

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Fair and continued cool today; Sunday partly cloudy, with rising temperature; moderate northwest winds becoming light and variable.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

TELEPHONES 2271-2272 WORTH.

Vol. 2—No. 263.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1909.

Price Two Cents

## \$5,916.62 IN THE CALL WAGE FUND

By BEN HANFORD.

|                                 |         |                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|
| Received Monday, Aug. 9...      | \$81.25 | Received Thursday, Sept. 16...  | \$51.00 |
| Received Tuesday, Aug. 10...    | 81.25   | Received Friday, Sept. 17...    | 46.67   |
| Received Wednesday, Aug. 11...  | 107.13  | Received Saturday, Sept. 18...  | 30.10   |
| Received Thursday, Aug. 12...   | 116.43  | Received Sunday, Sept. 19...    | 86.10   |
| Received Friday, Aug. 13...     | 117.91  | Received Monday, Sept. 20...    | 8.00    |
| Received Saturday, Aug. 14...   | 129.67  | Received Tuesday, Sept. 21...   | 29.50   |
| Received Sunday, Aug. 15...     | 121.00  | Received Wednesday, Sept. 22... | 44.25   |
| Received Monday, Aug. 16...     | 141.44  | Received Thursday, Sept. 23...  | 75.53   |
| Received Tuesday, Aug. 17...    | 89.50   | Received Friday, Sept. 24...    | 25.00   |
| Received Wednesday, Aug. 18...  | 89.53   | Received Saturday, Sept. 25...  | 27.50   |
| Received Thursday, Aug. 19...   | 71.32   | Received Sunday, Sept. 26...    | 40.17   |
| Received Friday, Aug. 20...     | 144.05  | Received Monday, Sept. 27...    | 59.65   |
| Received Saturday, Aug. 21...   | 74.14   | Received Tuesday, Sept. 28...   | 62.94   |
| Received Sunday, Aug. 22...     | 89.62   | Received Wednesday, Sept. 29... | 72.90   |
| Received Monday, Aug. 23...     | 109.72  | Received Thursday, Sept. 30...  | 100.25  |
| Received Tuesday, Aug. 24...    | 97.71   | Received Friday, Oct. 1...      | 101.20  |
| Received Wednesday, Aug. 25...  | 83.81   | Received Saturday, Oct. 2...    | 104.41  |
| Received Thursday, Aug. 26...   | 72.50   | Received Sunday, Oct. 3...      | 71.91   |
| Received Friday, Aug. 27...     | 147.30  | Received Monday, Oct. 4...      | 111.20  |
| Received Saturday, Aug. 28...   | 42.00   | Received Tuesday, Oct. 5...     | 218.26  |
| Received Sunday, Aug. 29...     | 51.00   | Received Wednesday, Oct. 6...   | 162.92  |
| Received Monday, Aug. 30...     | 81.25   | Received Thursday, Oct. 7...    | 740.12  |
| Received Tuesday, Sept. 1...    | 109.00  | Received Friday, Oct. 8...      | 77.70   |
| Received Wednesday, Sept. 2...  | 49.70   | Received Saturday, Oct. 9...    | 489.90  |
| Received Thursday, Sept. 3...   | 69.00   | Received Sunday, Oct. 10...     |         |
| Received Friday, Sept. 4...     | 71.90   | Received Monday, Oct. 11...     |         |
| Received Saturday, Sept. 5...   | 131.85  | Received Tuesday, Oct. 12...    |         |
| Received Sunday, Sept. 6...     | 41.78   | Received Wednesday, Oct. 13...  |         |
| Received Monday, Sept. 7...     | 101.16  | Received Thursday, Oct. 14...   |         |
| Received Tuesday, Sept. 8...    | 67.50   | Received Friday, Oct. 15...     |         |
| Received Wednesday, Sept. 9...  | 46.83   | Received Saturday, Oct. 16...   |         |
| Received Thursday, Sept. 10...  |         | Received Sunday, Oct. 17...     |         |
| Received Friday, Sept. 11...    |         | Received Monday, Oct. 18...     |         |
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| Received Sunday, May 26...      |         | Received Monday, Jul. 29...     |         |
| Received Monday, May 27...      |         | Received Tuesday, Jul. 30...    |         |
| Received Tuesday, May 28...     |         | Received Wednesday, Aug. 1...   |         |
| Received Wednesday, May 29...   |         | Received Thursday, Aug. 2...    |         |
| Received Thursday, May 30...    |         | Received Friday, Aug. 3...      |         |
| Received Friday, May 31...      |         | Received Saturday, Aug. 4...    |         |
| Received Saturday, Jun. 1...    |         | Received Sunday, Aug. 5...      |         |
| Received Sunday, Jun. 2...      |         | Received Monday, Aug. 6...      |         |
| Received Monday, Jun. 3...      |         | Received Tuesday, Aug. 7...     |         |
| Received Tuesday, Jun. 4...     |         | Received Wednesday, Aug. 8...   |         |
| Received Wednesday, Jun. 5...   | </      |                                 |         |



BATTERY DAN FREES 45 STRIKING CLERKS

Workers Elated at Discomfiture of Bosses Who Tried to Have Pickets Jailed.

The striking dry goods clerks were elated yesterday when Magistrate Finn, in Essex Market Court, discharged forty-five of their fellow-strikers who were arrested Thursday afternoon on Ridge street, between Stanton and Houston streets, while on their way to picket some of the stores in the neighborhood, and charged with disorderly conduct and blockading the traffic.

Julius Bergman, organizer of the Retail Dry Goods Clerks' Union, when seen by a reporter of The Call, yesterday afternoon, declared that the false arrests of the members of the union would have the opposite effect of what the storekeepers desired and instead of disorganizing the men and provoking strike in the union, they will bind the men more closely together, and make them more determined to stand together until they gain their demands.

The general strike of the clerks in the stores on the East Side was precipitated by the refusal of the storekeepers to grant them a twelve-hour workday, recognition of a union and a weekly day of rest. There are about two hundred and fifty clerks on strike fighting for these demands, their number being diminished by settlements which have been made within the past few days.

The conditions under which the clerks worked in the dry goods stores on the East Side were absolutely intolerable, as they were forced to toil from 8 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night seven days in the week for an average wage of between seven and eight dollars a week, and they are determined to gain all of their demands before they return to work.

Seville's Condition Serious.

Jacob Seville, the striker who was beaten by a gang of thugs on Wednesday night, is confined to his bed with death hovering over him. His physician yesterday told a reporter of The Call that even though he did recover, for which the chances are exceedingly slim, he will be a cripple for life, and also probably blind. Seville is so weak that he cannot eat or drink enough nourishment to keep up his strength and the physician who is attending him is making a hard struggle to keep him alive.

The attention of the District Attorney was called to Seville's case by the union, and an investigation has been started. The strikers believe that one of the thugs sent out the gang of thugs and thugs to beat up Seville, and they are determined to fight his case to a finish to land his assailants.

The union has received a permit from the Board of Aldermen to send out men for thirty days with signs advertising the stores that have settled with the union, and are displaying union signs in their windows. Monday morning the union will send out 100 men with signs, and they expect that the bosses will come to terms.

The wives of the strikers are planning to hold a mass meeting and concert in the Thalia Theater some time during the middle of next week to assist the women of the East Side, and urge them to concentrate their efforts in the union dry goods stores.

The Call needs support more than any other paper. Its readers must be instrumental in securing it. This can best be done by patronizing Call advertisements. Do it every day.

BACKS UP TURNER

Professor Jenks Says White Slave Traffic Flourishes in This City.

Verification of George Kibbe Turner's story of girl-selling was given yesterday by Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks, the Cornell University sociological expert, who is a member of the commission authorized by Congress to investigate the "white slave" evil.

Professor Jenks stated that since the recent change in Police Commissioner the "white slave" evil has grown much worse. Here is his statement, in part:

"Since the change in Police Commissioners (it will be recalled that the investigation of the Immigration Commission stopped some months ago), I have been informed by some of our former employees, as well as by some persons actively engaged in rescue work, who, in consequence keep constantly informed of conditions, that conditions regarding prostitution have been much worse."

"Girls who were driven out of the city early have returned, and have said that they are back because they feel safer than before. Other rescue workers report that they have had less hearty co-operation, practically no co-operation, in their rescue work, whereas earlier the girl would usually be found and delivered to her friends within a few days; later when similar requests were made, the workers were told that the houses were closed and that nothing could be done."

"In some instances, at any rate, personal investigation has found the houses open, and the girls there; and they have been rescued. More than one of the best-informed rescue workers I know in the city have assured me that the opinion is common among the benevolent workers in this field that conditions have been much worse."

"I believe that the traffic is greater in New York than elsewhere in the United States," said Professor Jenks. "First, because New York is the largest city; second, because it is the chief port of entry. Many women are sent to other states and even some to foreign countries."

FINN HOLDS BOSSSES

Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co. Accused of Violating Child Labor Law.

Representatives of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company appeared yesterday in the Essex Market Court to answer to a charge of violating the child labor law. The complainant is George S. Congeolosi, a deputy state factory inspector.

Congeolosi testified that he had visited the defendant's mill at Corlears and Water streets on various occasions since October 8 and had found seven children under age, who were employed in violation of the child labor laws. Six of the seven were girls.

The representative of the milling company, a member of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, of 49 Wall street, waived examination, and Magistrate Finn held the defendant company for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Magistrate Furlong Denies Taking Bribe—Under \$5,000 Bail.

Magistrate Henry J. Furlong pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Dike in the County Court of Brooklyn to the indictment found against him for bribery. The magistrate was in court with his attorney, Congressman Goldfogel, who made the plea for his client. The Congressman asked the privilege of withdrawing the plea and asked the court to allow him ten days in which to prepare a demurrer. This Judge Dike allowed.

Judge Dike set the magistrate's bail at \$5,000, which was furnished. Magistrate Furlong was indicted on a charge of violating a section in the penal code for which a penalty of ten years in state prison may be imposed.

FOURTH AVE. SUBWAY APPROVED BY BOARD

Deal of \$16,000,000 Goes Through Estimate Crowd Without People Being Heard.

By unanimous vote the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized the bond issues necessary to beginning work on the Fourth avenue (Brooklyn) subway.

The triumph of the Fourth avenue project came immediately after the Court of Appeals had handed down its decision on the subject which was held in obedience over a doubt about exceeding the debt limit. While the subway project involves \$15,886,351 for the construction work, the Public Service Commission, which approved the contracts for the first six sections on June 5, 1908, had asked for only \$2,850,000 for the present time, for the reason that the Commission's engineers believed that not more than that amount could be expended in one year. The Court of Appeals, however, held that the entire amount becomes a city liability as soon as the contract was confirmed by the Board of Estimate.

The resolution passed yesterday allowed for the sale of corporate stock to the amount of \$2,850,000 needed to go ahead with the work.

Won't Hear O'Sheel

Seumas O'Sheel, representing the People's Traction Conference, appeared at the meeting, but was not given a chance to present the following resolutions, which were adopted at a meeting held in Berkeley Theater Thursday evening:

"Whereas the recent decision of the Court of Appeals on the Tracy report (as to the city's debt limit) extends the city's borrowing capacity \$54,000,000; and

"And whereas the increased assessment rates add \$50,000,000, making a grand total of \$104,000,000 now available;

"And whereas the constitutional amendment—removing from the computation of the city's debt limit all self-sustaining bonds—which is to be voted upon next Tuesday, will not avail in further extending the city's credit, owing to a provision of the Aldrich Currency Law, which forbids the banks lending money to municipalities in excess of 10 per cent of their assessed valuation;

"And whereas it is announced that the Board of Estimate intends to let contracts for the building of the Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, and the Bridge Loop, and other suburban 'feeders';

"And whereas though we are not opposed to the building of the Fourth avenue subway, we realize that the pushing of this project exclusively is designed to exhaust the city's credit and leave a loophole for the Traction Trust to grab the main trunk lines on Manhattan Island, which must be the core of any comprehensive system in the future; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we protest against the expenditure of the city's money in the building of the Fourth Avenue Subway independently of and previous to the beginning of work on the main trunk lines; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we favor the immediate expenditure of the city's money now and to be available in the construction by the city of a comprehensive system of subways, beginning with the main trunk lines; the same to be operated by the city, and to be built and operated by organized labor under the eight-hour law and the prevailing rate of wages.

MUSICA GETS A YEAR

Convicted Importer Goes to Elmira. Judge Holt Modifies Statement.

Philip Musica, the convicted importer in the custom-house under-estimating case, yesterday heard himself sentenced to the maximum penalty for his crime.

Musica was given one year in Elmira and a fine of \$5,000. In sentencing him Judge Holt modified his statement criticizing Collector Loeb for retaining in the service the three weighers through whose confession the conviction of Musica was obtained.

"While I took occasion to remark recently concerning the advisability of retaining in the service of the government men who were self-confessed criminals, I wish it understood that I believe the man in authority in the custom-house is making a sincere and efficient effort to put a stop to conditions that his predecessors were responsible for," said the judge.

ENGINEER KILLED

Ton Weight Falls Crushing Body Beyond Recognition.

Crushed beneath more than a ton of iron, Walter W. Gow, 32 years old, of 3221 Broadway, was instantly killed yesterday in the Hotel Gotham, 55th street and Fifth avenue. Gow was the assistant engineer at the hotel and was repairing the cylinder of one of the passenger elevators when the counter balance weights dropped on him.

