

The necessity for a labor party, the resolutions reads: "Resolved: That the twenty-ninth annual convention of the A. F. of L. urge the early formation of a labor party. The discussion of this resolution will be interesting when it comes before the convention."

LOCAL STRIKES ARE DISCUSSED BY C. F. U.

Miss O'Reilly Speaks for Ladies Waist Makers and Modest for Bologna Butchers.

The meeting of the Central Federated Union at Bohemian Hall last night was not so well attended as usual, principally on account of the A. F. of L. convention now in progress at Toronto.

Miss Leonora O'Reilly, of the Woman's Trade Union League, spoke in behalf of the striking ladies' waist makers who are at this time out against the Triangle Shirt Waist Company, and several other concerns and who are being ordered off the street for peacefully picketing.

In this connection Delegate Abraham, for the Franklin Association, said that an automobile stops in front of the Triangle Company's place occasionally, the occupant of which is Police Deputy Commissioner Kirby, who is believed to be a personal friend of the proprietor.

Miss O'Reilly's request for a delegate from the C. F. U. to join a committee of three, composed of a C. L. U. delegate, and the woman lawyer of the strikers, to present the case to Mayor Gaynor, and to inform him that they are watching what kind of a Police Commissioner he is going to put in, was granted.

A representative of the Ladies' Waist Makers reported that there will be a general strike of the Ladies' Waist Makers in about three weeks, and that a special meeting will be held before that time, at which Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., will have something to say.

Miss O'Reilly also spoke forcibly, urging the delegates to remind their wives, sisters and daughters when buying to insist on label goods, as only by so doing could labor realize the full benefit of organization.

Bologna Butchers' Strike Still On. Rudolph Modest, delegate for the Meat Cutters, referring briefly to the strike of the Bologna Butchers, said that meetings had been held in shops Thursday night for the purpose of devising ways and means of furthering the interests of the strikers.

Referring to the patronage of moving picture shows hiring scab help, Delegate Barry for the Actors said that the United Booking Office, which controls a deal of this work, is a trust. He requested the members not to forget their duties as union men in this respect.

A communication from the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local 184, requesting the indorsement of Frank Dean Van Horn for the position of Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Manhattan was granted.

A communication requesting that the Sheffield Farms Milk Company (Slawson-Decker) be placed upon the unfair list as being unfair to organized labor was concurred in.

TRAIN KILLS WORKINGMAN. An unidentified man was struck by train 22, southbound, on the New York Central, at Tarrytown, last night, and instantly killed.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 12.—Ten men and one woman, alleged to comprise a gang which has terrorized and robbed people in Hasleton and vicinity for some time, were captured early this morning by troopers of the state constabulary and County Detective Mankin, in Hasleton, and nearby towns, and were this afternoon brought to the city and held under bail at a hearing before Alderman Brown.

LETTERS FROM CALL READERS No. 6. Dear Overseas—in an announcement in today's Call I see that I am the winner of a prize for having used and returned a Call Purchaser's Card.

LETTERS FROM CALL READERS No. 7. Please send me a Call Purchaser's Card. I have read Mrs. Nina L. Stern's little new book "The Secret of the Soul" and I want to know how the next time I am in need of anything.

Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best. NEXT SUNDAY'S CALL Will be the best Sunday issue we have made.

Among other things it will contain: The Gompers Case Analyzed. By Louis B. Boudin. A Great Story on the Steel Trust. By John D. The Gorky Serial, A Confession. The Conclusion of Kautsky's Essay. The Traitor. A Story. By J. Roinik. The Melting Pot. A true story. By Barney Berlin. The Origin of the Elkins Millions. By Gustavus Myers. A Story on Comets. By J. Clark Beach, with pictures of Halley's Comet.

Do Not Miss It! Do you live in the country? Subscribe today! Do you live in the city? Order from your newsdealer today!

Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best.

CONTINUE PROBING LIABILITY LAWS

(Continued from page 1.)

question of insurance, we want you to consider also insurance against nonemployment. At present nonemployment is an accident. It is a calamity caused by the present industrial system. This being so, it is up to the state to deal with it.

"Will you suggest a plan by which nonemployment can be done away with?" asked the chairman.

"Yes," said Miss Harvey. "I would suggest that the state build factories and also that we effect a general reduction of the hours of labor. This would give work to those who are idle now," she said.

During her address Miss Harvey said that the unemployed in the state of New York is estimated at about 200,000, and that the number given for the United States is about 4,000,000.

Lo, the Constitution! "Look out for the Constitution," was the warning sounded to the commission by Senator Howard R. Bayne, of Staten Island. What if the compensation law should be declared unconstitutional?

"Does not a law compelling an employer to pay a certain amount to an injured working man mean to deprive him of property without offering a compensation, since the man cannot return work for the money, and will not such a law be unconstitutional?" he asked.

Nobody knew and it was indeed a very serious question, serious enough to fear that the labors of the commission would at some time be frustrated by some scrupulous Supreme Court judge.

The question whether it was constitutional to deprive a family of its means of livelihood by killing its only support through industrial negligence, did not come up.

Nothing to Fear. Lancelot Parker, an attorney of Washington, D. C., read a long paper on insurance technicalities and took occasion to assure the commission that a compensation law is not Socialism.

In fact, he said, "It was far removed from Socialism." Senator Wainwright, in closing the meeting, said:

"We intend to make this hearing thorough, and have sent out between 5,000 and 6,000 letters to insurance companies, corporations, labor bureaus and individuals. Some of them have answered, and some have not. If any one wants to appear, we would advise him to communicate with us."

The next hearings will take place some time next week in Albany. There will also be hearings in Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities. The week following Thanksgiving the commission will return to this city.

A Correction. Through a typographical error The Call gave the number of persons employed by the street railways of this city, as cited by Secretary of Public Service Commission Whitney, 25,000. It should be 25,000.

SHOP GIRLS WANT MEN. Think Da Cunha's Marriage Lottery Would Solve "Old Maid" Problem.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 12.—George W. De Cunha, who is an advocate of universal suffrage and compulsory marriage by lottery, has received a letter of commendation from the girls of a New York department store. In part, the letter says:

"Your proposal to have marriages made compulsory through a municipal lottery would result in no more shelf goods to be after a time put upon the bargain counter at any price. To a large extent your plan would remove women from competition with men in the industrial field, and make man once again, as he should be, the bread winner."

"Your stipulation that no children having come out of the union of any couple, either party, on giving thirty days' notice prior to the expiration of three years, could have the marriage annulled and have their names again placed in the "lottery wheel," is a good idea, as it would do away with the divorce evil."

RADION GAS HEATER. Comfort for 1/2 Cent Hourly. Fits Any Gas Jet, \$1.00. No Danger. No Odor. Satisfaction Guaranteed. NEAL & BRINKER CO., 15 Warren St.

CRIPPLED ON JOB. Degnon Shovels Rock With Broken Ankle for Wife and Children.

"Why did I do it? Why did I keep on working with a broken ankle and the bone tearing me flesh at every step? Because it was my first job for weeks, and when I thought of my wife and three kids, why a broken ankle and a good deal more wouldn't have been nothing to me."

Patrick Degnon, laborer, lay back in his bed at Harlem Hospital, yesterday. His bronzed sturdy Irish face is still pale from his ordeal of working four hours heaving rock in the Pennsylvania tunnel, all the time with a broken ankle stabbing into his flesh at every step. The ordeal ended with his fainting just as he was about to reach his tenement in Harlem.

"It was the sort of thing a man in my business has got to be prepared to go through any time, and I ain't kicking a bit." Degnon grinned with pain, as a slight movement pulled his ankle. "Only I did it all to hang on to me job and keep a little comin' in for me kids and I hope I didn't lose that."

Once a Customer Always a Miller. The Furniture Center. Broadway, Linden and Quincy Streets, Brooklyn.

Timely Opportunities in dining room Furniture for Thanksgiving, in both odd pieces and suites. Choice in golden oak, mahogany, early English, weathered oak and Circassian walnut. New art and "period" styles in extensive assortments.



Buffets, \$27.50 Like Cat. A leading swell front design in quartered oak, highly polished. Heavy 14x36 French plate bevel mirror, claw feet. This handsome Buffet is 4 feet wide and 5 feet 4 inches high.

Sideboards... \$12.00 to \$25.00. Buffets... \$12.50 to \$17.50. Serving Tables... \$5.75 to \$8.50. Leather Uph. Chairs... \$2.50 to \$4.00. Case Seat Chairs... \$1.10 to \$2.00. Extension Tables... \$5.00 to \$15.00. Crystal Cases... \$25.50 to \$200.00. Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.

MUSIC

"AIDA" At Manhattan Opera House.

Conducted by Oscar Anselmi, the new chef d'orchestre of Italian work, and introducing to the New York public Mme. Mariette Mazarin, a dramatic soprano hitherto unheard here. Verdi's "Aida" was given its first performance of the regular season at the Manhattan Opera House, last night. Familiar and favorite singers were heard in the principal roles of the opera, Mme. Margarita d'Alvarez appearing as Amneris, and MM. Giovanni Zenatello, Mario Sammarco, and Henri Laskin essaying, respectively, Rhadames, Amonasro, and the King.

Judged from the standpoint of an ensemble, the representation was one of the best yet achieved at the Manhattan of the Italian masterpiece. The orchestral side of the opera was, from the opening violin phrases of the overture to the final accents of the dying hero, uttered against a background of priestesses' chanting, a source of inspiration and unalloyed delight. Excellent tone, sympathetic support of each of the many powerful episodes, and an intelligent relationship to the entire dialogue, marked the accomplishment of the conductor and his direction of the opera.

Revealing a voice of sure adaptability for the work of great dramatic roles, such as Aida, Mme. Mazarin constantly improved upon her performance, and in her rendition of "O patria mia" attained the summit of successful endeavor.

She was manifestly ill at ease and distraught in the first act, and her big aria, "Ritorna vincitor!" suffered in consequence. But in the scene with Amneris, and in the succeeding grand ensemble, she displayed a fine schooling and admirable control.

