

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

The Call

The Weather.

Fair and cooler today; rain or snow Wednesday; light westerly wind, becoming variable.

TELEPHONE 2271-2272 WORTH.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1909.

Price Two Cents.

SUGAR GRAFT EXPOSURE GROWS

Treasury Agent Parr Says His Disclosures Will Involve Men Higher Up.

B. REYNOLDS DENIES CHARGES

Trust Officials Blame Gigantic Frauds on the Late Henry O. Havemeyer.

That more Sugar Trust indictments are to be found, and that some big names in the customs service will suffer, became known yesterday when Richard Parr, the special Treasury agent, who is responsible for the troubles of the sugar trust, explained some of the evidence he had. He declared emphatically that some big officials had been caught in the net, and that the sugar trust cargoes would not have been underweighed on the Williamsburg docks if they had done their duty.

Parr said yesterday: "Nobody can muzzle me. I am going to say what I please. One thing I don't believe in is punishing the little thieves and letting the big thieves go free. When I produce all my evidence some men high up in the Customs House will be indicted. As for the men higher up in the Sugar Trust, they are not working on that any more. The Government is taking care of them."

In the sweep of the Sugar Trust and the New York Custom House the Federal investigators have laid bare startling facts which make necessary explanations from a former Attorney General, the head of the Department of Justice and a former Secretary of the Treasury, who was in charge of the funds of the nation.

Reynolds Denies Charges. While these statements which must be forthcoming will prove interesting, the least important in the great scandal is the interpretation of the evidence which James Burton Reynolds, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, issued for the removal of Richard Parr from New York to distant stations.

Reynolds, who is now a member of the new Tariff Committee, yesterday denied that he had ever acted for the Sugar Trust in shifting Parr about the country. Reynolds made specific denial of some of the allegations of Parr, and a general denial of the allegation by application that Reynolds, while Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was under the influence of the Sugar Trust. Prior to making his statement public Reynolds had an interview with Secretary of the Treasury McVeigh, who is taking a lively interest in the disclosures.

In his statement Reynolds puts forward the suggestion that Parr is answered with him because Reynolds issued an order that employees of the customs service shall not be entitled to receive the rewards provided by law for ferreting out frauds against the customs. Under this order Mr. Parr is prevented from getting a portion of the money recovered from the Sugar Trust to which otherwise he would be entitled if he could prove that his conviction of frauds was due to his efforts.

Say Late Havemeyer Did It. Henry O. Havemeyer, deceased head of the American Sugar Refining Company, has been elected the official scapegoat for all the wrongdoing, past and present, of the Sugar Trust.

A prominent Sugar Trust official said yesterday: "I should imagine that it is pretty well understood by this time, both by the public as well as the Federal authorities, that the late Henry O. Havemeyer alone was responsible for all that has been uncovered against the American Sugar Refining Company."

He was the board of directors. Mr. Havemeyer held most sacred above all else his duty to his stockholders. His iron will dominated the whole corporation, and his great spirit was responsible for the company's prosperity, whatever were the means employed.

Mr. Havemeyer's death closed the book pages. There is no secrecy about this. Havemeyer died December 4, 1907, and his fellow directors, as well as representatives of the government, should have the public believe that his great spirit went marching on, even to the extent of influencing members of the Roosevelt Cabinet in 1903 to perform such acts of assistance to the Sugar Trust as the following:

A quick shift of Special Treasury Agent Parr to Maine in quest of wool bunnies soon after his discovery of the fraudulent scales, with their attachments, on the Williamsburg docks.

Another quick shift of Special Agent Parr to San Francisco and New Orleans shortly before the sugar cases were to trial.

The appointment of Lawrence C. Brown, former Custom House examiner at Georgetown, Va., to take up the original work against the Sugar Trust.

STAY REFUSED

Gompers Must File Appeal This Week in Jail Cases.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia this afternoon denied the application of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, whose jail sentences were recently upheld by the court, to stay the mandate of the court being sent down to the court below for execution of the sentences.

The court did take under advisement, however, a request for two weeks' delay, and will make known its decision before Friday next, when, under the rules of the court, the mandate will go down unless the Supreme Court of the United States intervenes. Attorney Ralston, representing the labor men, requested a stay until January 2 next.

Attorney Darlington, representing the Bucks Store and Range Company, which brought the suit to restrain the labor organizations from prosecuting a boycott against it and out of which grew the jail sentences, opposed the length of the stay asked and declared the request was an extraordinary one. Darlington said that the counsel on the other side had more than seven months during which the case was under consideration by the court to determine on their action in the event of an adverse decision. Darlington also informed the court that the advice which reached him show the labor people have made no attempt to obey the injunction and are still violating it.

Unless the United States Supreme Court steps in before Friday or two weeks following Friday, if the extra stay asked for is granted, the three men will have to go to jail. Members of the bar here say that there are only two modes of procedure to get the case before the Supreme Court of the United States, the writ of certiorari and habeas corpus proceeding.

REVOLUTION COMING

"Nothing Can Stay Rising Tide of Socialism," Says Watterson.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15.—Henry Watterson, who has long been a foe to Socialism, both in his writings and public utterances, now admits that Socialism is inevitable and says that there is no power on earth that can stop its growth.

In one of his articles printed in the Louisville Courier-Journal, of which he is editor, Watterson makes admissions which, coming from one who has been so anti-Socialist for years, makes them remarkable. "Universal suffrage and universal education means universal revolution," says Watterson. "Nothing can stay the rising tide of Socialism all over the world, equally in England and America, and on the continent of Europe. It may not be—prayer God it be not—a revolution of immortality and crime."

Of the class struggle in Spain, in the same article, he says: "In Spain they have not yet learned the easy methods of the grafters and the boss. They still extol and practice the 'dear old ways.' With fatal obstinacy the government clings to the church, and the church to the order which in Italy and in France has passed away and which never existed in the United States, where the church of Rome is most loyal and vital."

"At worst Ferrer was a Catalanian Bob Ingersoll. He seems to have been a cross between Fra Albertus and William T. Stead. It was worse than wicked, a blunder of the first magnitude, to take his life. It is out of such follies that systems topple. I wonder that a great man like Merry del Val, himself half a Spaniard, did not interpose before it was too late."

WE ARE HIGHLY BLEST

At Least, "Injunction Bill" Says So in Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Taft today signed the annual Thanksgiving proclamation, which was issued by Secretary of State Knox. The proclamation follows:

"The season of the year has returned when, in accordance with the reverent custom established by our forefathers, the people of the United States are wont to meet in their usual places of worship on a day of thanksgiving appointed by the Civil Magistrate to return thanks to God for the great mercies and benefits which they have enjoyed.

"During this past year we have been highly blest. No great calamities of flood or tempest or epidemic sickness have befallen us. We have lived in quietness, undisturbed by wars or rumors of wars. Peace and the plenty of our crops and great industrial production animate a cheerful and resolute people to all the renewed energies of beneficent industry and material and moral progress. It is altogether fitting that we should humbly and gratefully acknowledge the Divine source of these blessings.

"Therefore, I hereby appoint: Thursday the 15th day of November, as a day of general thanksgiving, and I call upon the people on that day to lay aside their usual vocations, to reside in their churches and unite in prayer to their churches and unite in appropriate services of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God."

DEBS STARTS MIGHTY PROTEST FOR WARREN

2,500 Attend Demonstration in Behalf of Convicted Socialist Editor in Kansas City.

(Special to The Call.) KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.—Eugene V. Debs spoke for two hours in the Auditorium yesterday afternoon to an audience numbering more than 2,500 persons, on the case of Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, who has been convicted in the United States Circuit Court, at Fort Scott, Kan., on the charge of sending defamatory and scurrilous matter through the mails, and sentenced by Judge Pollock to serve six months in prison, and pay a fine of \$1,500.

This was one of the most remarkable demonstrations ever held in this city. The big hall was crowded to the doors, and many turned away. A thousand subscriptions were taken for the Appeal to Reason. A set of ringing resolutions denouncing the judicial usurpation, and pledging those present to join in the agitation to arouse public sentiment on behalf of Warren, were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

This monster demonstration of protest against the conviction and imprisonment of Warren was of especial significance, because this is the home of Judge John C. Pollock, who sentenced Warren, and also because of the character of the vast audience which gathered to hear Debs denounce the usurpation of power by a servile and sycophant judge. The major part of the vast assemblage was composed of members of the working class, but there were lawyers, bankers and business men as well. One especially notable feature of the meeting was the number of women present and their enthusiasm.

Enormous Audience Pays Admission. The old political parties are absolutely unable to get a hearing, even though they offer all kinds of inducements, famous spellbinders and statesmen and fine music, with admission free. But 2,500 persons paid an admission fee to hear Eugene V. Debs, three candidate of the Socialist party for President of the United States, tell the story of Warren's battle for the workers, which finally brought the wrath of the Federal administration upon his head.

Debs told of Warren's struggle in behalf of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; of his offer of a thousand dollars reward to any one who would help Rob Taylor, who was accused of being an accomplice in the murder of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky, from Indiana, where he was a fugitive from justice, back to Kentucky for trial. This action of Warren, Debs explained, was based upon the fact that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone had been kidnapped in Denver, and taken without due process of law to Boise, Idaho, on the charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho. Warren offered the reward for the kidnapping of Taylor, who was rich and influential, in order to show that the courts are dominated by class interests, to show that what might be done with impunity to workmen would not be tolerated when done to a capitalist, or a capitalist politician, said Debs. At the close of his address, which lasted for more than two hours, Debs made an impassioned plea for support for Warren in this battle for the right of a free press.

This mighty demonstration was the beginning of a nation-wide agitation which Debs will make on the Warren case. He will visit 100 of the largest cities to address monster protest meetings. Arrangements have already been made for thirty meetings.

SOCIALIST FINED \$100.

New Jersey Man Who Denounced Warren Jurors Sentenced.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 15.—Edward M. Meyers, a Socialist of Red-bank, was fined \$100 by Judge Cross in the United States Court today for illegal use of the mails for the purpose of denouncing the jurymen who convicted Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the Appeal to Reason, a short time ago on the charge of using the mails for the purpose of sending out defamatory and scurrilous matter in the Appeal to Reason.

The complaint against Meyers recited that he had written personal letters to the members of the jury calling them traitors and comparing them to Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Killing of Buenos Ayres Police Chief Causes Great Excitement.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 15.—This city is under martial law today, as the result of the killing of Chief of Police Falcon and his secretary by a bomb yesterday.

MINERS MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD---HAYES

Union Leader Draws Terrible Indictment of Owners of Flaming Nell at Cherry, Ill.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 15.—"Murder, cold-blooded, brutal murder," was the indictment laid against the owners of the coal mines at Cherry, Ill., by Frank J. Hayes, State Secretary-Treasurer of the Illinois Miners' Union, today. He said the catastrophe was "a most striking illustration of capitalist greed." More than half of the victims were known to him, just how many of them were dead he did not know, but those men had been murdered, he declared. The Miners' Union has repeatedly requested the owners of the mine to adopt safety methods of blasting, but the owners were too mean to do so, he said.

Fire Breaks Out Afresh.

SHERRY, Ill., Nov. 15.—Fire has broken out afresh in the St. Paul mine and fire engines and fire fighting apparatus are being rushed here from La Salle on a special train.

By order of the mining experts and inspectors after a conference with George S. Rice, chief of the field work of the United States Geological Survey, the main shaft was sealed again this afternoon in the hope of smothering the flames sufficiently to permit of fighting the fire when the special engines arrive. The fire broke out with great intensity after the rescue workers and inspectors had thrice descended into the shaft to the bottom.

On the first two trips no sign of fire was detected near the shaft, and there was little smoke. Then the fans were started in the hope of clearing the galleries that search for the bodies might progress. Suddenly the flames were rekindled, the fire pouring out of the stable, where the fire started.

Inspector James Taylor and E. Y. Williams were being lowered into the shaft when they discovered the flames about 100 feet from the bottom of the shaft and toward the exit shaft. They signaled for an ascent and ordered the fire department. The water power proved insufficient, and within a short time the shaft was sending forth volumes of smoke and the heat became excessive.

Women Indignant at Closing of Shaft.

When the shaft was finally closed up, the news spread from lip to lip, and from house to house, the women thronged around the mine. They demanded of the officials to know the reason why. The officials endeavored to reason with them, but their words fell on deaf ears.

In the offices of the mining company the list of the missing was compiled today. Including the rescuers who were roasted alive the total was well over the 500 mark. It was admitted probable that the number may be increased. One hundred and seventy men who entered the mine on Saturday morning have been accounted for.

An idea of the calamity may be gleaned from the fact that in a string

(Continued on Page 2.)

"JUST ONE MORE OR LESS."

"Just one more or less does not matter," some one is saying. He is thinking of that extra reader for The Call we are asking him to get. He does not find it easy to get him and he is leaving it to somebody else to get two more readers to make up for his failure.

He is right in believing that he is not getting that extra reader; his not matter. One alone does not matter. What does matter is, that he may not be the only one who thinks that way about it. If many think that way there are many readers the less. If all were to think that way, where should we be?

Of course all do not find it so hard that they give it up. In fact very few give it up, for those who really try for new readers do not start that counts. Then they like it. What we want is for more to start in earnest and determine to get one new reader and make him a constant buyer.

COMRADES, THIS DAY THE CALL EXPECTS THAT EVERY COMRADE WILL DO HIS DUTY. That duty, which is not only a duty, but also a privilege, is that you get after that one more reader. Every one to get one other reader before the year is out.

If you live in the city, keep a Call displayed on your dealer's stand. Get your local to buy The Call for distribution. Extract a promise from a likely reader that he will take The Call, at least on trial.

If you live out of town, get others to do as you do, in either buying from a dealer or having the paper sent by mail. Subscribe for the man whom you want to read The Call, till he will subscribe for himself. For a dollar we will send the week-day Call to three people for a month, or the Sunday paper to seven for a month.

A. F. OF L. WILL FIGHT STEEL TRUST

Declares Corporation to Be Organized Labor's "Most Formidable and Aggressive Enemy."

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 15.—The convention today declared war on the United States Steel Corporation by unanimously adopting the report favoring concurrence in the resolution to attempt the unionizing of all the corporation's employees, declaring the United States Steel Corporation the "most formidable and aggressive enemy" with which organized labor has to contend. The resolution also provides that the executive officers of all organizations represented, together with the president and secretary of the A. F. of L. meet at once to devise means to make more effective the present strikes among the steel workers.

The Proposed Protest Strike.

The convention decided to send an organizer to Elkhart, Ind., to build up the union movement. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, declined today to discuss the action of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union favoring a two weeks' general strike throughout the country as a protest against the imprisonment of Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison for contempt of court, the strike to begin on the day the labor leaders are imprisoned.

John Mitchell, vice president, expressed the opinion that the action proposed would not have the effect contemplated, and that the attitude of organized labor with reference to the sentences imposed upon the Federation's officers was already well known.

"I do not think that the officers of international unions or the delegates to this convention would favor such a strike as is proposed by our good friends in Philadelphia," said Mr. Mitchell.

Secretary Morrison said the resolution had not yet been received. The resolution seeking to organize farm employes into federal labor unions, to be affiliated with city central bodies, was practically defeated by being referred to the Executive Council for action.

The resolution aimed particularly at conditions in California, where the raisin pickers and fruit gatherers were declared to be greatly in need of unionization.

