it to get it.

"That is not so!" declared Mrs. Pankhurst—and proceeded to prove it.

She referred to the fact that in two States—Georgia and Mississippi—the legal age of protection is 10. A little girl of 10 may be outraged, and the scandal may plead consent on the child's part. In New York State the age is nominally 18, but the law is almost entirely inoperative, she found. In other States the age varies from 10, 11 all the way to 21. In only one State is the age 21, namely, Wyoming.

Married women in many American States, said Mrs. Pankhurst, have no legal existence in regard to the guardianship of children. In some States women, on marrying, forfeit all property rights, and even rights over their own earnings, their husbands being free to do as they please with property and wages alike.

This, said the speaker, is worse than in England.

Addressing the men in the meeting, she charged them with the responsibility for everything that exists in the States in which women have no vote. The labor of little children in Illinois glue factories for seventeen hours a day and other things.

She told how she passed Monday night in a Police Court, and declared that the thing she had seen there had robbed her of sleep. One woman she would tell of in particular, who, from every line in her face, would not, had a chance been given her, have been selling herself upon the street.

She was a young girl, and evidently worked for her living. After some questions the magistrate elicited the information that she was a prostitute.

"You admit, then, that you live a life of prostitution?" he asked.

"Only when I'm broke," answered the girl. "I work when I can, in a cigar factory, where I get \$5 or \$4 a week. Sometimes I have no work, and what am I to do?"

"Men," declared Mrs. Pankhurst, "are responsible for everything. I would not," she said, "be a man for anything in the world."

SCAB R. R. SHOPMEN ARE IN HOT WATER

Harriman Line Strikers Report Much Rolling Stock in Bad Shape.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 17.—Strikebreakers in the shops of the Southern Pacific, the Houston and Texas Central and other Harriman lines are proving a source of great annoyance to the railroads employing them.

More than 300 of them have quit, claiming that they had been induced to quit by the strikers and later applied for admission to the union, but were rejected.

The strikers declare they have not invited any strikebreakers to join their organization and those deserting the shops were not taken back by the company when they applied for reinstatement.

The strikers issued a report yesterday claiming that more than forty locomotives were laid up for serious repairs at the different shops in Texas and that 3,000 freight cars were out of commission on account of needed repairs, and that this list was growing at the rate of about forty cars and three locomotives a day.

Up to date, so the striking shopmen claim, only fifteen freight cars have been turned out of shops in two weeks, and only three locomotives have been repaired in that time. The freight traffic is seriously affected and the scarcity of cars is the cause of many complaints from the cotton shippers who are rushing cotton to the ports for shipment.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—The striking shopmen on the Illinois Central have asked a federal investigation of alleged violation of the Safety Appliance Laws, through the employment of incompetent workmen.

The temporary injunction against the Illinois Central strikers was made permanent at Memphis yesterday.

WINNIPEG'S CITY POWER FIGHT ON

Public vs. Private Operation Issue in Struggle Between Municipality and McKenzie and Mann Company.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 17.—The fight to the finish between the private lighting and power monopoly controlled by McKenzie & Mann and the Civic Company has begun in earnest. Yesterday the city hydraulic current was turned on. The first move of the private company was to threaten to turn off the current they have supplied to the city for lighting the streets, on the claim that the city should handle this branch of its own enterprise first, before supplying private concerns in competition with the private company.

The city reduced light and power charges 20 per cent, and the private company met the cut at once. When the bonds were voted it was declared that the city would supply power and light at about one-half the private rates. Now threats of injunction are made by citizens unless the city makes the complete reduction as promised.

All prospects of the city buying out the private company seem to have disappeared. It is to be a complete test of the value of public ownership of public utilities versus private monopoly.

U. S. PRINTER IS BRANDED "ENEMY OF UNIONISM"

(By United Press.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Public Printer Samuel B. Donnelly, is the avowed "enemy of unionism," according to a resolution adopted by the Central Labor Union. The resolution states that the central body and its affiliated organizations will start a movement to oust Donnelly from control of the big government printing office.

The difficulty arose over the strike of bricklayers employed on a garage which is being built under Donnelly's supervision. "The union men refused to work with a negro, who, the Public Printer said, had been certified by the Civil Service Commission as a bricklayer. The union men were taken on by Donnelly to complete the work."

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440 FIFTH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

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CREATORS OF FASHION
Schrier Brothers MEN'S FURNISHINGS. 67 KNICKERBOCKER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.
UP TO DATE CLOTHIER. B. PFEFFERKORN. 427 Knickerbocker Ave. BROOKLYN.
DRY GOODS, CLOAKS AND FURNISHINGS. Linder & Berger. 100 Fulton St., near Ralph Ave., Brooklyn. We Give Green Trading Stamps.
BARBER CLEANLINES AND PROMPT SERVICE. Hair Cutting, Shingling and Massaging. C. H. Calender. 600 5th Ave., Brooklyn.
H. Delventhal GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET. Flatbush Ave., Cor. Cortelyou Road. Telephone 54 Flatbush.

Let Us Get Acquainted! We'll Prove to You That It Will Be a Money Saver. You will pay more money elsewhere for the values we can show you in Suitings and Overcoatings \$18. WE CAN GIVE YOU BETTER MERCHANDISE FOR LESS MONEY THAN OTHERS. Because we are out of the high rent district, buy without direct from the mills in large quantities, saving you the jobber's profit, and furthermore, we make all our garments on the premises in a CLEAN SHOP.
Jacobs & Harris FASHIONABLE TAILORS. Write for Booklet "C". Established 25 Years. Near 2d and 3d Aves. 77-79 Fulton St., Newark, N.J. 5% Discount to Cash Customers.