The elevator on the west side of the building was put out of commission early yesterday by the cylinder head of one of the air compressors blowing out. As soon as Gow reported for work he was told of the accident and went into the elevator shaft to repair the broken machinery.

TO TRY ITO'S SLAYER.

TOKIO, Oct. 29.—The slayer of Prince Ito will be tried at Port Arthur. The authorities have been led to believe that the murderer was a tool of a Korean anti-Japanese association called the Pyong Yang. It is thought the prosecutor will be able to uncover details of the plot which it is believed existed.

500 BUTCHERS STRIKE

General Tie Up of Markets On the East Side Today.

Five hundred butchers employed in the markets on the East Side will walk out on a general strike tonight, demanding the abolition of the intolerable conditions under which they have been forced to work, and it is expected that 700 men will be out by Monday and all of the markets tied up.

The butchers have been working from 4 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night, with the exception of Friday and Saturday. The hours on Friday were from 4 in the morning until 6 o'clock. On Saturday they do not open until 6 o'clock, because it is the Jewish Sabbath, and remain open for business until 11 o'clock.

The butchers are one of the hardest working groups of toilers, and also one of the poorest paid. For their long, tedious hours of hard work serving poor women who have to make pennies do the duty of dollars in buying home supplies, they are paid \$12 a month, with board and lodging, such as they were.

The men demand the abolition of the monthly pay-day system, and they demand that a minimum wage of \$8, \$10, and \$12 a week be granted to the different grades of workers. They demand that he hours of labor be from 5 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night, with the exception of Thursday and Saturday, when the hours should be from 5 in the afternoon until 11 at night.

The butchers' union has opened a storage room at strike headquarters, 133 Eldridge street, where the baggage of the strikers will be temporarily stored.

BOYCOTT CASE DRAGS

Davenport Still Scouring the Earth for Evidence Against Hatters.

(Special to The Call.)

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—The trial of the famous boycott case of D. E. Loewe & Co. and others against Martin Lawler, general secretary of the Hatters' Union, and others is still dragging along before Judge Platt and a jury.

Daniel Davenport continued reading matter into the record today, taking up the October, 1903, number of the American Federationist which contained a report of an address made by Lawler to the hatters in Lester, England.

Attorney Beach, representing Lawler, objected to its admission on the ground that it encroached on an agreement between the lawyers on both sides, that only matter subsequent to 1903 should be considered. Judge Platt ruled that while the letter of the report made it inadmissible he would be forced to admit it because of its spirit.

Davenport reached 1908 in his effort to pile up historical data on the case.

JAIL WHITE SLAVERS

One Gets Two Years, the Other Eleven Months.

Claude Villet, of Seattle, was sentenced yesterday to two years in the Federal penitentiary at Alton, and to pay a fine of \$1, by Judge Holt, in the United States Court. Villet was convicted Thursday of importing women for improper purposes.

The Federal authorities here will bring three more "white slave" cases to trial next Monday. Three convictions were obtained this week prior to the Villet case.

On a conviction, charging him with maintaining a disorderly house, Wolf Katz was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for eleven months in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$500. For every dollar that he does not pay he will have to serve another day in prison.

HURLED INTO FLAMES.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Rheinhardt Straesser, fireman, was hurled into the fire box of a engine and roasted alive, in a rear-end collision in the freight yards of the New York Central here today. Arthur Chapman, night yardmaster, who was riding on the engine, was hurled under the wreckage and died while being taken out.

S. CASSEL'S UNION HAT STORE 99 Rivington Street, cor. Ludlow

Westchester Clothing Co. 3rd Ave. & 144th St. The Leading Mens & Boys' Outfitters of the Bronx ESTABLISHED 1875 Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits To Hire.

IN UTRIAL PROBLEMS A clear, logical book applying in everyday language the Marxian theory of surplus value to conditions in the United States today. The author, M. A. Richardson, is a man of high standing in the Socialist Party of California, and we recommend his new book as the best brief introduction to the principles of Socialism for American students. Cloth \$1.00; paper, 50c. postpaid. CHARLES E. KERR & CO., 118 Elm St., Chicago.

JAILED FOR NAMING FRANCISCO FERRER

Alfonso's Hirelings in Barcelona Vainly Trying to Wipe Out Educator's Memory.

BARCELONA, via Cerber, Oct. 29.—As the result of the efforts of the government to wipe even the memory of Francisco Ferrer, the educator, executed by the orders of the preists on October 13, from the minds of the people, the jails today were crowded with persons arrested for the mere mention of the dead revolutionist's name.

The prisoners are held as suspicious characters, and not on the specific accusation that they uttered the name "Ferrer." That they spoke of the dead leader is, however, considered the strongest evidence against them, as is illustrated by the examining official's invariable remark when they plead innocence, "Then why were you talking of Ferrer?"

The authorities are admittedly afraid that the people will make a martyr of the late agitator, who promises to become a more serious menace to the Spanish government dead than alive.

Will Continue the War.

MADRID, Oct. 29.—The new cabinet has instructed General Marina, the commander of the Spanish troops in Morocco, to carry out the operations necessary to conclude the campaign as soon as the state of the roads about Melilla will allow the movement of troops.

It is stated under reserve that the cabinet last night considered the approaching termination of the campaign and the question of peace. The government believes that the overtures of the Shereefian delegates to the tribes about Melilla will be efficacious.

A decree is published granting a credit of 65,000,000 pesetas to cover the cost of the Moroccan campaign.

Kaiser After Mulai Hanf?

PARIS, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Tangier to the Ma in says the German charge d'affaires there has officially asked the Sultan's representative to inform Mulai Hanf that the German government will require the immediate payment by Morocco of all German debts. The demand has been communicated to the Sultan at Fez by special messenger.

OBSERVE "MITCHELL DAY."

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., Oct. 29.—Practically every collar in this section of Pennsylvania is idle today in celebration of "John Mitchell Day." Thirty thousand miners laid aside their work and took part in the various celebrations. John Mitchell, the former president of the United Mine Workers of America, addressed a large meeting at Shenandoah today.

SUFFRAGISTS HOLD BIG CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1.)

letting economic disturbances throughout the world.

Not in Favor of Militant Methods.

In introducing the platform, Mrs. Clarence Mackay said, in part: "The Woman's Suffrage is a humanitarian movement. It is inspired by the desire to help social and philanthropic reforms through the mother's active participation in the life of the state. We believe that Woman Suffrage is not a fight for rights but the natural evolution of justice."

"We do not believe in preaching against our opponents, because we are convinced that if we state our cause with all the fervor of a declaration of faith, we shall achieve our ultimate end of complete co-operation between the sexes, without violence or antagonism."

Aristocrats in Lime-light.

Although no admission was charged to the galleries, which were packed, the boxes had been disposed of at \$10 each. The aristocratic element predominated on the platform, and many "society ladies" of great wealth played a prominent part in the organization of the convention, which had ninety vice-presidents in addition to its thousand delegates, but among the delegates were a number of Socialists, trade unionists, settlement workers and other "social workers" of various sorts, and the demand for equal pay for both sexes received the greatest applause of the evening.

Twenty-seven presidents of women's clubs were present. The selected speakers included Frederick Nathan, Anna Yarin Spencer, Harriet Stanton Blatch, Katharine Blake Dr. Jones and Grace Strachan, and among those who took a prominent part in the discussion of the platform and program were Gertrude Barnum of the Women's Trade Union League and Dr. Anna Mercy of the East Side Equal Rights League.

It was declared to suggest to the Mayor for women members of the Board of Education. Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Martha Draper, Carlotta Loeb, Dr. Jane Robbins, Mrs. Su Ro Price Lillan D. Wald, Mrs. Orr, Miss Von Brockert, and the secretary of the convention, Priscilla D. Hackett.

Circulation is the life of this paper. Each NEW reader means not only an additional income, but also a more powerful and more far-reaching organ of Organized Labor. Secure at least one new reader this week.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS

ARONSON BROS. & FIERST Dry and Dress Goods We Advertise No Special Bargains and Offer No Bail, but Guarantee Satisfaction. 61-63 BELMONT AVENUE BROOKLYN.

ARNOLD'S HATS UNION MADE. 600 BROADWAY, cor. Whippel Street Umbrellas and Leather Goods.

Ladies—For Latest Styles in Hats go to The Myrtle Millinery 1520 Myrtle Ave., near Stanhope St. C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 3254 Bushwick.

MAYER'S RIDGEWOOD'S JUST DRY GOODS STORE Largest Store at Ridgewood Heights 219 Oudrondok Ave., cor. Ralph St. Special Sale Days: Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Surety Stamps given with every purchase.

You buy many things every day. You simply can't get along without doing so. Why not mix your money with a little brain and buy of Call advertisers?

Good Socialists should smoke good cigars. Ask your dealer for LIBERTY TORCH CIGARS 5c and 10c GRADES. Manufactured by I. H. LEFKOWITZ 951 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

A. LEBEDOFF UNION HATS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS. 801 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

Showing of New Fall Clothing The display will be inspected with the keenest interest. It is our aim to make this the biggest Fall season in the history of our business career. Every energy is being bent in that direction. High Grade Suits and Overcoats at \$14 The Suits include all-wool materials, in new gray, blue and olive shades, in fancy striped blacks and neat dark mixtures. There is hardly a new correct model that you will not find in this range of latest ready-to-wear garments. Custom Tailoring Department We make up to your order a Sack Coat Suit, at \$16.00; single or double-breasted. Overcoats made to your measure, \$15.00. HENRY HELLER 271 HAMBURG AVE., Cor. Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Election Claims Cash—No Discount—No Delay.

CLEARFIELD BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY NEW LAID LONG ISLAND EGGS We make a specialty of procuring a strictly fresh Eggs for Bivalves and Shell Children. We also handle extra fine Western Eggs for ordinary household use. Every Egg tested by our expert and guaranteed fresh. We are direct receivers of Fresh Country Butter; our Standard Colonial Print Butter is unsurpassed in quality, and each Pound Print is guaranteed full weight (16 oz. to the lb.). "The Proof of the Pudding is in the eating." Proof of the quality of our Butter and Eggs is in the buying and trying, and we solicit your trial patronage. Family Trade our specialty; write or telephone. 1004 Broadway, Cor. Decatur St. WAGONS WILL CALL TWICE A WEEK AT YOUR HOUSE. TELEPHONE 419, EAST NEW YORK.

BEING OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT, WE SAVE YOU MONEY B. Schellenberg & Sons 99 to 105 Myrtle Avenue, Near Bridge Street "L" Station, Brooklyn. Strictly All-Wool Black Kersey OVERCOATS \$15.00 Unapproached Elsewhere at the Price. Actually Worth \$22.50. Practical and dandy styles that reveal all the high character traits of Schellenberg hand-tailoring. This is an exceptional opportunity. Men's Suits, \$10.00 Value \$15.00 Guaranteed strictly all wool fabrics and cut in distinctive style. Greatest Boys' Store in Brooklyn. Strictly all Wool Garments. Boys' Overcoats \$2.95 and Up. Boys' Suits \$2.95 VALUE \$4.50. Boys' Reefers, \$2.95 and Up. Worth Double Our Price. WE CLOTHED YOUR FATHER. WHY NOT YOU?

KILLED "ONLY" 2,791 Fewer Victims of Railroads During Fiscal Year Just End'd. WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The number of people killed in railroad accidents in the United States during the past fiscal year was 2,791, according to a report issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission today, as compared with 3,784 during the preceding year.

M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE 831-833 Third Ave. nr. 51st St., N. Y. We advertise every day in The Call. Why not come and patronize us?

Blankets and Comfortables including the cheaper kind that are good to the most luxurious and softest, at prices that mean great savings. Men's furnishings Shirts, Collars and Ties, Underwear, Gloves, and many other accessories that increase comfort and improve appearance of men. Ladies' Furnishings Ladies will find here an endless assortment of furnishings that combine good quality and low price. Visit our department and supply your wants here. You will like what we sell and feel satisfied with it. Infants' Outfittings Infants' Outfittings. Everything for little folks. The change of the season requires warmer things for the little ones. Here can be found whatever you need. WE CARRY A GREAT VARIETY OF FOOTWEAR We reduce our profit to a minimum and give you the benefit in price. D. MOSKOWITZ, 50 Ave. C, cor. 4th St., N. Y.

1884—1909 WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND of the United States of America. Monster Jubilee Celebration 50th Anniversary of the United Branches of Manhattan Borough At GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Ave., 43d to 44th St. ON SUNDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1909 Concert begins at 3 P. M. sharp. Doors open at 2 P. M. PROGRAMME PART I. 1. March, "Tannhauser," Wagner 2. Post Overture, Leutner 3. Polka, Von Georg Bledenkapp Miss Bertha Friedl. 4. The Tobins, character sketch artists, introducing singing and dancing. 5. Selection, "Mlle. Modette," Herbert 6. Willis and Warner, German comedians, singers and dancers. 7. Ballet, "Nalles," Dellbas 8. Arie aus der Oper, "Die Zauberflote," W. A. Mozart 9. Margaret Rosa, comedienne and singer, introducing character songs and changes. 10. Post-Rede, gehalten von August Schults, einer der Gruender der Kasse. 11. De Veau Sisters, comedienne and singers, introducing their unexcelled wooden shoe dancing. 12. Boys' Royal Musical Club, North Pole March. Tickets in advance, 2 cents a person, 10c in the door. 35 cents. A lunch will be served by the Butchers' Union, No. 174.