Andrew Furuseth, of San Francisco, spoke for the resolution, but when W. A. Sexton, of Los Angeles, declared that the big majority of farm employes that would be affected were Japa and Chinese, the fate of the resolution was sealed.

Protect Against Prohibitionists.

A number of delegates, representing the Brewery Workers, Bartenders, Cigarmakers and other organizations in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, have held a caucus to outline a plan or action to meet the onslaught made Sunday afternoon upon the saloon and the liquor interests at the mass meeting in Massey Hall organized by Rev. Charles Steale, a delegate from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Should they decide to call upon the A. F. of L. to protect the trade interests of the caucusing organization, one of the liveliest fights waged in many years upon the Federation convention floor will be precipitated. Jere Sullivan, national secretary of the Bartenders' Union, and Edward Hirsch, of Baltimore, are the leaders of the anti-Steale forces in the convention.

More than 4,000 persons attended the anti-saloon meeting in Massey Hall and more than half the delegates to the convention were present. Of the speakers, all of whom were delegates to the convention, Steale, John B. Lennon and James Simpson declared war on the saloon and the entire liquor interests, while John Mitchell and T. C. Lewis confined themselves to temperance arguments.

Those who are incensed over the meeting say that it had nothing to do with the purpose of the Federation, that Steale's plans are an attack on the personal liberty of the members, and that drunkenness can best be combated by raising the standard of living by increased wages. John Mitchell himself said at the much-debated meeting:

"The labor organization has done more to advance the cause of temperance upon this continent than any other influence. Poverty has driven many a strong man to drink, and drink has driven many a strong man to poverty. A shorter workday and good wages would do more than any other agency to advance the cause of temperance."

During the first week's work of the A. F. of L., which has just been completed, The Call appeared on the desks every morning before the session opened, and was given much consideration. The Socialists are well represented at this convention.

SING SING FOR EX-COP.

John Mullins, of 500 West 21st street, a former policeman, was sentenced to Sing Sing yesterday in General Sessions by Judge Malone to serve from five years to nine years and eleven months. On the night of October 19, 1908, Mullins held up and robbed William Cronin, in the street and took \$27 from him.

DE LARA, SOCIALIST ORGANIZER, RELEASED

WORKERS WINNING IN SPOKANE FIGHT

Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied For, and Sixty-five Hunger Strikers Released.

(Special to The Call.) SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 15.—The latest move in the battle of the I. W. W. for the right of free speech in this city was the application made by Attorneys Fred H. Moore and Bruce Rogers today for a writ of habeas corpus to insure speedy trials for the men now imprisoned in the city jail.

Sixty-five of the hunger strikers were released from jail yesterday after several days confinement in filthy cells, weakened by their ordeal, but still determined to assist in the fight.

Several suits against the city for damages are already under way, with more to follow, as a result of the use of water by the firemen assisting the police in breaking up the meetings during the past two weeks and for clubbing at the hands of the police.

The police, headed by Chief Sullivan, have started on a campaign to secure public sympathy for themselves. They have allowed it to be made public, and the capitalist newspapers are making the most of it, that bomb throwers are on the way to Spokane from different parts of the country to raise trouble. The police chief has announced to the reporters that he will be ready for the imaginary bomb throwers.

An idea of the fight that faces the I. W. W. is shown in the views of a reactionary labor official quoted in an editorial in the Spokesman's Review of Spokane. This newspaper editorializes as follows:

Labor Official Reappraises Fight.

"In justice to organized labor, as pointed out by President C. R. Case, of the Spokane Federation of Labor, the so-called Industrial Workers of the World should not be confounded with reputable and law-abiding and law-respecting labor unions."

"President Case pointed out that organized labor has its meetings all over the state, and freely discusses its affairs and the problems met by labor. Free speech is enjoyed by these regularly organized workmen. The distinction is obvious. The so-called Industrial Workers of the World are an anarchistic organization composed largely of hoboes and loafers."

It is reported here that when the campaign of the I. W. W. for free speech first started that officers of the Immigration service located in Seattle and various points in Washington and Idaho closely watched developments and a number of men were detailed to gather information for the purpose of deporting all foreign born workers among the I. W. W. men. Some of the spies, it is said, were Germans, some Italians and Poles.

Some of these spies, it is said, are occupying cells in the city jail in order to learn more about the prisoners. Some of them even went so far, according to reports current among newspaper men here, as to make speeches on the streets for the I. W. W. so that they might win the confidence of the struggling workers in order to betray them.

But in spite of all opposition the I. W. W. men are determined to continue their fight until they win. Hundreds of workers have come to this city from all parts of the country to assist in the fight, and funds are being received from various parts of the country to aid in pushing the cases of the imprisoned workers.

New Jersey Socialists Aid Spokane.

The state committee of the Socialist party of New Jersey, at its last meeting late Sunday, voted to send \$70 to the defense fund of the I. W. W. in Spokane, Wash., to assist them in their valiant fight for the right of free speech.

DELAY FORNARO CASE

Appeal to Be Argued Yesterday Postponed Again Until Tomorrow. Carlo De Fornaro, the writer and cartoonist, who was sentenced to one year imprisonment by Judge James T. Malone for "libeling" Reyes Rafael Espindola, the head of the Mexican government press, will have to stay in the Tombs a few days longer before he will know whether his case can be appealed.

The appeal was to be argued yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Beahmy, but due to some red tape it was again postponed and will probably come up tomorrow.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon a meeting will take place at the office of Gaylord Wilshire, 200 William street, to arrange for a mass meeting of protest against the Fornaro conviction.

Mexican Agitator Accused of Being Alien Anarchist Wins Freedom.

LOS ANGELES TO BE DEPORTED

Los Angeles Revolutionists Overjoyed by the News of Victory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Holding the charge that he is an anarchist is not substantiated by evidence, Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor today ordered the immediate release from custody of Gutierrez De Lara, a Mexican lawyer, author and Socialist, arrested at the time President Taft was in Los Angeles.

Secretary Nagel says that De Lara was arrested in the usual way because of evidence of persons who claimed that he had avowed his belief in anarchy, but that subsequent examination of the prisoner himself resulted in emphatic denial of this statement.

The secretary considers the case against the Mexican circumstantial and flimsy and telegraphed the Immigration authorities at Los Angeles late this afternoon to release him.

Miguel Lozano, a Cuban, who was arrested with De Lara for the same reason, has been ordered deported. Lozano admitted that he was an anarchist and believes in the anarchistic doctrine. Under the law Lozano is subject to deportation and, although guilty of no crime except his belief in anarchism, he will be sent back to Cuba.

Los Angeles Workers Elated.

(Special to The Call.) LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 15.—An order for the release of L. Gutierrez De Lara, the Socialist organizer arrested here on October 18, on the charge of being an alien anarchist, was received in this city tonight from Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor in Washington, D. C., and it is expected that the official announcement of De Lara's release will be made some time tomorrow.

The news that De Lara's release had been ordered was received with great elation by the workers in the Socialist party and also by the progressive trade unionists. The Mexican revolutionists here were especially elated by the conclusion of the De Lara case. They were all fearful of the outcome of his arrest, because if he was deported to Mexico, they also would be likely to be turned over to "Perfidio" Diaz for execution.

Attorneys Clarence Melly and A. R. Holston, both of them Socialists, defended De Lara. He was released on October 28 under \$2,000 bail, which was furnished by the Socialist party in this city. For ten days he was kept in jail, his wife denied an opportunity to see him and subjected to insults at the hands of the police.

Socialists Frustrate Deportation.

The attempt to deport De Lara was frustrated by the widespread agitation started in his behalf by the Socialist press. Especially active in the fight for De Lara's life were the Chicago Daily Socialist, The New York Call, the Appeal to Reason, of Girard, Kan., and the Black Hills Daily Register, of Lead, S. D. A number of independent and reform papers also took up the fight in behalf of De Lara. Thousands of letters were sent from various parts of the country to Commissioner of Immigration O'Keefe in Washington, all of them calling upon him to order the release of De Lara who, instead of being an anarchist, is an organizer of the Socialist party. De Lara's release will be joyfully received in the Southwest, where hundreds of Mexican revolutionists have taken refuge from the vengeance of "Perfidio" Diaz and his servile tools.

"If De Lara is taken across the Mexican border he will be killed," declared John Ferrer was in Spain," declared John Kenneth Turner, author of "Barbarous Mexico," a serial article now running in the American Magazine, a few days after De Lara's arrest.

LABORER HIT BY TRAIN.

Nicolo Dorozmitto, nineteen years old, of 235 East 115th street, a laborer employed in the New York Central yards at 163d street and Sedgwick avenue, was crawling out of an ash pit in the center of the tracks where he had been working yesterday when a train came along and knocked him over. His nose was fractured, his toes of the right foot amputated and he also received a possible fracture of the skull.

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CARMEN'S LEADER LANDED IN JAIL

Quaker City Labor Makers Fear Disclosures by C. O. Pratt—Arrested on Flimsy Charge.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.—Complications were thrown into the efforts of the Street Carriers' Union to bring accused officers of the organization to trial today, when C. O. Pratt, international organizer and representative of the international organization here, was arrested at the meeting of the trial board and walked down to Moyamensing prison. The charge dates back to July 17.

Though the capias was issued by Judge Ralston at 3 o'clock, and the two writs were given to the sheriff to serve, the three detainers who made the arrest did not visit the central labor unions' rooms until almost 5 o'clock. The phronotatory, before whom bail in each case is to be entered, closes its office at 4 o'clock. The charge is false arrest and detainer on July 17 Pratt and a Miss Brown were returning from Washington Park, when their pockets were picked. When the boat landed Joseph Dempsey and Michael Garrity were arrested and searched.

They were dismissed by the police and cleared of suspicion of pocket picking, but in the complaint made before Judge Ralston today they make charges of false arrest against Pratt and the woman. Pratt's bail was fixed at \$1,000 and the woman's at \$500.

Pratt's arrest is the latest incident in a chain which runs back into the middle of the political campaign which ended on November 2. There were charges that certain officers of the Street Carriers' Union had attempted to use that organization for political ends and Pratt was called to Philadelphia to investigate.

Suspension of six union officials followed, together with a contest for possession of the union's books. Last week it was decided by a committee of union men to bring the suspected officials before a trial board of five men, today, and Pratt, speaking before the Central Labor Union on Sunday, gave notice that the trial would go on. He also made these remarks:

"It is true there was a movement to use our union for political purposes. There was an effort made to have me leave the city until the nefarious work was finished. There was a political effort to dominate the union. I know of dirty work attempted, and disclosures will be made if necessary."

Before any disclosures could be made today Pratt was arrested and walked down to Moyamensing prison.

DISCOUNT TRUST PAYS BIG FEE.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 15.—The National Discount Company, of New Jersey, today paid into the State Department \$55,000. Being fee for a permit to do business in Texas for the next ten years. This is the largest fee ever paid by any corporation to do business in Texas. This was paid on a total capitalization of \$55,000,000.

TO ENJOIN STRIKERS

Boston Bosses Will Try to Destroy Ladies' Tailors' Union.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—It was learned today that one of the most sweeping actions ever taken against a labor union in this state will be sought by the Boston Employers' Association, when an injunction will be asked by the Superior Court against the Boston Ladies' Tailors' and Dressmakers' Union, No. 26, seeking to restrain that body from continuing the strike which has been on against the "open shop" for the past twenty-four weeks.

The petitioners for the injunction will ask that the officers of the union be restrained from paying out any further strike benefits or any money whatsoever to further the cause of the strikers. Communications from the officials of the American Federation of Labor convention now in session at Toronto indicate that the convention is ready to take up the controversy in behalf of the Boston union.

NOT TO BLACKWELLS

Send Aged to Almshouse, Says Secretary of Prison Commission.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—In a report submitted today on an inspection of the New York City Workhouse on Blackwell's Island, George McLaughlin, secretary of the State Commission of Prisons, says:

"There is about 150 aged men in this institution who should be in the almshouse; they have been committed here simply as vagrants; they are residents of New York and were committed by the magistrates simply because they were homeless and without means of support and are too old and feeble to earn a livelihood. There are also about 200 women of the same class. All of these should be sent to the almshouse rather than to a prison.

"Magistrates contend that under the existing provisions of law that is their only disposition of them which they are authorized to make.

"If such is a fact, it must be because of some special provisions in the New York city charter, as under the general code provisions of law applying to the state at large it is optional with any committing magistrate to send a vagrant either to the almshouse or to a prison. Such provisions should be made in New York city, and these men and women who are guilty of no crime except that of poverty and feebleness should be sent to the almshouse."

Mr. McLaughlin also reports that the New York city penitentiary on Blackwell's Island is inadequate for the number of prisoners committed during the winter season.

SUICIDE SUCCEEDED.

Mrs. Bella Harrison, who shot herself in the head at her home, 165 Clinton avenue, Jersey City, Sunday, died yesterday in the City Hospital. The shooting occurred while her husband, Eugene Harrison, was out taking a walk with their baby. Mrs. Harrison had been under treatment in a sanatorium for a nervous disorder, and had only recently returned home. She was twenty-four years old.

LAKE BOSSES DRIVEN TO DESPERATE WORK

Unable to Recruit Enough Scabs to Man Steamers, Boys Are Being Kidnapped.

(Special to The Call.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 15.—Press gang methods which would have shamed the most desperate days of recruiting for the British Navy are being employed on the great lakes because of the desperation to which the Lake Carriers' Association is being driven by the success of the strike of the Lake Seamen's Union.

Backed by the United Steel Corporation in its war of extermination against unionism, the Lake Carriers' Association is employing ex-prise fighters to capture young boys and herd them onto vessels where they are held at the point of revolvers while they work as stokers.

In a specific instance of such tactics Albert H. Limerick, an ex-prise fighter and professional slinger, is on trial here before United States Commissioner George P. Keating, charged with breaking the federal law.

Howard Martin, confined in the fire-hold of a steamer, has smuggled out a letter to his wife at Richmond, Ohio, in which he says he has not been allowed on deck so that he does not know the name of the steamer.

Victims Tell of Awful Treatment.

Limerick is under a \$500 bond. The principal witnesses against him are two seventeen-year-old boys, John Stromberg and Harry Dobosin, who swore that they were enticed on board the steamer Salt Lake City, through promises of easy work and good board; that once on board they were forced to work as coal passers, and when they could work no longer from sheer exhaustion they were chased ashore at Duluth, a thousand miles from their home. Fearless they wandered back to this city.

As collateral evidence of the tactics practiced on the Lake Carriers' Association's vessels, lake seamen tell that on a certain vessel the scab engineer came into the boiler room with a revolver and ordered the panting stokers to work harder. The men became informed that the revolver was loaded with blank cartridges and they jeered.

The scab engineer left the room and came back brandishing his revolver, and breaking it so that he could extract a cartridge he showed one to the men saying:

"See that bullet, you G—d—, now you work," and he showed the cartridge back and pointed the revolver at the men who were half frantic from exhaustion.

The evidence presented by the government is in conformity with the affidavits made by the two boys. Attorney Harvey Brown is defending Limerick, Brown being the local attorney for the Lake Carriers' Association. District Attorney John Lord O'Brien is prosecuting.