# FIRE RISKS HIGHER AS WINTER NEARS

## Dwellers in Tenements Directed to Prepare for Impending Danger.

As the risk of fires increases with the arrival of cold weather, Commissioner John J. Murphy, of the Tenement House Department, directs public attention to the importance of taking the necessary steps to make life as safe as possible from fire risks during the coming winter. The records of the Fire Department indicate that, starting from October 15, there is a sudden increase in the number of outbreaks of fire. This increase keeps on rising until midwinter. All fires are preventable, says Commissioner Murphy, if appropriate action be taken in time by owners, janitors and tenants.

Continuing, the Commissioner declares: "First and most important is the removal of all inflammable rubbish from cellars, shafts and stairwells. A great proportion of all fires start because such accumulations are permitted to exist. Every owner or janitor who will take the trouble to remove existing rubbish will be helping to make life safe in the city.

"The storage of large heaps of kindling wood in cellars of non-fireproof frame tenements is another prolific source of trouble. It is a condition frequently found in old three-story and four-story tenements, and constitutes a menace to life. The older houses of this type are sufficiently dangerous without adding to the trouble by accumulating inflammable material in the cellar; however people may desire to consult their convenience by gathering such material the practice should be vigorously repressed.

"All painting orders issued on fire escapes should be done at once if owners wish to have their fire escapes in good condition. When the freezing weather comes, objection is made that the work cannot be properly done. Proper painting of fire escapes will pay for itself by prolonging the period during which the fire escapes will last.

"Every owner and janitor should see that the drop ladders are in place, where they can be used in case of emergency. In spite of the best efforts of the department, drop ladders are constantly disappearing from their proper places.

"Fire escapes should be kept clear of all obstructions, especially during the winter months.

"Every family occupying an apartment should determine in advance what action to take in case of fire. If this has been done some of the most serious of the accidents of last winter might have been prevented in two instances loss of life occurred in houses where ample means of escape were provided, but the people had never thought of them. When the fire broke out they became panic-stricken and did not know how to save themselves. A little forethought in this direction may be of the greatest value in a fire emergency.

"Fire escapes and exits should be kept unobstructed. Such means of exit are useless if janitors block them to prevent children from playing there.

"Every person living within the fire limits should inform himself as to the location of the nearest fire box, so that the Fire Department can be summoned at the shortest notice whenever fire breaks out. Great saving of life and property may be effected by getting the firemen on the spot promptly.

"If you live in a tenement or apartment house read the above notice carefully.

**TRAVIS**  
UNION MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, HATS.  
Third Avenue and 142d Street, Bronx.

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41 Graham Avenue, cor. Seigel Street, BROOKLYN.

**LIQUORS AND WINES**

At 94 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. I cordially invite my friends and patrons to come to see me. Thanking you in advance for your future patronage, I remain, yours fraternally, S. SACHAROFF, 41 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**BROWNSVILLE, TONIGHT**  
**Monster Mass Meeting**

WILL BE HELD AT  
**Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin Ave., cor. Watkins St.**

SPEAKERS ARE  
**B. Feigenbaum**  
Candidate for Assemblyman.  
**Fred E. Martin**  
Candidate for Alderman.

# BOOKER T. WASHINGTON CASE IS POSTPONED

Against vigorous protest by Assistant District Attorney J. E. Smith, the trial of Henry A. Ulrich on a charge of simple assault upon Booker T. Washington was postponed yesterday until November 6 by Justices Zeller, Ryan and Mayo in Special Sessions.

James R. Moore, who represented Ulrich, told the court that his client was not ready because three important witnesses for the defense had mysteriously disappeared within thirty-six hours. One of them, he said, was Lieutenant Quinn, before whom Washington and the defendant appeared on the night of March 19 in the West 85th street station. Smith protested that all the police witnesses were present. He said that the District Attorney had been ready for two months, that this was the fourth time the defense had sought a postponement, and that it was a great hardship upon Washington, who had been brought from a distance, to be present.

# FINE EXAMPLE OF CLASS SOLIDARITY

## Bridgeport Garment Workers Inspired by Spirit Shown by Young Girl.

By ERNEST BERGER.  
(Correspondence to The Call.)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Oct. 16.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of this city has furnished an interesting example of real brotherhood.

The garment workers decided to demand a nine-hour workday and the limitation of the overtime work. Employers employing union men granted the demands with one exception.

In the shop where the demands of the union were refused was working a young girl named Male Harwitz. She came to this country from Russia only seven months ago. Her income was meager, for she had worked but a few weeks since she reached the shores of this country. Her wages for a whole week amounted to the paltry sum of \$5. If she had been alone this sum might have been sufficient to provide her with the means of a very scanty livelihood, but she had a widowed mother with whom young Male had to share her pay, and consequently there was only a pauper-like existence in store for her and her mother. She has brothers living in Bridgeport, but they are recent immigrants like herself, and they could give her almost no aid. She did not belong to the union, for she could not spare the pennies for dues. She seldom came in contact with union men, for she had to toil from 7 o'clock in the morning until late at night.

When the men struck at the shop, where she worked, she packed up her belongings and walked out—determined not to return until complete victory crowned her brothers' efforts.