SPORTS

BIG FIGHTERS SIGN UP

Johnson and Jeffries to Scrap 45 Rounds Before July Next.

After a conference lasting nearly three hours, James J. Jeffries, the retired champion, and Jack Johnson, the present incumbent, yesterday agreed to fight forty-five rounds or more to decide the heavyweight championship of the world.

The agreement entered into provides that they agree to box for the heavyweight championship of the world. They agree to box for the club, organization or person offering the best financial inducement.

Each club, organization or person making a bid for this contest must have a representative on the ground who will post \$5,000 in coin or certified check to make good any and all stipulations of his bid.

NOB AFTER BLERIOT

French Flyer Has Narrow Escape From Being Bitten Up.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Louis Blériot, the French aviator, narrowly escaped death at the hands of a mob at Bucharest, Roumania, on Wednesday, according to letters received here today by English aviators.

Blériot had planned to make a flight in Bucharest, and the affair had been widely advertised. When he attempted to launch his machine, however, he found that the motor was defective and he would be unable to proceed.

WONT GET KONETCHY.

St. Louis Not to Trade First Baseman to Giants.

President Stanley Robinson and Manager Roger Bresnahan of the St. Louis Cardinals have jumped to the front with an emphatic denial of the rumor that First Baseman Konetchy would be traded to the Giants for Herge and Merkle.

President Ebbets, of the Brooklyn Club, says that if Catcher Kling is on the market he will pay as much money for his release as the New York Club. In Chicago it is said that Charles W. Murphy, owner of the Cubs, is inclined to keep Kling out of the game permanently, unless he decides that even if he should decide to get rid of the star backstop he would never allow him to become a Giant because of the bitter feeling that exists between the New York and Chicago clubs.

UNDERTAKERS

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SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

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JUST ENOUGH LAND FOR A POULTRY OR VEGETABLE FARM.

4 Great Country House Bargains

All Completed and Ready to Move In.

4-ROOM HOUSE, 1 ACRE LAND, \$1,025

6-ROOM HOUSE, 1 ACRE LAND, 1,350

8-ROOM HOUSE, 1 ACRE LAND, 1,600

10-ROOM HOUSE, 2 ACRE LAND, 1,950

Only \$100 to \$200 down. Balance, INCLUDING COMMUTATION TICKET, NOT MORE than your City Rent is.

ONLY ONE HOUR OUT

WITH RAILROAD STATION RIGHT ON THE PROPERTY. GREAT RIVER IS CENTRALLY LOCATED ON THE GREAT SOUTH BAY, BETWEEN THE TOWNS OF HEMP AND OAKDALE, ON THE MONTAUK DIVISION OF THE L. I. R. R. REACHED NOW BY TRAIN IN ONE HOUR—WITHIN ONE YEAR WILL ARRIVE AT HERALD SQUARE IN LESS THAN 30 MINUTES THROUGH THE PENNSYLVANIA TUNNEL. COMMUTATION IS CENT A TRIP.

Land Sold Without Houses

ON REMARKABLY LOW PRICES AND TERMS. Call, write or phone for full information and R. R. tickets.

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL NO. 390.

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 105 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9 to 12 A. M. Delegate Body meets every 4th Monday, 6 P. M.

WORKINGMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Branch Newark, N. J. SUNDAY, OCT. 31, 3 P. M. At Liberty Hall, 252 Orange Ave.

HARLEM FORUM, 300 W. 125th street, meets last day of each month at 8 P. M.

Co-operative League, Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, Bridge and Livingston Sts. H. L. Cohn, Organizer.

Amalgamated Waiters of N. Y., Local No. 5, 22 E. 12th St., Meets every Monday, 8 P. M. at 12th St. and 5th Ave.

United Journeymen Tailors of N. Y. and vicinity, Local 112, 2 E. W. U. of A. Meeting every first and third Saturday in the month at 142 East 7th St. Executive Board meets by call.

Bakery and Confectionary Workers' International Union of America, Local No. 1, meets every Saturday at 10 A. M. at the Labor Temple. Employment office, 239 East 84th St.

United Journeymen Tailors of N. Y. and vicinity, Local 112, 2 E. W. U. of A. Meeting every first and third Saturday in the month at 142 East 7th St. Executive Board meets by call.

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Classified Advertisements

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE:

1 Insertion, 7c per Line

3 Insertions, 15c per Line

7 Insertions, 35c per Line

Severn W. rds to a Line.

FLATS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished. West Side.

62D, 126 W.—Elegant large, light apartm. with best water supply, bath heated.

90TH ST., 130 WEST—Apartments, 4 light rooms; all improvements: \$21.

125TH, 121 W.—Five rooms and bath; third floor; rent low.

107TH, 127 W.—5 large, light rooms; hot water supply; \$18 month.

125TH, 400 W.—5 rooms and bath; \$17 and \$18.

130D, 354 W.—6 rooms and bath in 4-family house; rent, \$22.

133D, 337 E.—Beautiful 6 rooms, bath; light, cheap rent; near 3d av. L.

134th, 622 E., near Cypress av.—Elegant 5 rooms, bath, 4th through \$14.

135TH, 421 E.—Single flat, 6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; bath heated.

BROOK AV., 1372—3 rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; \$17 and \$18.

JEROME AV., 2018, near Burnside—5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$24; two flights.

WHELAN AV., 413—Single flat, 5 rooms, bath; \$21.

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Manhattan.

117TH ST., 116 E.—Parlor and bedroom to let; furnished or unfurnished; respectable party.

Brooklyn.

TRUXTON ST., 72—Pleasant room in private house, near L. I. St. \$1.50.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.

A YOUNG man desires a furnished room with a private family only; from 4th to 80th st. East. Address C. P., care Call.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

TAILOR wanted on new and old work; \$1 weekly to start; come ready to work. 390 Broadway, near 105th st.

JANITOR for two 6-family houses, respectable adults. 1341 Hancock st., Brooklyn. 031

TYPEWRITER—Young man, Burlington operator, to do billing in wholesale book store. Must be rapid and accurate; pay \$12 to \$14 a week. Address N. C. Call.

WANTED—Janitor. Apply Salant's Drug Store, 39-41 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn. 031

WANTED—One of two advertising solicitors to work for The Call. Apply to the manager, The Call, 443 Pearl St., New York.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE.

YOUNG COMRADE, 19, seeks employment with chance for advancement; 3 years' general office experience, ambitious, energetic and willing; best references furnished. Address A. E. H., 203 Floyd st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMRADE desires work in office or shop, can fill position as interpreter or agent; speaks and writes English, French, Italian, Spanish, Russian, 796 9th Ave., New York.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

HOUSEKEEPER—Good cook. Apply 11 to 1 o'clock, Dr. Guttman, 54 St. Marks pl.

WANTED—For general housework, middle aged woman, who prefers a good home to high wages. Call Stoddard, 1311 43d st., Brooklyn. 02

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS for coal and wood make good wages; all parts of New York. Call, morning and evening, 228 E. 75th st. 02

CARPETS.

CARPETS, Linoleum, etc. fitted and laid; rugs repaired. P. O. Box 139, Weehawken, N. J. 021

PIANOS.

Marschneider PIANOS 15 East 14th Street. Special sale of high-grade pianos; factory prices; cash or easy terms. Price marked on every piano.

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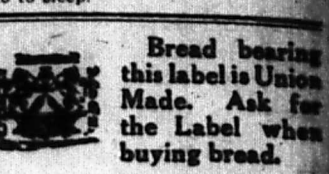
ELEVATOR MEN DELAY STRIKE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Following the issuance of their ultimatum demanding an increase in wages and involving several other matters, the monthly men employed at the water front elevators walked out at noon today. Late in the afternoon the elevator employes adjourned their meeting, the announcement being made that they would return to work and would have a conference with their employers next Wednesday.

BOUT IN PARIS TONIGHT.

A large crowd will see Joe Jeannette and Al Kublak box twenty rounds in Paris tonight. They met in a six-round bout in Philadelphia recently, and although there was no decision, Jeannette seemed to have the better of it. So many queer stories regarding bouts in Paris have been circulated that this affair is regarded in some quarters as a frameup. Jeannette is decidedly more clever than Kublak, who is simply a big, rough

slugger with plenty of gameness. Jeannette goes after him the way he did when he stopped Sandy Ferguson here several months ago. Kublak may go to sleep.



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

Convenient for the Reader. Profitable for the Advertiser.

Call Advertisers' Directory.

READ IT DAILY—BEFORE YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY.

Rates for The Call Advertisers' Directory—One line for three consecutive months, daily and Sunday. \$3; each additional line at the same rate. Payable in advance. Make payments directly to The New York Call, 443 Pearl street, New York.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BADGES AND BANNERS. L. Kraus, 125 Clinton St. Branch, 2203 3d Ave.

FURNITURE, ETC. J. D. Flatau, 2264 5th Ave.

PRINTING INKS. J. M. Mauser, 150 Worth St. and 3, 4, 5, 6 Mission St.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. Progress Book Store, 233 E. 84th St.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Rubin & Hoffman, 35 Pike St. David Rosenfeld, 2100 3d Ave., near 115th St.

PHOTOGRAPHY. L. Boreasoff, 355 Grand St., cor. Nassau

BOOTS AND SHOES. Eagle Shoe Store, 648 Columbus Ave. B. Hahn, 2649 8th Ave. Ph. Jevinstein, 19-20 Jefferson St. I. Nathan, nr. 118th St., 1789 Madison Av. M. Seligman, 40 Av. B, bet. 52d & 4th St. Patr. the Sobel Shoes, 84 Rivering St. Wein Shoe Store, 1410 Second Ave. Union Garment Men's Sp'rs, 112 Rivering

GROCERIES. F. C. Smith, 2491 8th Ave.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS. Bonditt & Hoffman, 160 W. 25th St. Phone 3477 Madison Square.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS. John & Brunnher, 1604 Ave. A. Raphael De Nat., 1590 Madison Ave.

HATS. Baumann, 1606 2d Ave., near 83d St. Messings, 110 Stanton St., cor. Ludlow Union Made Hats.

RUBBER AND METAL STAMPS AND SEALS. Adolph Gottsche, 158 Nassau St.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. The F. & S. New Store, 64th St. 23d Av. Rickards Co., cor. 26th St. & 8th Av.

HARDWARE, SPORTING GOODS AND PHOTOGRAPHS. Enterprise Hardware & Spg. Goods Co., 802 2d Ave., near 49th St.

RESTAURANTS. MACFADDEN'S PHYSICAL CULTURE RESTAURANT, 654 Broadway, 100 East 200 St. 220 Fulton St., 615 51st Ave. 2078 Seventh Ave., 120 Pearl St. As an experiment take home 1 lb. of Pure Whole Wheat Bread, 1 lb. The German Restaurant, 14 North William. Vegetarian Restaurant, 103-5 W. Manhattan Lunch, 2918 9th. Harlem Private Restaurant, 184 E. 104th. Rand School Restaurant, 113 E. 124th.

DAIRY RESTAURANT. A. Rauner, 147 E. Houston St.

LAUNDRIES. The Globe Hand Dry, 250 W. 18th St. Preserve Hand Dry, 263 W. 154th St.

TRUNKS AND BAGS. Thomas G. Hunt, 450 6th St.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY. asperfeld & Cleveland, 141 Bowers, East 1857.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORING. F. Friedman, Established 1890. Suits Made to Order. 400 West 46th St. Branch 375 W. 48th St., cor. 9th Ave.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER. Gustave Stiglitz, 632 Columbus Ave.

FAMILY WINE & LIQUOR STORE. I. M. Goldberg, 539 8th Av., nr. 51st St.

MEN'S FURNISHERS. Shapiro & Tuman, 82 Clinton St.

TEAS AND COFFEES. Standard Coffee Co., 48 Lewis St. Tea, 35c lb.; 5 lbs. Good Coffee, 21c. White Lily Tea Co., 193 Division St.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. Meyer Davidoff, 225 E. 105th St.

LAUNDRY. Comrade Katz, 1734 Washington Av., near 174th St.

TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS. TRIMMINGS. Louis Elson, 1680 Madison Ave.

FURNISHINGS AND HATS. Lowenthal, 1910 3d Av., bet. 105 & 106

DRUGGISTS. A. Allison, Brook Ave. & 171st St. Theo. A. Hartung, 774 7th St. 100th St. Katz's Drug Store, 174th St. 2d Av. O. W. Shochat, 166th & Jackson Ave. Tobias & Warlin, 3d Av., cor. 167th St.

MERCHANT TAILOR. A. Supraner, 501 E. 174th St. and



# Socialist News of the Day

## Tonight's Meetings.

### MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

**Business.**  
Hungarian (Branch 3)—3309 Third Avenue.

### Open Air.

10th A. D.—Northeast corner 56th Street and Third Avenue. Fred W. Wolf.

10th A. D.—Southwest corner 161st Street and Amsterdam Avenue. L. Quinlan.

10th A. D.—125th Street, between Washington and Third Avenues. B. Quinlan.

10th A. D.—Northeast corner 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. C. W. Allen.

10th A. D.—Northeast corner 135th Street and Willis Avenue. Joshua W. Wolf.