An Amonasro of almost Titanic proportions was the characterization presented by M. Sammarco, and the Amneris of Mme. d'Alvarez was second in merit. M. Zenatello allowed his impetuosity to get the better of him at several critical points in his music and acting portions of the love-duet general. The other roles of the opera were carried with tonal beauty and histrionic nobility.

Chorus, ballet and stage band rounded out an admirable performance. PLUMMER.

RAILROAD MEN WIN

Denver and Rio Grande Sign Up with Shop Workers.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 12.—A new policy of friendly terms with the big labor organization went into effect as soon as the new general manager, Horace W. Clarke, took the reins of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and after conferences lasting a week an agreement has been signed with all of the shop organizations on the system, with the exception of the "helpers' unions."

The boilermakers, machinists, blacksmiths and apprentices are given an increase of 3 cents an hour. This is a compromise, the men having asked that the rate be 5 cents. It is said that Clarke has never had a strike during his long railroad experience.

ARE YOU USING A CALL PURCHASERS' CARD?

WAISTMAKERS WIN SYMPATHY STRIKE

Victory Gained by Girls Who Refused to Help Triangle Co. Win Its Fight Against Union.

The 400 girls employed by the Bijou Waist Company, of 536 Broadway, who went on strike yesterday because the Bijou Company was doing the scab work of the Triangle Waist Company, which has been a struck shop for almost two months, won their fight yesterday afternoon and will return to work today. To a committee representing the Waistmakers' Union, the officers of the Bijou Company promised that no more scab work would be performed in its factory, and that the union was at liberty at any time to appoint its members to ascertain the truth of this.

Typographical Union, "Big Six," yesterday donated \$100 to the striking Waist Makers, and the Electrical Workers' Union contributed \$50. These funds were forwarded as a result of the endorsement of the strike by the Central Federated Union at a meeting held on November 6.

Ask Aid of A. F. of L. The waist makers intend to send a representative to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Toronto, Canada.

The matter of the present strike in New York will be placed before the delegate body, and an effort will be made to have some action taken in behalf of the strikers. President Samuel Gompers will be invited to come to New York with a view to calling a general strike of the waist makers' trade.

Upon the request of the Philadelphia Waist Makers' Union, No. 15, it was decided yesterday to send Organizer B. Trishwoner to Philadelphia to prepare for the general strike. It is expected that when the strike is declared here all the waist makers in Philadelphia will walk out in sympathy.

Need Larger Hall. The union is growing so rapidly that at their last meeting it was decided to secure larger meeting quarters. Terrace Lyceum Hall, where they have assembled in the past, being too small to accommodate all members.

Nathan Kaplan, or as he is known on the East Side, "Jack the Ripper," who was arrested by Detective Irving Rasky on a charge of assaulting Joe Zeinfeld, a striker, on October 25, was held by Magistrate Steinert in Essex Market Court yesterday under \$500 for examination on November 18. Zeinfeld is still confined to his home as a result of the attack.

SPokane Workers Keep UP FREE SPEECH FIGHT

(Continued from Page 1.)

The \$2 call, and twenty-two promised \$1 each. Passing of the hat reaped \$27.25. D. C. Coates, publisher of the Labor World, addressed the gathering on the evils of the present system, as he sees them, with Socialism as the cure. The meeting closed with the audience singing "Keep the Red Flag Flying, Comrades."

I. W. W. Official Statement. (Special to The Call.)

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The general executive board of the I. W. W. issued a statement on the Spokane case through Vincent St. John, general secretary, giving a recital of the facts in the case and calling for help for the imprisoned workers. The statement reads in part:

"Two things are needed. 1st—PUBLICITY. MAKE the country know of this attempt by the employers to railroad workingmen to the penitentiary because they dared to try and organize their fellow workers. 2d—FUNDS. To defray the expense of competent legal counsel and to prevent any jury-packing by the crooks who are officials of the city of Spokane.

"These members of the working class have already been subjected to all the torture that the cowardly officials could inflict upon them. Twenty-eight of them have been crowded into a cell 5x8 feet. Steam was turned into the cell they occupied until the temperature reached 100 degrees, and it was kept at that heat for thirty-six hours. They thought they could make them QUIT. THERE IS NOT A QUITTER AMONG THEM. MAN OR WOMAN."

"Call meetings. Collect and send money. Send all money to the secretary of the defense fund. THOS. WHITEHEAD, 208 James St., Seattle, Wash."

Irish Socialists Join Protest. The members of the Irish Socialist Federation were elated yesterday by the success of their meeting held to protest against the suppression of free speech by the police of Spokane and to raise money for the defense fund of the imprisoned workers.

The Irish protest meeting at 128th street and Seventh avenue the night before was very successful, \$12.50 being collected for the defense fund, and it has been forwarded to the treasurer of the defense fund.

COME TO THE GRAND OPENING OF THE NEW HAT AND MEN'S FURNISHINGS STORE OF I. KUPPERSHIMD 118 DELANCY, corner Essex Street. Branch: 203 E. HOUSTON, corner Ludlow Street. Souvenirs Given to Every Customer.

ART WORKERS WINNING

Eight Firms Concede Demands of Union and 150 Return to Work.

Eight art glass and brass bend factories after being tied up for three days by a strike of the art glass workers will resume work today as a result of an agreement signed by the manufacturers conceding all the demands of the strikers, and 150 men will return to work today.

There are still seven firms that did not sign agreements, and about 350 men are still out on strike, but a speedy victory is expected. The demands of the strikers are recognition of the union, and that fifty-three hours constitute a week's work, instead of the fifty-nine the men were working before the strike started.

NEST OF CORRUPTION

Secretary MacVeagh Characterizes New York Custom House as Such.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—"A nest of corruption," was the way Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury, referred to the New York Customs House today. MacVeagh has been aroused by the conditions that prevail there, and apparently is determined to get at the bottom of things. It is asserted at the Treasury Department, however, that it was his intention from the time he assumed his present office to make a thorough inquiry into all branches of the treasury service, and that his current activity is in line with that determination.

The Call will grow. Some day it will be a well established paper. Are you working for it now?

BROOKLYN ADVERTISERS

CLEARFIELD BUTTER AND EGG COMPANY NEW LAID LONG ISLAND EGGS. We make a specialty of procuring strictly FRESH EGGS FOR INVALIDS AND SICK CHILDREN. We also handle extra fine Western Eggs for ordinary household use. Every Egg tested by our expert and guaranteed fresh.

1694 Broadway, Cor. Decatur St. WAGONS WILL CALL TWICE A WEEK AT YOUR HOUSE. TELEPHONE 419, EAST NEW YORK.

HENRY HELLER 271 Hamburg Ave., Cor. Greene Ave., B'klyn, N. Y. ELECTION CLAIMS CASHED. NO DISCOUNT. NO DELAY.

Men's Hand Tailored Suits and Overcoats at \$14.00. These Suits and Overcoats are the most remarkable values ever offered. They are made of fashionable high grade fabrics. In fact, seldom do you find materials of such quality and style used in Men's Clothing sold for less than \$18.00.

WE DELIVER MILK AT YOUR DOOR. PROMPT SERVICE. COURTEOUS TREATMENT. MILK is a food, and is nourishing; it is a flesh builder; it gives strength and vigor. HIGH-GROUND DAIRY COMPANY 443-453 MADISON STREET, BROOKLYN.

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

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

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

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

Joseph B. Davis Brooklyn's Leading Tailor 1036 Broadway Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits to Hire.

A. LEBEDOFF UNION RAGS MAKER (Local 12,240, A. F. of L.). 904 BURNWICK AVENUE, Corner Moore Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Call and see Sample Bag, or send Postal and Representative will call on you.

The Myrtle Millinery 1320 Myrtle Ave., near Stanhope St. C. Z. LINDSAY, Tel. 2254 Bushwick

Keep up buying of Call advertisers if you want The Call to keep its advertisers. Spending money in stores that do not advertise in this paper will not help The Call, but will work against it. Are you for or against The Call?

SPORTS

AVIATION MEET OPENS

15,000 Persons at Cincinnati Witness Aeroplanes Do Stunts.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Cincinnati's three-day aviation meet opened today at the Latonia race track.

Glenn Curtiss, who won the speed prize at the recent exhibition in Rheims, France, was the chief attraction with his aeroplane.

Charles Willard, who operates a biplane of the Curtiss type, was also on hand. Curtiss appeared today with a new machine.

As he brought his machine to the ground on his last flight Curtiss collided with a race track barrier, which was being drawn down the stretch of the race course by a team of heavy horses.

Ten aeroplanes were not badly damaged, however, and Curtiss escaped unhurt. Curtiss and Willard alternated with their heavier than air machines all afternoon.

The day was perfect for exhibitions of this character, and Roy Knabenshue, Lincoln Beachey and Cromwell Dixon, with their three big dirigible balloons, made several long flights.

Cromwell Dixon, the seventeen-year-old aviator, circled the mile track about 200 feet in the air for four and a half minutes. This was the only event today that was timed.

During the maneuvers the three dirigibles and the Curtiss aeroplane assembled in the air directly in front of the grand stand. The sight was a most spectacular one, and was a signal for a wild demonstration by the crowd.

The closing event Sunday will be a balloon race, when three big balloons will start on a journey to the Atlantic Coast.

The paid attendance today was 8,000. Nearly twice as many saw the exhibition on the hills outside the grounds.

League Meet Over. Minor Professional Association Wins 4-3 Up Bay Four Days' Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 12.—The 1909 meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues formally closed here tonight, when after an entire day's session four members of the national board cleared the docket of all cases with the exception of some referred to Secretary Farrell for his decision.

The get-away session was devoted entirely to the decision of minor claims of various clubs for players and these players against clubs. Secretary Farrell stated that the July meeting would be held in New York. He stated that in addition to reclassifying the leagues several other important matters referred to the board at the present meeting would be fully discussed.