BOATS UNDERMANNED

Telegram to A. F. L. Convention Tells of Efforts to Break Strike.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 15.—Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Lake Seamen's Union, attending the A. F. of L. convention here, has telegraphed a protest to the Canadian superintendent of locks against the tactics of the Lake Carriers' Association, which is undermining its ships to beat the strike of the Lake Seamen.

Olander's telegram refers to the injury to the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, when the steamer Ellwood crashed into the lock gates. Engineer Floyd Lyons, of the Ellwood, claims that he was so short-handed, in the boiler room that he could only keep steam in one boiler, which was not enough to give steerage-way to a 500-foot steamer. That was the cause of the accident.

ART STRIKERS WINNING

Fifty More Men Return to Work Today Under Union Conditions.

Fifty Art Glass and Bent Cross Workers, who have been out on strike against the Enterprise Art Glass Company, of 252 Greenwich street, since November 9, will return to work today, as a result of the firm conceding to the demands of the strikers. The firm signed an agreement with the union for one year, and they also deposited a bond guaranteeing that they will observe union rules in their shop.

Six other bosses are also willing to concede all the demands made by the strikers, but they refuse to recognize the union.

The strikers refused to sign agreements unless the bosses recognize the union, and are determined to continue the fight until the employers are compelled to surrender.

The strikers held a meeting last night at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, where it was decided to continue the strike until victory is theirs.

Do all you can for your paper. Do it all the time.

You are at home when dealing at FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE
N. E. Cor. 82d St. & Ave. A, N. Y.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
We handle all union-made merchandise.

Once a Customer Always a Customer

Fraser & Miller

The Furniture Center
100 Broadway, Lincoln and Quincy Streets, Brooklyn.



This Handsome Solid Oak Table, \$8.50

Finely polished 40-inch top; seats 8 people comfortably.

Furniture for Thanksgiving

Dining room pieces in golden oak, mahogany, weathered oak, early English and Circassian walnut; newest designs; extensive assortments.

Sideboards	\$12.00 to \$25.00
Dressers	\$12.50 to \$17.50
Buffets	\$17.50 to \$25.00
Serving Tables	\$12.50 to \$15.00
Leather Uph. Chairs	\$2.50 to \$4.00
Jane Seat Chairs	\$1.10 to \$2.00
Extension Tables	\$5.00 to \$12.00
Crystal Cases	\$25.00 to \$30.00

Open Monday and Saturday Ev'ngs.

MINERS MURDERED IN COLD BLOOD—HAYES

(Continued from page 1.)

of thirty-three houses on Long Row only two miner residents were saved. In a family named Love the father and four sons perished.

Officers of the local miners' union have notified President Lewis, of the Mine Workers' Union, that 310 lives have been lost. President Lewis has sent word that \$5,000, the contribution of the national body, would immediately be placed at the disposal of the widows and orphans of the victims.

There are 1,000 orphans in this town, and unless food in large quantities is rushed here many will be starving.

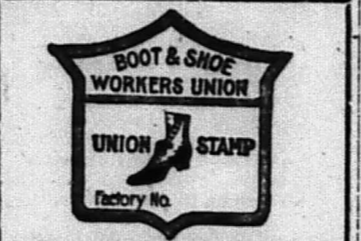
"We need aid, and plenty of it," said Mayor Connolly, "and it must be forthcoming promptly or there will be great suffering among the destitute families of the miners. While we do not like to ask for outside assistance, this town is too small to handle the situation alone. Most of our citizens are miners, and the majority of them are down in the mine, in all probability dead. We are doing everything possible to handle the proposition, but it is too big for us."

Duncan McDonald, president of District No. 12, of Springfield, Ill., stated that the state organization would contribute \$5,000 in addition to the deaths benefits, which will be about \$150 for each death.

CAT'S SLAYER JAILED.

Topcy, an old black and white cat, the pet of Fire Company No. 3, in Jersey City, N. J., for the past nine years, is dead. She was killed yesterday by a bulldog, which entered the fire house while the firemen were answering an alarm.

The dog's owner is in jail, because he is unable to pay a fine of \$50 inflicted by Acting Judge Karley for cruelty to animals. The man in question, Michael Duffy, had set his dog on the cat.



NAME SHOES ARE FREQUENTLY MADE IN NON-UNION FACTORIES

Do Not Buy ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of the UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for absence of the Union Stamp!

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON
John F. Tobin, President.
Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

GOMPERS EXPECTED

Ladies' Waist Makers Plan Meeting to Declare General Strike.

The ladies' waist makers, who are planning a general strike, have rented Cooper Union for a mass meeting next Monday night, November 22, when the date of the walkout will be fixed. It is hoped that President Gompers, of the A. F. of L., will be in town to address that meeting.

The ladies' waist makers are also planning to go out on strike, and the organizers of the New York organization are now at work in that city perfecting plans for the walk out.

Meanwhile the union is conducting strikes against the Triangle Waist Company, of 23 Washington place, and Louis Lelerson, of 26-32 West 17th street, and the fight is being taken up for them by labor organizations throughout the city.

The Triangle Waist Company has again resorted to an attempt arouse class hatred among the Italian and Jewish workers. Yesterday an Italian foreman in their shop went to the office of the Italian newspaper "Il Giornale Italiano," with a statement that the Jews control the union, and that the strike was started because the Jewish girls had refused to work with the Italian girls. Salvatore Ninno, an Italian organizer of the Ladies Waist Makers' Union, was sent to the newspaper office to nail the lie.

DESTROYED RIVER ICE

Ice Trust's Prosecutor Declares American Company Did Wanton Act.

"I propose to show that two boats were employed to break up the ice of the independents on the Hudson River, and the American Ice Company paid the bills for these boats. A thousand men saw the boats go up the river breaking ice. I shall prove that it was an executive act."

This statement was made today by James S. Osborne, special deputy attorney general, before Supreme Court Justice Wheeler, who was trying the case brought against the ice trust on the ground that it had entered into a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Henry C. Harrison, an auditor of the trust, was on the stand. He had been subpoenaed to produce certain bills and vouchers showing payments by the American Ice Company to the Cornell Steamboat Company, which did all its towing on the Hudson River. Osborne said the documents produced were not the ones wanted.

"I suppose that Mr. Osborne wants to prove that certain boats broke up ice on the Hudson River," said John B. Stanchfield, counsel for the defense. "If such a thing was done wantonly and ruthlessly by employees of the company without any instructions from the company to do so, such evidence is not material here. The fact that certain bills were paid does not prove anything."

Then Osborne declared he would prove it was an executive act. "That is not a fact," said Stanchfield, "and I want Osborne to make good right away, and to show that this was an executive act."

"What was done, is done every season. There was an ice gorge in the river and these boats went up on our own ice to do a specific thing. If they went outside and did something else, they went beyond the scope of their instructions."

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

Official Count Shows Substantial Gains in Albany County.

(Special to The Call.)

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—The official count shows the following vote cast for the Socialist party ticket in Albany County and city in the late election:

County—For Sheriff, Dennis F. Dwyer, 247; Coroner, Henry Vitellius, 242; Members of Assembly, 1st district, Clinton H. Pierce, 43; 2d district, Samuel Kaplan, 84; 3d district, Henry Romaine, 122.

In 1907 the vote for Mayor was 79. In 1908 the Debs vote in the city of Albany was 105 and 206 in the county.

REAL WORK BEGUN

Many Men Hunt For Jobs on Fourth Avenue Subway Extension.

An interested crowd was in the Flatbush avenue extension yesterday to watch the practical beginning of work on the Fourth avenue subway, formally and officially commenced when Chairman William R. Wilcox, of the Public Service Commission, turned over a shovelful of earth Saturday afternoon.

In the afternoon a small force of laborers, engaged for the purpose, started to tackle the big job at Wiloughby street. It was said the full gang of men would not arrive until today. Contractor William Bradley said that he hoped to have everything running smoothly by Wednesday.

There were several hundred applications for jobs to the foremen of the Bradley Company yesterday at the scene of work.

GET WOMEN TO SCAB

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Advices from Papete brought by the steamer Mariposa, say that this liner was enabled to sail on time through the efforts of native women, who discharged the cargo and loaded the steamer when the dock laborers refused to work.

The strike has been on some time, owing to a demand for more wages. The longshoremen declare the higher cost of living should bring more wages. Chilean currency, which has been in circulation here for years, has been recently rejected by Chinese dealers. Hence an increase in the price of food and clothes.

Telegraphic Briefs

Taft Opens Big Apple Show.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President Taft pressed a button in the Executive office of the White House today at 1 o'clock that formally opened the National Apple Show at Spokane.

Tramp Kills Wife; Husband Kills Him.

VERMILION, S. D., Nov. 15.—An unidentified tramp this morning attacked and killed Mrs. Albert Nelson, and was himself killed by the woman's husband, who in turn received such injuries that he will probably die. The motive of the tramp's attack was probably robbery.

Cheer Bay State's Dead Soldiers.

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 15.—A shaft to Northern soldiers of the civil war was unveiled here this forenoon, and as Miss Lena M. Remington, of Somerville, Mass., pulled aside an American flag, revealing a heroic statue, dedicated to Yankee valor, 300 soldiers of the South who had fought against the Massachusetts men in engagements at New Orleans and Baton Rouge gave vent to the rebel yell ending with long cheers for the Bay State soldiers. This demonstration was managed by 200 students of Louisiana State University.

Murderers Escape Electric Chair.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—By filing a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals from their conviction of murder in the first degree, for the killing of Mrs. Sophie Staber, after breaking into her house at Flatbush on July 8, Carlo Giro and Frank Schlemmer escaped the electric chair today. They had been sentenced to be executed during the week beginning on November 15.

Japan Pays \$150,000,000 For Road.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Echo de Paris says that M. Kokovtsov, the Russian Minister of Finance who went to Manchuria to negotiate with Japan about railways, has sold the East China Railway to Japan for \$50,000,000.

U. S. Supreme Court Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Supreme Court today took its customary Thanksgiving recess of two weeks and adjourned to meet on November 29.

Fargo, N. D., Snowbound.

FARGO, N. D., Nov. 15.—Fargo is snowbound in the worst November storm in thirteen years.

To Entertain King Manuel.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—King Manuel, who is paying his first visit to England since his accession to the throne of Portugal, arrived at Portsmouth on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert today. A week's festivities will follow.

Governor Hughes Lectures at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 15.—Governor Hughes delivered his first Dodge lecture before Yale students today, and will give the second tomorrow.

To Divide Up Niagara's Water.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 5.—Americans will be interested in the annual report of the Waterways Commission. It is ready and will soon be before Parliament. It is understood to propose that instead of the suggested division of 40,000 cubic feet per second at Niagara Falls, the agreement shall be so modified as to allow of an equal division of 20,000 cubic feet to each side.

Abduct Millionaire; Get \$18,000.

GENEVA, Nov. 15.—Two nephews of Bettini Vitale, the Swiss millionaire who recently returned from the United States, abducted him, taking him from his bed as he slept, and carrying him wrapped in blankets to a house they had prepared. He was forced to sign a check for \$5,000. While one nephew guarded him, the other got the check cashed and they fled. They were arrested as they were trying to cross the frontier.

Taft to Look Into Anti-Trust Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—President Taft will soon begin consideration of the amendment to the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws which he will recommend to Congress.

Held on Smuggling Charge.

TRENTON, Nov. 15.—Indicted for alleged smuggling, Mrs. Fremont Chesbrough, wife of the owner of the Chesbrough coast line steamers, appeared today in the United States Court and entered a plea of not guilty. She was held in \$2,500 bail.

Gov. Haskell's Demurrer Overruled.

CRICKASHA, Okla., Nov. 15.—Federal Judge Marshall today overruled the demurrer filed by Governor Haskell and five other Oklahomans to indictments charging them with fraudulently securing title to a large number of town lots in Muskogee, Okla.

May Review Morse's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Formal presentation of the application to the Supreme Court of the United States to review the sentence of Charles W. Morse to fifteen years in prison was made today by Martin W. Littleton.

Calhoun on Trial in Frisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—The case of Patrick Calhoun, the street railway man who District Attorney Heney declares is the "man higher up" in the alleged grafting operations of Abe Ruef and ex-Mayor Schmitz, was called for trial this morning in Judge Lawlor's court. This will be Calhoun's second trial.

Taft Receives Turkish Envoys.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The reception of the Turkish envoys, Sia Pasha and Aziz Bey, by Secretary of State Knox and President Taft took place here today. The ostensible purpose of the mission was to announce officially the accession of the new Sultan to the throne.

Earthquake Messina Now Abre.

ROME, Nov. 15.—Fire today swept through the earthquake ruins of Messina, Sicily. The remains of the city, including the rebuilt portions, are believed to be doomed.

Midshipman Wilson Worse.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—The condition of Midshipman Earl D. Wilson, quartermaster of the Navy football team, who had been paralyzed in the Navy-Villa Nova game four weeks ago has taken a turn for the worse.

Treasurer of Big Four R. R. Indicted.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 15.—An indictment was returned by the grand jury this afternoon against Charles L. Warriner, formerly local treasurer of the Big Four Railroad, charging him with embezzlement and grand larceny. The shortage is placed at \$243,000.

Ecuador Rebels Dispersed.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Nov. 15.—An official bulletin, issued today, states that Colonel Tomas Larrea, ex-commander of a band of rebels at Santa Ana in the province of Manabi, and engaged in a skirmish with the government troops, in which Larrea and two other rebels were killed.

Chicago Broker Must Stand Trial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Judge Ladd in the United States District Court overruled the demurrers in the Wallace H. Hopkins case at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The former broker, who is charged with defrauding customers out of \$500,000 will be placed on trial Wednesday morning.

Killed Trying to Save Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—Roscoe Coombs, a musician of the Thirtieth Company of coast artillery, sacrificed his own life in trying to save the life of Miss Margaret Briggs today. As the woman, apparently confused, stood still in front of a rapidly approaching car, Coombs went to her aid. Both were knocked down and crushed.

Six Men Entombed in Sand Pit.

SUFFOLK, Va., Nov. 15.—Through a cave-in at Lake Killey, on the Norfolk & Western Railway, today, six workmen were entombed in a sand pit. Two were seriously hurt by pieces in the hands of rescuers.

Shot and Killed Brother-in-Law.

ABELENE, Texas, Nov. 15.—S. C. Hackley was shot and killed here last night by Rube Peyton, his brother-in-law.

Another Football Victim Dies.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 15.—Walter J. Luffey, Jr., twenty-one years old, died today as a result of injuries received in a game of football in which he played Saturday before last. The injury developed into pneumonia.

Manchurian Agreement No Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—In response to inquiries from the State Department the Chinese and Japanese governments have assured the United States that the recent Manchurian agreement is not intended to create a monopoly for Japanese subjects to carry on mining operations along the south Manchurian and Antung-Mukden Railroad.

May Be Jailed for Alleged Contempt.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 15.—C. C. Dickens has been cited to appear before the United States Court on November 19 to show cause why he should not be jailed for contempt. An order was recently served on Dickens by the referee in bankruptcy compelling him to deliver bonds and money to the amount of \$70,000 by November 12. He failed to comply with the order.

Honey, Graft Prosecutor, Reappointed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Formal announcement was made by the Department of Justice today of the reappointment of Francis J. Heney, as a special Assistant Attorney General to represent the government in the prosecution of the Oregon land fraud cases.

Helen Boyle Gets Another Chance.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 15.—The Superior Court today granted the petition for a continuance of the appeal in the case of Helen Boyle, convicted for aiding in the kidnaping of Billy Whittia from his home in Sharon.