10th A. D. (Van Nest)—Morris Avenue and Unionport Road. Thomas O'Shaunessy, J. B. Garity.

10th A. D.—145th Street, between 145th and 146th Streets. J. J. Quinlan.

10th A. D.—Northeast corner 169th Street and Clinton Avenue. Thomas W. Wolf.

10th A. D.—Wendover and Bath Avenue. J. Y. Shubert, G. R. Quinlan.

10th A. D. (Italian meeting)—149th Street and Morris Avenue. Muel, Lupi.

Noonday meeting—Junction of 149th Street and Frankfort Streets. F. Cassidy, Aug. Klenke, Carrie Allen.

The following meetings are arranged under the auspices of the Assembly districts:

10th A. D.—Hamilton and Catherine, Market and Monroe, Pike and Madison, Rutgers and Monroe, Grand and Attorney. M. Myself, Goldofsky, M. Maskell, Kanowitz, Simmona, Pearson, Welsberg. All speakers please report at headquarters. 130 Henry Street, not later than 7 p. m.

10th A. D.—6th Street and Second Avenue, 11th Street and Avenue A, 15th Street and Second Avenue. Speakers not announced. One hundred watchers are required at once.

10th A. D.—87th Street and Lexington Avenue. Sol Fieldman. Truck meeting—George Dobbs, William Karlin, J. J. Coronel.

The 26th Assembly District has made arrangements to hold an Edmund Kelly memorial meeting. This meeting will take place tonight, at 112 East 104th Street. The speakers are Alexander Irvine, Rose Pastor Stokes and others.

Irish Socialist Federation—Broadway and 39th Street. Walsh, Brady, Twomey, Irvine, Braden and others.

German mass meeting at Zucke's Hall, 424 West 49th Street. Victor Bahr, Socialist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen; Moses Oppenheimer and Henry Orland will speak on "Where Do We Stand on November 2nd?" Every workman should be present. The meeting is under the auspices of the German agitation committee.

### BROOKLYN.

**Open Air.**  
Noonday meeting—Navy Yard, 14th Street entrance. Sol S. Schwartz. Third Avenue and 17th Street—J. A. Weil.

Atlantic and Fourth Avenues—M. S. Keegan.

Seventh Avenue and 14th Street—J. T. Hill, George M. Marr.

Bath Avenue and Bay 19th Street—William Harbers, W. W. Passage.

Graham Avenue and Boerum Street—Gold.

Graham Avenue and Ten Eyck Street—Ruhner.

Humboldt and Varet Streets—D. Oshinski, Leonick, Cohn.

Stiegel and Leonard Streets—Schick, Oshinski.

Bike and Sheffield Avenues.

Alabama and Sutter Avenues.

Arlington Avenue and Dresden Street—Alex. Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser.

Buffalo Avenue and Fulton Street—Leshon Baker, C. L. Fuhrman.

Traveling meeting, starting from Prospect Place and Hopkinson Avenue 7 p. m.; Grafton Street and Dumont Avenue; Stone and Sutter Avenues; Glenmore and Osborn Streets; Stone and Pitkin Avenues; Dumont Avenue and Chester Street; Pitkin and Hopkinson Avenues.

## SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL CONFERENCE

A conference of the Socialist Sunday Schools will take place Sunday, Nov. 7, at 7 p. m., at 235 Grand Street, New York.

The conference is called by the executive board of the Socialist Sunday Schools.

All teachers and committeemen of the Socialist Sunday Schools of Greater New York and vicinity are cordially invited to attend.

All friends and sympathizers of this movement are also invited to come and help in the noble work to promote progressive thought.

With greetings,  
The Executive Board,  
B. LABIN, Secretary.

## Theodore Debs writes:

"Comrade Eugene V. Debs will make but ONE address in New York City, and that under the auspices of the 26th Assembly District."

## EUGENE V. DEBS

WILL SPEAK AT THE  
**NEW STAR CASINO**  
107th St., bet. Lexington and Park Avenues.

On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1909, DOORS OPEN 7 P. M.

TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL SAME EVENING.

Tickets can be obtained at the SOCIALIST PARTY Headquarters, 225 East 84th Street; Rand School, 112 East 19th Street; The Call, 442 Pearl Street; The Forward, 175 East Broadway; Headquarters 26th Assembly District, 112 East 104th Street; Headquarters 25th and 26th Assembly Districts, 167 East 125th Street.

kinson avenues, Dumont Avenue and Watkins Street—M. Abramson, Alex. Trope, J. A. Behringer, B. Wolf.

### LONG ISLAND CITY.

Flushing—Main and Amity. G. M. Fitzgibbon, William Krueger.

### QUEENS COUNTY.

Every member of Branch Wyckoff Heights is expected to attend a special meeting to be held tomorrow at 9 a. m. in Brill's Hall, Onderdonk Avenue and Bleecker Street.

Every Socialist voter in Queens County is expected to call at Lohrens Hall, Cypress Avenue and Grove Street, this evening to secure his watchman's papers for election day. The organizer has issued an urgent appeal to the Socialists to volunteer for this work.

### JERSEY CITY.

Newark Avenue and Barrow Street—James M. Reilly.

### HOBOKEN.

Washington and 2d Streets—William H. Leffingwell.

### BAYONNE.

Broadway and 23d Street—Henry R. Kearns.

### WEST HOBOKEN.

Spring and Stevens Street—John T. Vaughn.

### GUTTENBERG.

Franklin Avenue and 2d Street—Bruno Wagener, Patrick L. Quinlan.

### BAYONNE.

Noon-hour meeting—Opposite Clock Works. Patrick Quinlan.

### PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown Streets—James H. Maurer, of Reading; Edward Moore, candidate for State Treasurer; Louis J. Santamarie, candidate for District Attorney.

Labor Lyceum, 2d and Cambria Streets—Edward Moore, Louis J. Santamarie.

### HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE.

Today, at 3 p. m., at the Rand School, 112 East 19th Street, the Inter-High School Socialist League holds its regular literary meeting. Mr. Schoenberg, of the advisory board, will be present. Members should not fail to come. All high school girls and boys are cordially invited.

### TO DISTRIBUTE LITERATURE.

There will be a general distribution of literature in the Bronx tomorrow morning. All Socialists and sympathizers are urged to assist in this work. Those who will be directed to be at the Bronx headquarters, 309 Third Avenue.

### PUBLIC MEETING TONIGHT.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the 16th and 18th Assembly Districts will be held at 102 First Avenue (57th Street), tonight. German and American speakers, including John A. Wall, candidate for Assembly, and Morris Green, candidate for Alderman, will explain the Socialist stand in this campaign. All are urged to attend this final meeting.

### IRISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION.

The members of the Irish Socialist Federation and their friends will meet in Coddington's Sixth Avenue and 43d Street opposite the Hippodrome, to commemorate the founding of the United Irish Society; the deaths of Emmet and Tone and other men who fought and died for freedom. For tickets apply to secretary, 749 Third Avenue, Manhattan.

### HUDSON COUNTY.

Ballots for use at the election will be ready for distribution at the county headquarters, 256-258 Central Avenue, Jersey City, Friday evening. Branches that have ordered ballots should send for them then.

Challengers' papers will be ready Saturday. The organizer has appointed challengers in all cases where the branches have failed to name them. Practically every party member in the county has been named as a challenger. The organizer has named the challengers in the territory covered by Branch 2d Ward, Jersey City, the West Hoboken branches and in the West Hudson County towns.

A meeting of all agents and challengers will be held at the county headquarters in Jersey City Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Challengers will be instructed as to their rights and duties, and printed instructions

## Mass Meeting

To Organize the Inside Timonits Workers

Will be held

**TONIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK,**

AT 82 CLINTON STREET.

Auspices of Local No. 300, A. S. M. I. Alliance.

will also be distributed. All party members are requested to attend.

### CHALLENGER'S ASSISTANT.

R. J. Victor, of Arlington, N. J., has compiled an important leaflet dealing on the duties of challengers at the polls and instructions on how to attend to that important work. This leaflet is particularly useful just now before election and is below printed in full. Copies can be obtained at cost by addressing Robert J. Victor, Arlington, N. J. The leaflet reads:

To be an efficient agent or challenger get instructions from those who have held the position. Read the compilation of the law—"An act to regulate elections"—references to which are made herein.

### Certificate or Permit.

Procure your certificate. (Sec. 62) file it with the board of election. (Sec. 63). This gives you the privilege to remain in the polling place during the casting of votes. (Sec. 62 page 42—lines 3 to 11), and inside the railed inclosure during the counting of the votes. (Sec. 63, last four lines).

### Ballots.

Go to the polling place one-half hour before the polls open. See that your party ballots are on the table. (Sec. 80 and Sec. 50), compare with standard ballot for names and polling district. (Sec. 49, 50 and 51, Note A), last eleven (11) lines. If the ballots are not in place, or have not been delivered. (Sec. 80 and 53) if necessary loan your ballots to the boards. (Sec. 80, page 51, lines 4 to 12). To keep up the supply you may have to go into the polling booths for rejected ballots. The polling cannot be conducted legally if there is not a supply of your party ballots on hand. (Sec. 55, page 36 and Sec. 51, lines 7 to 12).

### Who May Vote.

Every person possessing the qualifications required by the constitution (Page 217), and being duly registered as required by this act, shall be entitled to vote in the election district in which he resides. (Sec. 60, also see Note A, Sec. 69). A person may vote even if some other voter has used his name. (Sec. 82). A voter cannot be arrested by virtue of any civil process on election day. (Sec. 70).

### Challenging.

Challengers shall be at liberty to challenge the right to vote of any person claiming such right. (Sec. 62, page 41, last four lines). A list of persons who may be suspected of not having the right to vote will be given you by the party committee.

When you challenge specify the grounds for such challenge. (Sec. 33 68, 71, 73 and page 217). The judge of election must then be guided by Sec. 76, 78, 74.

### Mode of Conducting Elections.

A room must be provided by the Clerk of the Township. (Sec. 74), which must contain two or more booths properly lighted within a railed inclosure. (Sec. 73); one person only may be in a booth at one time except as stated in Sec. 81.

### Preservation of Peace and Good Order.

The members of the board of election have full power to preserve order. They can commit a disorderly person to jail for three days. (Sec. 156 and 52). The board may be punished for willfully failing to perform such, or any duty imposed by this act. (Sec. 202).

### Canvassing the Vote.

One agent should stand near the judge of election who opens and reads the ballots. (Sec. 89, page 57, last six lines).

The whole number of votes cast should be announced before the counting begins. (Sec. 85). Notice all ballots opened to see if the judge announces them correctly. (Sec. 87).

Carefully examine any ballot that the judge announces as being imperfect or marked if the result will affect your party. (Sec. 45, Sec. 58 and Note A, Sec. 58, last eleven lines, also Sec. 59 and 90).

You should have an argument ready in defense of your party on any ballot or proceeding not in the interest of your party. Don't allow your votes to be hung up on a technicality for the county board has no right to go behind the returns. (See Note A, Sec. 108 and Sec. 159) for a recount.

### The Tally Clerks.

One agent should keep check of the tally sheet. (Sec. 88). Errors are common and the board often decides to correct the sheets by splitting the difference or marking up the short side. These proceedings are illegal, and you should demand to know the count of each clerk before and after the change, noting also the serial number of the last ballot opened. (Sec. 88, last three lines).

These and all other errors made by the board of election should be carefully noted for use if an appeal is taken. (Sec. 159 to 177).

### After the Count is Completed.

When the votes have been counted, see that the number is publicly announced as per Sec. 89 (Page 57, last 14 lines). The ballots, tally papers and all unused and spoiled envelopes must be placed in the ballot box, which must be sealed as per Sec. 99.

### What to Read.

Read those parts of the law entitled "An Act to Regulate Elections" that bear directly on the registration of voters (Sec. 32, Page 21); and the election of state, county and city officials (Pages 41 to 59). Underscore the most important parts, also make marginal notes and references so that you can readily refer to them. Have tabs or bookmarks with page, section and subject marked on them.

A pamphlet issued by the Department of State entitled "Instructions relative to the Duties of Officers and Voters" will be of interest and use. Read and keep on file all court decisions bearing on registration and public elections.

As an agent you have certain legal rights: Don't permit them to be curtailed. Your privileges and duties are specified by the "Act to Regulate Elections." If necessary appeal to Town or City Clerk, who has authority to compel compliance with the law.

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### Who May Vote.

Every person possessing the qualifications required by the constitution (Page 217), and being duly registered as required by this act, shall be entitled to vote in the election district in which he resides. (Sec. 60, also see Note A, Sec. 69). A person may vote even if some other voter has used his name. (Sec. 82). A voter cannot be arrested by virtue of any civil process on election day. (Sec. 70).

### Challenging.

Challengers shall be at liberty to challenge the right to vote of any person claiming such right. (Sec. 62, page 41, last four lines). A list of persons who may be suspected of not having the right to vote will be given you by the party committee.

When you challenge specify the grounds for such challenge. (Sec. 33 68, 71, 73 and page 217). The judge of election must then be guided by Sec. 76, 78, 74.

### Mode of Conducting Elections.

A room must be provided by the Clerk of the Township. (Sec. 74), which must contain two or more booths properly lighted within a railed inclosure. (Sec. 73); one person only may be in a booth at one time except as stated in Sec. 81.