The most important decision rendered yesterday was the awarding of the 1909 South Atlantic pennant to Chattanooga, which was won by Chattanooga, who after a game between Chattanooga and Augusta in the post-season was allowed to count. The claim was allowed.

COKE GRAB CERTAIN. Steel Trust Acquiring Control of Western Pennsylvania Fields.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 12.—Complete control of the Western Pennsylvania coke fields is being sought and secured by the United States Steel Corporation in its absorption of the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

It came out in Pittsburgh this afternoon that H. C. Frick is the person appearing to the brokers who are purchasing control of the soft coal trust, and although even the brokers have not been told for whom the property is being bought, it is understood that the Steel Corporation will get the coal property ultimately.

More than \$20,000,000 has been set aside for the purchase of coke holdings of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which amount to 8,000 acres of the best coal lands in the Connellsville region.

With this coke properly added to the H. C. Frick Coke Company the Steel Corporation will have control of the coke situation. From a source high up in steel today it was made known that the corporation fearing that the return of prosperity might induce independent steel makers to put into effect their often repeated threat to combine, needs to cut off forever all hope of coke control by the smaller steel makers, and this is the real object of the attempt to purchase the Pittsburgh Coal Company.

One block of common stock of 80,000 shares has just been sold by a Pittsburgh man to the corporation's agents for \$22. It is said the same stock was bought seven years since at \$10.

FOUND DEAD FROM GAS. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 12.—George Middleton, proprietor of an Atlantic avenue resort, was found dead today in his bathhouse in the Chelsea thoroughfare. Gas was pouring from an open jet. County Physician Souder, after an investigation, declared death accidental.

FREE TRIAL. 50c Weekly. Will Buy a Victor or Edison Phonograph.

A hundred miles would not be too far to travel to take advantage of the bargain offered for each only.

Open Evenings and Sundays. Greater N. Y. Phonograph Co. 310 Grand St., 246 Grand St., and 72 Delancey St., New York. Tel. 2425 Orchard.

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

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—NEW JERSEY. SEVERAL small houses for sale at Crosskill, N. J., 3 minutes from station; \$1,200, \$200 cash; balance as rent; large lots at Crosskill and Englewood, from \$250 to \$100 cash and \$5 monthly; will furnish money to build. Housak & Hill, Englewood, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—LONG ISLAND. BARGAIN. Rockville Centre—6-room house with cellar and attic, plot 20x120; 10 minutes to depot; restricted section; price \$2,500; good terms to quick buyer.

LYNCH. 35 1/2 Fulton St., New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK REAL ESTATE. 5 ACRES, good 6-room house; barn and out-buildings; near station; driving town; price \$2,300; easy terms. A. W. Buckley, 32 Union Square.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE. On easy terms; good houses for sale cheap; Morris Park, Jamaica, Bidekapapp, holder, 254 Fulton street, Jamaica.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY. The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in finding members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS LOCAL NO. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 109 West 42nd Street, near 7th St., New York, N. Y.

HARLEM FORM. 300 W. 120th Street, meets last day of each month at 8 p. m.

Cooper's Union, Local 510. Meets every Friday, 8:30 P. M., at 12 St. Marks Place.

Co-operative League. Meets every Thursday, 8:30 P. M., at 4 P. M., DeWitt Clinton and Livingston Sts., H. I. C. Organizer.

Amalgamated Workers of N. Y. Local No. 5. Br. B. Office, 12 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan. Members meet Fridays at 4 P. M.

N. Y. Wood Carvers and Modelers Association. Meets first, third and fifth Fridays of the month at 142 East 7th St. Executive Board meets by call.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local 112. Meets every Monday, 8 P. M., at 4 P. M., DeWitt Clinton and Livingston Sts., H. I. C. Organizer.

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Classified Advertisements

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE: 1 Insertion, 7c per Line; 2 Insertions, 15c per Line; 7 Insertions, 35c per Line; Seven Words to a Line.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Manhattan. West Side. 5TH, 19 W.—Heated, housekeeping, \$4 up; hot water supply; \$1.50 up; small \$1.

14TH, 240 W.—Nicely furnished large front room; all conveniences; housekeeping.

14TH, 240 W.—Large and small, also housekeeping rooms; well heated, \$2 up.

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LOVED HIS "NIGGER"

Engine Driver, Hurt in Mishap, Thought First of Injured Horse. Suffering from a possible fracture of the thigh and serious internal injuries that may result in his death.

Fireman John Doran, of Engine Company 46, Bronx, went to the aid of "Nigger," the big black middle horse which has been drawing the heavy engine for the past five years, after a crash yesterday in which Nigger lost his life.

Other firemen had to drag Doran away from the horse and force him to lie down on the sidewalk until an ambulance arrived. He was carried away unconscious to the Fordham Hospital.

A defective fuse in "Benzine alley" had called the engine to 3527 Third avenue. The three blacks stretched out for the run and were making good speed over the smooth asphalt pavement of Washington avenue, when the black on the off side caught his shoe in a sewer lid. The shoe was wrenched off and the horse fell. He dragged down with him "Nigger," who was in the center.

The heavy engine skidded for about seventy-five feet and then piled over on top of the prostrate horse.

1,600 STRIKE IN SCHENECTADY. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Sixteen hundred men today walked out of the plant of the General Electric Company here. The men are moulders and core-makers. It is expected that the strike will affect other departments.

Two Seek Damages From Gelman's Alleged Malicious Prosecution. John, Stanley and Stanislaus Thozocki brought suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday against Police Magistrate Alexander Gelman, asking for \$10,000 damages, based on a claim of malicious prosecution.

The brothers allege that they made complaint against August and Joseph Dohinsky last August, charging them with assault. When they appeared before Magistrate Gelman on August 25 to press the charges, they set forth that the magistrate held them for trial in Special Sessions in addition to the Dohinsky, and that they were thrown into jail. They were finally released on habeas corpus proceedings.

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STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LESSON II: The Economics of Socialism: I

Preliminary.—In all our economic discussions it must be understood that we are talking of people living in modern society—not of Robinson Crusoe on his island, nor of the Eskimo with his harpoon, whom some writers bring in to the confusion of their readers. Again, we are talking of ordinary commodities, the supply of which can be indefinitely increased. These commodities more than 99 per cent of the world's wealth; yet many shallow writers fix their attention on exceptional articles—pictures by the "old masters," Stradivarius violins, jewels of phenomenal size, rare books and stamps, aged wine—things which are practically unique, the supply of which is a fixed quantity, and which command from rich collectors what is called a "scarcity price" radically different from ordinary price and value. When we speak of "distributors," it will be understood that we do not mean transportation (which is a necessary part of the productive process), but that we mean the division of the values produced among the various persons concerned—wages to workers, rent to land owners, interest to lenders of capital, profit to possessors of capital, etc.

Utility.—By utility (or "use-value") we mean the power of any object to satisfy some human want. It matters not to the economist whether the want is a right and healthy one or not; so far as we are now concerned, whiskey and cocaine have utility, just as bread and gold. Each kind of goods has its special utility—bread and meat for food, cotton and wool for clothing, etc. Utilities differ qualitatively and cannot be compared quantitatively. We cannot say that a bushel of coal is more or less useful than a bushel of wheat, since each is useful for a different purpose.

Value.—By value (or "exchange value") we mean the power of any commodity to command a definite quantity of any other commodity in exchange. By price we mean the amount of some other commodity which a thing will command in exchange.

In civilized society nearly all exchanges take the form of buying and selling with money, no matter whether the price is paid down in coin or in bills, notes, or checks representing coin. As put on account to be balanced against other transactions. Practically the price of a commodity is the amount of money it will sell for. Money is some particular commodity which by custom or law is adopted as a universal medium of exchange and standard of value. In most countries gold is now the fundamental money.

The older economists called value "natural price," by which they meant what it is what price tends to be in a free market. In any given case a commodity may sell above or below its value; but on the whole these cases counterbalance each other and commodities tend to be sold at their value. Value must be distinguished from utility. The utilities of different commodities differ in quality and cannot be compared quantitatively. On the contrary, the values of different commodities are all alike in quality and can be quantitatively measured and compared. The value in a thousand dollars worth of flour is exactly the same as the value in a thousand dollars worth of beer or shoes or kerosene or diamonds. We cannot say that a coat is more or less useful than a loaf of bread; neither can be substituted for the other in use. But we can say that a coat is one hundred times as valuable as a loaf of bread, since we can sell the coat for \$5 and buy a loaf of bread for 5 cents; as values, they are interchangeable.

What Gives Things Value.—Only useful things have value. Unless an article will satisfy some human want, no one will buy it. But not all useful things have value. Air is useful, but valueless. Nor does the amount of value depend on the degree of utility. In a sparsely settled and well watered country fish are as useful as in a great city, but they are much less valuable. If each of us had an Aladdin's lamp

and could get whatever he wished for, the words "value" and "price" would lose all meaning and the science of economics would cease to exist. Only those things have value which are useful and are more or less difficult to obtain. The amount of value depends, not on a thing's usefulness, but on the difficulty of obtaining it.

Value and Price.—Value is a more general and abstract concept, price more concrete and specific. To understand value, we must first study the behavior of prices. The price of a commodity may differ in various transactions in the same place on the same day, owing to this or that buyer's or seller's urgent needs, his ignorance that he could make a better bargain around the corner, or some other personal circumstance. But this is exceptional. The efforts of buyers to get things as cheap as they can and of sellers to get as high prices as they can result in a tendency for all sales in a given market at a given time to be made at the same price. We shall study only the fluctuations in such generally prevailing prices.

The price of a commodity commonly rises and falls from day to day (even from hour to hour in the wholesale markets) under the influence of a great variety of temporary conditions—scarcity or glut of goods, deliberate "bulling" and "bearing," abundance or lack of ready money, changes of weather, true or false reports of facts that would affect future supply, etc. These oscillations of price are what we shall study next week.