Steel and Coal Companies Merged.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 15.—Papers were signed today by which the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company, with mines in Nova Scotia, were merged into a \$50,000,000 corporation.

Met. Foreclosure Not to Be Stopped.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Supreme Court of the United States today refused to review the decree of the lower courts ordering the foreclosure of the mortgage of the Guarantee Trust Company on a portion of the property of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, of New York.

May Pension Mexico Railroad Men.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 15.—The National Railways of Mexico are studying on incorporating with the government the idea of establishing hospitals or homes for incapacitated employees, and in connection with this the department of Gobernacion has suggested the idea of establishing a home for the children of employees of the railroads who die in the employ of the National lines.

Situation Wanted Advertisements at Half Rate.

Advertise in The Call if you are looking for employment. To our readers we will charge only one-half of the rates (printed on top of our classified columns) if this coupon is sent along with order. Mail your ad, including stamps for payment.

The Call, 442 Perri St., N. Y.

LETTERS FROM CALL READERS No. 8.

AN AMERICAN DOLLAR FOR EVERY GERMAN MARK

The German Socialists have given The Call ten thousand marks in order to help the American working class establish their own press. The German Comrades know from their long and painful experience how absolutely imperative it is to have a daily labor press. They also know how hard it is to build up such a press. By their gift they meant to encourage the American Socialists. In the letter announcing the gift the Executive Board of the Social Democratic party of Germany clearly states what they expect from the American workers.

WHAT THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS SAID:

"We hope that our contribution, together with the sacrifices which the workers of America will make, will be the means of giving The Call clear sailing. It would give us joy if our contribution should enable you to reach this aim in the near future, in the interest of the class-conscious labor movement of America, and thereby also in the interest of the whole International Socialist Labor movement."

The German workers are ready to help us in our task of establishing our own press. But they expect us to do the greater part of the job. They expect us to make the sacrifices necessary to give The Call clear sailing.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE HIT THE MARK:

Harry Stern, New York.....	1.00	A. Wettorgren, New York.....	1.00
Gustav Stiglitz, New York.....	1.00	Gilbert Blair, New York.....	1.00
Joe Stern.....	1.00	H. S. Habace, Providence.....	2.00
H. K.....	1.00	Mrs. Ialdors Carroll.....	1.00
Miss B. Greenberg.....	1.50	Ben Hanford.....	.50
J. H. Parent, St. Louis, Mo.....	1.00	Brotherhood of Machinists.....	5.00
Andrew Scott, North Water	1.00	C. No. 7, formerly No. 402.....	5.00
Gep. Ph.....	2.00	C. S. C., New York.....	1.00
M. Pekarney, New York.....	1.00	A. M. Brooks, Fargo, N. D.....	2.50
Allan Updegraff, West Beck-	1.00	J. Miles, New York.....	1.50
field, Mass.....	5.00	Alex. Wahlenberg, Sufield,	1.00
T. K. Marsh, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.00	Conn.....	1.00
J. M. Kurzman, Harlem.....	1.00	John P. Burke, Franklin,	1.00
N. Y.....	1.00	H. N.....	1.00
Eda B. Schneider.....	1.00	Son of an American Revolu-	2.00
Francis X. Coulan, Pitts-	1.00	tionist (J. M. Dennis).....	2.00
field, Mass.....	1.00	Mr. English Walling, New	10.00
John Franklin Clark, John-	1.00	York.....	1.00
son City, Tenn.....	1.00	Parson, New York.....	5.00
L. R. McMahon.....	2.00	James Byrne, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.00
E. H. Hillman, Times Chapel	1.00	John Mauer, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.00
J. F. Martin, Times Chapel	1.00	Dr. Mappleton, New York.....	1.00
Joseph Pahl, Times Chapel	1.00	H. E. Townsend, Brooklyn,	4.00
P. J. Flanagan, Times Chapel	1.00	N. Y.....	1.00
Robert Rives, La Monte.....	10.00	H. Niselson, East Orange,	1.00
Marian H. Laing.....	1.00	N. J.....	1.00
Harry Lichtenburg.....	1.00	Annie Bennetts, Yonkers,	1.00
Edward H. Collins.....	1.00	N. Y.....	1.00
Louis Gardthausen.....	1.00	Earl A. Nelson, Phoenixville,	1.00
Philip Riegebaeck.....	1.00	Pa.....	1.00
Alexander Rosen.....	1.00	E. J. Dutton, New York.....	1.00
Charles W. Schaaf, Astoria.....	2.00	M. Com. Zimm, New York.....	1.00
B. Berkowitz, Philadelphia,	1.00	Miles Kudin, New York.....	25
Pa.....	1.00	Gustavus Myers, New York.....	2.00
Alfred A. Mayell, Albany.....	1.00	H. E. Salevic, New York.....	1.00
N. Y.....	1.00	W. Haack, New York.....	2.00
H. Wollenhaupt, Rochester.....	1.00	C. Bontrom, New York.....	1.00
N. Y.....	1.00	P. Vlas.....	1.00
H. Apelt, Rochester, N. Y.....	1.00	Percy Russel.....	1.00
Hayden Carruth, Rochester.....	1.00	Horatio Winslow.....	1.00
N. Y.....	1.00	Balfour Ker.....	5.00
Alex. Fraser, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	1.00	William Phillips.....	1.00
Robert W. Justa, New York.....	1.00	John A. Kingsbury.....	5.00
A. Grant, Boston, Mass.....	3.00	F. Marshall.....	2.00
Dr. H. B. Zende, Passaic.....	2.00	Total.....	\$131.00
N. J.....	2.00	Wednesday, Nov. 10.....	133.00
Joan Nolan, New York.....	5.00	Thursday, Nov. 11.....	47.25
R. M. Jacobs, Whitestone,	1.00	Friday, Nov. 12.....	41.00
N. Y.....	1.00	Saturday, Nov. 13.....	25.00
Mrs. Sarah Volovick, New	1.00	Monday, Nov. 15.....	65.00
York.....	1.00	Total.....	\$511.25
124 A. D. Branch 4, Brook-	1.25		
lyn.....	1.25		

Here are some of the letters received yesterday:

- H. USWALD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.**
At a regular business meeting of Branch 4, 224 A. D. Brooklyn, held on Friday, November 12, the organization after discussing various ways and means of aiding The Call to secure a dollar for every mark which the Social Democratic party of Germany has given it, decided, unanimously to take up a collection at each meeting for that purpose. A suggestion was offered to give to this fund \$1 for every membership in the club. As there are ninety members, and as we hold weekly meetings, we hope that, with a little extra work, we will be able to help The Call to that extent. The first collection amounted to \$125. This you will find enclosed.
- R. M. JACOBS, WHITESTONE, N. Y.**
"An American dollar for a German mark." Come, brothers and sisters, one and all. Surely it is not as hard for everybody to send their help as for me, and I don't hesitate. May it only bring success for "ever afterward."
- WM. ENGLISH WALLING, N. Y.**
The enclosed check for \$10 signifies that The Call has my hearty approval and support, and that I consider it, along with two or three other Socialist publications, as being the backbone of the propaganda in this country.
- EARL A. NELSON, PHOENIXVILLE, PA.**
Inclosed please find \$1 to cover one of the German marks the Comrades over there sent. More hopeful than anything else that has occurred in this country is this act of our German Comrades. May that comradeship find a lodgment in our hearts and grow until every worker in the United States shall realize what it means.
- OPERA FOR THE CALL**
To Produce "The Secret Marriage" at the Amsterdam Opera House.
All who would help The Call on a self-sustaining basis and who would like to hear a real classical production of a first class opera sung in English should not fail to purchase a seat in advance for the benefit performance to be produced on Thanksgiving afternoon at the New Amsterdam Opera House, 44th street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
The title of the opera to be sung is "The Secret Marriage," translated from the Italian of Domenico Cimaron into English by Mrs. Powell-Webster.
Don't think for one moment that you must be a millionaire to go to the opera. Here is an excellent opportunity for working men and women to listen to a grand opera at the reasonable price of 25 cents. Of course, if you want to sit in a box you will have to pay 75 cents.
Tickets may be had at the following places: Call, 442 Pearl street; Volkshaus, 15 Spruce street; Forward,
- F. M. DENNIS, N. Y.**
I cover two German marks in memory of my great-grandfather, John Dennis, from Hesse-Darmstadt, a soldier of the American revolution.
- E. J. DUTTON, N. Y.**
Inclosed find my dollar for a German mark. If only a small percentage of the Socialists of the United States were of the proper mettle the 10,000 German marks would be speedily duplicated by American dollars.
- A. M. BROOKS, FARGO, N. D.**
Just read of the help from Germany, which makes me think of Lowell's line of "Round the world's electric circle the swift flash of right or wrong." This one is right. I want to help a little more, so with my monthly pledge I add \$2.50 for "old debts."
- JOHN P. BURKE, FRANKLIN, N. H.**
The action of our German comrades is an inspiration. It's great to belong to a movement where such a spirit of international solidarity is exhibited. Am I proud to be a Socialist? Well, some. I inclose \$1, and send best wishes.
- ANNIE BENNETTS, YONKERS, N. Y.**
Inclosed find \$1. Wake up, Comrades, all hands on deck; we must "beat the Dutch."
- MAPPLETON, (M. D.), N. Y.**
As usual, the German Socialists have shown what solidarity really means.
- BALFOUR KER.**
Balfour Ker contributes \$5 to show he is as good as five Dutchmen any time.

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MERCHANT TAILOR
148 East 125th Street,
Between 3d and Lexington Av.,
New York.
ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS
Fall and Winter
We've shown many a skeptic that we can make a **SUIT or OVER-COAT**, the quality of most \$30 clothes, for **\$15**
Trousers to Order at \$4.00.
Open Every Evening.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL
COMMITTEE MEETS
Attends to Many Matters of Importance and Nominates Candidates for National Offices.
The Central committee of Kings County met November 13 at the Willoughby avenue Labor Temple. The plan of C. W. Cavanaugh to start a speakers' class without cost to the local was endorsed.
The following were nominated as candidates for the national executive committee: Algernon Lee, Morris Hillquit, Gustavus Myers, Robert Hunter, Ben Hanford, Louis Boudin, Dr. C. L. Furman; for national secretary, J. Mallon Barnes.
Ten tickets were purchased for the fair for the benefit of the Hungarian paper, Eloro. On invitation of Butcher's Union, No. 211, some of whom are on strike, the local decided to participate in their ball at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on November 28.
All delegates were requested to notify their branches of the school started by C. W. Cavanaugh. The school will meet at Royal Arcanum Hall, Bridge street, near Fulton, and George R. Kirkpatrick will be the instructor. The association districts were also recommended to take up the course of lessons prepared by the national office.
On account of the decreased vote this year it was decided not to be represented at the official count. The question of amalgamating the 3d and 11th and 17th was left to the organizer. The financial secretary was requested to visit the branches, and see that their books were kept in proper shape. The election of a literature and May Day committee was laid over to next meeting.
The question of the local running a ball in December was referred to branches for discussion. Mrs. Frazer, for the Sunday School committee, requested that a teacher be appointed for schools. It was decided to let the committee select a teacher. Consent was granted the Women's Socialist Society to form women's branches in association districts.
It was decided, to have the debate between Professor Russell and Morris Hillquit run under the auspices of the People's Forum, and that a well known radical be secured to act as chairman. General admission will be 25 cents, and 300 reserved seats at 50 cents.
Forty new members were admitted. The financial secretary reported receipts, \$206.02; expenses, \$45.45; on hand, \$160.57. J. Chant Lipes resigned as delegate to Sunday School committee. The question of how to push the propaganda of Socialism will be made a special order of business at the next meeting.

BIG SUGAR TRUST
EXPOSURE GROWS
(Continued from Page 1.)
Trust, and the assignment of Parr to work on the mere civil suits.
Orders for Special Treasury Agent Parr to get up three records of his evidence against the Sugar Trust and to turn all over to his superiors, keeping none for himself.
An attempt on the part of an official of the Treasury Department to send Parr to Cuba immediately after his return from San Francisco and New Orleans.
Treasury Agent Parr says he returned from Maine, as well as from New Orleans and San Francisco, in defiance of orders to remain in these respective localities until recalled. He refused absolutely to be shipped off to Cuba.
"Investigations" Useless.
Special Deputy Attorney General Henry L. Stimson, in charge of the government's prosecution, said that it was his preference to convict the guilty first, and further investigate afterwards.
"A Congressional investigation after we were through might not be a bad thing, but just now it would greatly hamper the work of conviction," said Stimson. "The Lexow investigation, as well as the insurance investigation, were all very interesting, but they resulted in no convictions."
Stimson was asked if his \$2,000,000 back duties settlement was all that the government could get from the Sugar Trust for its past misdeeds.
"By no means," said Stimson. "The \$2,000,000 was restitution for unpaid duties alone. There may have been other means employed by the American Sugar Refining Company to defraud the government than by the weighing frauds. Our investigations were along the latter line alone at this part, and I cannot answer for what was done on the docks at Boston, Philadelphia or any outside port.
In less than fifteen minutes after his hearing before United States Commissioner Benedict, in the Federal Building yesterday, James F. Bendernagel, the indicted superintendent of the Sugar Trust's refinery in Williamsburg, was held in \$5,000 bail for his appearance before the Federal Court for the Southern district of New York.
Bendernagel had been in the employ of the American Sugar Refining Company for upwards of twenty years, and is considered to have been closer to the late Henry O. Havemeyer, the former president of the trust, than any other employe in the Havemeyer & Elder refinery in Williamsburg. He resigned his position as general superintendent of the Western district plant last Thursday, the day before he was arrested.
The fact that the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department have started in to clean up the whole scandal leaves open the question as to who is conducting the inquiry here in regard to the fake tests and the doctoring of the samples in the laboratory. These frauds have yielded as big and as comfortable a revenue for the trust as the under-weighting scheme. Stimson would not say what other investigations are under way here in this city. It is understood that Collector Loeb has been busy along some of these lines. But in view of the importance of the scandal it is only natural to infer that a prosecutor is necessary to prepare the cases in the fake tests and sample frauds as in the under-weighting frauds.

PAUL LAFARGUE
"Since the vice of work is diabolically attached to the heart of the laborer, since its requirements stifle all the other instincts of nature, since the quantity of work required by society is necessarily limited by consumption and by the supply of raw materials, why labor in six months the work of a whole year; why not distribute it uniformly over the twelve months and force every workman to content himself with six or five hours a day throughout the year instead of getting indigestion from twelve hours during six months? Once assured of their daily portion of work, the laborers will no longer be jealous of each other, no longer fight to snatch away work from each other's hands and bread from each other's mouths, and then, not exhausted in body and mind, they will begin to practice the virtues of laziness.—From "The Right to be Lazy" and Other Studies. Cloth, 50 cents.
15 unsorted Post Cards mailed for 10c; send 15c for copy of International Socialist Review.
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY,
115 Kinzie Street, Chicago.

LILLIAN HOFMAN HELD.
Brooklyn Girl, Who Left Home, Now in Care of Children's Society.
Lillian Hofman, the girl who was missing from her home at 60 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, for several days previous to last Saturday, was arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday, before Judge O'Keefe.
Her father, John N. Hofman, made the complaint, and he told the judge the girl had been away once before. The court remanded her to the care of the Children's Society until Thursday for investigation of the matter.