### Preservation of Peace and Good Order.

The members of the board of election have full power to preserve order. They can commit a disorderly person to jail for three days. (Sec. 156 and 52). The board may be punished for willfully failing to perform such, or any duty imposed by this act. (Sec. 202).

### Canvassing the Vote.

One agent should stand near the judge of election who opens and reads the ballots. (Sec. 89, page 57, last six lines).

The whole number of votes cast should be announced before the counting begins. (Sec. 85). Notice all ballots opened to see if the judge announces them correctly. (Sec. 87).

Carefully examine any ballot that the judge announces as being imperfect or marked if the result will affect your party. (Sec. 45, Sec. 58 and Note A, Sec. 58, last eleven lines, also Sec. 59 and 90).

You should have an argument ready in defense of your party on any ballot or proceeding not in the interest of your party. Don't allow your votes to be hung up on a technicality for the county board has no right to go behind the returns. (See Note A, Sec. 108 and Sec. 159) for a recount.

### The Tally Clerks.

One agent should keep check of the tally sheet. (Sec. 88). Errors are common and the board often decides to correct the sheets by splitting the difference or marking up the short side. These proceedings are illegal, and you should demand to know the count of each clerk before and after the change, noting also the serial number of the last ballot opened. (Sec. 88, last three lines).

These and all other errors made by the board of election should be carefully noted for use if an appeal is taken. (Sec. 159 to 177).

### After the Count is Completed.

When the votes have been counted, see that the number is publicly announced as per Sec. 89 (Page 57, last 14 lines). The ballots, tally papers and all unused and spoiled envelopes must be placed in the ballot box, which must be sealed as per Sec. 99.

### What to Read.

Read those parts of the law entitled "An Act to Regulate Elections" that bear directly on the registration of voters (Sec. 32, Page 21); and the election of state, county and city officials (Pages 41 to 59). Underscore the most important parts, also make marginal notes and references so that you can readily refer to them. Have tabs or bookmarks with page, section and subject marked on them.

A pamphlet issued by the Department of State entitled "Instructions relative to the Duties of Officers and Voters" will be of interest and use. Read and keep on file all court decisions bearing on registration and public elections.

As an agent you have certain legal rights: Don't permit them to be curtailed. Your privileges and duties are specified by the "Act to Regulate Elections." If necessary appeal to Town or City Clerk, who has authority to compel compliance with the law.

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# Labor Union Notes

Secretaries and business agents of labor unions are requested to send in facts concerning the activities of their respective organizations, such as strikes, meetings, trade conditions, growth of organizations and other items of interest to the workers.

## LOCAL

### BRONX LABOR COUNCIL.

The Bronx Labor Council, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. and with sixteen local unions representing some 9,000 workers in the Bronx, reports that it is having very little labor trouble at the present time, and that conditions are fairly good all over. Besides a standing committee on the union label, the council is a committee working in conjunction with the women's auxiliaries.

It is expected that the interior jangle work of the Bronx Court House will be given to a union contractor. A conference with the Consumers' Baking Company will soon take place, with the object of trying to settle the differences between that concern and the Bakers' Union.

The council meets every Tuesday night at 3309 Third Avenue.

### MACHINISTS CONSOLIDATE.

The Brotherhood of Machinists with headquarters at 125 Park Row have added another to their eight New York lodges. The Independent Machinists' Union, a progressive organization of over 100 members voted unanimously to affiliate and have granted a charter.

The Independents are principally composed of machinists who seceded from the International Association of Machinists several years ago and have been going it alone since. They meet very Monday at 240 East 80th Street.

### SEAMEN'S MEETINGS.

Until further announcement there will be meetings of organized seamen Monday nights at 51 South Street Tuesday nights at 507 West Street Wednesday nights at 326 River Street Hoboken; Thursday nights at 82 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, and Friday nights at 442 West Street. Meetings begin at 8 o'clock. All seamen interested in the welfare of their trade are urged to attend.

### GOMPERS TO MAKE ADDRESS.

Samuel Gompers will address the "corn Forum" of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 32d Street and Lexington Avenue, tonight at 8 o'clock. Stephen B. Rosenthal will preside. Gompers will talk on "Labor" and answer questions.

### TO REPRESENT UNEMPLOYED.

J. Eads How, national chairman of the Unemployed Committee, has written to Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor asking that a delegate be seated at the convention on November 8 to represent the interests of the unemployed.

### POLISHERS AND BUFFERS.

The Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union No. 12 will hold its annual ball at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn, tonight.

## INTERNATIONAL

### TIN TRUST'S MOVE.

The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company announces that the tin and sheet mills in the Wheeling district are to be boarded up. The lumber and the men who will nail the boards to place will be distributed at the various mills of the company at Wheeling the first of next week. It may be months—maybe a year or more—before work in these plants is resumed.

For several weeks past the striking tin workers have heard that the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company



THE NEW YORK CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION OF LOCAL NEW YORK, SOCIALIST PARTY.

There will be submitted to the voters of New York state at the election next month, for approval or disapproval, four proposed amendments to the state constitution. The form in which these proposed amendments are to be submitted is such as to make intelligent voting impossible without an examination of the questions to be decided.

Perhaps the most necessary amendment to our state constitution is one that our present-day legislators would never dream of proposing. It is an amendment providing that the form for submitting proposed amendments shall include an intelligent, lucid and unequivocal statement of the proposed acts, their basis and effect.

The first amendment to be submitted at the next election will be submitted on the ballot in the following form: "Shall the proposed amendment to Section 12 of Article VI of the Constitution, in relation to the compensation of Justices of the Supreme Court, be approved?"

In this form the proposition means nothing to the voter who has not been previously informed concerning the proposed amendment. This proposed amendment in effect, provides that each Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive from the state the sum of \$10,000 per year, instead of \$7,200, as at present, but the present salary of \$17,500 per year for each of the Supreme Court Justices in Greater New York and the remainder of Long Island, not included in Greater New York, is not affected by this measure.

Passing over these enormous salaries given to the New York City Supreme Court Justices, we see no reason why the present salaries of the upstate judges should be increased. A salary of \$7,200 is a liberal one, sufficient to insure the independence of any honest and upright judge. The position of a Supreme Court Justice is an exalted one, eagerly sought after at the present rate of compensation. By way of comparison it may be stated that the salary of a United States Circuit Court Judge is \$7,000 per year and that of a United States District Court Judge is \$5,000 per year. All of these salaries,

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like the salaries of all other public officials, are paid, in the last analysis, by the producing class whose own wages are kept down to the bare margin necessary to maintain their existence. Proposed amendment number one should be defeated. Mark your ballot in the "No" square.

Proposed amendment No. 2 will be submitted in the following form: "Shall the proposed amendment to Section 4 of Article VII of the Constitution, permitting the Legislature to alter the rate of interest on debts authorized pursuant to said section, be approved?"

This proposed amendment, in substance, provides for the raising of loans by the state for public works or objects, each proposed loan to be submitted to a referendum vote for approval. The object of the proposed amendment is to enable the Legislature to alter the rate of interest to be paid, upon any state debt, which has been or may be authorized, pursuant to the provisions of this section, or upon any part of such debt, provided, however, that the rate of interest shall not be altered upon any part of such debt or upon any bond or other evidence thereof which has been, or shall be created or issued before such alteration.

To the undersigned this measure doubtless appears harmless and salutary. It would enable the Legislature to outline a certain public undertaking in connection with which the raising of a loan would be necessary and advisable. The people would determine whether or not approval should be given, but once having approved of the measure, they would be powerless to interfere with successful financial juggling by the Legislature and influential interests which might ensue.

For instance, a popular vote may sanction the raising of \$100,000,000 for canal improvements on bonds to bear interest at 3 1/2 per cent. Subsequently \$1,000,000 of these bonds may be sold. Thereafter a banking combination may corner the money market and insist that the Legislature increase the rate of interest on the remaining \$99,000,000 of the bonds to 4 per cent, 5 per cent or even 6 per cent, and possibly more.

Proposed amendment No. 2 should be defeated. Mark your ballot in the "No" square. The proposed amendment, which is a short one, reads as follows: "The Legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such further powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient, and in counties which now have, or may hereafter have, county auditors or other fiscal officers authorized to audit bills, accounts, charges, claims or demands against the county, the Legislature may confer such powers upon said auditors or fiscal officers as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient."

If this proposed amendment should become a law it would enable the Legislature to confer upon auditors and fiscal officers of counties such powers as are now vested in the boards of supervisors. It would give to certain individuals the power to reject or approve claims of all kinds against the counties and it would lessen even the present insufficient checks for safeguarding against jobbing, roguery and graft. Contractors favored by certain auditors might have unreasonable and excessive bills approved, to be paid out of the county treasury and ultimately out of the pockets of the working

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The Comedy of Capitalism. A Continuous Performance.

By C. W. ERVIN.

"I believe I am justified in declaring that every business man in the country feels the same way as I do regarding the present and future prosperity. It can be stopped only by some national calamity or foolish socialist laws." This speaks another portly prophet of the capitalist class—President McCrea of the Pennsylvania Railroad. We have not the least doubt that when the National Burglars' Association meets, Mr. Bill Sikes, their honored president, will address them about as follows:

"I believe I am justified in declaring that every burglar in the country feels the same way as I do regarding our present and future prosperity. It can be stopped only by victims passing some foolish socialist laws interfering with our business of robbing them. What we want is to be let alone (tremendous applause). Only a few days ago one of our newspapers published an editorial calling attention to the fact that anyone at all active in pursuing his education would force him to himself violating some law. Mr. Arthur Lodge, the chairman of our legal committee, has already submitted to the association a bill for services rendered by our eminent attorney, Mr. Slippery Eel, and the amount is so large that it justifies the fear that the law is to become a more profitable profession than ours! Something must be done to stop the spread of this irreligious, immoral and unparliamentary belief that those who work are entitled to all that they produce. I tremble for the future of our country if the race should become reduced to a dead level of happiness. There would be no incentive for the workers to continue producing if we were deprived of the right of robbing them each day of the product of their toil. Those of our profession who belong to the clerical, educational and political branches must attack this infamous doctrine of Socialism with renewed vigor. I do not wish to be understood as charging my fellow burglars belonging to these branches with any lack of zeal in the past, but would ask them to have always in mind the motto of our profession, 'Continuous lying is the price of successful stealing.'"

Over in Philadelphia the capitalist class is selling political gold bricks to the working class in such a manner as to render themselves liable to the charge of indecent exposure. They are not even covering the surface with the cheap gilt they ordinarily use. They just hand them out to the workers, saying, "Maybe you think this isn't the real stuff, but you just take our word for it that it is and hand up the price." And they're doing a thriving business!

They operate two gangs of political confidence men, and each pretends to believe the other is crooked. By this method they manage to gold brick all the workers except a few troublesome "dreamers" who insist upon examining the bricks.

Seriously, we do not believe that ever before in the United States has the capitalist class played their hand as openly as they are now doing in Philadelphia. The Republicans have a committee of business men, with headquarters in that modest tavern known as the Bellevue-Stratford. Their chairman, an industrial worker of the workers, named La Laine, delivered himself of this choice piece of buncombe:

"Many of us are large employers of labor, having hundreds, and in some instances thousands, of employees, and these workmen in our various workshops will say: 'I see this list of honorable and influential gentlemen who are backing up the Republican party and I will listen to their voice, for they know what is best and I will follow their lead.'"

We suppose it is not any more remarkable that a man should talk like an ass than it was that an ass once talked like a man. Many of the members of this committee are active spirits in the Manufacturers' Association, that dear friend of labor.

The reformers also have a financial vice—again we meet a group of those philanthropic pirates—members of the Manufacturers' Association. This committee is not only going to take charge of the wealth that the workers produce, but of their morals also.

We have been told that the angels never laugh. We don't believe it. A group of capitalists looking after a camp of Omnipotence itself to shake with immense derisive laughter.

MUNICIPAL PLATFORM Of the Socialist Party of New York City. Adopted July 4, 1909.

The Socialist party of the City of New York, in convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism and declares that the only real issue in this campaign, as in all other campaigns, is the contest between the working class and the capitalist class for the possession of the powers of government.

This conflict is world-wide. The toilers the world over are rising in one great revolt for the overthrow of wage slavery. Against them stand arrayed the mighty powers of capitalist society: the powers of government, legislative, judicial and military; the church, the schools of learning, science and art—all arrayed by the capitalist class to hold the workingman in bondage of wage slavery.

Between these two classes there can be no peace, no compromise. The strife is increasing and grows ever fiercer and in no country more than in this. The capitalists are open, brutal and relentless in their methods of exploitation. They have seized control of the legislative assemblies and courts and have turned them into markets and exchanges where the rights of the people are bartered away. They have formed huge combinations for the control of all the resources of life, holding the people at their mercy by giving or withholding employment at their pleasure.

For as the interests of the two classes are irreconcilable, no capitalist political party can serve the working class. Republican or Democratic, Reform or Fusion, they all serve their capitalist master, they all make the workingmen their dupes. Exploited and oppressed by the capitalists, betrayed by the capitalist parties, the workingmen formed a party of their own, composed of workingmen and controlled by workingmen—the Socialist party.