There are also more general and lasting changes of price due to another cause. All commodities are bought and sold with gold (or its representative) and their prices expressed in terms of so much gold. Now, the value and price of gold may change, as well as that of anything else. When gold becomes dearer it appears as a cheapening of everything else; when gold becomes cheaper it appears as a rise in the prices of all other commodities. Having mentioned this species of price changes for the sake of clearness, we may now dismiss them from consideration, and concentrate our attention on the ordinary course of prices as referred to in the preceding paragraph.

REFERENCES.

During the next five weeks each student is urged to read carefully one of the following:

- 1. Karl Marx, "Value, Price and Profit."
2. Deville, "The People's Marx."
3. Hyndman, "The Economics of Capitalism."
"Value, Price and Profit" was written for the special purpose of disproving the theory that an increase of wages under capitalism would cause an increase of prices and therefore would not benefit the workingmen. Doing this with his characteristic thoroughness, Marx wrote a little book which, if thoughtfully enough studied, may serve very well as a general manual of economic theory.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

- 1. It is often said by advocates and opponents of Socialism (e.g., Herbert Spencer) that its coming is inevitable. Yet Socialists think it necessary to work to bring about its advent. How do you explain this apparent contradiction? In what sense are we to understand the "inevitability" of Socialism?
2. About how old is the capitalist system? About when did it enter the mature stage of machine industry? In what country did it have its earliest development? In what respect has its development in the United States differed from its development in Europe?
3. What do we mean by "production for use" and "production for sale"? Find illustrations of both in American economic life of today.
4. In Washington's time all cloth was woven by hand and many men made a fair living by hand weaving. A man could weave as much cloth per day on a hand loom now as could his forefather in the eighteenth century. Why would it be impossible for him to make a living now as a hand weaver?
5. Pick out some branch of machine industry with which you are more or less familiar and try to enumerate all the different kinds of workmen who take part in creating the product of the factory.

HARLEM FORUM

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FROM A SUFFRAGETTE.

Editor of The Call: Please, Mr. Editor, do not judge the "suffragette" in America too harshly when she strikes out so valiantly for that "immediate demand" of the Socialist party platform, viz., "equal suffrage for women with men."

The suffragette has waited long and patiently for men to move in her behalf. Again and again she has the way to other demands that some political party or "reform" movement declared of greater moment than hers. She has been the "under dog" in the fight all along the line; in fact, she is the same unrecognized force in the social development today that she was twenty years ago. And this woman, so-called "suffragette," feels all this as no man-Socialist can feel it for her. The capitalist class, whose political exponents have always been men, have made of her in the "upper classes" a parasite; in the middle-classes, God save the mark! the "faithful wife," in the wage-slave class the lowest slave on all the earth. The wage-slave has the ballot in the United States, and woe to him if he does not use it to make of himself a free man; but the wage-slave's slave (his wife) has not even this weapon to use in her defense against the capitalist system or against her own slave-master in her own household.

If our Socialist party means to win through political action, then, in the name of common sense, as well as justice, why does not this party, through its press, say to the "suffragette": Your cause is great, your efforts sublime, for you are working to obtain the use of the tool for your political freedom that we male Socialists have used and are using to obtain the freedom of the race. "The ballot first," cries the "suffragette"; "then you may talk to us how best to make use of it. Today we are handicapped, we have to wear petticoats, we are laughed at, we are sneered at, we are jailed, many of us maintain ourselves and our children, too; many of us are wage-workers in the factories, and wageless slaves at home, would you do less, in the same conditions, than to clamor and clamor, ay! fight if necessary, to get what you declare to be of such great service (the ballot) to the man?"

The wage-slave has no property other than his wife, and to think of losing her as SUCH makes him a tyrant. Many of the Socialist wage slaves say to the "suffragette": "We will cast the ballot for you; do not your work so strenuously for it yourselves, but rather work for the Socialist party, and in time it will come to you through us." And in their hearts they say "If woman becomes free to support herself and to choose her own ways in life, what becomes of my property in her as my wife?" Oh, I tell you, Mr. Editor, that all men are tyrants when it comes to holding power, even the little and belittling power claimed by the "Head of the Family."

A prominent Socialist at the national convention last year said: "Our championship of the equal rights of women has been mostly a 'pious sentiment,' and I think he was not far from right, in view of party press talk to the effect that the front by the capitalist press as institutions attacked by our propaganda work. This is the woman's hour. The clock has struck 12 for her, and she rises to meet the issue. If it be for the ballot I say as a Socialist, 'Good speed her; as a woman, I say, I am with you.'"

The "suffragettes," in this shoe city (that is, the aggressive ones) are mostly Socialists. It was a Socialist from Lynn (Mrs. Barry) who introduced the Ferrer resolutions at the suffrage convention held in Boston. Does not the Socialist party stand for "equal suffrage, even equal suffrage for rich women?"

Accepting that Mrs. Belmont's class exploits our labor for power and a luxurious life, yet I would that the disfranchised exploiters, disfranchised because of their sex, should have the weapon in their hands necessary for them to be an effective foe. Surely we would not fight with the ballot a body of ballotless women! What Sir Galahad among our Socialist comrades would be guilty of so foul a blot upon his escutcheon? But let us face the question. Do we as Socialists defend the equal rights of women with men? The equal political rights of all women? One of our "immediate demands" says we do, but do we?

ELLEN WETHERELL Lynn, Mass., Nov. 8, 1909.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Editor of The Call: I advise the complete abandonment of the public and intentional abandonment of the Socialist party. For a few years this may cause a slight setback to the advancement of the Socialist idea. But after that propaganda can be carried forward by all time and money can be given to it, the trade unions can be converted by men very evidently disinterested, there will be no definite, hostile body for the old party politicians to fight, and when the heaven has permeated the entire social lump, there will be no need to form a party—it will form itself. The trade unions will be foremost in it, and the rest of the working class will join in the movement for its own welfare in the new party, which may be called Socialist, but just as well be called "Independent" or "Labor."

Let us stop segregating ourselves. Let us stop wearing a red button. Let us cease to be a cult, a religion. Let us get out and leave the dough! I am for Socialism, primarily, not first for a button-wearing member of an exclusive, holier-than-thou sect. Let us sow seed. The harvest will gather itself. RICHARD KITCHELT. Rochester, Nov. 8, 1909.

SPREAD THE PRESS. Editor of The Call: Education is the life blood of the Socialist movement and in order to increase the power of the Socialist party it is necessary to not only interest non-Socialists, but also to educate those affiliated with the party a great many of whom, I am sorry to say, are lacking in the knowledge of even the fundamental idea of Socialism. Such is the case, as I see it, with many of the so-called "Lingers" who, because of their lack of knowledge of even the most simple doctrines are most easily led astray by a fake shepherd. They think more of personalities than of principles. We must educate these in every possible way through the press. Secure subscribers, and we shall secure votes that will stay. DAVID LEVINE. New York, Nov. 9, 1909.

VARIOUS SUGGESTIONS. Editor of The Call: You can almost hear the wheels go round these days in the heads of some twelve thousand immortals who voted for Marx and Aeschy in the recent local election; so hard are they all pondering the very questions set forth in your earnest and searching editorial diagnosis of the present illness of the Socialist party. And you can actually see the sparks fly where the intellectual live wires get crossed on the editorial page of The Call. Seriously, this prompt and vigorous interchange of views on party methods and outlook is a most hopeful symptom. It illustrates the great value of a daily newspaper as a medium of party intelligence, and now is a necessity to the party's recovery and ultimate triumph. In this one fact of a quick-action thought forum on the printed page is foreshadowed

Editor of The Call: Allow me to take exception to your editorial of Wednesday, November 3, in which you shed so many bitter tears over the heavy decrease in the Socialist vote. According to your writing, it appears that the main object of the Socialist party is to get votes, and therefore, all our efforts so far have been futile, because that object has not been attained. Every intelligent Socialist knows that our party has a greater mission than that of securing "cheap gas" in order to get the sympathy and support of the working class. Our task is to disseminate the teachings of Marx and Engels among the masses and to instruct them in the principles of industrial democracy. A man who votes the Socialist ticket does not necessarily accept the teachings of Socialism. The votes of our party, as you observe, are subject to fluctuations, which forcibly proves that they are not the proper criterion by which the strength of Socialism is to be tested. If, as you assert, the membership of the party has increased, I feel that our propaganda work has not been in vain. One man in the ranks is worth more than one hundred outside who are just content with voting our ticket. BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ. New York, Nov. 8, 1909.

FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM AND CO-OPERATIVES. Editor of The Call: Your section of The Call devoted to comment and discussion is a success, should judge by the recent communications contained therein. We are getting the ideas of the people of all views and positions, and out of all these ideas we will soon be able to adopt some definite course and realize the beginning of the actual Co-operative Commonwealth. There have been communications from intellectuals, business men, clergymen and millionaires and they are all agreed that something must be done in order to strengthen the party organization, but it is seldom that we hear from the "horny handed sons of toil" upon whom rests the burden of the dirty work of society as it is constituted today, giving their idea as to their part in the coming commonwealth. Now, among the class of workmen I am in many of them will not pay attention to politics, for they say all politicians are grafters and their vote wouldn't make any difference any way, and they have all they can attend to make a living, etc., etc., so have no time for politics. Now I think that as industry rules society and as industry is carried on by these same workers, and if they can carry on industry to make profits for a few, they can carry on industry for the benefit of all, and the sooner the comrades higher up in education study Industrial Unionism and Co-operative Societies and direct their efforts toward organizing the workers on that basis then we can, as Comrade Wood says, "Start the Co-operative Commonwealth right now." Let the Industrial Unions be organized to gain higher wages and better working conditions, the Co-operative Societies to teach the value of co-operation in reducing the cost of living and elimination of waste, and the Socialist party to be the expression of all these on the political field. It seems to me that the Socialist party is playing the part of the "tail trying to wag the dog," although I am a member, and the vote of my town increased 500 per cent, from one vote for Debs to four for White. I must confess that it is next to impossible to get the workmen of my immediate class to fix their eyes and thoughts

Editor of The Call: I am for Socialism, primarily, not first for a button-wearing member of an exclusive, holier-than-thou sect. Let us sow seed. The harvest will gather itself. RICHARD KITCHELT. Rochester, Nov. 8, 1909.