Her brother workers recognized this noble spirit that this young girl possessed, and with a unanimous vote decided to pay her full wages in addition until the strike was over. When her employer saw this determined and class-conscious girl he granted all the demands of the union within a few days.

The men were so encouraged over the grand spirit shown by this sister of theirs, that they at once started to unionize the other shops. Their effort in this direction was productive of much good, for in two days' time they added three more shops to the places already governed by union conditions.

When the tailors presented their demands to their employers, they not only chose the best time, but strengthened their position by giving only twenty-four hours' notice in case their demands were refused.

Nearly all the leaders of the union are members of the Socialist party, and take an active interest in the present municipal campaign. They are hoping with the rest of Socialist party members that the party will sweep the city this fall.

When the tailors presented their demands to their employers, they not only chose the best time, but strengthened their position by giving only twenty-four hours' notice in case their demands were refused.

# TRIAL OF EX-BANKER CUMMINS UNDER WAY

William J. Cummins, former chairman of the executive committee of the defunct Carnegie Trust Company, was placed on trial before Justice Vernon M. Davies in the Supreme Court yesterday on an indictment charging him with grand larceny in the first degree in connection with transactions involving \$140,000.

While this is the only charge to be considered at the present trial, eleven indictments in all have been found against Cummins and the total amount of the thefts charged is \$335,000. It is charged that he borrowed the money from the old Van Norden Trust Company and the 19th Ward Bank in the spring of 1910, ostensibly for the Carnegie Trust Company and converted the money to his own use.

A great part of the evidence against Cummins on which the Grand Jury acted came from Joseph J. Robin, the skyrocket financier now awaiting sentence on his plea of guilty to the theft of \$27,000 from the Washington Savings Bank.

# STUDENTS AT EXPOSITION.

The Hebrew Technical Institute, located at 36 Stuyvesant street, which has an enrollment of 259 students, is going to send its entire senior class, consisting of seventy members, to the New Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and 46th street, this afternoon, to study electricity at the electrical exposition. These young men, who complete their three years' course next June, have directed their studies largely along electrical lines.

The principal, Dr. Edgar S. Barney, said that, in his opinion, in the whole twenty-seven years of the institute's existence no such opportunity for the study of the practical applications of electricity has ever presented itself, and that he does not intend to have his students miss it.

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Men's, Ladies' and Children's Furnishings and Dry Goods.

D. SIBELSON SIGNS AND MARKERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 164 E. Houston Street, N. Y.

# TEXTILE WORKERS IN ANNUAL CONVENTION

## Cotton Speculators Ruining Industry, President Golden Tells Delegates.

Sixty delegates, the majority of them from New England and the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, were present at the opening of the annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America in Beethoven Hall, in East 5th street, yesterday morning. John J. Manning, editor of the Garment Workers' Weekly Bulletin, welcomed the delegates.

The afternoon session was consumed largely in the reading of reports. President John Golden, of Fall River, in his report dwelt at length upon industrial conditions in the country. The textile industry, he said, had just passed through a distressing year. There has been a repeated shutdown of mills. Golden said, and hundreds of men were thrown out of employment.

When asked to give the causes for this depression, after the reading of his report was concluded, President Golden said that so far as he was able to determine, the crisis in the textile industry was caused largely by cotton speculators, who rob the public and manufacturer alike, by boosting the prices of raw material. The tendency among manufacturers in the textile industry to open mills in foreign countries like Japan, Golden said, likewise had a good deal to do with the depression the industry had experienced in the past year. Golden looked forward, he said, to an improvement in the near future.

An interesting feature of the report was the announcement that henceforward there is no necessity for any man who is at all interested in the welfare of the working men and women to wear nonunion sweaters, underwear, and similar garments. There are plenty of these garments to be had with the label of the textile workers, Golden said.

The strength of the United Textile Workers in the United States is estimated at about 40,000. While this is but a small fraction of the great number of textile workers in the country, Golden said that the organization is making itself felt in the industry in the way of improving conditions.

The convention will close on Saturday. Officers for the ensuing year will probably be elected tomorrow.

One of the problems before the convention is the establishment of an official journal. Such a journal, it is pointed out, would be a great help to the union in its work of organization.

# CHEF MUST PAY SICK WIFE WEEKLY ALIMONY

Ernest Heitsch, who is a native of Switzerland, was for a number of years employed as chef in a well known restaurant on West 58th street. On January 10, 1909, Mr. Heitsch became afflicted with rheumatism to such an extent as to make her helpless and in need of continual attention and care.

On September 10, 1908, Heitsch left his home, and some time later took a flat at 154 West 90th street, which he occupied with Louise Breh, who he says, was there in the capacity of housekeeper. Mrs. Susan Malone, the janitress of these premises, has made an affidavit in which she says that Heitsch and Louise had become known throughout the house and among the neighbors as husband and wife.

At the time he left his home Mr. Heitsch had promised to send to his wife \$80 a month. These payments he kept up until February 1 of this year, when he stopped paying and commenced an action for divorce against his invalid wife, charging her with the commission of various acts of adultery with unknown correspondents.

Mrs. Heitsch, who has become badly distorted and crippled by rheumatism, is poor. She is unable to do any kind of work to earn money. By the cutting off of the \$80 a month, which she had formerly received from her husband, she was left penniless, and in such condition applied to the Legal Aid Society for help, which, upon a full investigation, undertook her defense.