FINNS READY TO FIGHT
Proclamation of Russian Martial Law May Precipitate Armed Conflict.
HELSINGFORS, Nov. 15.—The proclamation of the Finnish Senate, issued today, making Russian martial law applicable to Finland, threatens to precipitate the Russian-Finnish struggle which has been impending a year.
The Senate, stuffed with Russian representatives juggled into office when the Finnish members resigned rather than turn the country's funds over to the Czar, is purely pro-Russian. The martial law proclamation is looked upon as but the first step in the movement to wipe out Finnish independence.
The audacity of this step has taken away the breath of the National League of Finland, which is the anti-Russian organization, and today the cry is raised throughout the country: "There is nothing left us but to fight as best we can."
There is no doubt that the Finns will make an attempt to stave off the swallowing up of their country by Russia, but there is small likelihood that they will succeed. Russia has poured a horde of Cossacks into the garrison towns, and practically all the larger cities are at the mercy of heavy batteries erected by the Russian army.

MUSIC
"LA GIOCONDA."
At Metropolitan Opera House.
La Gioconda... Mme. Emmy Destinn
La Cieca... Mlle. Anna Meltschik
Laura... Mlle. Louisa Homer
Enzo Grimaldo... M. Enrico Caruso
Barnaba... M. Pasquale Amato
Alvise Badoero... M. Andrea de Seguro
Un Cantore... M. Edoardo Missiano
Isepo... M. Giuseppe Tecchi
Conductor, M. Arturo Toscanini.
With a truly notable performance of Amilcare Ponchielli's grand opera, "La Gioconda," the Metropolitan Opera House was opened for the season last night. The occasion was made one of distinction by the size of the audience attending and the enthusiastic welcome accorded the conductor, Arturo Toscanini, and the several favorite artists appearing in the Italian masterpiece and, also, a new mezzo-contralto, Mlle. Meltschik, hailing from Russia, who appeared as Laura. The opera, given its first presentation of the Gatti-Casazza and Dippel regime, was demonstratively received in every part of the vast auditorium. The individual singing of the principals, the big chorales, the exquisite ballets and the orchestral accomplishment were made each the subject of applause of unmistakable spontaneity.
To sum up the artistic results of last night's representation, viewed from every standpoint—of vocal and symphonic ensemble, mise-en-scene, of dramatic delineation—it was La Scala set down on Broadway. La Scala ideals, traditions, standards, so public attention focussed itself not upon the ostentatious display of Wealth and Fashion in the theater, but upon the beautifully faithful por-

AMILCARE PONCHIELLI,
Composer of "La Gioconda."
trayal of Ponchielli's lyric version of the Victor Hugo romance, "Anthony, Tyrant of Padua." It is not to be doubted, even that at several intervals during the performance, Wealth and Fashion had its own attention diverted stageward to the alluring harmonies of the "Gioconda" orchestra, the splendid singing and the bewildering spectacle.
To first center upon the orchestral delivery, as given under Maestro Toscanini's direction, it shall suffice to register the fullest commendation of his generalship, by which "Gioconda" became veritably a music drama. With a master's observance, of every shade of meaning in the instrumental support of so potential a stage action as that of the Ponchielli work, he contrived to present in the orchestra a complete reflection of every phrase uttered, every passing suggestion conveyed, by the singing principals and the choristers. The tender lyrics of the second act, the gracious nuances of the first and third act ballads and the omnipotent and sweeping climaxes of the many strong-knit dramatic situations of the opera alike were provided a finesse and sharp distinction of symphonic treatment. In short, it was a reading of the great Italian score to compare, in its limitations, with the "Toscanini presentation of Wagner's "Die Gotterdammerung."
M. Caruso proved himself to be again possessed of all his great vocal powers in his rendition of the music of Enzo. He sang in good taste, with every regard for technical perfection and to convincing effect, and, as might be expected, achieved a truly impassioned climax in the aria, "Cielo a mar." Little chort of miraculous was his singing of this rhytically scored lyric. The barest trace of effort was discernible in his attack upon upper notes in the dramatic moments of his scene with M. Amato, the Barnaba, in the opening act, but this may not be justly chargeable to more than passing confusion. Certainly he met and conquered the supreme test in his solo delivery in the second act.
Mme. Destinn revealed once more the beautiful quality of her voice and the surety of her musical and dramatic skill as the heroine. This role is not by any means one well suited to the personality of the Bohemian soprano, but the loveliness of her singing overcame every pictorial disadvantage.
The latest addition to the contralto of the Metropolitan, Mlle. Meltschik, early gave evidence of phenomenal vocal powers; powers, too, that are developed by manifestly thorough schooling. Her acting presentation of the blind mother of Gioconda was sympathetically and artistically drawn.
The Laura of Mme. Homer was a figure of queenly mien and gentle pathos. Vocally, the American contralto qualified in every degree.
Assuming an heroic stature in the case of the opera, M. Amato, as Barnaba, accomplished an impersonation of the melodramatic villain that was Mephistophelian in its depiction of craftiness, cunning—and deviltry. The somewhat excessively vibrant timbre of his baritone was still to be observed, but a markedly greater capacity and fuller volume, and, too, an added beauty in tone, gave promise of admirable effects to be realized by him in his versatile repertoire during the season.
He sang throughout the opera with

WILHELM LIEBKNECHT
to the ground of the class struggle we are inevitable; if we leave it we are lost because we are no longer Socialists. The strength of power of Socialism rests in the fact that it is leading a class struggle; that the laboring class is exploited and oppressed by the capitalist class; that while capitalists seek to effect reforms, which will put an end to the Government and class exploitation, are impossible—From "No Compromise."
Liebknecht was from the founding of the German Social Democracy until his death of the foremost fighters against capitalism, the capitalist class and its political and economic reforms, which will put an end to the Government and class exploitation, are impossible—From "No Compromise."
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121-123 Canal St. Corner City St.
Two reasons being a customer be one. When he is very dissatisfied he comes to raise a row, and the second reason, when he is satisfied, comes to buy again.
The customers who are buying from Marcus Bros. for the last 25 years are always satisfied with the clothing and prices. Not only do they come again, but recommend their friends.
Our new fall and winter Suits and Overcoats from \$10 to \$25 cannot be equaled elsewhere.
GRATIS—A beautiful fancy Clock is given away by us with every purchase of \$15.00—GRATIS.

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THE RELIABLE CREDIT HOUSE
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58 60 AVE. A AND 6 COR. 4TH ST. 1342-44 3RD AVE. COR. 77th ST. N.Y.

"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"
At Manhattan Opera House.
With Giuseppe Sturani conducting, and Mme. Luisa Tetrazzini, John McCormack and Mario Sammarco appearing as Lucia, Edgardo and Ashton, respectively. Gaetano Donizetti's opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor" was sung at the Manhattan Opera House, last night. A crowded house heard the fine old work, and greeted the singers with liberal applause, compelling the repetition of the sextette, John McCormack, the youthful Irish tenor, improved upon his delivery in Verdi's "La Traviata," in which he made his debut last Wednesday evening. While he fell short of the high level of his associate artists, Mme. Tetrazzini and M. Sammarco, he accomplished some excellent work, notably in the first and last acts. A slightly nasal tone and somewhat breathy delivery marred his singing in the ensemble scene of the second act, but in the other episodes he gave a good account of himself vocally. His acting was intelligent and forceful, and he fitted well into the picture of each act by the manliness of his bearing and the youthfulness of his appearance.
Brilliant in the color and vitality of her coloratura was the musical side of Mme. Tetrazzini's impersonation of the hapless Lucia. Her execution of the ornate cadence in the mad scene was admirable.
M. Sammarco dominated the succeeding scenes of the opera by the finish of his performance, vocally and historically. The Arturo of M. Venturini was a painstaking and all-

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 248 branches with 34,100 male and female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a benefit of \$100.00 and \$50.00 respectively, \$50.00 death benefit, \$10.00 for funeral expenses, and \$10.00 for the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and \$1.00 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists a new branch may be formed by 15 workmen of good health, and men adhering to above principles are invited to join. Address all communications to the Secretary, 115 Broadway, Room 2, New York.

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Absolutely reliable Price and Quality or return.
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The only Norwegian Socialist paper in the United States is published every Saturday at 415 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.
Its columns are open for discussion of the Socialist philosophy—contains weekly contributions from Scandinavian Socialists from every state in the Union, of especial interest to Scandinavians.
It contains news and reports of the Socialist and Labor Movement in the three Scandinavian countries, with which it stands in close report.
It contains weekly a serial story of some noted writer, and news of movement in this country.
The paper is \$1.00 a year. Send for sample copies.
GAA PAA, 415 Cedar Av., Minneapolis, Minn.

SPORTS

A. A. U. PROSPEROUS

Amateur Athletic Union Holds Twenty-second Annual Convention at the Hotel Astor

The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States held its twenty-second annual convention at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

Not only was there a detailed recapitulation of the athletic statistics for the season, but there were a few changes here and there in the rules.

What gave general satisfaction was the figures showing the healthy spread of amateur sport and the growth of the national organization.

The officers chosen for next year are: President, Everett C. Brown, Chicago, A. A. vice presidents, Gustav T. Kerby, Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, E. W. Fitzpatrick, New Orleans.

FRENCH FIGHTER FAILS

Henri Plet Doesn't Make Good When Meeting American Boxer.

Henri Plet in a fair amount of the best pugilists in France it may be inferred that there is much to learn as to ring science in that country.

He was outpointed by a second round in a six-round bout in Philadelphia and on Sunday Al Wolgan knocked him out in two rounds at the West Side Athletic Club of New Orleans.

The match called for twenty rounds, but before the bout had been under way a minute it was seen that the Frenchman was sadly outclassed.

Wolgan carried the fight to Plet from the start and came from the latter went down and out from a hard punch in the solar plexus.

Wolgan is matched to fight Lew Powell in San Francisco on November 23, and the winner will challenge Bat Masterson.

MAY TACKLE WELSH

Packey McFarland Has Improved Enough to Make Bout Likely.

When Welsh comes here in search of a lightweight championship battle with Nelson he may receive a challenge from Packey McFarland to fight at 135 pounds.

McFarland met Welsh in a twenty-five-round draw two years ago, and regarded such a hard battle that he declined another go.

But since then McFarland has decided that as a bout with Nelson is the goal of the question he can secure a big purse if he takes on Welsh.

Intentionally McFarland does not care to let Cyclone Johnny Thompson have another crack at him inasmuch as Thompson made it extremely interesting for the Chicago boxer in a recent ten-round bout at Kansas City.

COLOMADO WANTS BIG FIGHT

Two More \$100,000 Offers for Jeff-Johnson Mill Fight in.

The latest offers for the Jeff-Johnson mill, each of \$100,000, came from Colorado, one from Cripple Creek and the other from Pueblo.

A proposition of a similar nature looms up from Lexington, Ky. in each instance it is stated that "the consent of the governor may be secured."

When the pugilists signed articles of agreement several weeks ago it was stipulated that no bid would be considered unless it was made with a \$5,000 forfeit to guarantee good faith.

This clause in the articles will eliminate practically all of the wild cat offers and when bids are opened on December 1, probably half a dozen legitimate offers will be considered.

CHESA LONGS FOR CALIFORNIA

Hal Chase, the Highlanders' crack first baseman, who is spending the winter here for the first time, says the climate does not agree with him, and he is already longing for his home in California.

Chase has a house in Jersey which was presented to him by an admiring fan last summer, and that is why he did not go to the Coast as usual. He thinks the Highlanders will show a big improvement next season, and that some of the young players secured will surprise the fans.

LUNGH'S RECORD UPHELD

Emilio Lugh's record of 1 minute 53 4-5 seconds for the 880 yard dash made at Montreal on September 15 last, which had been the subject of much dispute in athletic circles, was formally approved yesterday at the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union.

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

HAVANAS BEAT TIGERS. HAVANA, Nov. 15.—In the presence of a large crowd the Havana baseball team defeated Detroit this afternoon by a score of 5 to 4.

Small ads that will bring big results. Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

Classified Advertisements

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE:

1 Insertion, 1c per Line; 2 Insertions, 15c per Line; 3 Insertions, 25c per Line; Seven Words to a Line.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE

SEVERAL small houses for sale at Crosskill, N. J. 5 miles from New York. \$200 cash; balance as rent; large lots at Crosskill and Englewood, from \$200 up; \$100 cash, and \$5 monthly; good money to build. Housch & Hill, Englewood, N. J.

REAL ESTATE—LONG ISLAND

ROCKAWAY Neckville Centre—3-room house with bath, electric, gas, and hot water; price \$2,500; good money to build. Housch & Hill, Englewood, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE

On easy terms; good houses for sale cheap; \$2500 up. Housch & Hill, Englewood, N. J.

UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist in the widest possible manner in bringing you up to date on your next meeting.

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS

Telephone North 2200. 125 Park Row, N. Y. Members of other Machinist Unions accepted free.

MEETINGS OF LODGES IN N. Y. DISTRICT

METROPOLIS LODGE, No. 1 (formerly New York City Lodge), Fridays, Metropolitan Theater Hall, 142d St. and 3d Ave.

THE BREAD BAKERS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Meets every fourth Monday monthly, at 10 p. m., 940 Willoughby av.; clerks, male or female, of an "asthmatic branch" can join our Union which has stock and death benefits. Communicate with H. J. Carr, 442 Pearl St., Manhattan, or Sec'y Fred Spangenberg, 601 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOER DRIVERS' UNION, No. 1

Local Union No. 23, regular meeting second Sunday; shop details meet at 12 A. M., 125 E. 10th St., Manhattan, or Sec'y Fred Spangenberg, 601 Broadway, Brooklyn.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' LOCAL No. 390

Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 100 W. 51st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 9 to 12 A. M., 125 E. 10th St., Manhattan, or Sec'y Fred Spangenberg, 601 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COOPERATIVE LEAGUE

Meets every Thursday evening at University Settlement, 100th and 1st Aves., New York City.

AMALGAMATED WITNESS OF N. Y. LOCAL No. 5

Meets every Wednesday at 8 P. M., 125 E. 10th St., Manhattan, or Sec'y Fred Spangenberg, 601 Broadway, Brooklyn.

LABOR SECRETARIAT, 230 Broadway, Manhattan

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Delegates meet last Saturday in the month at Labor Temple, 210 East 7th St., Manhattan.

LABOR SECRETARIAT (Continued)

United Journeymen Pie Bakers of N. Y. and vicinity, Local 112, B. & C. W. L. U. of A. Meeting every first and third Saturday in the month at 142 East 7th St. Executive Board meets by call.

LABOR SECRETARIAT (Continued)

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 697, meet every Monday, 8 P. M., at 321-323 East 73rd St., E. A. Pyle, Sec'y, 125 E. 10th St., Manhattan.

LABOR SECRETARIAT (Continued)

Local Union No. 457, Carpenters and Joiners, meet every Monday, 8 P. M., at 321-323 East 73rd St., Manhattan.

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102D ST. 105 E.—5 large, light rooms; improvements; \$18.

West Side.

7TH AVE. 370—Five rooms, 4 large, light rooms; improvements; \$15-\$16.

11TH AVE. 2618, near 140th St.—5 elegant light rooms, with steam heat. \$20.