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a new kind of esprit de corps for a re-organized party. Points of view will differ among sincere comrades who must learn to take as well as give hard whacks for the good cause. But somewhere there must be common ground of agreement as a basis of effective action. We can probably agree that the men who voted for Debs last year, but not for Cassidy last week, never really belonged to our party, and that in one sense the party is simply purged of useless material and ready for a new kind of a battle with new weapons. I for one do not believe there is any essential antagonism between the position of Comrade Spargo in his seconding of your demands for concrete political appeals to the workers and for a simplified party organization, and the position of Comrade Phelps Stokes in his insistence that the moral principles of right and justice are the foundation of the Socialist movement.

When an impractical but well meaning anarchist or earnest churchman tells you that education for individual character is the basis of all human progress, and when he therefore spurs political action, he should be told that he is partly right, but that men are far more receptive and open to certain concepts when they are stirred out of despairing lethargy by some immediate economic incentive. The struggle for existence is here and now. Nine-cent milk and forty-cent butter are facts. Coal and gas bills have to be paid and the lower the rate the better the consumer likes it. In letting the party fight the battles of the here and now without compromising alliances, is it not all the better able to keep squarely before the vision of all concerned the foundation principles of Socialism and the goal of the Co-operative Commonwealth? Bully for Comrade Wood, say I. For it seems to me the time is ripe for a revival of interest in practical co-operative demonstrations along various lines. This is the appeal of "each for all" right here and now in so far as people will play according to the rules of the game. Let the party branches become a vital economic factor in the lives of the people. Let a conference on co-operation be called without delay and have plans thrashed out. One other suggestion. Would it not be worth while to make a systematic canvass of last year's registration lists to find out where the backsliders are? They already may see the error of their ways and be ready to come back humbled, repentant and capable of receiving the true education. EDWIN S. POTTER. New York, Nov. 11, 1909.

MEMBERS AND VOTERS. Editor of The Call: Allow me to take exception to your editorial of Wednesday, November 3, in which you shed so many bitter tears over the heavy decrease in the Socialist vote. According to your writing, it appears that the main object of the Socialist party is to get votes, and therefore, all our efforts so far have been futile, because that object has not been attained. Every intelligent Socialist knows that our party has a greater mission than that of securing "cheap gas" in order to get the sympathy and support of the working class. Our task is to disseminate the teachings of Marx and Engels among the masses and to instruct them in the principles of industrial democracy. A man who votes the Socialist ticket does not necessarily accept the teachings of Socialism. The votes of our party, as you observe, are subject to fluctuations, which forcibly proves that they are not the proper criterion by which the strength of Socialism is to be tested. If, as you assert, the membership of the party has increased, I feel that our propaganda work has not been in vain. One man in the ranks is worth more than one hundred outside who are just content with voting our ticket. BENJAMIN SCHWARTZ. New York, Nov. 8, 1909.

FOR CO-OPERATIVES. Editor of The Call: In view of the fact that you have started a discussion, the significance of which may not appear to many just now, but is destined to mark a new epoch in nothing less than American civilization itself, I feel it to be the imperative duty of every right thinking individual to contribute his honest views on the question: "What is the matter with the Socialist party?" Second to yours stand Comrade Wood's vital suggestions. We need more practical evidence of the efficacy of co-operation to convince the masses. The theoretical expressions of soap boxers can do but little more than advertise the fact that Socialist theories are in existence. Show Bill and Tom what can be done by co-operation. Not by clamor.

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Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

THOSE WHO WALK ALONE.

(By Richard Burton.)

There are on earth, most sweet and high,
Who lose their own, and walk be-
neath that one lost heart until they die,
Loving it only.

And so they never see beside them
Children, whose coming is like
breath of flowers;
Whom by subtler loves the angels
know
Through childless hours.

And needs they do: they comfort
and they bless
In duties others put off till the mor-
row:
Their look is balm, their touch is ten-
derness
To all in sorrow.

Whom the world smiles at them, as
twere shame,
This maiden gaze, long after
youth's departed;

That in God's Book they bear another
name—
"The faithful hearted,"
Faithful in life, and faithful until
death.

Such souls, in sooth, illumine with
luster splendid
That glimpted, glad land wherein, the
vision saith,
Earth's wrongs are ended.

INFANT MORTALITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

From 100,000 to 200,000 babies
under five years of age die every year
from preventable causes in the United
States, is the opinion of Dr. Cressy L.
Wilbur, chief statistician for vital
statistics of the census bureau, who
has prepared a bulletin on the basis
of present-day knowledge of sanitary
measures. For the purpose of rectify-
ing this important fact, Dr. Wilbur
wishes that the prompt registration
of all births, and a more careful and
complete statement of the causes of
death by physicians are essential.

Of the total number of deaths re-
corded for 1908—691,574—which
covers the registration area, Dr. Wilbur
has found that nearly one-fifth
were of infants under one year of
age, and over one-fourth of children
under five years of age. Reduced to
figures Dr. Wilbur makes the fol-
lowing estimate:

More than one-eighth of a million
babies under one year of age, and
fully 500,000 children under five years
of age died among about one-half of
the total population of the United
States in the year mentioned. It is
considered probable that fully 300,-
000 more died in those cities and
towns not included in the census bu-
reau death registration area.

In this connection Dr. Wilbur
states that of all the diseases of in-
fancy, having the median age of one
year, 47 per cent may be prevented;
and that of the diseases of childhood
having a median age of two to eight
years, 67 per cent may be prevented.

The bulletin says that the general
death rate of a country is largely de-
pendent upon its infant mortality, be-
cause the death rates of infants and
young children are high, and they af-
fect a relatively numerous element of
the population. Exact study of the

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BALL After the Entertainment BALL

THE COMEDY OF CAPITALISM

A CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.

By C. W. ERVIN.

That small group of capitalists who control the telegraph service of the United States has received a terrible shock. A mere district manager has actually been discovered using the information daily passing through their wires to conduct a successful com-pany of stock speculation. The manager supplied the information, a side partner, what little cash they required in playing a sure thing, and the suck-ers in Wall street the goodly amount of profit they gathered in.

One can imagine the alarm and anger of the members of the board of directors when the proof of the trust's cupidity and perfidy of the trusted official was laid before them. For an EMPLOYEE to use "inside information" was to commit the "un-pardonable sin." As they gazed upon the portrait of their patron saint—Jay Gould—they probably felt like turning the picture to the wall that it might not be a witness to their shame. To have a mere manager poaching upon preserves that were coveted (and rightfully so) the most precious and profitable privilege possessed by them was almost upon to bear with fortitude. Most of these "absorb-ers" of wealth were directors in many cor-porations and they shuddered to think what might happen if the pernicious example set by this district manager should be followed by their employes in other corporations. They might be reduced from their proud plutocratic eminence to the humble level of a mere millionaire, unless some-thing drastic was done to nip in the bud the ambition of their upper ser-vants to poach upon their preserves.

They have therefore threatened to send the aforesaid district manager to jail for "stealing" "inside infor-mation." If they can find a judge and jury whose sense of humor is suffi-ciently dense to try the case seriously, the jail doors will doubtless close upon the culprit.

And we have no Gilbert and Sul-livan to celebrate this incident in comic opera!

That wicked institution known as the "Sugar Trust" has been bled sev-eral times by smaller corporations, which have been formed to build sug-arc refineries for the purpose of sell-

ing them to the trust at a handsome profit to the wald builders.

One of these successful raids on the plunder chest of the trust was com-manded by a smooth soldier of for-tune named Seal. The trick was turned so easily that he was tempted to try it a second time, but alas, his-try does not always repeat itself, and he rode to a fall and pulled the bank which financed the raid down with him. It's an interesting story. The Sugar Trust's head, hearing that the company who were building this re-finery in Philadelphia, were negoti-ating a loan, supplied a third party with the funds and the smaller, but very hungry fish, swallowed the bait without looking for the hook. But the hook was there and sharp at that. It consisted of a majority of the stock of the corporation, given to Seal, who stock to prevent the new refinery from turning out a pound of sugar. The bank failed. The receiver who found this refinery one of the principal assets brought suit against the Sugar Trust for conspiracy and finally obtained payment for \$750,000, or rather an offer for a settlement on this basis from the trust. The pen-pushers of newspaperdom used reams of "filmy" to tell the story of how the "iniquitous" Sugar Trust had at last been brought to bay and com-pelled to "disgorge some of its ill-gotten gains."

The lawyer-banker, who was re-ceiver of the defunct institution, was annotated with every brand of the oil of fattery in the stock of the various editorial sample rooms. The rest of the story should be told to slow music and darkened lights. When the re-ceiver went before the judge who had appointed him, to secure the consent to the settlement, the lawyers in the case blandly informed the court that the "tip" they expected for their ser-vices in the case was just \$500,000. No more; no less.

It is not a question with the legal talent to "take the cash and leave the credit go."

They already have the credit and they are going to add the "cash to it. The spirit of the departed sugar king, Haverem, doubtless shakes with silent laughter as it gazes upon the comedy.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

(Continued from page 6.)

ing for the reduction of gas from \$1 to 50 cents, for him to find out afterwards that his bill has increased by 10 per cent more than when he paid \$1, but by enabling him to get such things as pure milk and eggs (that have not been packed in lime for a year), butter, bread and even vegetables and other farm products.

Some may ask, "How can that be done?" I answer, "easy enough" and would outline a plan but for lack of space.

To quote Comrade Spargo, "our party machinery is too cumbersome." The intricacy of our party machinery is, indeed, out of all proportion to its value.

While I consider the necessity of members paying dues, yet I confess to having a feeling of far greater satisfac-tion when donating money for the purpose of establishing and maintain-ing a powerful daily press.