As a counter charge an action for divorce was commenced by the Legal Aid Society against Ernest Heitsch. Mr. Heitsch in the meantime has given up his restaurant position in this city, left New York, and moved to Peoria, Ill., where he has opened a restaurant in partnership with one Oscar Fauser.

The matter has been before the Supreme Court in this city on an application for alimony and counsel fees, when the court ordered Ernest Heitsch to pay his wife \$15 a week alimony, pending the determination of the action for divorce. The case is on the calendar for trial this week in special term for trials of the Supreme Court, Kings County.

# ATTACKS LIABILITY LAW.

Firemen's President Declares R. R.'s to Blame for Accidents.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Addressing the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission, President Carter of the Locomotive Firemen's Brotherhood, attacked the proposed law whereby an employer can protect himself by insurance and make the consumer pay. Carter demanded broader liability legislation after the commission interviews workmen, government statistics being unreliable.

President Brown, of the New York Central, suggested that green men from the country caused most accidents. Carter said experienced men suffer most, and that the company is generally to blame.

# CAR INSPECTOR SLAIN.

John R. H. Miller, living at 1143 East Grand street, Elizabeth, N. J., inspector of the Public Service Railway Company, died in the Alexia Hospital in Elizabeth yesterday, from a fractured skull, received in a fight with Thomas Flanagan, of 219 Pine street, that city. Flanagan, who is in the hospital with a broken ankle, has been charged with homicide.

LYNCHERS GET LIFETIME. VALENTINE, Neb., Oct. 17.—Four men, accused of lynching Charles P. Sellers, June 18, on a ranch near here, have been sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Westover.

# WILL NOW SEIZE STEINWAY TUNNEL

## Public Service Commission Decides on Heroic Step—Willcox Says It Is Repugnant.

The Public Service Commission yesterday began its "fight" for the Steinway tunnel, when it adopted a report submitted by Chairman Willcox, recommending that the Attorney General be requested to begin proceedings to oust the New York and Long Island Railroad Company, the corporate name of the company, holding the tunnel, from possession of it. Willcox said:

"The idea of taking property of value through a forfeiture is as repugnant to me as to any one. The commission, disregarding for the moment strict legal rights, has made a fair offer to those holding possession. They have refused such offer, and also refused to submit a proposition of their own. It is only in extreme cases, and after exhausting all other needs, that such an action as the one now recommended can be justified."

Willcox said that the Interborough, after its failure to win new subway franchises, refused to discuss terms at all. The city was willing to pay \$3,500,000 for the tunnel and \$1,500,000 to get it in shape for operation. President Shontz would consider only an offer of \$8,000,000.

# INTERNATIONAL MEET OF PAINTERS ENDED

## American Delegate to Zurich Congress Tells of Progress.

Ambrose Haas, American delegate to the International Convention of Painters and Decorators and Allied Trades, held in Zurich at the beginning of September, returned last Friday on the Cleveland.

In response to inquiries, Haas stated that the convention was composed of delegates from Germany, Denmark, Austria, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, France, Italy and the United States, with Hungary's delegate absent on account of illness. Belgium, Norway, Scotland, Finland, Roumania, Croatia and Argentina sent in written statements in which they ratified the proceedings in advance.

Resolutions were passed by the congress providing for the transfer, upon submission of proper credentials, of a member of one of the national unions to another national union. Provision was also made for the payment of traveling allowances to members having belonged one year to the organization. (This applies to Europe only.)

Article 7 of the agreement subscribed to provides for semi-annual reports by the national unions to the international secretary.

The expenses of the international secretary's office will be met by an annual assessment upon each member of 5 pfennigs, about 1 1/2 cents. A congress is to be called every three years, and extraordinary congresses must be called upon the demand of three unions having not less than 10,000 members.

This agreement goes into force on January 1, 1912, and unions still outside the international are invited to affiliate with it as soon as a vote on the question may be taken by their organizations.

The seat of the international secretary will be Hamburg, and J. Toller, of Germany, was elected to fill this office. It is hoped that the effect of this first international congress will promote solidarity, and thus furnish an effective weapon for use in the battle with the employing class.

# STARVING, FALLS INTO HALLWAY AND DIES

Staggering into the hallway of the tenement building at 118 Division street yesterday an unidentified man, apparently 63 years old, sat down and leaned against the wall.

A score of children, thinking the man was intoxicated, followed, and Policeman Schmidt investigated. The man was unconscious and the Gouverneur Hospital ambulance was called. Dr. Merkle found the man dead and said starvation was the cause. There was nothing on the body by which he could be identified.

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# ATHLETICS AGAIN BEAT THE GIANTS

## Score 3 to 2—Champions Solve Matty's Delivery in Third Game of Series.

For the first time on record the Philadelphia Athletics solved the pitching of Christy Mathewson and beat him at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, although it required eleven innings to accomplish the feat. The score was 3 to 2, the Giants making only three hits off Jack Coombs and scoring a run in the last inning. They hung up a tally in the third period and held this advantage until the ninth inning, when Frank Baker, who won Monday's game with a home run, drove one of Matty's slants far into the right wing of the grandstand for the circuit. This four bagger tied the score and prompted the wildest kind of excitement.

In the eleventh the Giants partially crumbled under the heavy cannonading of the Athletics, who pounded Matty for three hits, which, with errors by Merkle and Herzog, netted two runs, just enough to win, for in the last half Herzog made up for several hanging plays by lining out a two bagger, after which he reached the plate on a fumble by Collins.