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17TH ST. 321-323 W.—3 and 4 rooms; all improvements; \$12 to \$15.

34TH ST. 423 W.—Flat 4 rooms and bath; private hall; reduced neighborhood; reduced, \$19.

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54TH ST. 430 W.—3 very large, light rooms; rent \$8 to \$10.

57TH ST. 435 W.—7 large rooms, bath; one eight up. Inquire janitor. \$27.

57TH ST. 230 W.—3 large, light rooms through; improvements; \$12.

59TH ST. 33 W.—4 light rooms, bath; top floor; \$22.

101ST ST. 105 W.—3 rooms; hot water, bath; halls heated; \$24.

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100TH ST. 149 W.—4 rooms, all improvements; near subway; rent \$18.

142D ST. 60 W.—3 large, light rooms, bath; hot water supply; \$20.

BROOKLYN

148TH ST. 535 E.—5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; \$22; half month.

157TH ST. 107 W.—3 rooms, bath; range; \$15; it will put you to bed. \$12.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Manhattan. East Side.

21 AVE. 678, near 30th St.—Large, small rooms; housekeeping; gas, bath.

24TH ST. 157 E.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; central.

26TH ST. 149 E.—Newly furnished rooms, with housekeeping and bath. \$12-\$20.

34TH ST. 342 E.—Single rooms, suitable two; all conveniences; \$12.50.

42D ST. 204 E.—Single and double rooms; terms reasonable.

57TH ST. 407 E.—Large single room bath, hot water; gas; \$9.

60TH ST. 160 E.—Front parlor and basement; double and single rooms; all conveniences.

60TH ST. 231 E.—Furnished room to let, with private family; all conveniences. Charles Alter. 419

124TH ST. 128 E.—Nice large rooms; gentlemen or housekeeping; also hall room.

124TH ST. 161 E.—Newly furnished rooms; hot water; housekeeping.

LARGE pleasant room; bath and hot water; suitable for one or two. Communicate. Apply to Progressive Book Store, 233 E. 94th St.

West Side.

111TH ST. 205 W.—Housekeeping rooms, clean, running water. \$3 upward; hall rooms \$1.50.

23D ST. 230 W.—\$1.50 up; nice parlor; heated; hot water; room housekeeping.

30TH ST. 307 W.—Single rooms to let, \$1.50. \$1.50 gentlemen only.

31ST ST. 342 W.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; light housekeeping; \$1.50 up.

32D ST. 220 W.—Large and small rooms; heated; hot water; \$1.75 up.

116TH ST. 211 W.—Summer (Socialist) with 20th St. Large family. Address 415

128TH ST. 26 W.—Nice, large front room for two; \$3; hall room. \$1.50.

128TH ST. 161 W., cor. Lenox—Sunny square room; steam, bath; light housekeeping; \$3. 1st flat.

BROOKLYN

CLAY AV. 1216, near 160th—Two unfurnished rooms; private bath; bath.

SCRATCH MAE WOOD CASE

Woman Who Sued "Easy Boss" May Never Be Tried for Perjury.

Mae C. Wood, who was indicted for forgery and perjury after testifying in her suit against Thomas C. Platt, ex-United States Senator, in which she claimed to be his wife, did not appear in General Sessions yesterday when her case was called. A letter from the defendant said she was stranded on a ranch in Colorado, without funds, and would gladly appear if the District Attorney would send the necessary money.

Assistant District Attorney Garvin asked that the case be marked from the calendar, which was done. He said it was doubtful if she would be brought to trial owing to the feeble condition of Platt, the chief witness against her.

What did you do for The Call yesterday? What will you do for it today and tomorrow? When you buy a call advertisement say "I saw your ad. in The Call."

RATES UNDER THIS HEADING ARE:

1 Insertion, 1c per Line; 2 Insertions, 15c per Line; 3 Insertions, 25c per Line; Seven Words to a Line.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Brooklyn.

BALTIMO ST. 350, near Smith—Comfortable room; gentlemen or housekeeping.

SCHERERBORN ST. 151—Large, sunny front, for two; \$3; hall, \$1.50; all conveniences.

HOTT ST. 130, near Bergen—Large, sunny housekeeping room; also back porch.

FRANKLIN AVE. 602, near Gates—Furnished room, separate bath, conveniences, \$2.

DEAN ST. 163, near subway—Housekeeping room, \$2.50 up; hall rooms, \$1.50.

PACIFIC ST. 343, near Hoyt St. station—Large front room; 3 windows.

RIED AVE. 43, near Broadway—Hall room, running water, \$1.25. Front, \$5.

REDFORD AVE. 947—Furnished rooms; light housekeeping; steam heat, running water.

BERGEN ST. 162, near Hoyt—Hall rooms, \$1.25 up; heat, no sign.

FINEAPPLE ST. 106—Double rooms, \$2.50 up; light housekeeping; single, \$2 up.

ATLANTIC AVE. 552, N.Y. room for light housekeeping; running water; near subway.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED

A YOUNG man desires a furnished room with private family only; from 40th to 80th St., East. Address: C. P. care Call.

BOARDING

East Side.

LARGE room, with or without board; suitable for couple or two men; good German cooking; very moderate. 134 E. 50th st. \$15

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

EXPERIENCED saleslady, in dry goods, ready position. Purst & Co., 730 Westchester av., Bronx.

HELP WANTED—MALE

STRONG BOY wanted (17-18 years) to help in laundry, and who knows how to drive; references required; \$7 to start; quick advancement. Answer by letter, Box 7, care Call.

ALTERATION maker for ladies' coats and suits. Sewer's, 218 W. 125th st. \$12.14

SILVERSMITH—Experienced on umbrellas handles, Bag & Prussia, 210 Centre.

TYPEWRITER—Young man, Manhattan office, to do billing in wholesale book store; must be rapid and accurate; pay \$12 to start.

WANTED—One or two advertising solicitors to work for The Call. Apply to the manager of The Call, 442 Pearl St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—If you answer this advertisement you may be worth more to you than all the others you have ever answered in your life. I can put you next to a small order plan that may be worth hundreds of dollars to you; it's a good one and a sure winner; particulars free. G. E. Cousins, 25 Virginia av., Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS for coal and wood make good wages; all parts of N.Y. State. Call, morning and evening, 230 E. 75th st.

AGENTS—Make \$5 daily selling mail-order weather strips; 200 per cent profit; easy sales. A. C. Wendland, Marietta, Ohio.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor suits; in fact, everything for the home; all the latest patterns. By direct import of us direct, you save from 30 to 40 per cent—the middleman's profit. BIG G FURNITURE WORKS, 281 E. 79th St., Between 1st and 2d Aves.

FURNITURE

of entire 4-story private house, with GRAND UPRIGHT PIANO, will also sell separately to quick buyer. 116 E. 74th st. \$21

ONE HUNDRED dollars buys three hundred dollars worth of furniture and good-will of a flourishing business; factory prices; must sacrifice, as she is going West; less than one hour from city. Mrs. Brown, Clark's Apartment, Greenwich, Conn.

INSTRUCTION

TUTORING in English, Latin, mathematics and history; preparation for the Regents. Miss Hamilton, 129 State St., Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTORS WANTED

WANTED—A young man to instruct evenings in English. B. 596 CALL OFFICE.

FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE INSURANCE. Edward J. Dutton, 77 William St.

BLANKETS AND SADDLERY

HORSE BLANKET SALE—Truck or farm blankets, 8 lbs., \$2; 10 lbs., \$2; red and black carriage blankets, \$3; lined stable blankets, \$1.25; oil storm covers, \$2.50. PETER'S 85 West Broadway, near Chambers st., upstairs.

TEAS AND COFFEES

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS. 5 lbs. 25c. Coffee at 15c. 75 5 lbs. 30c. Tea at 15c. 150 5 lbs. 35c. Baking Powder at 15c. 75 6 bot. Vanilla or Lemon Extract at 12 1/2c. 75 25 lbs. Sugar at 1

Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

THE LIGHTHOUSE.

By Frederic E. Snow.

A white shaft gleaming in the morning light.
 Above the waters like a monolith.
 From Egypt's storied land of sphinx and myth;
 Or, when the evening galls, a winking sprite
 That opens and shuts an eye the life-long night.
 All day the lapping currents have their base;
 All night the shifting tides about their change.
 The storm winds lash them in their furious flight.
 And blind they with the madly whirling snow;
 Yet still their voice sends out its booming cry
 To warn the mariners of dangers nigh.
 As the changing seasons come and go,
 Teach us thy message that we too may be
 Beacons for all who sail life's treacherous sea.

—The Outlook

THE COMING CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST WOMEN.

At the last meeting of the local Woman's Committee the same poor attendance was manifest as at the previous meetings. In spite of the fact that the secretary sent out over forty postal cards to delegates and that this column urged the necessity and importance of a large membership for this committee, only the same faithful group of about a dozen women was present.

For what they lacked in numbers, however, they made up in enthusiasm, earnestness of purpose and determination to rouse the Socialist women of the city from their apathy. It is the hope of the committee that the big conference of Socialist women planned for next month will supply the needed stimulus.

Naturally preliminary plans and discussion of the conference occupied most of the evening, and a special committee of seven was elected to make all arrangements. It consists of Dr. Antoinette Konikoff, Mrs. Theresa Malkiel, Mrs. Meta L. Stern, Dr. Anna Tugerman, Miss Pauline Newman, Miss Mary Gibson and Mrs. Anita C. Block.

This conference will be called to discuss the most immediate and vital question before the Socialist women of New York today, namely: What is to be the relation of Socialist women to the general suffrage movement? Everywhere Socialist women can be heard asking that question, and it is the mission of this conference to answer it by reaching definite conclusions on the subject, and definitely prescribing the future policy to be followed. It is quite inevitable that this problem should have arisen as the result of great changes that have taken place within the suffrage movement. The entrance of women into industry in ever increasing proportions within the last few years and the realization of the absolute need of the ballot for these women have brought an entirely new element into the suffrage movement. The ladies who do not wish to be classed with "idiot and criminals" are giving place to the working women who know that they need the ballot to keep them from going under in the struggle for existence. This is the most significant feature in the suffrage movement today and it is of the highest importance that Socialist women should understand what its significance means to them. The industrial woman is demanding the ballot and the suffrage movement is her means of getting it. This is only one of the many new

phases of the situation before us. Many more will be discussed in these columns between this day and the conference.

And it is absolutely necessary to the success of the conference that this weighty question in all its aspects be presented in this page from every point of view.

Fortunately we have our Woman's Department in our daily press, and it is our only means of informing each other what our opinions are and thus helping to mould and direct each other's opinions. Many of us—men as well as women—have thought deeply on this important subject. Let them now, through these columns, express the decisions they have reached. In this way alone can we approach the conference intelligently and direct it intelligently. The time is none too long; let those who are ready start the discussion immediately as a stimulus to the others. Be sure to send your communications to the home address of the editor, 745 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York. This conference should mark the beginning of a new era in the activity of Socialist women.

HARLEM WOMEN'S STUDY CLUB TO START LESSON COURSE.

The members of the Harlem Socialist Women's Study Club, conducted under the auspices of the Local Woman's Committee of the party, are eagerly awaiting Wednesday evening, November 17. For on that evening they, as well as any other progressive women interested in the great problems of today who care to attend, will begin the systematic work for which they have been waiting so long.

This is to consist of a course of ten lessons on "Human Misery and How to Cure It." It is to be given by Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, active member both of the Socialist party and the Woman's Trade Union League, on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at the Harlem Forum, 350 West 125th street, room 8.

As stated, this is to be a lesson course, and not a series of formal lectures. Questions and answers, free discussion will constitute a large part of the work to be done. The first six lessons will be devoted to a consideration of what this "human misery" consists, and will take up such questions as low wages, over-crowding, child labor, social disease, the suppression of genius. The last four lessons will consider the only remedy, Socialism, and discuss how the new world is to be brought about.

Women, it is on work of this kind that your development depends. So let a goodly number gather to meet Miss Dutcher tomorrow evening. Work will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Miss Dutcher must travel way back to Brooklyn, and it is not fair to keep her waiting for late comers.

All women are heartily welcome.

LEIPZIG HAS WOMEN GRADUATES

In the recent anniversary celebration of the University of Leipzig, women graduates shared the honors and privileges equally with the men. It was the first time women had been honored by the university in that way. There are many colleges and universities in Germany which still bar women, or admit them with restrictions, but within the last year there has been a general movement indicating the early and complete abandonment of this form of educational prejudice.

If you need help, remember that The Call is read by intelligent workers. Advertise in the classified want ad. columns.

LABOR TEMPLE FOR FLUSHING.

A committee of organized labor in Queens Borough has in charge a proposition to build a hall or labor temple in Flushing to be devoted to the uses of the various unions in that neighborhood. A stock company, with shares of \$5 each, has been formed, and if the preliminaries result satisfactorily, a five-story building, with stores on the ground floor and hall, lodge rooms and offices above, will be erected.

BAKERS' ENGLISH BRANCH.

A committee of the English Branch of the Bakers' Union, No. 261, headed by R. Stedman, James Templeton and Charles Iffland will call on Commissioner of Charities R. H. Hebbard today, and make a demand that only union men be employed in the Blackwell's Island bakery, as well as in all other city hospitals and all government institutions.

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CLOAK AND SKIRT MAKERS.

There will be a mass meeting of all the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Unions of Greater New York at Clinton Hall, 131 Clinton street, tonight.

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POSAMENTIER UNION.

At the last meeting of the Posamentier Union, held at Odd Fellow's Hall, 47-69 St. Marks place, the conditions of the downtown shops were

SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

Tonight's Meetings.

MANHATTAN AND BROOKLYN.

12th and 15th A. D.—300 West 54th street, 31st A. D.—287 St. Nicholas Avenue, Harlem, 54th A. D.—232 Third Avenue.
 Socialist Women's Society (Branch 6, Yorkville)—Important Business.

BROOKLYN.

17th A. D.—67 1/2 Gates Avenue.
 NORTHEFIELD.
 Registrar meeting of Local Northfield at the home of C. Reymondsky, 143 Nichols Avenue, West Richmond.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Professor Gustav A. Kippen, of Trinity College, will deliver an address before Branch 8, Local Hartford, tonight at 8 o'clock, at Labor Lyceum, 28 Lawrence street. The title of his lecture is "Some Comments on the National Platform of the Socialist Party," and his theme will be a friendly criticism of it. A free discussion is to follow.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

There will be an important business meeting of the Newtown Branch at Robinson's Hall, 4180 Germantown Avenue. All members will please attend this meeting.

RESOLUTIONS OF PROTEST.

The Young People's Socialist Federation at their last meeting, in the following resolution against the execution of Francisco Ferrer:

"Whereas Francisco Ferrer has been shot to death in Spain by order of King Alfonso, and whereas Francisco Ferrer has used his brain and energy to educate the people of Spain, which is the object of the Socialist party, and whereas the shooting of Francisco Ferrer was an act of brutality which showed the barbarism still existing in this so-called civilized age.

"Resolved, that we, the members of Circle 20, Young People's Socialist Federation, in meeting herein assembled, do protest against the death of the above-named Francisco Ferrer, and

"Resolved, that we do hereby pledge our moral aid and support to the struggling revolutionists in Spain.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S SOCIETY.