Suppose, for instance, party mem-bers in the East instead of throwing money away paying heavy rentals for party members to have a place to go once or twice a month or a week, sit there and jabber a while to no practical purpose, were to donate that same money and energy to the main-tenance and circulation of The Call, and in addition, let us say, a milk dairy, established on a co-operative basis. We would convince more peo-ple of the good contained in Social-ism to the square mile than we have convinced under present conditions to the square one hundred miles.

There is one more grave fault that I find with present Socialist teachers and propagandists, and that is, we are never quite sure we are right on the most trivial questions until we have consulted and re-consulted, religiously our bible—our infallible authority, Karl Marx. I do not say this sneer-ingly, for no one recognizes more than I the debt we owe his memory and genius for having placed Socialism on a scientific basis; but there is such a thing as carrying admiration and hero worship too far.

J. W. WRIGHT.
New York, Nov. 9, 1909.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DISCIPLINE.

Editor of The Call:
In a recent issue of The Call, Chris-tian Science was described as a hier-archy strangling freedom of thought and action. Presuming that you do not wish to be either unfair to Chris-tian Science or misinformed as to the Christian Science liberty of calling at- tention to the fact that the current of the directors of the Mother Church in disciplining certain of its members is in no sense arbitrary, but is in clear justice to the individual, to Christian Science and to the public. All members of the Christian Science church, including the directors, volun-tarily subscribe to the published by-laws of the church, and the right to teach Christian Science and to adver-tise as a Christian Science practition-er is granted under special qualifi-cations in the understanding of Chris-tian Science itself. It is the duty of the directors, as stated in the church by-laws, to present the public from any false presentation of the subject, and when one is found to be teach-ing or practicing anything foreign to Christian Science, the aforesaid privi-lege is withdrawn. The individual has then the choice of advancing his doctrines under their proper nomen-clature, or to so correct his practice as to be found again qualified as a teacher and practitioner of Christian Science. There is in this action no attempt to stifle freedom of thought or activity of the individual. There is, however, absolute determination to present the doctrines and practice of Christian Science in their purity, to meet the needs and heal the ills of humanity, and the success of these en-deavors is being widely attested by

increasing numbers of well informed and earnest men and women.
Very truly yours,
JESSE PICKARD.
New York, Nov. 10, 1909.

AVOID RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS.

The editorial of November 4 is a timely warning. It is the advantage of having an editor without a "mus-cle" which makes possible the pub-lishing of such an editorial. This warning deserves serious considera-tion and calls for immediate action.

Comrade Hanford, in his "Let Us Weep" does not solve the problem. I should like to be as optimistic as he seems to be, but the "high-class (?) and expensive magazine stories, the \$500 banners, the longshoremen and the annual budgets," are not newly discovered elements, particularly of the dominant parties, nevertheless, as a political organization we showed more strength in the past than we show now. Our failure this year must therefore be due to causes.

Let us look the situation squarely in the face. We have not been suc-cessful politically. We have not made any progress. If we are not advanc-ing we must necessarily be falling be-hind. Something somewhere is radi-cally wrong. What is it?

The editor is right in his conten-tion. "It is our methods, our system of doing the work, that is at fault."

These campaign lessons should not be thought of lightly. We must acknowledge our shortcomings, find our errors and change our tactics. Unless we do so at once, we cannot expect immediate results.

Our errors and indiscretions are many. Let us take one at a time. The purpose of our being in politics at all is, primarily, to bring about a change in our industrial system. Having once accomplished this, every-thing else will ultimately follow and change with it. Why, then, do so many of our prominent comrades make, at this time, an issue of religion?

We criticize the doctrine of the Pro-hibitionists. We say "they put the horse before the cart" by trying to do away with an effect without first eliminating the cause. Is not then our own present onslaught on certain religious beliefs—however justified it may be—just as fallacious?

On the one hand we say that in order to imbue our neighbors with the Socialist philosophy, in order to con-

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GUIDE TO THEATERS

ASTOR, 40th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "Seven Days," by Mary Hob-son. Richard and Avery Woodford.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th st. and Irving pl.—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Witch-ing Hour," by Augustus Thomas. John Mas-son. ALHAMBRA, Seventh ave. and 125 st.—Mat. every day. Vanderville.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 42d st. near Broadway—Mat. every day. Vanderville.
BRONX, 160th st. and Third ave.—Mat. daily. Vanderville. Nat. M. Wed.—8:15.
BROADWAY, 41st st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Midnight Kiss," musical comedy. By Henri Beu-selin.
CIRCLE, 60th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. daily. Vanderville.
COLONIAL, 42d st. and Broadway—Mat. daily. Vanderville.
COMEDY, 41st st. between Broadway and Sixth ave.—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Matting Pot," by Israel Zangwill.
CASINO, 30th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Girl and the Wizard," musical comedy with Ed. Howard.
DALY'S, 30th st. and Broadway—Frank Dennis. In "The Belle of Brittany," musical comedy.
EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Constant Groom," comedy by G. De Calliave and B. De Ferra, with John Drew.
FIFTH AVENUE, 5th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Harvest Moon," by Augustus Thomas.
GAIETY, 40th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Fortune Hunter," comedy by Winchell Smith.
GRAND, 23d st. and Eighth ave.—"The House Next Door," with J. E. Dolson. This week only.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42d st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Coquette," musical comedy, with music by Stanislaus Stange from George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man."
Hudson, 44th st. "The Builders of Bridges," by Alfred Sapiro. With Kyrie Bellew.
HIPPODROME, 43d st. and Broadway—8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Ball of Jewels."
JOE WEBBER'S, 20th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Merry Men of the West," comedy by Edward G. Ross.
KNICKERBOCKER, 50th st. and Broadway—8:00. Mat. Sat. 2:15. "The Dollar Princess," musical comedy.
LYRIC, 42d st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "Herod," poetic drama by Stephen Phillips. With William Faversham and Josephine.
LIBERTY, 42d st. west of Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "Springtime," by Booth Tarkenton and Harry Leon Wilson, with Mabel Taliferro.
LYCEUM, 45th st. near Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The House of the Dead," dramatic play by De Witt Lyndell.
MAJESTIC, 50th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "My Love of Kate," musical comedy.
MAXINE ELIOTT'S, 20th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," by Jerome K. Jerome, with Forbes Robertson.
NEW AMSTERDAM, 43d st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Silver Star," musical comedy, by Harry B. Smith.
NEW YORK, 40th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Man Who Came Highway," by George M. Cohan, with Raymond Hitchcock.
OLIVE BRIC HALL, 30th st. and Madison ave.—Mat. daily, Vanderville. Jas. J. Selfrin.
STUYVESANT, 44th st. near Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Bachelor's War," social drama by Eugene Walters, with Frank Starr.
VAUDEVILLE, 34th st. and Broadway—8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The White Horse," with Marion Crawford. Viols Allen. This week only.
WALLACK'S, 30th st. and Broadway—8:15. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. "The Fourth Deadly Sin," wild play of suspense, by Joseph Medill Patterson and Harriet Ford.

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Prof. Charles A. Beard begins a course of six lectures on the His-torical Development of the American Political System at the Rand School next Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. This course continues the one just concluded by Algernon Lee on "Civics." To new students the tuition will be \$2 for non-party members and \$1 for party members.

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HOW THE MASSES ARE BRUTALIZED.

The contempt for law and the savage joy in the destruction of human life, as they manifest themselves in the frequent lynchings, may amaze the superficial observer. But on any closer examination they appear perfectly natural and in keeping with the main features of our national life.

How can an infuriated mob be expected to respect human life when the masters of this country exhibit a systematic and cold-blooded contempt for it?

Our railroads kill and maim every year thousands and tens of thousands.

Of interstate railway employees alone there were killed in the twenty-one years from 1888 to 1908, 56,516, and crippled 895,548. This does not include the maimed and killed passengers and tramps. The latter, officially designated as trespassers, are killed every year by the thousands.

But notwithstanding this stupendous and increasing slaughter of their workmen the railway companies presented the most stubborn resistance to the law compelling them to introduce safety devices, such as the automatic coupler, and year after year they clamored for and obtained the extension of their privilege to maim and kill their workmen.

Nor is this slaughter confined to interstate railways, which are compelled by law to make annual reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The same thing goes on in the heart of our cities.

According to testimony presented before the committee, now in session in this city, to investigate the operation of the employers' liability law, 10,000 railway employees were killed or injured in this city within twenty-one months, out of a total force of 35,000, so that one-third of all the railway employees in this city are killed or disabled every two years.

The same recklessness of human life is shown in the numberless mining accidents. That our mines are operated without the safety devices which have been made compulsory in European mines is a fact known to all mining engineers.

This is likewise true of our industrial establishments. The laws are inadequate and differ widely in the various states. The enforcement of the laws is lax in the extreme, due either to inadequate staffs of inspectors, or their incompetency, or their corruptibility. The "slaughter house" of Hoffstot's Pressed Steel Car Company has become notorious since the late rebellion of his wage slaves. But the same ruthless killing is going on in all the great industries throughout the country, year after year.

In every great strike men are being brutally clubbed, injured or killed by special police, deputy sheriffs, state constabulary or other bodies of mercenaries especially hired and trained for "internal war."

The systematic destruction of workers' lives in this country is going on at a rate so stupendous, that but for the immigration from foreign countries our capitalists would be unable to replenish their supply of wage slaves.

Under these conditions is it any wonder that the mobs of our cities are so utterly brutalized?

The labor movement, which aims at putting a restraint upon the industrial slaughter, will also irate our masses with a respect for human life. It will achieve what no sermons and no newspaper leaders can ever achieve. It is the most powerful humanizing agent now in existence.

IS A LABOR PAPER NEEDED?

If you wish to convince any workingman of the pressing need for a fearless labor paper in this city, just call his attention to the reports of the sessions of the committee on employers' liability as they appear in the great metropolitan dailies.