The tide of the social revolution can no more be stemmed. The Socialist party is advancing, marshaling the proletarian host for the conquest of the public powers, with the ultimate object of overthrowing capitalism and establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth. With this final object ever in view, the Socialist party enters this campaign with the following municipal program:

- MUNICIPAL PROGRAM. I.—Home Rule. No man can be truly free whose livelihood is owned by another. There can be no real self-government as long as the workingmen are deprived of the opportunity for self-employment. The Republican and Democratic parties have stripped the city of New York of its right to establish municipal industries and to give the workingmen an opportunity to earn a livelihood. The Socialist party declares for the fullest measure of self-government for the city of New York; against government by undemocratic boards and commissions; for the introduc-

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police interference with the right of free speech and with the fullest opportunity for recreation and amusement, especially on Sunday, the only day of rest for workingmen.

VI.—Schools and Kindergartens. No other question concerns the municipality so much as the rearing and education of the children. While the workingmen constitute the bulk of the population of this city, even the elementary education which their children receive is grossly inadequate, and tends to prejudice the minds of the children against the interests and ideals of the working class.

The Socialist party demands that public kindergartens and playgrounds be established in connection with every school; that ample school accommodations and an adequate force of teachers be provided; and that meals, clothing and medical attendance be furnished to all school children who may require them.

VII.—Homes for the Toilers. The capitalist class has possessed itself of all the habitable land of this city, covering much of it with hideous tenements, "homes" so-called for the workingmen. With a mind for profit only, the capitalists have penned up the workingmen in these breeding places of disease, where air and light can only be had at a high premium. The frequent fires with appalling loss of human life show how low the capitalist class values the lives of the workingmen.

Any political party that stands out as a champion of the present system of exploitation, as the Republican and Democratic and Reform parties do, can and will offer no remedy for this most crying wrong.

The Socialist party demands that the city shall reclaim sufficient habitable land and erect modern dwellings with ample provision for air, light and privacy, to be let at cost.

VIII.—Equal and Unrestricted Suffrage. The Socialist party condemns all legislation that curtails the election franchise and demands equal and unrestricted suffrage for men and women.

IX.—Hospitals. The Socialist party demands an efficient and complete system of municipal hospitals and medical service.

In offering this municipal program the Socialist party warns the workingmen against the false pretenses

of so-called reform and independent parties. They have only one object in view—to abolish the professional politicians and give the capitalist direct control of the government, voting for reform, business or independent administrations, the workingmen will not lighten the burden that weigh them down, for as experience has shown, a government controlled by the capitalists is even more obdurate in resisting demands of the workingmen than government by professional politicians.

Workingmen, do not be deluded by the belief that the capitalists will permit any measures of real benefit to the working class to be carried into effect by the municipality so long as they remain in undisputed control of the state and federal governments and especially of the judiciary. Workingmen should bear in mind that every important measure for the relief of the wide-spread suffering of the toilers.

We call upon the working class to curb the high handed tyranny of the courts which arrogate to themselves more power to abrogate laws and make new laws. The Socialist party is pledged to abolish government by judicial usurpation, show of power, by an increased vote for the Socialist party and the election of some of its candidates will be an effective warning to the capitalist courts that will make them pause in their despotic course.

It is time that the workingmen call a halt. We have had more than enough of the present administration; bread riots amidst a recovery of corruption with Tammany power. While the exploitation of producers grows ever more oppressive, strikes ever more frequent and city officials ever more servile in their routine and clubbing strikers, the existence of the toilers grows ever more precarious, the outcasts and unfortunates ever more numerous, and bread line grows ever longer, and riches wring from the toll of millions of men, women and children and amassed in the hands of a few grow ever vaster.

Workingmen, on our class demands the great historic mission of Socialism, to free the world from capitalist misrule and tyranny. This we can achieve only by banding together into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all political parties of the capitalist class. Such a party is the Socialist party, a party whose only motive is to serve the interests of the working class, whose only aim is to abolish the capitalist system of exploitation and to establish the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Workingmen! Vote as you strike for your own interests! Vote for the candidates of the Socialist party!

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# Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

**WHO WAKES?**  
Fike Greenwood wakes o' nights, sleep, to stare upon the sickening heaviness of women know from wo- O Thou God, have pity who wakes from dreams have come back to fail no knows that such shall who wakes from dreams of who ever borne, O Thou God, have pity who wakes upon her husband's those dear days, and that who must forget; who reaches out her babe—the little babe on a far yester-year; who wakes o' nights, that year to reach space and time and all past whose words and kisses must in giving what her nature from there is no comfort and no who loses the joys of woman- from fulfillment never more may who wakes o' nights, O Thou God, have pity now!

It in England, nor can we advocate democratic principles in the name of a party which confines them to a single sex.  
"We are your obedient servants," H. N. BRAILSFORD, "HENRY W. NEVINSON."  
May more of the enfranchised sex follow their example!

**THE VALUE OF WORKERS' LIVES.**  
Miss Crystal Eastman's book on "Work Accidents," which is to be made use of by the American Association for Labor Legislation in its fight for a more adequate employers' liability law, sets forth the value of a workingman's life, measured in dollars and cents, in twenty-seven industrial accidents in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. Computed on this basis, Miss Eastman's figures sum up as follows: Loss of an eye, from nothing to \$200; loss of a finger, from nothing to \$100; loss of a leg, from nothing to \$225. To get nothing at all is not exceptional. Of the twenty-seven cases referred to, eleven received no compensation whatever, while a few were indemnified in the sum of \$48.  
In the course of one year in Allegheny County 526 working people were killed, of whom 258 were married men, the support of their families, and three were women who were contributing to the support of others. The remaining 268 were unmarried males ranging in ages from thirteen to sixty-five years, 9 per cent of whom were the sole support of their families, 10 per cent the chief support and 43 per cent contributing support; hence more than half the deaths meant the sudden cutting off of the chief reliance of the family. About one-half were earning less than \$15 per week. On this wage it is possible at the sacrifice of recreation to carry a small insurance at the ordinary rates, but the occupation of these workers is so hazardous that insurance comes exceptionally high.  
There is much of like import gathered by Miss Eastman, and taken all in all, she is forced to the conclusion that the liability laws as now constituted fall far short of what they should be. In Pittsburgh she claims that those who can and do reach settlements are fortunate, for when a liability case goes to trial the litigation often extends over three to five years.

**AN INSPIRING INCIDENT.**  
of the leading editorial writers of the London Daily News have their positions, as a protest against the government's treatment of suffragists, and the attitude of the Daily News in regard to it. Such faith is very rare and gives one a long letter written by stating their views ends as fol-

**WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.**  
The English classes conducted by the educational committee of the Women's Trade Union League have been so successful in the past two years and the need so universally recognized that the committee has decided to enlarge its work and open classes, in debating, gymnastics and singing. These classes will be held at the headquarters of the league, 43 East 22 street, and will be free to all trade union members.  
The English classes will be held twice each week, the first being on November 9 at 8 o'clock. There will be one class for advanced pupils and one for beginners. When one reads how handicapped the girl is in our industrial world without a language, how she is exploited, her wage cut and hours lengthened, the importance of the opportunity afforded by these classes is understood.  
The debating class will meet Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock, beginning November 7. Members will learn how to conduct a meeting properly, to draw up resolutions, to think clearly and speak quickly. Interesting topics for discussion will be chosen. This is of great value to trade union members.  
The gymnastic classes will be held twice a week during the winter. There will be regular gymnastics, drill with dumbbells and wands, basketball games and folk-dancing. The first class meets November 10, at 3 p. m., and every member should be on hand that night.  
The singing class, if enough members want it, will be formed to learn part and chorus singing, with a good teacher. The committee hopes that its members will take advantage of this class. At the annual convention of organized women, recently held in Chicago, the Chicago Trade Union Chorus was one of the most interesting features. Twenty-three girls in quaint Dutch costumes sang the Spinning Wheel Chorus. This chorus of working women has already a reputation in the musical world of Chicago and is often invited to sing at public meetings. The executive committee is offering the same opportunity to New York organized women, that Chicago Trade Union members have made such a prominent feature in their work.

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## BALL AFTER THE BALL

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# THOSE DAMNED AGITATORS

By Paul Wallace Hanna.

In the smoking compartment of a train which sped across the plains from Colorado Springs to Kansas City sat a Cattle King, a Captain of Industry and an Undesirable Citizen.  
"This labor trouble would soon be settled if it were not for those damned agitators who keep the men stirred up by telling them they are being robbed by their employers," remarked the Captain of Industry.  
"You're right," assented the Cattle King, "they are the fellows who create all the trouble and the ones we must deal with in settling the question."  
"They are the only ones you do deal with, are they not?" asked the Undesirable.  
"What do you mean by that, sir?" demanded the Captain of Industry.  
"I don't mean anything but what you are willing to confess," was the reply. "What I had in mind was the case of Moyer, Hayward and Pettibone. They were damned agitators and you deal with them. When you mine owners of Colorado had used every means of force and bribery to destroy the Western Federation of Miners the fight was still on. Then you charged those damned agitators with causing the murder of Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho."  
"Well?" demanded together the Captain of Industry and the Cattle King, "we made the charge and we make it still."  
"Yes, you made it," continued the Undesirable. "Then it was necessary to get the accused men to Idaho before they could be tried. Did you have them arrested, given a hearing and extradited to Idaho, as the law says shall be done in such cases?"  
"No," responded the Captain of Industry, "we did not. They were guilty, and we took no chances."  
"That's right, you took no chances. You kidnapped the men, and rushed them out of Colorado without a hearing. That is, you continued to apply the tactics which have driven men crazy and made murder their only means of expression. Governor Steunenberg would be alive today if the outrages committed by capital in the West had not been permitted to continue unchecked. But you were dealing with the heart of the trouble. Just as Virginia did when it decided to settle the slavery question by killing John Brown. You were cutting out the labor leader cancer. You had everything fixed to put those criminals where they should trouble society no longer. You thought you were doing your duty, perhaps."  
Here the Cattle King was going to "out in," but the Captain of Industry prevented him, saying: "Give him all the rope he wants."  
"Now," continued the Undesirable, "if we except a few journals of the 'arrested influence, there was just one newspaper set out to present the miner's side of the case. And this paper was a weekly, of four pages. This sheet presented the case of those damned agitators, the sole cause of all the trouble and rapine of years and the sole preventative of industrial peace in America. And to illustrate their case this little four-page weekly drew a deadly parallel between the notorious kidnapping of the miners and the hiding away of the already indicted Taylor, of Kentucky, under the protecting wing of the Republican Governor of Indiana. I say it drew a deadly parallel; so deadly that when it brought the case against the miners tumbling about the government's head the editor who brewed the deadly thing was arrested and tried before an all-Republican jury which convicted him of slander."  
"All right, you say. But wait. In the month following the conviction of that editor the circulation of his paper jumped about 50,000 copies, and is still jumping."  
The Undesirable paused. "I mention this fact to indicate that there must be something fundamental 'ankling in the hearts of those 'pro-nerous' Middle and far Western people and that when you blame those damned agitators you overlook several hundred thousand men who thought as this editor did at the last election."  
"The people are fools and easily 'ed,'" said the Cattle King.  
"The people are easily fooled and led, you mean," corrected the Undesirable. "Abraham Lincoln, who loved and trusted them, knew that. But please recall what he said about fooling them all of the time. With no truth offered them, they have been compelled to take their choice of two, Republican and Democratic. Now, Socialism enters the field, offering them just one thing—a chance to vote for the truth. That's all you fellows, divided into two camps that offer the workers nothing but a chance to fight your private battles for you, have all the weapons to destroy you and the truth. You have office to give; can we offer the same? You have soft snaps for a million ward healers; have we the same? You can buy a majority in every close fight and dispense 'charity' in exchange for servility. Did you ever hear of Socialists offering money for votes, buying an election, or promising a county leader a job to sell his followers out? I have said we offer the people you can't fool all the time a chance to vote for the truth. You know as well as I do that we offer them nothing else. And yet they vote for us. Roosevelt saw through the haze of his own importance far enough to make out a menace in Socialism and screamed out a warning to the country against those who were seeking to destroy the home." Then he disappeared into the wilds of Africa, leaving behind a hundred cities filled with poverty and women prostitutes, having first suppressed the publication of his commissioner's report on the cause of both horrors. Yet you gentlemen expect to solve the problem of working men's discontent by cutting off the heads of their leaders."  
"See here, young man," blurted out the Captain of Industry, "you have been talking a purple streak about something which goes away beside the mark. You and others like you go about among the people telling them they are being robbed, that they produce everything and we get everything. That we are a lot of leeches sticking to the sides of our bread and doing nothing to earn our bread and butter. Now, I am director in several railroads and mining companies and president of a packing house. I help