Mathewson was found for nine hits, but he was batted much harder than the score indicates. He received magnificent support from Meyers, Doyle and Murray, who helped him out of numerous tight places. Coombs used terrific speed and pitched with wonderful confidence. Meyers and Mathewson hit him safely in the third inning, after which the Giants were helpless until Herzog cracked out his double in the final round.

The game was exciting and filled with sensational incidents. Numerous close decisions worked up the players and the crowd, yet the rulings all were eminently fair. The only unpleasant feature was the spiking of Baker by Snodgrass in the tenth inning, the latter deliberately jumping into the crack third baseman in such a manner that his spikes tore Baker's trousers and inflicted a painful wound. For this exhibition of poor sportsmanship Snodgrass was roundly scored by thousands of fair-minded fans in the grandstand and bleachers.

Having beaten Mathewson the Athletics expressed confidence last night in their ability to win the series, for they will use Bender in Philadelphia today, while the Giants probably will send Marquard to the mound in a desperate attempt to stem the tide. In spite of the cold and threatening weather the attendance almost equaled that of Saturday.

The turnstile count showed that 37,216 persons passed through the gates. The gross receipts amounted to \$75,592. The players' share was \$40,926.22. Each club owner received \$13,906.74. The commission's 10 per cent share was \$7,559.30. For the three games the total attendance was 101,783 paid admissions. The gross receipts, \$195,914.50. The players' share, \$105,793.83. Each club owner's share, \$33,264.61. The National Commission's share, \$19,601.45.

Today's game will be the last of the series in which the players receive a share of the money. It was estimated last night that the winners of the series would divide \$75,000. The score:

Philadelphia, AB, R, H, O, A, E.	5	0	6	5	0	0
Lord, cf	5	0	0	0	0	0
O'Leary, cf	5	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 2b	5	1	2	6	3	2
Baker, 3b	5	2	2	2	1	0
Murray, rf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, 1b	5	0	2	0	0	0
Larry, ss	3	0	2	1	4	0
Lapp, c	4	0	1	8	6	0
Coombs, p	4	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	41	3	9	33	15	3
New York, AB, R, H, O, A, E.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Devore, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	0	5	6	0
Snodgrass, cf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Murray, rf	2	0	0	2	1	0
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	1	1	1
Herzog, 3b	3	1	1	4	3	3
Fletcher, ss	4	0	0	2	4	2
Meyers, c	4	1	1	4	0	0
Mathewson, p	3	0	1	1	4	0
Becker	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	3	33	23	6

\*Batted for Mathewson in the eleventh inning.

Philadelphia... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3  
New York... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2

First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3; New York, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; New York, 2. First base on balls—Off Coombs, 4. Struck out—By Coombs, 7; by Mathewson, 3. Home run—Baker. Two-base hits—Baker, Herzog. Sacrifice hits—Baker, Murray. Stolen bases—Collins, Barry. Double play—Doyle and Fletcher. Umpires—Behind the bat, Brennan; on the bases, Connolly; in the outfield, Klem and Dineen. Time—2 hours and 19 minutes.

# CATARRH OF THE BLADDER

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CAPSULES  
RELIEVED IN 24 HOURS

Reingold Beer Brewed and Bottled by S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co. 63 FOREST ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

# SPORTS

## TELLS WHY MATTY IS A STAR PITCHER

"How many pitchers depend upon their own resources?" asked a prominent baseball magnate who watched the work of Mathewson and Bender at the Polo Grounds on Saturday.

"Go back more than twenty-five years and you cannot name more than a dozen pitchers who were famous because of their own knowledge of the art. A majority of the boxmen for time immemorial have depended upon their catchers for instructions and many of them have shown great effectiveness with such aid. Heavy catchers are not plentiful, they never have been. Machine catchers and machine pitchers have always predominated, and I could name a regiment of them. But when you see such brainy fellows as Mathewson and Bender work you can't help realizing that there are few pitchers like them or even approaching them in brainwork.

"I've seen them all, but Mathewson appears to be the king. He combines every essential quality— physique, courage, nerve, cunning, brains and temperament. Do you notice how good-natured he is? Do you ever see him grow angry and kick like a steer when an umpire makes a mistake? Mathewson is too clever to commit such blunders. He treats the umpires with civility and seldom receives a poor break. The umpires have a high regard for his skill, and they know he isn't going to show them up. Just watch him closely some day and see what he does when an umpire misses a strike. Matty will throw a good-natured look in the direction of the umpire, juggle the ball playfully as he receives it from the catcher, and then proceed to the box without the slightest indication that he hasn't agreed with the ruling. Probably the umpire is well aware of the fact that he has erred and down deep in his heart he naturally feels grateful to Matty for his refusal to make a scene. Maybe the umpire, if he is human, even if it is in some other way, whereas in the cases of pitchers who quarrel with him he would hand them a raw deal just to square accounts. Matty evidently cares to an umpire's sensibility, and in doing so he doesn't fare badly in the long run."

# BROWNS ST. LOUIS CHAMPS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.—The St. Louis Americans defeated the St. Louis Nationals in the first game of this afternoon's double header by a score of 5 to 1, and thereby won the local championship. The Nationals turned the tables in the second game, the last of the series, winning by a score of 5 to 1. Lake pitched throughout for the Americans in the opener and allowed but one hit up to the fifth, in which the Cardinals scored their only run. The Browns won in the eighth, in which three scored by hammering Harmon, who was succeeded by Geyer at the start of the next inning. Geyer allowed another run in the ninth.