The last meeting of Branch 4, Socialist Women's Society, was conducted by Anna Kaplan. Delegates to the International Labor Aid Conference reported that the \$275 which had been collected at a previous meeting of Branch 6 for the fund being raised by that body, had been duly handed in. The national secretary of the Socialist party, 160 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

It was decided to devote the next meeting, which will take place tonight, at 8 p. m., to a reorganization of the branch. This will be in conformity with the resolution adopted at the convention of the Socialist Women's Society on October 17, that the Socialist Women's Society be dissolved, the English branches of same to reorganize as Socialist women's study clubs, under the direction of the Socialist women's committee, appointed by the Socialist party Local New York.

In opening the usual study hour Dr. Anna Ingerman said that she had attended a lecture by Professor Clark, given before the Girls' High School Socialist Club at a study college, his theme being, at her request, "Objections to Socialism." A lecture on Socialism had been held by Rose Foster Butler, and they wished to hear the other side of the question. Dr. Ingerman said she had been greatly surprised at the speaker's ability to advance better arguments than those generally given by the unthinking, such as Socialism denies private property, there will be no incentive, it would rob the more industrious, and the lazy would not work; who would do the tedious work? etc.

All these objections and fears were taken

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Local New Bedford, Massachusetts, masses last night, at which all branches of the Socialist party forward petitions to the United States government, asking for the expulsion of the Spanish Ambassador in America as a means of ending a protest against the execution of Francisco Ferrer. The suggestion was endorsed by the state executive committee of Massachusetts.

BALTIMORE, MD.

G. S. Gelder will be in Baltimore tomorrow and the day after, Gelder is touring the East, and is in an effort to help The Call. The special purpose of this visit is, in connection with the Sunday edition, to try once again to increase enthusiasm for the paper.

It is hoped that Local Baltimore will cooperate with Gelder in placing The Call on a self-sustaining basis.

SOCIETY ELECTED.

Socialists of Columbus, Ohio, are elated at the fact that the elected Mrs. Ina Bachman as a member of the school board. Mrs. Bachman polled 7,657 votes. The other two members of the board are Republicans.

ELECT SCHOOL BOARD MEMBER.

Complete returns of last Tuesday's election at Cosport, Ohio, show that Mrs. M. W. Grant, Socialist candidate, defeated a leading Independent man and the school board. Mrs. Grant polled 245 in a total vote of 987. Socialists came within 100 votes of electing an Independent candidate. The Council in Cosport, Ohio, was defeated by eight votes.

JEWISH BRANCH ORGANIZED.

National Organizer A. Litman has organized Jewish branches in South Bend and Indianapolis, Ind.; Erie, Pa.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland and Washington, N. Y.

SOCIALISTS OPEN COLLEGE.

Thirty-three students entered the Workers' College established at Smithville, Minn., on the first day of the school. The Finnish Socialists of 205 in a total vote of 987. Socialists came within 100 votes of electing an Independent candidate. The Council in Cosport, Ohio, was defeated by eight votes.

SWEDISH GENERAL STRIKE.

The general strike is still on in Sweden. Contributions to the strike fund are still needed. The national office has received \$2,500.00 in the strike fund. Contributions should be sent to Landskatterat, Stockholm, Sweden, or to Landskatterat, national secretary of the Socialist party, 160 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Arrangements have been made by the Swedish relief committee of Chicago, to send C. E. Tholin, the representative of the Swedish Labor Union in this country, to the larger cities in the Western states to conduct meetings and raise funds for the Swedish strikers. He will be accompanied by the following: November 16, Des Moines, Iowa; 17, Omaha, Neb.; 18, Denver, Col.; 21, Salt Lake City, Utah; 23, Ogden, Utah; 25, Sacramento, Cal.; 27, San Francisco, Cal.; 28, Oakland. All requests for dates following December 3 should be sent to H. Joel Christensen, 2517 Elm street, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL.

The national committee is now voting on the following motion: "That the national secretary shall issue a call to the national committee December 15, 1909, for the purpose of holding a convention for the purpose of holding the party congress for 1910. Nominations shall close three weeks from date of submission, and immediately upon close of nominations all nominations shall be submitted in ballot form to the national committee. Vote will close November 29."

Labor Union Notes

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

LOCAL.

STEAM ENGINEERS.

The Steam Engineers' Union, No. 56, will hold their annual masquerade and civic ball at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, November 28.

The committee of arrangements consists of Charles F. Liebman, chairman; Louis Schneider, secretary; William Hoerschelman, financial secretary, and Charles Prelermuth, treasurer.

LABOR TEMPLE FOR FLUSHING.

A committee of organized labor in Queens Borough has in charge a proposition to build a hall or labor temple in Flushing to be devoted to the uses of the various unions in that neighborhood. A stock company, with shares of \$5 each, has been formed, and if the preliminaries result satisfactorily, a five-story building, with stores on the ground floor and hall, lodge rooms and offices above, will be erected.

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DISCUSSED.

The prevailing rate of wages in the organized shops is \$21 per week, working forty-nine hours a week. The downtown shops are working fifty-nine hours and are getting far lower wages.

A resolution was adopted that until January 1, 1910, every man will be given the opportunity to join the union.

All expelled or suspended members will be permitted to join the union on condition that they pay \$3 initiation fee. There will be a meeting at headquarters tonight.

INTERNATIONAL.

S. P. MACHINISTS MAY STRIKE.

As a result of differences in regard to wages, a strike is imminent in the Southern Pacific machine shops at Sparks, Nev. The railroad officials contend that the controversy is a result of sympathy with the striking Pocatello machinists. The Sparks machinists claim, however, that the controversy is purely local.

N. S. W. CEMENT WORKERS.

A strike of the Portland cement works in New South Wales was settled recently, and work resumed on a guarantee being given by the company to bank sufficient funds to a trust account to meet the increased demand by the men.

Whatever award the wages board may make is to be paid from that fund. Over and above that amount the company will make up, and if under the amount, the balance will be refunded to the company.

TIPO'S ACTIVE IN "PHILLIE."

The label campaign of Philadelphia Typographical Union has been waged in such an aggressive manner that the election ordered two days before the recent election placed on twenty-four point labels placed on all printing. During one month recently thirty-three business houses were added to the list of those using label literature. Heretofore these firms patronized non-union printers exclusively.

SPOKANE RETAIL CLERKS.

One of the principal features of the meeting of the Spokane Sectional Central Labor Council, recently, was the return of the Retail Clerks' Union to membership in the body. This union has been dormant for a long time, but is now taking on new life, and the union men behind it propose to see that it succeeds and becomes one of the largest and most powerful unions in the city.

MACHINISTS STILL OUT.

All machinists, apprentices and helpers formerly employed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company (1,080 in number), have been on strike since June 3, 1909. Same being

CALL ASS'N MEETS

To Print Reports of Manager in The Call—Thank Germans for Aid.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association met in a business meeting last night, at which many matters concerning the operation and advancement of The Call were attended to.

Business Manager Otto Wegener, in his report, brought forward figures that showed The Sunday Call to be on a self-sustaining basis. Wegener caused enthusiastic applause when he appealed to those who have the interest of the paper at heart to never fall to patronize the advertisers in The Call who help in a measure to sustain it.

The body decided to send the business manager's report to members of the association every three months instead of every six months, as has been the case heretofore. It was also decided to print in The Daily Call a summary of the various reports of the manager concerning the condition of the paper.

The body unanimously accepted the motion of L. Kopelin to send an appropriate letter of thanks and appreciation to the German Socialists for their timely contribution of 10,000 marks.

A committee to revise the bylaws of the association was elected. The committee consists of Patrick Quinlan, William Butcher and Julius Gerber.

SHIPP GETS 90 DAYS

Tennessee Sheriff Sentenced for Contempt of U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The Federal Supreme Court today pronounced the following sentences for contempt of court in the case of the men charged with conspiracy in the lynching of Ed. Johnson, a negro, on March 19, 1906, in Chattanooga, Tenn., while the prisoner was under stay of execution granted by the Supreme Court:

Sheriff James F. Shipp, ninety days imprisonment; Deputy Sheriff Jeremiah Gibson, sixty days; Luther Williams, ninety days; Nick Nolan, ninety days; Henry Padgett, sixty days; and William Magee, sixty days.

The defendants were found guilty of conspiracy and were being in contempt of an order of the Supreme Court, issued at the instance of Justice Harlan, staying the negro's execution ten days.

After the lynching the Department of Justice brought complaint against twenty-seven men, alleged to have participated in the jail attack and lynching. Among these were Sheriff James F. Shipp, Deputy Sheriff Jeremiah Gibson, Luther Williams, Nick Nolan, Henry Padgett, William Magee, Deputy Sheriff Matt Galloway, Part Justice and Frank Ward. The complaint was dismissed against the other eighteen men.

LIEUT. MCCARTHY FIRED

Cop. Who Broke Into Bridal Chamber.

Dismissed from the Force.
 Lieutenant John J. McCarthy, of the Tottenham police station, was dismissed from the department yesterday. McCarthy was suspended without pay on Saturday following his trial last Friday before Deputy Commissioner Stover.

The charges against him were that early in the morning of October 22 he broke into the flat of Dominick Vaccaro, at 89 Bayard street. Vaccaro had been married the night before. McCarthy insulted Mrs. Vaccaro, it was said. At the time he was supposed to be on reserve at the Elizabeth street station.

Rose Vaccaro, Dominick's wife, and her father, Edward Barone, were the chief witnesses against the lieutenant at the trial, the husband, in spite of the fact that his name was signed to the affidavit containing the charges, saying he didn't see who entered the room.

BRIDGE JUMPER IDENTIFIED.

James Spellman, unemployed roofer, supposed to have ended life.
 It is supposed that the man who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge on Sunday and whose body was not recovered, was James Spellman, thirty-five years old, a gravel-roofer out of work, who lived in the Gardiner Mission Lodging House at 19 Tillary street.

Friends of Spellman, who has been missing since Saturday night, say that his description tallies closely with that of the bridge jumper. James Bell, one of them, said that he met Spellman on Saturday night and that he threatened to jump off the bridge.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following free lectures are arranged under the auspices of the Board of Education for tonight: Wadleigh High School, 115th street and Seventh Avenue: "Immigration to the United States," Dr. Walter E. Clark.
 Public School 21, Mott and Spring streets: "From Mine to Mint," Magnus C. Hilsen.
 Public School 30, 224 East 84th street: "The Health of School Children," Dr. John J. Cronin.
 Public School 63, 4th street, east of First Avenue: "The Making of a Newspaper," Frank L. Blanehard.
 Public School 159, Audubon Avenue and 168th street: "Mural Painting in America," M. Paul Roche.
 Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Columbus Avenue: "The Canadian Rockies," Benjamin S. Comstock.
 Public Library, 163 West 135th street: "Strange Sights in Ceylon," Dr. Rosalie S. Morton.
 St. Cornelius Church, 425 West 46th street: "Alaska and Her Wonderful Resources," Miss Emma R. Steiner.

NEED MORE BEDS

Charity Society Finds Un cared for Sufferers From Tuberculosis.

That there is great need for more beds and more hospitals in Manhattan and the Bronx for the victims of tuberculosis is made the feature of the annual report of the Charity Organization Society by the hundreds are suffering from tuberculosis and are proving sources of infection to other families because of the present inadequate facilities for the care of consumptives. Many of the district officers of the Charity Organization Society earnestly urge the establishment of additional hospitals for tuberculosis patients.

One of the principal problems of the year for the society has been that of unemployment. It has become increasingly obvious that the treatment of relief societies does not solve the question of unemployment. Edward T. Devine, the general secretary of the society, was granted in November, 1908, a month's leave of absence to study the problem of unemployment throughout the country. As a result of his report, a national employment exchange has been established in New York City.

The special employment bureau for the handicapped has registered more than 1,000 new applicants during the last year and has made 766 placements.

SPANISH CLAIM VICTORY.

MADRID, Nov. 15.—General Marins, commanding the Spanish forces in Morocco, telegraphed the government from Nador today that the hostile Kabyles there had surrendered unconditionally. The news, which was unexpected here, has been received with the greatest satisfaction in all quarters, as it is believed to signalize the end of the war which has caused the cabinet such concern for several months.

STANDARD OIL GRAFT GOOD.

Directors of the Standard Oil Company yesterday declared a dividend for the quarter of \$10 a share, the same amount as at this time last year. The previous dividend paid, September 15, last, was \$6 a share. This dividend will make the 1909 disbursements \$40, the same as in the past four years. In 1907 there was \$36 paid, and in 1908, \$44.

THE KIND That Looks Best

Wears Largest Costs Less

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CURB THE LUST FOR BLOOD!

The entombment of several hundred men at a time by a mining "accident" is something that no longer shocks us.

We have become hardened by the frequent repetition of these horrors.

The Romans nailed to the cross their revolted slaves.

Modern capitalist society slays its slaves in hecatombs even while they, in all obedience, are engaged in piling up its wealth.

Never before were slaves so cheap and their lives so worthless as now.

The mining capitalists paid not a cent for their mining slaves. And the places of the latter will soon be filled by others, who will sooner or later share the same fate.

Capitalism is by its very nature, its infinite greed for profits, absolutely devoid of all human considerations.

If there is to be any restraint upon its lavish expenditure of human lives, that restraint must be imposed from without, by the non-capitalistic elements of society, and principally by the workers themselves.

In the monarchic countries of Europe the labor movement, with the aid of philanthropists and far-sighted statesmen, has put a curb upon the insatiable lust of the capitalistic Moloch for human victims.

In Democratic-Republican America we are told that the destruction of human life must proceed without let or hindrance.

We are told that the nation has not the power to pass a comprehensive system of factory laws, uniform throughout these United States, for the protection of the life and limb and health of the workers.

We are told that such laws would be unconstitutional.

It is up to the labor movement—the Socialist party, the American Federation of Labor, and all other labor organizations—and all the friends of humanity to put an end to this iniquity, to force upon our ruling class a new interpretation of our Constitution, one that shall convert it from an instrument of cannibalism into an instrument for the welfare of humanity.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

If ever there was an opportunity before the Socialist party, that opportunity is right here and now.

The horrors of capitalism have passed all bounds. The tyranny of its rule is becoming intolerable. The conservative labor organizations and their leaders are being forced into adopting a radical attitude. They are considering plans for the formation of truly democratic unions, which shall include the unskilled laborers as well as the skilled workers. They are discussing new methods of resistance, such as the general strike, to the political tyranny of capital.

All the essential demands of labor for a decent existence within capitalist society have met with an imperative veto.

Our labor legislation is the most backward on earth. The lives of the workers are being sacrificed without stint.

Now, the proper method of attacking an enemy is to attack him at his weakest point.

Our labor legislation is the weakest point in our American political system, its most vulnerable spot. It should, therefore, be attacked at that point.

If we take up this fight for a modern system of labor legislation and make it our battle-cry, there will be no losing. Not for us.

We shall have with us the entire working class, organized as well as unorganized, skilled as well as unskilled.

We shall have with us all the humane elements, all the lovers of their kind, all the far-sighted statesmen.

Every one who will be against us in this fight will be known as an enemy of mankind.

The advantage of our position in such a fight will be simply overwhelming.

It will arouse the ardor of the working class, for it will be conscious of waging a battle for the whole of humanity.

And the modifications in our political system which the victory, which is inevitable, will inevitably entail, will be of so profound a nature that the social classes, the political parties, and the relations of classes and parties to one another will undergo equally profound modifications.

