

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

# The Call

The Weather.

Rain today; colder; much colder at night; Wednesday fair; high southwest to northwest winds Tuesday.

TELEPHONES 2271-2273 WORTH.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1909.

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## EXPLOSION BALKS CHERRY RESCUERS

### Fire Fighters in St. Paul Mine, Injured by Blow-Up, Find Only Warm Bodies.

CHERRY, Ill., Nov. 22.—The rescue of more living miners in the St. Paul death pit today by Chicago firemen was thwarted by an explosion. The bodies of twenty-five dead, some of them still warm, were found in a walled-in pocket of the east drift, after the fire-fighters had been delayed by injury to several men by the blast.

Eighteen more miners were found dead in the second vein of the St. Paul mine today, many had been dead but a short time. All evidently had made a desperate fight for life. More than one hundred men are believed to be in there alive.

Three of the dead miners had not succumbed until today, and they are said to be the entombed victims who were heard during the night and early today calling for aid.

The dead were found 180 feet from the main shaft. The air in the chamber was exhausted, and the end seemed to have come from suffocation. While this gruesome find was being made, the officers of the miners' union were preparing a demand on the operators that a full force of men be sent for exploration into the mine, the third level of which has not yet been approached.

Information of the discovery was not given but officially. It was conveyed direct to Coroner Malm, who gave it out. The men found dead are not identified.

### Bodies Found Were Still Warm.

The bodies of thirty-seven men were found this afternoon in the south part of the second vein of the St. Paul mine. They had been suffocated and evidently had been dead only twenty-four hours.

Rescuers who came to the surface after the finding of the bodies declared some of them were still warm. It is believed these were some of the men who were heard to signal to the rescuers yesterday.

Henry Smith, the first of the rescuers who found the men, returned to the surface and told a graphic story.

The bodies of the men were found 2,000 feet from the shaft, in the east tunnel of the second level. Some of them were in a sitting position, others lying flat on their faces, where they had lain down to die from exhaustion had starvation after crawling toward safety.

Further on in the same tunnel the rescuers could see where the men must have hung away an immense field of earth with their bare hands. No tools were discovered near the fall, but the marks of fingers were there to show how desperate a fight the men made. The marks in the hard floor of the tunnel told how the men had dragged themselves forward, foot by foot, after days of digging through the rock and earth.

### Women Demand Their Husbands.

A thrill of horror ran through the multitude at the mouth of the shaft when the finding of the warm bodies became known. "Let me down to my husband," shrieked one woman, rushing madly toward the hoisting shaft. "I know he is there. That is where he would be. That's where he worked. Maybe he still lives."

The spiders with difficulty restrained the frantic woman and others who insisted on descending into the shaft and bringing the bodies up.

A newspaper man remained in the mine an hour and a half today watching the progress of the rescue work before his identity became known and he was forced to leave the shaft. He reported that the rescuers were in constant danger of being buried under "earth falls" which continue throughout the entire workings. In several places near the spot where the rescuers are working the fire continues to blaze and some difficulty is experienced in keeping the flames away.

### Mother Dies of Grief.

Mrs. Charles Dovan, whose son is among the missing, visited the mouth of the shaft early today and, as had been her custom for a week, knelt down and prayed.

Soon after returning home she died, a victim, it is believed, of grief.

Day broke with rain and snow and chilling winds that banished many of the morbidly curious from the pit's mouth. Close to the dimly outlined shaft structure women huddled together as if seeking consolation in community. The unvarying garb of coarse shawls, wrapped closely about the wearers, left a view only of staring eyes and unkempt wisps of hair.

Three times the one hears of the women make slow trips past the mine entrance, over half formed trails of snow and mud leading outside the mine to the field which has become its cemetery. No vehicles accompanied the mourners. A few mourners, numbering less than a dozen, stumbled along behind and gathered around the hastily dug, half water-filled graves. No church services have accompanied any of the funerals held in the town in the last few days, the coroner's orders

## MORE STRIKING CLERKS ARRESTED

### But Other Unions Give Aid and Prospects Are Bright Despite Police Persecution.

Magistrate Breen in Essex Market Court yesterday fined H. Srulovitz \$1 and discharged Morris Zeiff and B. Birenbaum, dry goods clerks, charged with disorderly conduct.