# INDICT MARTIN GARVEY FOR TAXICAB MURDER

Martin Garvey, of 60 Letoy street, was indicted for murder in the first degree yesterday, charged with having killed Adolph Stern, the victim of the taxicab crime at Jacob's jewelry store, Sixth avenue and 13th street. Garvey will be arraigned today.

At first the Grand Jury was not inclined to indict on the evidence furnished by the police, but Assistant District Attorney DuVivier had the detectives go deeper and the indictment followed. DuVivier would not say what new evidence the police had submitted, but indicated that it was sufficient to make a very strong case against Garvey. The Grand Jury examined sixteen witnesses, including William E. Demarest, who told a girl that he knew who killed Stern.

# SCHOOLBOYS IN FATAL DUEL.

RUDELSTADT, Germany, Oct. 17.—Hans von Necker, a schoolboy, 16 years of age, was shot dead today in a duel with a classmate of about his own age. The boys were rivals in love, which culminated in a challenge and prompt acceptance, while the two and the girl who was the object of their affections were attending a dancing lesson. The weapons were pistols.

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## The Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra

### THIRD CONCERT

#### Sunday, October 22, 3 P. M.

#### 69th REGIMENT ARMORY

26TH STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE

#### 100 PERFORMERS

ROSS JUNGNICKLE  
Conductor  
MISS MARJORIE MAZE  
Soprano  
MR. FRANK ORMSKY  
Tenor

#### PROGRAM

1. A Comedy Overture.....G. Strube
2. Symphonic Sketch (Noll).....G. W. Chadwick
3. In October.....E. A. MacDowell
4. Song for Tenor, "The Cross".....Harriet Ware  
(Orchestration by Ross Jung

NO DYNAMITE PLOT AGAINST TAFT

Labor Men Declare It is Plot to Discredit System Strikers.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Oct. 17.—After twenty-four hours investigation, Sheriff Nat Stewart, of Santa Barbara County, today declared his belief that there was no plot to kill President Taft behind the placing of dynamite on the Southern Pacific bridge twenty-five miles north of here yesterday.

Stewart did not say what his views were on the question of how the dynamite came to be placed on the bridge.

KOREA REPORTED IN REVOLT AGAINST JAPAN

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 17.—News received today from Mukden, Manchuria, states that a rebellion has broken out in Korea. Several thousand natives have arisen and declared war on the Japanese.

Japan annexed Korea about a year ago and renamed it "Chosen, The Land of Morning Calm." Lieutenant General Viscount Terauchi was appointed Japanese resident general. The Emperor became a prince and now ranks after the Japanese Crown Prince.

O. W. Wuertz PIANOS

1518 THIRD AVENUE, near 56th Street (Manhattan). 2029 THIRD AVENUE, near 151st Street (Bronx). 1796 PITKIN AVENUE, near Stone Avenue (Brooklyn).

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Labor Temple

Workers' Educational Association. Halls for Meetings, Entertainment and Balls. Telephone 1400 7th St. Free Library open from 2 to 10 P. M.

ARLINGTON HALL

1921 St. Marks place (8th St.). bet. 30 and 3d Sts. elegant hall for balls and concerts, wedding and banquets, modern bowling alleys. A. H. Schneider, Prop.

Thomas G. Hunt

Maker and Importer of TRUNKS, BAGS AND LEATHER GOODS. 430 6th Ave., cor. 20th St., Manhattan.

MISS DUTCHER AN ELIGIBLE CANDIDATE

If the Brooklyn Socialists Elect Her as "Alderswoman" She Will Be Seated.

"If a few doubting Thomases in our party are inclined to think that the election of Comrade Elizabeth Dutcher to the job of Alderswoman in the 42d Ward is impossible under the law, they should glance at a recent editorial in the Eagle on this subject, which clearly shows that her election is merely a question of getting votes enough."

"The article referred to by him read, in part, as follows: 'The Socialists in the 42d Aldermanic District, which is Colonel Dady's 1st Assembly District, have named for Alderman, or Alderswoman if the term may be permitted in a fast growing language, Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, a sincere, forceful advocate of what she regards as social uplift, one of the most aggressive of the society supporters of the historic strike of the shirtwaist makers; a woman of education and character, and a member of a good Heights family. The wage in politics are talking about the grave fear Dady feels for 'Bob' Downing, his own candidate for the place. For the first time in all the history of Brooklyn, the issue whether they shall have an Alderman or an Alderswoman to represent them is put right up to the voters in an Assembly district.'

"We do not find any legal bar to the election of Miss Dutcher, if a majority or a plurality of the 1st Assembly District voters want to have an Alderswoman. The Charter says, Section 26: 'Any citizen of the United States who is a resident of the City of New York shall be eligible for election to the Board of Aldermen in any one of the Aldermanic districts.'

"Miss Dutcher, though not a voter, is a citizen. As interpreted by a series of decisions, the term citizen, in the United States, includes minors, and women, even women not born in this country nor naturalized here, if they are wives of American citizens. And Miss Dutcher is beyond all question a resident of New York City. She therefore seems eligible. The Socialist party has a right to a column on the ballot. Miss Dutcher's name will appear there. Only enough recalled crosses are required to make her a member of the board."

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

A general meeting of all the members of the Co-operative League will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at 96 Clinton street. Very important questions will be discussed. The league has store at 159 Delancey street has proven to be a great success. On October 30 a benefit performance for the organization will be given in Kessler's Theater.