The working class will surely emerge from this victorious fight united, enlightened, ardent with hope and steered for new battles.

What powerful interests are behind the Sun and the other great metropolitan dailies in their onslaught on the Sugar Trust?

Are they newly arisen rivals of this Trust, bent upon clearing the ground for their competition with it?

Are they old allies who have not received their honest share of the rich booty?

Are they aiming at destroying Roosevelt's influence by publishing the frauds that went unpunished throughout his two administrations, thus making impossible his return to power?

Or are they planning some still huger theft and working up a great excitement over the sugar frauds in order to carry out their nefarious schemes undisturbed and undetected?

"FREE AMERICA."



In the Light of Recent Events.

HOW SOCIALISM HURTS THE UNIONS.

By Robert Hunter.

Yesterday I dealt with the effect of Socialism on the Trade Union movement of Milwaukee.

Today I intend to deal with the effect of Socialism on the Trade Union movement in Germany.

Unfortunately it takes time for zealous, vigorous minds to battle FOR two big ideas at once.

The German working class movement began as a political movement. The working class leaders were chiefly political leaders.

They felt at first that unions were of quite minor importance. They proceeded then with enormous energy, ability and devotion to build up the purest, greatest and most powerful political movement in the world.

And anyone who knows Germany today knows the marvelous influence the political movement has had.

It has improved the condition of the workers; fought their battles; obtained for them important reforms and done a great and creditable work.

Again and again the Socialist party declared that all its members should join the unions of their respective trades, and if no union existed they should create one.

Again and again all the energy, ability and power of the party has gone into the work of Trade Union organization.

It was not, however, until 1895 that the Trade Unions of Germany began to make notable progress, but within fourteen years they have marched onward with immense strides until today their membership is 300,000.

The figures as published by the Bulletin of the Department of Labor of New York are as follows:

Year	Membership of Socialist Unions
1895	259,175
1896	329,230
1897	412,359
1898	492,742
1899	580,473
1900	680,427
1901	677,510
1902	733,206
1903	887,692
1904	1,052,104
1905	1,244,803
1906	1,489,709
1907	1,859,508
1908	1,831,731

The German working class has developed two powerful weapons, a Trade Union movement and a Socialist movement.

The Trade Unions do their work on their own lines. The Socialist party does its work on its own lines, but the membership of the unions and of the party is made up practically of the same men.

The old German Socialists understand the value of an industrial movement. The Trade Unionists understand the value of a political movement.

But when the Socialists of Germany saw the need of an industrial movement they set out to make one, and in recent years they have advanced to the position of the most powerful Trade Union movement in the world.

The Trade Unionists of America still scoff at political activity. They will fight Socialism. They refuse to be "visionaries and fanatics" and so leave the American worker politically helpless.

Today in Germany the Socialists have a Trade Union movement numbering 1,800,000 men. They have also a political movement that musters over 3,250,000 votes.

The American Federation of Labor has a membership of 1,586,000 men and no political movement.

Yet the American movement considers itself practical, congratulates itself for being free from visions, fantasy and fanaticism.

German Socialists may be visionaries and fanatics, but they HAVE over 3,000,000 men fighting for their political rights and nearly 2,000,000 men fighting for their economic rights.

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE.

By Moses Oppenheimer.

The system of Workingmen's Insurance established in Germany is frequently praised by apologists of capitalism as one of the great triumphs of Bismarck's genius and statesmanship. Even in Socialist fields that system is misjudged, both as to its origin and its efficiency.

The recent Socialist party congress of Germany devoted a considerable part of its time to insurance problems and proposed regulations. The discussion went into great detail. It disclosed how inadequate the German system still is in many respects. It is this insufficiency that prompted the parliamentary representatives of the party to demand and to vote against government insurance proposals, which they in vain had attempted to improve by amendments in the interests of the working class. On that occasion it was also pointed out that the idea of workingmen's insurance by no means originated with the government or some enlightened section of the capitalist class, but with advocates of Socialism. In 1858 the Socialist, Julius Fabritich, advocated a system of general invalid insurance. In 1870 August Bebel proposed a comprehensive system of workingmen's insurance for the whole German Empire. Many other Socialists advocated such a system long before Bismarck took the first step toward its realization. The Iron Chancellor launched this policy in the vain hope that a system of state insurance would eventually take the wind out of the sails of Social Democracy. Events have, of course, proven how mistaken he was in this regard.

As to the German accident insurance, the main shortcomings of the existing system are:

It does not include the workers in handicrafts, one of the remnants of the old order of economics. Indemnity is granted only if the

accident occurred at the very place of work. If, for instance, a worker comes to grief on the ferry taking him to the dock where he works regularly, he is not entitled to relief, although the going to the dock is an indispensable part of his employment.

Many ailments and diseases known to develop in the course of work, specific workers' ailments, are excluded from the working of the insurance system. Malaria or scurvy among ship's crews, or slow poisoning in chemical factories, are so excluded in Germany, while the English law recognizes them as proper indemnity cases. The English system recognizes at least eighteen different classes of illness arising from employment as proper indemnity cases, while the German system does not recognize them.

Workers in agricultural and horticultural pursuits are not placed on an equal footing with those employed in factories, mills and mines.

The indemnity granted is far too small; in practice it barely supports the poor relief which formerly was the legal burden of municipalities or district. This phase of the system was clearly recognized even by many experts of decidedly political views. When the scheme for invalid insurance was first proposed, providing that a certain part of the cost should be born by the workers, Rudolf Meyer, the well-known conservative sociologist, exclaimed: "Bebel and his comrades would be paralytics if they assisted in placing part of the poor relief as a burden upon the shoulders of the working class!" That is why the Socialists in the Reichstag voted against the proposed scheme.

As to the illustrations of the system, some striking illustrations are given. The highest annual rent payable to an invalid who has contributed for not less than 2,500 consecutive weeks is 450 marks, or a trifle over \$100. It may, according to circumstances, be as low

as 185 marks per year. Can any invalid with his family live on that?

Similarly low are the indemnities payable to widows and orphans. If the breadwinner died from consumption the widow and orphans are not entitled to any indemnity.

Of course, the marshaling of the sums paid out annually, or even the total paid out since the introduction of the system, places before uncritical eyes an alluring picture of foresight and benevolence. But we have to read those figures in their relation to single cases to realize how far the system falls in accomplishing its object.

The demand of the German Socialists formulated in the common-sense proposition that the whole scheme of workingmen's insurance be treated as an integral part of the cost of production, to be taken over by the empire and to be financed by a progressive income tax, high enough to meet all national demands.

NOTICE.

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION IN THE SUNDAY CALL.

The Sunday Call will be able to give considerable space for a forum in which the comrades shall have the widest possible latitude in the discussion of party affairs. This department will have a highly educational value, and, though no doubt at times it will contain some communications imbued with strong feeling, it will in the long run be a powerful instrument for achieving clearness as well as party unity and solidarity.

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BAD TACTICS.

Editor of The Call:

Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that you are putting the wrong tactics, for which you deserve to be kicked, as you will, in all probability, be pretty soon. Just think of it. In your editorials since election day, at least as understood those editorials, you are attacking practically everybody, with the exception of a small group which, in this country at least, does not count in our party. You have attacked "revolutionists" and "constructives" alike. You are not satisfied with those who limit themselves with preaching the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth, and yet you want the class struggle taught to workmen, and kick against those whose agitation is limited to cheap gas and such other sundry great reforms. So the wrath of Stokes and Campbell shall alike be visited upon you. And whether it comes in a tone of impudence born of ignorance, or in a tone of condescension born of a feeling of superiority, really makes no difference as far as the practical problem of keeping your place is concerned. Then, again, you are opposed to too much "business" in our organization and being eaten up by routine. This will set against you those good, hard working comrades who spend all their time, at great sacrifice and neglect of their own families and self-education, in district and committee meetings, honestly believing that they are doing the very best thing for the advancement of Socialism. On the other hand, you speak slightly of the cheap claptrap methods of public oratory now prevalent in our party, which will, of course, set a goodly number of our speakers up in arms against you.

So, on whom do you rely for support? On the few so-called Marxists, who claim to be revolutionists and reformers, and yet would not follow the Revolutionaries (with a big R), or the Reformers (again with a big R)? This wouldn't do.

The trouble with some people is that they would fain hunt with the hounds, and run with the hares. The trouble with you Marxists is that you would neither hunt with the hounds, nor run with the hares. Or rather, that you would hunt with the hounds only when they do it according to your peculiar theories of the game, and run with the hares only on such peculiar conditions. Result: That you have both against you most of the time. The cause of the trouble is that you attempt to do the almost impossible. You are an intellectual aristocracy trying to engage in working-class politics. Your presupposition, the sine qua non of your success, is an intellectual working class and intellectuals who divested themselves of all middle-class instincts and habits of mind, including its so-called "revolutionary" prejudices and inclination to do charity to the "poorer brother." You are, therefore, hated by the intellectuals, whose intellectualism you call into question, and distrusted by the workmen whom you have the bad taste of sending to school, instead of assuming, or better still, proclaiming, that the "horny-handed man of toll," by virtue of being such, is possessed of all virtue, all knowledge, and all wisdom.

So you are in a bad way, Mr. Editor! It reminds me of the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress, where the Marxists, under the leadership of Kautsky, were attacked by the Hervetians as opportunists, and by the opportunists as impossible revolutionists. That's probably where you got your cue from. But the movement in the United States is not the international movement, and New York is not Stuttgart. There the Marxists were in a majority. Not so here. Not yet, at any rate. So you better be careful of what you are doing, or you will soon hear something drop. L. B. BOUDIN.

New York, Nov. 11, 1920.

WHAT ABOUT THE UNIONS?

Editor of The Call:

Some of our comrades seem to think that this is an appropriate time for Socialists to throw stones at the labor unions, and especially at those which are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and yet more especially at such as are organized on a craft basis. Most of the discussion on this line consists in the use of high-sounding phrases, without any particular reference to facts. In general terms these unions are accused of lacking a spirit of solidarity, and their shortcomings are somehow held responsible for the failure of our party to increase its vote the country over and for its positive loss of votes here and in some other places. The conclusion is drawn that the way for us to gain strength on the political field is for us to oppose or at least to try to ignore these unions in their strikes and boycotts.

As Marxists, we are supposed to base our theories on facts. It, therefore, occurs to me that the mere citation of a number of pertinent facts may help the rank and file of our party in determining whether or not they should follow the advice of those who want us to turn against the trade unions. Here is one instalment of facts.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has issued an appeal for contributions from affiliated labor organizations in the United States to help the Swedish working people in their present fight with the Employers' Association of their country. My attention was first called to the appeal, and solidarity, made by just one of the unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.—the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. The Executive Board of this union has appropriated \$250 to help the Swedish strikers, and various locals of the union have up to the present date brought up the total contribution of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union to the sum of \$1,279.05.

This is not a very large union. Its members are not among the best paid workmen. And the union has a number of desperate strikes on behalf of its own membership to support just at this time. Yet within a few weeks it has sent almost \$1,300 to help the workmen of all trades in a far away land.

I don't know whether we have any stanzas to spare for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, even though it is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor,

and even though it does direct its efforts toward the raising of wages and the reduction of hours of work, which some of our comrades may regard as such insignificant and unworthy aims.

New York, Nov. 12, 1920.

WORK, NOT TALK.

Editor of The Call:

Will you permit a member of the so-called talkative sex and the so-called voter to express her opinion on the cause of the slump of our party in the last election?

If each one of us had done her full duty, or anywhere near it, working for the success of Socialism before the election there would be need for these floods of after election editorials which now fill the columns of The Call. As a matter of fact, Socialism in these parts at least, is in the lull, not the doing stage. We are dreadful failures in the point of a systematic work the year round.

MARY S. COPPENHAGEN.

New York, Nov. 12, 1920.

A REPLY TO COMRADE STOKES

Editor of The Call:

Yes, Comrade Stokes, we want cheaper gas, bread, clothes, rent, higher wages.

Trifles? Yes, but they mean just now to many inhabitants of this city.

I have known people who were so completely convinced of the justice of Socialist philosophy and yet did not vote for us.

Why not? Because they were triflers. I remember one instance when one of my friends had been sleeping on Union Square Park benches on election time. He did not know me that he had sold his vote under the circumstances.

The manner in which he stated his case was very much like the defiance of the animal whose food is disputed.

Yes, we want to get votes.

Why? Because in the first place we want to get a hearing.

Don't you think, Comrade, that in countries where, with the getting methods, we compelled attention of the public, this public knows more about Socialism than here where we act as the simpletons of Socialism?

You called up the shadow of the man who died and fought for the cause. Yes, let us call up those shadows, ask their judgment on our behavior.

Would Marx and all the pioneers be satisfied to find us lying and dying for their cause, so much in the same manner as a group of mad dervishes would?

It is part of our philosophy that we cannot be better or more intelligent than their circumstances permit us to be.

It is more than evident that the existing conditions are not very much an inducement to make men better or more intelligent.

Then, is it not logical for us to be for better conditions? I do know, Comrade Stokes, that the abolition movement was getting a few votes when the catchword was "I know the same was true of the Turkish democracy."

Would you like this to be true of the International Socialist movement? It is likely that this will be true of the International Socialist movement.

Neither the abolition movement nor the Turkish democracy demanded a radical change in the system of society.

The Socialist philosophy proposes a change of society, such as has no parallel in history.

Surely, Comrade Stokes, upon second consideration you will realize that it is not fair to compare our situation with the above mentioned.

Our proposed change is so radical that I believe it would be nothing short of lunacy to propose to have the change take place without a preceding practical preparation.

Therefore, Comrade Stokes, let us organize co-operative societies, as they will be a great means of educating the working class for the Co-operative Commonwealth. P. VLAS.

New York, Nov. 10, 1920.

WHERE IS THE SOCIALIST VOTE?

Editor of The Call:

From all sides we hear, "What has become of the Socialist vote?" Let us ask the still remaining Socialists, what have they done to make out of the producing class a class of conscious Socialists? If the party has not been able to master the situation in producing a strictly class conscious movement by its past methods, it would be very wise to at once propose to reorganize the party upon more effective lines whereby we can reach and teach the producing class directly and class consciousness.

Above all, is the most important and powerful agitation we can propose. Our only hope lies therein to overthrow the capitalist system. In doing the Socialist party will revolutionize the minds of men and produce a solidarity that will not be shattered and scattered on election day by every political trickster that is hunting for the votes of the workmen.

We have had large Socialist votes cast in the past, and will have them cast in the very near future. But heretofore, they will drop away from the Socialist movement unless class consciousness is thoroughly instilled into their mind. Henceforth the party should start a new and more powerful movement of education, preaching class consciousness and solidarity. This must be the uppermost thought of every speaker and must not be lost sight of.

The party should also be very careful in putting forward only speakers as have thoroughly mastered the program of the Socialist party by showing to the working class in the very plainest language what the party means by the socialization of the industrial institutions and how it is to be accomplished. This most important part of our propaganda has been sadly neglected. The urgent duty falls upon every Comrade to regain the votes of so-called Socialists lost by pure carelessness in not preaching our three great international pass words: Class Consciousness, Solidarity, Socialism. Upon these and only these depends the future of the Socialist party in this country and the world over. E. T. NERBER.

East Orange, N. J., Nov. 14, 1920.