Here is a committee investigating one of the most important questions to the great mass of our people. Testimony is presented showing the enormous waste of workingmen's lives; how frequently women and children are left helpless by the killing or maiming of their "natural protectors"; how difficult it is for wounded workmen, or the widows and orphans, to secure any compensation for death or injury; and how, even when a small compensation is obtained, a good half of it goes to lawyers or insurance companies.

Can you imagine a question of greater importance to the entire community?

But how much space is devoted to it in our great metropolitan dailies?

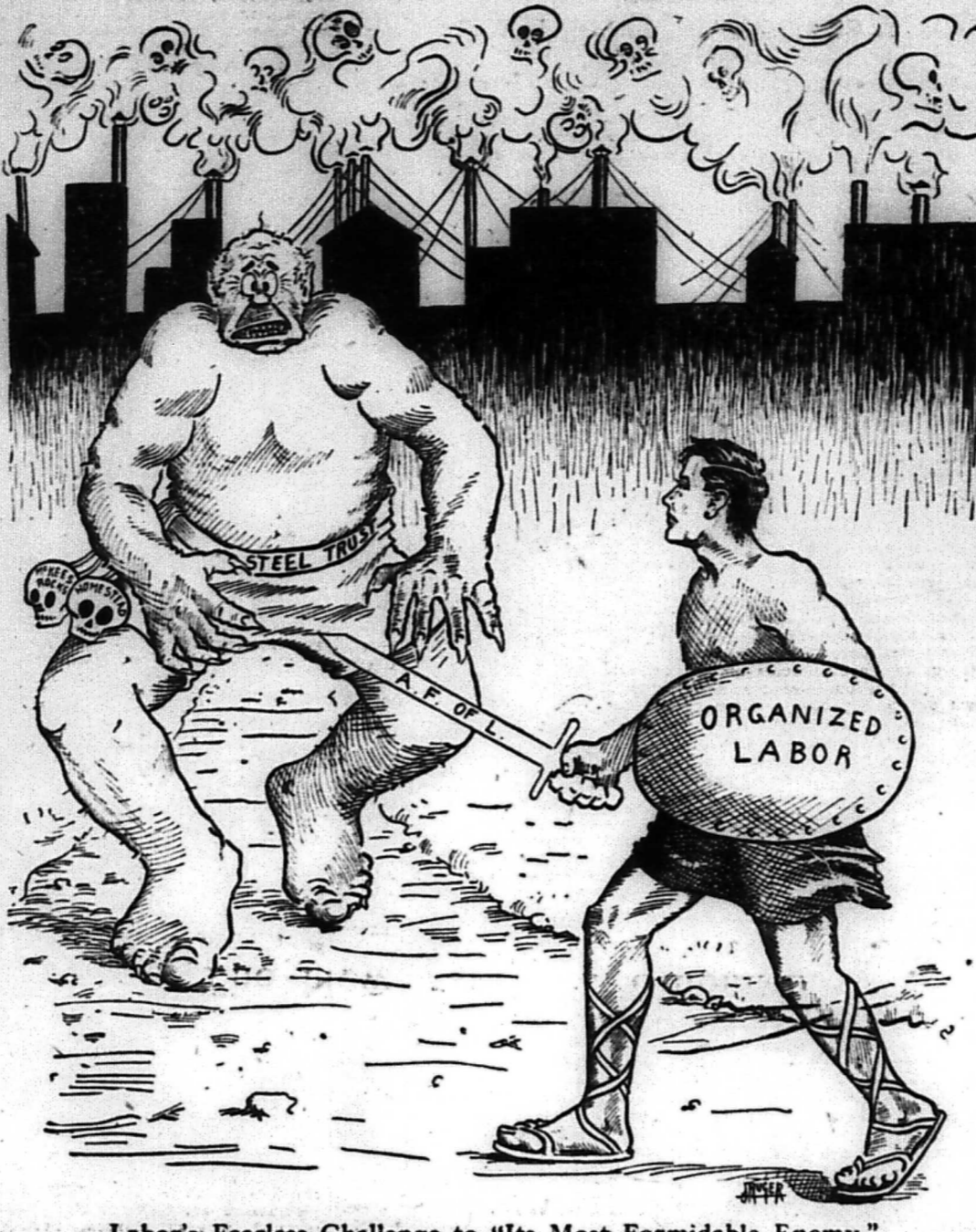
Less than is given to a most ordinary scandal or an amateur prize fight.

You have got to search from one end of the paper to the other in order to discover the least bit of information concerning this most important subject.

Do you think this information is being suppressed because it would hurt YOU to learn what the actual conditions of workingmen's lives and work are?

Is it not, on the contrary, very probable that this information is being suppressed for the reason that it would hurt your EMPLOYER if you knew the fate of your fellow workers—the fate that may any time overtake you—and demanded that proper laws be adopted and enforced for the protection of your life and limb?

DAVID AND GOLIATH



Labor's Fearless Challenge to "Its Most Formidable Enemy."

How Socialism Hurts the Unions.

By Robert Hunter.

The American Trade Unions pride themselves on being non-Socialist. The German Trade Unions pride themselves on being Socialist. The American Federation has about 1,500,000 members. The German Federation has over 1,800,000 members.

The National Unions of America in 1908 spent in benefits, \$2,144,395. About \$1,300,000 in death benefits; \$592,541 in sick benefits; \$5,000 in traveling benefits; \$205,254 in unemployed benefits, etc.

The German Socialist Unions the same year spent \$10,000,000. In 1907 \$3,000,000 were spent in strike benefits. In 1908 \$2,000,000 were spent in unemployed benefits; \$2,000,000 more in sick benefits. And that year a \$10,000,000 reserve fund was left over.

Certainly the comparison is not to the disadvantage of the German Trade Unions.

In addition to Trade Unions the German workers have a political party. As a result the government has been forced to do some things which the Unions otherwise would have to do.

Through fear of the Socialist party the great German insurance was established by the government.

Every workman of Germany, therefore, knows that if he meets with an accident that incapacitates him for work he is going to receive a pension

credible number of unemployed, and for the remainder of his life; that if he is killed there is going to be a compensation paid to his wife and children; that if he falls sick he is going to receive compensation also; and finally, when he gets unable to work as a result of old age, that he will then be entitled to a pension.

Every year the government gives pensions to the workers of Germany amounting to over \$100,000,000.

Besides this general insurance, the party, in various places has forced the municipalities to pension the unemployed, thus taking part of that burden off the Trade Union movement.

All this has been accomplished by political activity. While the unions of England and America have been putting heavier and heavier burdens upon the members, POLITICAL ACTIVITY in Germany has been putting heavier and heavier burdens on the state.

Nor are these benefits the only ones that have been obtained through political action.

The German Trade Unions, for instance, can boycott. They are not affected by injunctions. Their funds are not at the mercy of the employers through the interference of the court.

They have in many places municipal and state labor bureaus. These bureaus supply jobs to an in-

form workers whenever a strike is in progress.

Now it is tiresome to mention these things. One could go on for hours showing how Socialists in Europe are benefiting labor NOW.

The only reason for mentioning these things at all is because men are being sent about this country to tell Trade Unionists that Socialism hurts the unions.

Mr. Belmont and his friends of Wall Street are so afraid that the working class here will build up a powerful Socialist movement and force him and his friends to grant some such reforms, that he is actually employing Trade Unionists to spread these falsehoods.

Trade Unionists and Socialists in Europe are fighting hand in hand. They are practically the same men and they are fighting by votes and by strikes for the amelioration of the condition of the workers.

Socialism will hurt Belmont's influence in the union. Socialism will affect Mr. Belmont's power as a political boss.

Socialism will not hurt the unions. When Belmont and his friends of the Civic Federation tell you that Socialism will hurt the unions ask them why. In that case, Belmont doesn't help it along as he did Farley and his strike-breakers.

The New Industrial Unionism.

By William English Walling.

The I. W. W. died some months ago and may never be resuscitated. But we would be blind to shut our eyes to the great increase in the ranks of this organization since the McKees Rocks events, and we would be still more blind if we shut our eyes to the fact that there is a strong tendency within the party to build up a new I. W. W. along lines somewhat more in accord with the revolutionary political hopes which are shared by all factions of the Socialist party.

The important leading article in this month's International Socialist Review is clearly aiming at something of the kind. Is it possible to misinterpret these words:

"Let us put wage-workers on the national executive committee. Let us cut the 'immediate demands' out of our platform, and leave reformers to wrangle over reforms. Let us make it our chief task to spread the propaganda of revolution, and of the new industrial unionism, and when we elect members of our own class to office, let us instruct them that their most important work is to hamper the ruling class in the war it will be waging on the revolutionary unions. With tactics like these, apathy will disappear, and the Socialist party will for the first time become a vital force in the struggle between capitalists and wage-workers."

With the practical proposition involved in the first sentence, a large part of the party—I believe, a majority—will be found to be in hearty accord. Agreeing, therefore, with the editor in his practical conclusion, we can discuss quietly the ground on which he bases such a proposition, for we believe he has over-shot the mark.

There is no reason for cutting out the "immediate demands" from the platform. All thoughtful Socialists in every section of the country, proletarians and so-called intellectuals alike, are relegating them to the background. Our chief task can become a propaganda of revolutionary union-

ism, without at all contradicting the tactics of Socialist parties the world over to indorse any and all genuine reforms, even when of purely minor significance.

With such tactics, amended as I have suggested, I have no doubt the editor is right, that whatever apathy exists will disappear, and we shall see a revival in the movement.

But what is the "new industrial unionism"? We believe the Review is right. There must be a new industrial unionism. But on examination we find that the Review has in mind the same old I. W. W. idea. The recent referendum vote of the Socialist party, by which it was decided, according to the best traditions of every Socialist party in Europe, that the proletarian farmers are absolutely essential to the Socialist movement, is denounced as reactionary.

In this referendum, it will be remembered it was declared that "the party was not opposed to the occupation AND POSSESSION (these two words printed by the Review in large capitals) of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner, without exploitation."