The American Co-operative of Hoboken held a special membership meeting on October 12, at 122 Adams street, Hoboken, which was fairly well attended. The president opened the meeting. Secretary Wolff gave an extensive report for the Board of Directors on the occurrences and changes which had taken place in the co-operative store. The report was supplemented by several members of the Board of Directors and Board of Supervisors.

The report stated, in short, that the manager of the store had most grossly violated the trust placed in him by the board and the membership at large, and that he and his clerks had worked deliberately to wreck the store and the society financially. It had been very hard work to detect them at it, on account of the inexperience of the members of the board in business matters.

The secretary had at last secured sufficient proof of the dishonesty of the manager to warrant his discharge, as also the clerks, who had evidently been in league with him. If they had not been detected in time they would surely have succeeded in wrecking the business. But after the discharge of these traitors to their trust they had continued to sow corruption and stir up distrust among the members against the board and especially against the secretary.

Legal steps have already been taken to proceed against the manager, and all members were warned not to listen to the sinister lies and distortions of those traitors, who are evidently doing the dirty work in behalf of some private business men, jealous of the success so far achieved by the Co-operative in Hoboken.

The president also gave a graphic description of the co-operatives in Germany as he saw them on his recent visit there. He had also secured a considerable amount of information, both verbal and in printing, from the general secretary of the Federation of Co-operatives in Germany. He had brought with him forms and blanks and instructions for advice for the founding and conducting of co-operatives as published by the federation.

These, he had been assured, were the result of the fifty or more years of experience in the co-operative movement, and had proven to be the best methods of control and operation of co-operatives. Some of these had already been inaugurated in the conducting of our store, and further improvements will be made in the near future. Steps will also be taken in the near future to combine with other co-operatives in New Jersey and elsewhere for the purpose of collective purchases and mutual support.

The members endorsed the actions of the board and pledged their further energetic support in building up the organization and general confidence in the ultimate success of their co-operative undertaking. CHARLES KIEHN, President.

GRAFTER DIEGLE WILL APPEAL

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 17.—The Circuit Court today affirmed the three-year sentence imposed by Common Pleas Judge Kinkead upon Rodney J. Diegle, sergeant at arms of the Ohio Senate, who was convicted of complicity in the legislative bribery. Diegle will appeal to the Supreme Court.

M. BAUMANN

Yorkville's Union Tailor 1606 2d Ave. bet. 33d and 34th Sts.



"BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS" AT COLLIER'S COMEDY THEATER.

By William Mallory.

There is more than good entertainment in "Bunty Pulls the Strings," now being presented at Collier's Comedy Theater; there is the veracious presentation of life and character, which is the essence of true comedy, and which discloses a social epoch in the revelation of traits and characteristics that are national and racial, as well as personal. Behind the conflict of wills and wits that forms the subject-matter of the play, there is the more momentous struggle which arises from the working of inexorable social forces, when the old generation and the new lock horns, one for perpetuation, the other for development and self-expression. It is not a new theme this, but neither is the struggle that gives it birth. Nor does it matter that the scene of the play is a village in Scotland in the year 1886; all over the world in this year of grace 1911 men and women are contending over the thralldom that custom and tradition cast upon them, and for the exercise of the greater liberties which their awakened intelligence demands. That is what makes this play understandable to every one, and universal in its application to everyday life.

In Bunty Biggar, who pulled the strings that brought about family peace and harmony to such good effect, we see the forerunner of the millions of women who are today insisting upon recognition in their own right as the equals of men in everything that pertains to their individual welfare and self-respect. Not that Bunty has any idea that she is such a portentous symbol. Not at all. But she does assert her faith in her own intelligence and ability in a way that is common enough now, but which was rare in the days when she did it and shocked her relatives and friends by doing it. She was capable, she knew it, and she made everybody acknowledge it ultimately. "There's few things I couldn't do if men would let me," she declares once, and in that terse statement we have summed up the case for the modern woman's movement.

How Bunty proved her ability and justified her belief in herself would be hard to describe here, and I am not going to try it. How she extricated her soul, selfish, self-righteous, bigoted, rigidly religious and tyrannical father from an unpleasant predicament and married him off to the love of his youth, how she saved her brother Rab from a thrashing and made it possible for him to gain some freedom from the blighting rule of Scotch Presbyterianism, how she guided her own sweetheart, Weelum Sprint, through the trial attendant upon his standing at the plate the first Sunday he was an elder in the kirk, and how she made him happy with her love in the end, how she outwitted the woman who sought to involve her father either in marriage or public disgrace—all this can only be appreciated by actually seeing the play itself. There is nothing intricate about the story; it can be followed easily and its probability is as laudable as its simplicity.

Graham Moffett, the author, has done an excellent piece of work in this play. He knows Scotch character, and he has brought out its salient traits, its intense literalness, its faculty of self-repression, its dry humor and its lack of humor, its canny thriftiness and stern rigidity of purpose. Its devotion to conscience and unconscious self-deception, with straightforward truth and clarity. It is real character we see, character that has been molded by racial experience and physical and social environment, but character that must change and readapt itself to the constantly changing character of that environment. Therefore, it is that we realize that the struggle between Rab and his father Tammas is not a tragedy, however humorous it may be to us, and all the more a tragedy to the father because he can feel in his heart of hearts that he will lose, and his son, the youth, will win. It is the social background to this comedy and in which it has its roots that gives it vitality and makes it notable and intellectually invigorating.