to manage the properties that give employment to thousands of men and a great many women. These people owe their bread and butter to me and to my associates in business. Our railroads have opened up new countries and brought prosperity to thousands of families. My packing house provides millions of pounds of wholesome meats at prices never equaled before we entered the field. I appeal to you as an honest man to say whether our brains and energy are not responsible for the happiness and advancement of countless thousands, if my employees should not thank me for the millions paid out to them every month."  
The Undesirable yawned. "Allow your friend to state his case; perhaps I shall be better able to answer both at once than separately."  
"My case has already been stated," replied the Cattle King. "I do not employ directly as many people as packers and railroad owners, but those I do employ are paid all they are worth and enough to live on. I came into this country when it was a wilderness and was damn near starved before I got started. Now I send enough cattle East every year to feed a whole state full of people. All those employees of the packer would be out of work and a whole lot more would go hungry if my cattle were not available."  
"Now, Mr. Captain of Industry," began the Undesirable one, "you and the Cattle King both think you have been of so much service to humanity that humanity should allow you to feed on it all the rest of your days and pass the nourishment on to your children when the time comes to die. And you want me to say truthfully whether I don't agree with you."  
"I begin by admitting that in the business or organizing and conducting trade for profit you both have shown far more ability than your fellowmen. It was necessary that you should have done so if you wanted to get out of the slave class, since a man is not allowed by our civilization to produce for anything but profit. Do you get that? You both have become rich by accumulating (quite lawfully, if you please,) more of the world's goods than others have. Please remember also that this is the only way a man can get rich. So when you tell the poor man to hustle instead of kicking if he wants to abolish poverty, you ask all men to accumulate more than all the rest of them, and so make an ass of yourself. If that doesn't appeal to you as reasonable just apply your superior ability to finding out how it can be done and then lift yourself a mile by the seat of your pants to show how clever you are. Tell one of them to hustle and get rich and he may do it, but making one man, or ten thousand of them, rich doesn't annihilate poverty and Socialism, but rather helps to spread both of them."  
"But you can't help that, can you? All right, let's get back to your employees and the square deal you give them. Now, our friend, the Cattle King, which I do not deny, his possession would not amount to much without the steers out there on the range. He is great because the thing that made him made cattle, not because he made cattle. Wait a minute! Now! And even with all his cattle he wouldn't be very much without some 50,000,000 people, created quite without his consent, who are present to buy his cattle, when they are able, and eat them. Don't get mad yet. I'm going to chuck this academic stuff now, because I see it is over your heads. Now all I've said about the Cattle King's stock applies exactly to the Captain of Industry's employees. The employees and the cattle are in precisely the same class, while the employees remain employees. And we have seen that they must remain employees until the Captain of Industry lifts himself a mile by the seat of his pants."  
"Now, before you men of superior ability began to lead the way, human beings were a scrawny lot of cave dwellers, who worried through life about as hyenas do. They had none of the half-baked blessings of civilization. Remember, I'm not damning your superior ability, but the way you apply it. Likewise, before superior ability was applied to cattle they were a scrawny lot of longhorns, defending their lives against wild beasts, starving when the rain failed or the snow came too heavy."  
"Then you, Mr. Cattle King, came

along and improved the condition of those cattle a lot. You herded them where the grass grew long and sweet, and filled the corral with corn and hay when winter made the range desolate. Cattle, of course, haven't any of the alleged intelligence of the Captain of Industry's employees and he didn't have to explain anything to them. Everyone knew long ago that those cattle were brought in away from the wolves and starvation to be fattened up for market—slaughter. And everyone knew also, without thinking about it, that the Cattle King didn't bring them in to fatten and slaughter because his heart was wrung by the hunger of his fellow men. He was after profits. He didn't begin talking about his service to mankind until mankind got tired serving him."  
"Now, aside from a few men who refused to take money for it, no one of superior ability has ever 'uplifted mankind' for anything but the cash profit he got out of it. At this point you must allow me to make exception of artists, authors, musicians and medical men, who, living natural lives in spite of the chaos around them, are usually encountered in the world's history unadorned by the gold which we are told is 'the only incentive to effort.' Love of the industrial pursuits is just as strong and natural as love of art and medicine, but in the former field the student finds everybody taking advantage of the chance it offers to get rich, falls before the temptation, and then calls it 'his incentive.'"  
"You, Mr. Cattle King, feed your cattle enough to make them useful, no more. You, Mr. Captain of Industry, feed your employees enough to make them useful, no more. If cattle are scarce or exceptionally fine, they bring a better price. If labor is scarce (it is said to have been at times), or exceptionally talented (meaning scarce), it brings a better price. Cattle, workers, workers, cattle."  
"Yes, the Captain of Industry sometimes marries his clerk and associates with his employees, a little. If the Cattle King were a bull he would certainly do the same thing with his cattle. But the first does not, and the last would not help either the workers or the cattle."  
The Captain of Industry's cigar had gone out. He reached for a match and said, as he lighted it, "Well, what are you going to do about it?"  
"Just what we are doing now, and what you propose to hang us for," answered the Undesirable Citizen. "We tell the people that profits mean poverty; that one cannot exist without the other. Nor can one be abolished without destroying the other. That is the whole kernel of Socialism, and a legitimate child of common sense. We tell them what I have just shown you; that the relationship between employer and employee must remain the same as the relationship between a stock-raiser and his stock, nothing else. The only objection they make to this after hearing it a few times is that the cattle get the best of it. Back there on the ranges every cow, calf and cayuse is out of all danger of starvation, unless it strays beyond human call. In Kansas City tonight you will find men and women starving, and girls selling their bodies for food and clothing. You will find others robbing banks and houses, committing murder and shooting themselves, because they are unable to conform to the conditions of a society which lays a premium on nothing but the ability to accumulate more than other men have. You say some corporations give their worn-out employees pensions. Just as some farmers permit worn-out horses to hang about the pastures until they die. Such farmers as do this are, however, moved by sympathy and affection for their dumb servants. Corporations pension old employees, if at all, to stem the rising tide of discontent among the workers, and to bribe the best workers to sell their lives where the chance is best of having enough to eat until they die."  
"We tell the men there shall be production for use only, a revolutionary program, isn't it? We tell them that men will be paid as hard and as much more willingly when they get everything they produce. To such of you gentlemen as have as much conscience as brains we appeal for aid in abolishing poverty by the only means possible. To those whose conscience is smothered in greenbacks there is nothing to give but a warning."  
"But remember this: We damned agitators do not make Socialists. We just tell the people what Socialism is. They laugh at us. Then you gentlemen, quite as much the victims of evolution and destiny as they are, give the screws another twist, and succeed where we have failed."

# THE BROOKLYN DISCIPLINARY SCHOOL.

By MOSES OPPENHEIMER.  
The scandalous mismanagement of the above institution, after having gone on for years, has at last resulted in a blind outburst of so-called public opinion.  
I use the term blind outburst advisedly. For nobody seems to get at the root of the trouble, which is actually a part of the great social problem of our age.  
The Training School is a municipal institution, established by a special act of the legislature. Its avowed object is to reform wild, young boys by training them for useful work.  
The idea of management is that of your benighted bourgeois reformer. The government of the institution is entrusted to a board of gentlemen appointed by the Mayor, holding their jobs without salary. The reform assumption is, of course, that men who have made money enough in business to have some leisure time to give to public affairs are not only eminently efficient and unselfish, but also, by some miracle of divine right, qualified as educators.  
That is the fine theory, the same that underlies the makeup of our Board of Education and the organization of the House of Refuge in Randall's Island. But that beautiful theory is in the most glaring conflict with the actual results.  
Your average successful business man in capitalist society possesses the qualities that enabled him to survive in the great struggle that goes on under the motto: "Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost." He does not and he cannot change his nature after he has made his pile. He keeps "on the make" as long as there

is life and strength in him. That's business, and don't you forget it. We make up our Board of Education, our managing boards of training schools and similar public agencies from such material. Then, like startled children, we are crying out at the poor results.  
The Training School in Brooklyn has been for years a plaything in the hands of that sort of honorary managers who secured their appointment by political pull. They knew what they wanted, and they got it. That, too, is business. Oh, yes; we must have "business" in our public affairs so long as business dominates our politics.  
Then, there is that other body of honorary officeholders, the State Board of Charities, invested with powers of inspection and supervision. They have known for years what sort of a place the Training School was. Their inspectors, I warrant, honestly inspected and honestly reported what they found.  
But the highly respectable commissioners themselves adopted the policy of stepping softly, of keeping matters quiet, of sparing tender ears as far as possible. These commissioners also held their offices without salaries, as honorary appointees. And they are susceptible to influences of a political and religious character.  
Now the explosion has come. We have the stench that bears testimony to the qualifications of our average bourgeois for devoted, intelligent and unselfish performance of public duties. Have we Socialists not the right to exclaim, "We told you so?" Since when do we pluck figs from thorn bushes?

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## CANDIDATES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

For Mayor: Edward F. Cassidy

For Comptroller: W. W. Passage

For President of Board of Aldermen: Victor Buhr

### THE SHAME OF IT.

It is but natural for Gaynor, Hearst, and Bannard to want the votes of workingmen.

If the workingmen of this city were to cast their votes solidly together they would defeat Gaynor and the entire Tammany ticket, Hearst and the entire Republican ticket, and Bannard and the entire Republican ticket.

If the workingmen of this city were to cast their votes solidly together they would give the city a clean and honest government, such as never was possible and never will be possible as long as the capitalist system of robbery and exploitation endures.

If the workingmen of this city were to cast their votes solidly together for the entire ticket of the Socialist party they would start a social revolution that would not stop until it reached the Pacific Ocean, and would then roll on for the conquest and rejuvenation of the whole world.

Such is the power of a united working class. It is, therefore, most natural for every candidate for public office to appeal for its support.

But that it should be possible for them to make this appeal with every prospect of success, with the almost absolute certainty that their appeals will be heeded and that the working class will divide itself into three divisions, each of which will neutralize and reduce to a nullity the votes of the other two divisions—is not this a disgrace and a shame?

Hearst has indorsed, in the most public and emphatic manner, every decision of the United States Supreme Court aiming at breaking the backbone of working class resistance to capitalist tyranny.

Judge Gaynor broke the backbone of the trolley strike in Brooklyn in 1895, when he refused to enforce the provisions of the charter of the railway company and gave it ample time for gathering strike-breakers and bringing in the militia.

Bannard is nothing but a Wall Street man, a tool and accomplice of the Wall Street magnates, an associate of Hoffstot, of McKees Rocks infamy, who cheated and robbed and murdered his workingmen as long as they were submissive, and ordered them to be shot down like mad dogs when they rose in desperate revolt.

These are the men who appeal for workingmen's votes, and with every prospect of success.

Oh, the burning shame of it!

## SHOW YOUR PAYROLLS, GENTLEMEN!

Come, let us reason together, you high-minded, virtuous, public spirited business men, whose feelings are hurt by the revelations relative to the White Slave traffic. Are your own skirts quite clean? Are you sure you abhor this blot upon our civilization? Are you sure that you yourselves, you supporters of Bannard, Gaynor, or Hearst, are not permanent feeders of that traffic? Are you sure that your fine houses, your automobiles, the dresses of your wives and daughters—yes, even of your mistresses—are not paid for, indirectly at least, from the wages of shame? Are you sure you in your business are not all the time fostering the evil that makes you shudder so virtuously?

There is a test, sure and unerring, of your sincerity and your good will. Suppose you afford us a close inspection of your payrolls, you who employ thousands upon thousands of girls and young women in your stores and your workshops. During the present campaign two public exhibitions have been organized, one to show the wickedness of Tammany, the other to extol its efficiency. Both will be quickly forgotten after next Tuesday. Now we propose to you to organize a permanent showplace for the exhibition of the payrolls of your women employees. You are all friends of labor and of virtue, are you not? Let us see by the evidence of your wage scale how much your friendship amounts to in terms of cold cash. Such a permanent exhibition, if it proves your true espousal of virtue and fair dealing, would go a long way in silencing those undesirable citizens, the pestiferous Socialist agitators.

We suggest but one essential condition, though, a condition that is "business" with a vengeance. The payrolls on exhibition should be genuine, in accord with the facts. They should be subject to the closest scrutiny by a committee representing the Central Federated Union and the Women's Trade Union League. And that committee should have access to your books for purposes of comparison and audit.

What do you say, virtuous fellow citizens, of the capitalist class? Will you show your payrolls? Can you afford to do it? Or would you rather show that you drive your unfortunate wage slaves into the paths of shame because you do not pay them enough for decent living?



The Political Clown That Needs No Press Agent.

## OTTO T. BANNARD.

By Robert Hunter.

It seems needless to write about Bannard.

Why talk of the goat when there are such serious things to think of?

But who knows, perhaps the goat might butt in. In any case the readers of this paper might like to know something of Bannard.

Bannard is all right. He is clean, honest, charitable, kind. He is as straight as a string and as good as gold.

Bannard would make an excellent Mayor. He is a club man, a good business man, a philanthropist and a Christian. As far as I know he does not drink, smoke or chew. In fact, Bannard is a man of some class.

If he is elected Mayor we shall have what is called good government. Public franchises will not be sold. There will be no graft. He will invite Ryan and Belmont into his office and give them what they want. Nor would he think of taking a commission. That would be graft.

In answer to the World's request that candidates should inform the people what they intend to do in office, Mr. Bannard writes:

"I am not given to promises. I can easily specify many things that I should like to do if elected Mayor, but I want to get in and look around before I do so. I have been in many reorganizations and my experience is that a man can tell better just how to handle them after he is inside than before."

That is certainly going some.

Mr. Bannard says to the people: "Let me have charge of spending for you in the next four years eight hundred million dollars. Put me on the job for four years. Put me where you cannot remove me and after I am there I will tell you what I shall do with your eight hundred millions of dollars."

He asks you to vote for him and work for him. He asks you to vest in him all the political power that you possess. He asks you to give him guardianship over your collective millions, over your police, your schools.

He asks you to bestow upon him the power to rob, club and imprison you. He asks you to give him the right to rule your schools, educate your children, appoint the teachers of your children.