To denounce such a measure as "reactionary" is to denounce Kautsky and all the leading Socialist writers in Europe as reactionary. In the Sunday Call of November 7, Kautsky shows clearly that just such elements are desired by all the Socialist parties of the world.

No, the new industrial unionism cannot afford to be hostile to the proletarian farmers, to the miserably intellectual proletariat of the cities, or to any other of those classes which have as just as great a function in the labor movement as the manual industrial workers themselves.

It is this spirit of practical indifference to the interests of their brother workers on the farm and in the office that went far to kill the old I. W. W. But this indifference to other proletarian elements was carried even into the ranks of the

manual workers of industry themselves.

Of course it is necessary to wage war against any self-conscious aristocracy of labor, and there can be no doubt that several of the old craft unions belong to this class. But the I. W. W. carried this so far as to wage war not only against this aristocracy, but indirectly against all skilled and even half-skilled labor—that is, against the majority of the manual working class of industry.

Even some unions, like the cigarmakers, which were formerly craft unions, have revolutionized their character in that they have come to depend entirely on the patronage of the union label by the great mass of organized union workers. There are few unions in the country which contain more revolutionary Socialists, and are more ready to support revolutionary unionism in every possible way than the local branches of the cigarmakers—the national officers, of course, we are aware, belong to the Gompers machine—and this certainly shows that there remains very much to be done in this organization, which is typical of many others.

But beside those of the old craft unions that are thus transformed into more or less democratic organizations, there is a new form of trade union organization as the industrial union itself. I refer to the teamsters, the machinists, the woodworkers, the painters, and many others. These are trades, but they are trades which extend into fifty different industries, and include every variety of workers, from the least to the highest skilled. The basis of their organization is therefore democratic, and the war they wage is primarily a war against the scab.

Of course, we believe the fight waged by the industrial union directly against the employer, is still more to the point. But every person intimately familiar with the unions knows that this form of trade organization I am now mentioning is also absolute-

FAKE TRADE-UNION SOLICITATION.

By GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.

In the course of some investigating which I did recently while preparing an article for a New York magazine on "Fake Charities" I had access to the files and confidential reports of the Charity Organization Society. I was surprised to find a number of cases reported in which labor rascals or faking trades unionists had embarked upon the nefarious game of soliciting funds for certain real or imaginary unions, and of pocketing said funds. Here, it seems to me, is one of the meanest bunko deals ever conceived and perpetrated—one which not only is a disgrace to legitimate unions but also blackens and defames the character of labor. Unionism, I think, ought to take measures to root out such practices, as a matter of self-protection.

By way of a few examples of this crooked work I append herewith the facts which I gathered from just the limited material at my disposal. No doubt if the matter were looked into, both in New York and other cities, the same would be found to be much larger than is commonly suspected.

Upon the outskirts of legitimate trades union relief work, like fringe upon a bedquilt, hang many wily folk whose stock in trade often consists merely of a "phony" union card, a subscription book or fraudulent letter of recommendation bearing the printed heading of the union. In question, one of the most typical cases of such graft was exposed in New York last year, when several men were rounded up for the fraudulent collection of money by means of representing themselves as delegates from the Interior Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's International Union.

The work, it seems, was carried on in several cities, and with great success. The first record of it begins in 1906, when three men named Flynn, O'Neill and Sweeney began collecting in New York, stating that the money was to be used in Chicago for charitable purposes connected with their union. In return for moneys donated they promised to give advertising space in a so-called "Shippers' Guide," of which 10,000 copies were to be issued. They intimated, still further, that merchants and business men who "gave up" liberally would have their freight handled much more carefully and expeditiously than those who didn't.

The solicitation was reported to the bona fide officers of the union, who wrote back that the whole thing was a gum-game. But the three collectors hastily disappeared. But not for long. They weren't through yet with such a juicy proposition. Next year, 1907, a certain Thomas L. O'Connor, who may have been one of the original trio under an alias, was caught at the same work. He gave the address of the union headquarters as 112 Sixth avenue. An investigator found a new building there, under process of construction, where a saloon had been torn down. O'Connor worked not only the "Guide" racket, but also begged subscriptions for a benefit fund—which was perfectly sincere, as it

benefited him, didn't it? Temporary suppression quelled him for a while.

In 1908, however, the same thing broke out again in Chicago, where a man claiming to be representative of F. E. Ward, secretary of the warehousemen, solicited extensively for advertisements in a "yearbook." A. M. Shea, in New York, also worked a similar dodge regarding a "yearbook program" of this union, and, furthermore, requested funds for a sick benefit fund and to establish a home for members unable to work.

On October 31, 1908, a certain Manning and one P. H. Doyle were arrested. Sweeney mentioned above, also rounded up. Fraudulent checks and bills were found on him. They stated that the office of their union was at 222 West 49th street, at which address the investigator found a girl of the peroxide type in the bath of an apartment house. The credentials read:

"To Whom It May Concern: This will introduce to you Mr. H. Doyle, one of our representatives, who is requested by our organization to wait upon you in reference to the journal we are about to issue in connection with the convention features of our organization."

"Any courtesies or favors extended to us through him, will be keenly appreciated by our craft and its members."

J. J. FLYNN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Not only was this letter shown to have been a forgery, but the collection lists also were proved to have been "doctored." While Lieutenant C. W. was out looking for a "harnessed" man to escort the men to the station house, Doyle and Manning tore up their hats and threw them behind chairs, rail-stators and the like. The pieces were recovered and used as evidence against them.

This sort of graft is rather common. It has been worked on many trade unions. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has suffered considerably from it. Discharged employees, familiar with labor organizations, find no great difficulty in getting smooth heads and other material to smooth their way. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit grafters solicited in New York for some time, asking contributions with which to print a yearbook and also to found a sick, accident and death benefit fund. They made probably many thousands of dollars before being exposed and driven out of the city.

It is a standard game, this union-faking. A hundred variants exist, but they are all branches from the same trunk. Legitimate unions, of course, pay their own benefits and publish their own literature out of their own funds, raised by dues; whereas the solicitor of this sort must always be viewed with suspicion. Investigation need not be very extensive to show just where the crookedness lies.

A SOCIALIST SCHOOL IN PARIS.

By ERUD.

L'Humanite, the organ of our French comrades, announces the foundation of a Socialist school to be opened in Paris this month. The institution is started by the Groupe des Etudiants Collectivistes, a body composed of so-called intellectuals.

The program of the new school as outlined by its founders is broad and comprehensive. It points out that the organized workers need to know the whole revolutionary movement and to profit from the "experience gained in every struggle." But they lack the time for serious detail study. On the other hand, intellectuals holding Socialist opinions have the means of observing the whole movement, of studying the social evolution and of drawing useful conclusions for the practice of their comrades, the workers. Therefore the co-operation of those two elements should be brought about.

In every country the organization of the proletariat aims to explain well defined objects, to wit: Effective labor legislation, unionism, co-opera-

tion, management of municipalities, organization of the public services. The school proposes to study these subjects in detail.

It also proposes for the present year the detailed study of the following problems:

The agrarian question; industrial concentration; the wage theory; urban ground rent.

The Socialist school aims at being a laboratory of research, a forum for all workingmen's opinions and a place for the education of propagandists. Independent of any party of coterie, it expects to become the school of all the revolutionaries.

Every member of a union or of an operative association and every member of the Socialist party may participate in the study courses.

The list of prospective lecturers is large. We note among the names announced: Mr. Andler, J. Bonnet, Bracke, L. Dubreuilh, G. Groussier, Jules Guesde, Jean Jaurès, Paul Lafargue, H. Lagardelle, Emile Levry, M. Sembat, F. Simland, and J. Veber.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONSABIO.

Under capitalism success means a bald head, a sour stomach and a bad temper.

A capitalist mind cannot conceive any kind of progress which does not require us to trample upon others.

T. F. Ryan and King Leopold are in the new rubber trust. Even the Congo cannibals had better look out now.

Go it, ye Federal Judges, and ye lesser creatures of the trusts—your work is making Socialists by the clock.

E. Phillips Oppenheim, in a serial now running in the New York Evening Journal, exclaims: "Or had he

indeed traitors among his very midst?" This cultured novelist comes perilously near uncovering the reason for the shrinking of the Hearst vote.

The dead capitalist, why, he wasn't such a bad fellow after all—he robbed only the poor, and through legitimate channels.

Success Magazine boasts that it has "bruised the iron-shod heel of Capitalism, turned the spot-light of publicity on the indecent stage and driven the investment sharks into hiding."

What a paradise we must be living in now; and yet I would not trust the next Speaker of the House, take an innocent child to the theater, or stop in Wall street without padlocks on my pockets.

essential to the labor union movement, as a supplement to the industrial union.

The central feature, then, of the new industrial unionism, must be the solidarity of all the unions. Whether this is best accomplished by industrial unions alone or by the new industrial unions taken in connection with the new democratic trade unions, is a matter of secondary importance.

Whatever person, however, fails to see the advantage of the latter method plays into the hands of Gompers, who has maintained his position for twenty years largely through the faults and blunders of his opponents.

If, then, we are to have a new industrial unionism, let our first object be to see that it is not a mere repetition of the old, and let us win over a majority of the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor, its democratic element, to our standpoint.

The opportunity is at hand. The

war against the Constitution and the Supreme Court is on. The indictment has been very well drawn by Gompers himself. But his "protest" will be in vain.

Aid when there is no longer room for "protest." Gompers and his assistants will be intellectually and morally bankrupt, for it is clear to the trade union world and to the whole American people that the present administration of the Federation of Labor has no plan of campaign and no hope of any kind except in the rotten, reactionary and rapidly decaying Democratic party.

Here is the opportunity first, to aid in the final destruction of the Democratic party; secondly, to capture for Socialism a large part of the trade unionists of the country, and third, to lay the basis for a new and revolutionary industrial unionism, to grow out of the Federation itself, or at least out of its membership.