While the presentation by the company of players is good it is not above criticism. The chief fault lay in the pronunciation of the Scotch dialect. Although they have been announced as Scotch players, only three of the company displayed evidence of being really such. Even these did not ring entirely true. It was apparent that an effort was being made to speak Scotch so that the audience could understand it. The chief trouble was over the vowels. The pronunciation of these was decidedly mixed. Evidently the actors were trying to Anglicize their Scotch dialect and in the Anglicization there were painful incongruities. If the actors had stuck to one consistent method it would not have been so bad, but they kept on pronouncing differently at different times.

For instance, sometimes they would say "old" and sometimes "auld," "good" and "guld," "mother" and "mither," "away" and "awa," "nothing" and "naething," and so on. This was unfortunate and it helped to vitiate the verisimilitude of the production. And it is not likely that the dialect was any more intelligible to the audience because of this enunciation.

Perhaps the chief culprit in this regard was Miss Molly Pearson, who was otherwise delightful and charming as Bunty. She was the little manager to the life. One could well believe that "her spring cleaning was a marvel of organization and her domestic economy a wonder." Edmond Bereford was a capital Rab, and one's heart went out to him when he declared "in his revolt against being kept in the little village of Lintiehuach, 'stuck in this kailyard of a place I might as well be a cabbage.'" It was the age-old cry of youth for liberty and expansion.

As Susie Simpson, Miss Jean Cadell gave undoubtedly the artistic gem of the performance. This was a remarkably faithful delineation of a shrewd, sharp-tongued spinster, who even in the hour of defeat could not help uttering asperity. Miss Cadell was all the more effective because she was one of the few that stuck consistently to the dialect. Campbell Gullan was good as old Tammas, except that he was inclined to play to the audience and wait for the laughter that followed his "points." Sanderson Moffat was a faithful Weelum and also stuck close to the dialect. Miss Amy Singleton at times suggested Irish in her speech rather than Scotch, and Miss Margaret Nyblom set a good example in her small part by emitting her lines with delightful adherence to the clipped consonant that distinguishes the native Scotchman. The remainder of the cast were fully entitled.

The new play was made even more enjoyable by the picturesque exhibition of the quaint costumes of the period and the coloring and setting were both pleasurable and restful to the eye. The room in Tammas' house and in the kirkyard were correct in detail and atmosphere.

"Bunty Pulls the Strings" is worth going to see, if only to hear Bunty declare that "everything that's new is a scandal until people get used to it. There would be no scandal if there was no progress." Which indicates that Bunty was wise in her own generation and was prophetic in action and speech of the women who were to come after her.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Neither Mayor Fitzgerald nor Police Commissioner O'Meara will interfere with the production of "The Playboy of the Western World" at the Plymouth Theater, despite the protests that have been made at the Mayor's office. An announcement to that effect was made at the Mayor's office today after William A. Leahy, the Mayor's private secretary, had submitted his report as censor of the show. The report from the Police Commissioner's censor agreed with that submitted by Mr. Leahy.

Both censors agreed that the performance was not of such a character as to justify the elimination of any portion of the play. Secretary Leahy announced, as he made public his decision in regard to the show. It was also pointed out that the statute limits the authority of the Mayor and Police Commissioner in regard to the prohibition of performances and the elimination of certain lines.

VARIED OPINIONS ON VARIED SUBJECTS

LADIES' TAILORS CONGRATULATED.

Editor of The Call: I wish to tender my personal congratulations to the tailors on ladies costume garments, for their recent victory. I say victory in clear conscience after having worked honestly and actively for the betterment of conditions of the laboring class. I do not fear the polemic directed to me, through newspapers, by persons that have never been able or knew how to organize the mass of workers. Neither does a few of the workers alarm me, as they are those that were doing work that should rightly have been shared with their fellow workers. Instead of being forced into the streets, without occupation and unable to earn anything to bring home to their starving families. Why was this? Because one man was doing the work that could have been done by three, thereby enabling all to make a living.

Now the monopoly of these few has been abolished by this organization who have succeeded in changing the system from piece work to week work, which gives all an opportunity to be employed. Is not this a great success?

Second—We have gained a reduction in the total amount of hours per week, from sixty, fifty-four and fifty-two to fifty hours a week.

Third—The minimum weekly salary is \$24, whereas formerly employers paid what they pleased.

Fourth—All shops close down on Saturday at 1 p. m., instead of 3 p. m., and in some places at 10 a. m., as before.

Does not this show a progress among the tailors? Perhaps, not, for those who are still attempting to return to piece work, putting aside all that the union has striven for, to equalize the distributing of work in general.

Comrades! Be conscientious and reasonable, consider the conditions elsewhere as you would your own. Be not cowards, neither existents when you see in your midst one who tries piece work, have him discharged, or he will surely be the destruction of all we have labored for.

On Thursday, October 19, 1911, at 8 p. m., at Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th street, city, takes place, the first meeting of the Italian members, when we shall fix a date and location for our future meetings.

Do not fail to be present! The organizer, HENRY GRASSI, New York, October 17, 1911.

MANUFACTURER'S SALE

EVERYTHING for the HOME From MAKER to USER



\$60 PARLOR SUIT 3 or 5 \$20.98 BUY from MAKER—SAVE DEALERS' PROFITS

DINING TABLE, Value \$15.00 \$8.98

BRASS BEDS, Value \$25.00 \$12.98

CHAIR, Value \$10.00 \$5.98

CRIBBETS, Value \$10.00 \$5.98

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