And then has the impudence to say: "I am not given to promises. I want to get in and look around before I inform you voters what I will do."

Mr. Bannard is a business man, all right. If Mr. Morgan asked him to undertake a job he would say, "All right, Morgan, I don't know what I can do, but I will do my best. Let me get in and look around and I will see what I can do."

Morgan would say, "Go ahead. Put Morgan would have the advantage of the voter. He would know personally Bannard's character, ability and habits of mind. Mr. Morgan would know him from the ground up before he entrusted him with any job."

Furthermore, Mr. Morgan would sign the contracts and checks and if he did not like what Mr. Bannard did he would tell Bannard to come and get his pay envelope.

Now the people of New York are

going to intrust to their next Mayor more millions than even Mr. Morgan ever saw. They are going to intrust to the next Mayor more power than Mr. Morgan has.

And they are going to intrust it to a man whose character, ability and habits of mind they know nothing of.

They may even intrust their money and power to Mr. Bannard—a man who makes no pledges and refuses to give them an inkling of what he intends to do. He will then sit on that job whether they want him or not for four long years.

Fortunately, in my opinion, this very estimable gentleman is not to be Mayor. Unfortunately, somebody as bad or worse is to be Mayor.

Mr. Bannard is a gentleman and philanthropist. He will do for the big interests just what the grafters do, but he will do it honestly.

Because Mr. Bannard is a gentleman, a landlord and a capitalist himself, he will give to the public service corporations what they want.

Because Mr. Bannard is himself a stockholder in public service corporations, he cannot see the people's side of this question.

He sees one thing, and one thing clearly, and that is this: The landlords, capitalists and public service corporations want to "develop" New York. They want to build subways and tenements. They want to speculate in stocks, land, buildings and business.

Today they are allowed to do these things only after being held up by grafting Tammany officials and that Mr. Bannard will probably interfere with, just as Mayor Low interfered with it.

But Mr. Bannard and his friends will do exactly as the grafters do. They will pass the same legislation and give the capitalists the same privileges. But they will not have to be bought. They will do it by cunning.

### THE BERMONDSEY FIGHT.

We heartily congratulate the Socialists of Bermondsey on the whole-hearted fashion with which they have entered on the contest there, and sincerely wish success to their candidate. We have also to congratulate the Labor party upon backing the choice of the local Socialists, our gratification being tempered by the regret that Dr. Salter is not a member of our own organization. His excellent work in Bermondsey itself, and his pronounced Socialism, should be the two best recommendations a candidate can possibly have for a working class constituency. He may be said to be the only serious candidate in the field, challenging on behalf of the poor and the robbed the capitalist system represented by those two excellent funny men—Mr. John Dumbrell and "Sub Rosa." Should Dr. Salter be returned for this typical South London division, it would be the finest triumph achieved by Socialism in London since Will Thorne was elected for West Ham—London East.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### CHURCH AND STATE.

Editor of The Call:

I regret that in the reference made to my speech in Brooklyn last night at the Ferrer memorial meeting, I was not quite correctly reported in today's issue of the Call. I did not repeat my utterances in Carnegie Hall last week, as the report indicated, but undertook to impress on the audience a wholly different point of view, but one which should just now be seriously considered.

I attempted to show the audience that one of the great lessons we as Americans should draw from the Ferrer outrage was the fact that unless there existed absolute separation between church and state in our nation we might sometime be forced to undergo the reactionary conquest that a political and government controlling ecclesiastical system might foist upon us. I reminded my hearers that we were not wholly free from the possibilities of such a danger. All power develops by insidious and unapparent encroachments. I called attention to the fact that the clerical and ecclesiastical autocracy that brought about the death of Ferrer, had been driven out from the more enlightened nation of Europe in the last hundred years. England centuries ago sloughed off the dangers of political Romanism, Italy under Victor Emmanuel tore the temporal power from the tiara of the pope within the confines of his empire, Germany under Bismarck so retrenched the encroachments of the autocracy that today a Socialist leader's voice is more potent in the German parliament than that of the most prominent cleric in the empire, and that France but yesterday, under Clemenceau, drove all the clerics out of the confines of the republic, who herewith were speedily harbored by the Spanish government. I showed how only the unlightened governments still retain friendship for the Roman hierarchy. Yet, I said, strange to say the papacy under this cloud of universal denunciation, recently proclaimed that the only hope of Rome lay in the freedom granted to religious worship in the United States of America. The effort to substitute parochial school instruction for that of the common schools was Rome's insidious way of attempting to establish in America the reactionary teachings, opposition to which cost Ferrer his noble life.

My plea is hands off! Church and state absolutely separate. Appropriations of money by our government for any religious schools are unconstitutional and dangerous. Even during a public worship, on such days as against the fundamental purpose of our government. This, to me, appears as one of the tremendous reasons the Ferrer tragedy teaches us

## PECKHAM AND HEARST

By POLITICUS

Last Sunday evening Mr. Hearst turned for a moment from the "issues" of this campaign namely, who—"sold out to Ryan"—to deliver himself of some political wisdom. The occasion was a banquet given in his honor by some German organization, the participants in which were evidently somewhat different from the ordinary Hearst audiences. Unlike his usual audiences, they seemed to be interested in the candidate's political principles. And so Mr. Hearst departed from the ordinary tenor of his speeches during this campaign long enough to make the following declaration:

"No statesman," said he, "ever expressed American ideas as thoroughly as Thomas Jefferson. The Declaration of Independence, which Jefferson wrote, declares that every man is entitled 'to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' That Jefferson meant personal liberty as well as political liberty is shown by another statement of his. 'The best governed people are the least governed people.' The distinctly American idea is to allow the free expression of his individuality, as long as it does not interfere with the rights of others or with the general welfare. The American idea may be expressed in the modern phrase, 'Let us alone.'"

This must have sounded good to the ears of our German fellow citizens, some of whom were probably reared in the traditions of the revolutionary epoch of 1848. Unfortunately the "American idea" of "liberty" is quite different from the European idea of "liberty," particularly as the same is expounded by the latter-day followers of Thomas Jefferson, like charity, covers a multitude of sins, sins and crimes of the capitalist class against the working class—which are sadly in need of a respectable covering in order to keep the working class from revolt.

Almost at the very moment when Mr. Hearst was declaring his adherence to the "American idea," another great disciple of Thomas Jefferson and famed exponent of the "American idea" of "liberty," the Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was breathing his last. On the morrow after the banquet at which Mr. Hearst made his speech, and in the same issue in which that speech was reported, Mr. Hearst's American, in announcing the death of Justice Peckham, declared in bold type that the late justice had "earned a splendid record on the bench." This is an additional proof, if any were necessary, that Mr. Hearst's so-called "American ideas" of "liberty" is the same as that of the late Justice of the United States Supreme Court. An examination of the latter's judicial decisions, which go to make up the "splendid record" of which the American speaks, will therefore clearly show Mr. Hearst's real attitude toward the working class, and expose the venom which is covered by his words of honey about "liberty" and the individual who wants to "be left alone."

A Latin proverb says: "De mortuis nihil nisi bonum." We shall therefore assume (as was probably the case) that the late justice was personally honest and true to principle, as he understood it. We shall make the same assumption (although with much less warrant in fact) of Mr. Hearst. And in what we say below we shall have reference to their principles only and not to their personal character.

Mr. Justice Peckham was an opponent of the modern labor movement on principle, believing its demands to be against the principles of "personal liberty" and the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, of which he, like Mr. Hearst, was an ardent advocate. And being a man of strong character—one of those men with a "Grover Cleveland backbone," whom Professor Giddings admires so much—he was the most implacable enemy of the labor movement on the Supreme Court bench. His "splendid record," which Mr. Hearst admires, consisted in his consistent and insistent opposition to all legislation in favor of the working class. Whenever the Supreme Court was divided on the question

whether or not some labor law was "constitutional," he was sure to be found among those who declared it to be "unconstitutional." And to his ideas no real labor law ever be "constitutional." And because of his "personal liberty" principles, which are so dear to Hearst's heart, it was Mr. Justice Peckham who wrote the opinion in the new case of *Lochner vs. New York*, which by a vote of 5 to 4, declared that the New York bakery law was "unconstitutional," on the ground that it was opposed to the principle of "personal liberty." That decision evoked a storm of criticism from the more liberal-minded professors of law and writers on subjects; first, because it was absurd in itself, and second, because it was contrary to earlier decisions of the Supreme Court itself. Mr. Justice Holmes, of the United States Supreme Court, who voted with the minority, scoffed bitterly at Justice Peckham's opinion on "personal liberty," saying that he was going to read Herbert Spencer's *Principles of Statics* into the United States Constitution.

In the case of *McLean vs. Arkansas* in which the Arkansas law requiring coal to be measured for payment of miners' wages before screening, to protect the miners from the screening process, was held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Peckham dissented from the opinion of the majority of that court, and held that "unconstitutional." In his opinion on the teachings of Thomas Jefferson made it "unconstitutional" for a state to interfere with the "rights" of the coal barons to cheat the miners out of their wages by the screening scheme, which was a fraudulent device.

In the employers' liability case in which the employers' liability for an interstate railroad, passed by Congress in June, 1906, was held "unconstitutional" by a vote of 4 to 4, Mr. Justice Peckham voted with the majority against the law. But he went further than Justice White, who wrote the majority opinion in that case. Mr. Justice White declared that law "unconstitutional," but held that a more strict law might be constitutional. This was not enough for Mr. Peckham, and he wrote a separate opinion, in which he intimated that he would declare "unconstitutional" any national employers' liability law no matter how restricted.

It was only natural that Justice Peckham should hold the screening law illegal, and should be the majority of his brethren on the bench in declaring blacklisting and all legislation prohibiting "unconstitutional." In the case of *Adair vs. United States*, in which a law against blacklisting was held by the Supreme Court "unconstitutional" by a divided court, he voted with the majority, and in the course, part of the majority, ground of the majority decision that a law against blacklisting against the true principles of "personal liberty," and Mr. Justice Peckham, who wrote the majority opinion, quoted Mr. Justice Peckham's opinion in the *Lochner* case as authority for the proposition that it was against the principles of "personal liberty" to interfere even with the excessive capitalist exploitations of the working class.

And so all along the line to the end of the "splendid record." The upholders of "personal liberty" in the United States who maintain that it is "unconstitutional" for the working class to fight for better conditions of existence or to hold fruits of the battles they are able to win in this fight, have suffered a loss in the death of Mr. Justice Peckham. But fate seems to be with them. For at the very moment when Mr. Justice Peckham breathed his last, Mr. William Randolph Hearst announced to the world that the title of the late justice has fallen to him, and that he is ready to take the fight against the modern Labor Movement, where the lamented champion of "personal liberty" has left it. So let the working class take heed.

and which we should not hesitate to emphasize.

HENRY FRANK.  
New York, Oct. 26, 1909.

CLUB ROOMS FOR EAST SIDE.  
Editor of The Call:  
It does not require much learning and powers of observation to realize that the social life of the people on the East Side is quite just what it should be. Particularly is this true of the girls. The men have their cafes and their club rooms, but the girls—well, the girls know what it means to be lonely.

It should be welcome news to the girls and boys to learn that the East Side Equal Rights League is opening club rooms at 225 Chrystie Street near Houston, which will in every possible respect cater to the social as well as the intellectual side of the human being. Two nights a week will be devoted to lectures, the rest of the week to concerts, dances, dramatic presentations, story telling, etc. The club rooms are large, cheerful, furnished with a piano, and taken care of by bright sociable girls. Hot tea, coffee and chocolate may be had; also delicious cakes.

Saturday, October 30, the club rooms will be opened with a grand reception. Besides music the following well known people will address the meeting: Mrs. Catherine Chapman Catt, president of the International Suffrage Alliance; Dr. Antoinette F. Konikoff, of Boston, Mass.; Dr. Alma C. Arnold, of Washington, D. C., and Alexander Irvine, of New York.

We're not a bit egotistical, we welcome every brother and sister. Come, and see for yourself how quickly you will forget to be lonely and unappreciated in our corner.

Yours for freedom and happiness,  
ANNA MERCY, President.  
New York, Oct. 27, 1909.

## WHAT IS HEARST?

By JACK BRITT GEARITY.

In 1902 Hearst was elected to Congress by Tammany.

In 1904 Hearst sought the nomination for President from the Democratic party.

In 1905 Hearst ran for Mayor of the ticket of the Independent League.

In 1906 Hearst sought and obtained the Democratic party nomination for Governor.

Now, in the year of grace 1909, Hearst is running for Mayor of the city on a fusion ticket with Ryan, whose name is utterly ignominious.

The antics of this "peerless" of the common people" remind me of the story of the lunatic who believed that one-half of his brain was good and the other half loony when he was talking sense he would say to himself: "Curry up some talk sense, the loony will be in a minute."

As the end of the campaign approaches one can almost hear him crying to himself: "Hurry up, talk for Hearst, Tammany will be talking in a minute!"

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION  
THE SUNDAY CALL.

The Sunday Call will be a very considerable space for a week in which the comrades shall have the most intimate and direct possible latitude in the discussion of party affairs. This department will have a highly educational and, though no doubt at times a little painful, a powerful instrument in relieving clearness as well as party unity and solidarity.

Letters intended for this department should be addressed to Sunday Editor of The Call, and should reach the office on the Wednesday preceding Sunday or which they are intended to appear.