M. Rabmovitz, a scab storekeeper of 74 Hester street, at whose orders the three clerks were arrested, testified in court that Srulovitz was standing on the steps of his store and told the women to keep away from scab stores and go to F. Peterman, 72 Hester street, where a union sign is displayed in the window. Zeiff, Birenbaum and Srulovitz were arrested on Sunday afternoon at Peterman's dry goods store, where they are employed.

It was said at the strikers' headquarters yesterday that since Peterman settled with the union Robinovitz lost his trade, because the East Siders are in great sympathy with the clerks and are only patronizing stores where union signs are displayed, and that the arrest was made to frighten the strikers out of fighting scab stores.

### Conference Organized to Aid.

The conference called by the United Hebrew Trades at Clinton Hall on Sunday afternoon, to devise ways and means to help the striking dry goods clerks was a great success. Eighty-nine unions and progressive organizations were represented by 215 delegates.

It was decided to send a letter to Police Commissioner Baker, protesting against the continuous arrests and police interference with the striking clerks.

After a long discussion it was decided to make this conference permanent until a complete victory is celebrated. It was also decided to hold a theater benefit for the strikers, and all organizations represented were taxed \$5 for tickets, the motion to do so being seconded by the delegates of the 8th Assembly District of the Socialist party, and a cash donation of \$5, put up by Delegate Zucker, of the Socialist party.

J. Goldstein, president, and Sam Israel acted as vice chairman. M. Pitkowsky and Abe Bock were elected on the credential committee. E. Weinstein and L. Ripp acted as secretaries.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The ladies' waist makers are employing all methods to break the strike and hiring bums to beat up strikers under the protection of the police; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we delegates assembled here express deep sympathy with the strikers and express the utmost contempt and condemnation to the police of this city, who, instead of performing the public duty of protecting the people, do serve only the class interests of the employers, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the press and to Police Commissioner Baker."

## UNION PICKET FINED

### Magistrate Breen Imposes Penalty for Distributing Boycott Circulars.

Jacob Ginsberg, of 419 Cherry street, a member of the Butchers' Union, was fined \$1 yesterday by Magistrate Breen, in Essex Market Court, for distributing boycott circulars among the patrons of Samuel Erbach, a beef and provision dealer at 173 East Houston street.

Erachowsky said the circulars were distributed in front of his store charging him with living in luxury while the poor workmen have nothing to eat and no money to pay rent with.

The scab boss also told the magistrate a sensational story about eight of his horses being poisoned and \$150 worth of meat being ruined with kerosene.

William Bartels, secretary of Butchers' Union, No. 174, when seen by a reporter of The Call, declared that the union would continue to distribute boycott circulars, as no magistrate had a right to fine the members for doing so.

## WINDOW CLEANERS WIN

### Many Bosses Have Already Accepted to Union's Demands.

Eight hundred members of the Window Cleaners' Union went on strike yesterday morning against intolerable hours and low wages and many of them won a speedy victory before the day had ended.

Last night Secretary Joseph Weisman announced that forty bosses had signed agreements with the union giving the men a nine and one-half hour work day, with an increase in wages from \$8 to \$11 a week to \$9.50 to \$13.50 a week.

Three of the pickets were arrested. Two of them were fined and the third was held for further hearing on the charge of assault. Morris Friedman was fined \$10, Frank Busick \$5 and Dominick Podella was held for further hearing.

## DE LARA LETTER MADE NAGEL ANGRY

### Secretary of Commerce and Labor Replies Sarcastically to Cincinnati Business Man.

An interesting exchange of letters took place, prior to the release of L. Gutierrez De Lara, the Mexican Socialist agitator, between Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor and Daniel Kieffer, a retired business man of Cincinnati, a radical, but not a Socialist, who addressed a letter to President Taft in response to a request from the Cincinnati Post for all citizens to write letters of protest to Washington.

The correspondence was a warm one, as the following letters will show: November 8, 1909.

President William H. Taft, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I cannot truthfully say that I have any great hope that the matter I wish to present to your attention will receive any notice from you. Still, as a matter of duty, I lay it before you, because I do not wish, through an act of omission, to be even in the slightest degree a party to a probable failure to prevent a legalized murder.

But in doing this I will not be hypocritical. I will not pretend to believe that you are ignorant of the matter about which I intend to speak. I feel sure you must already know all about it. I will not pretend to be sure that an appeal to you, based either on justice or humanity, will avail. I know too well the history of the Phelan case and of the Mabini case to have any strong confidence in such notions. But some of my friendly

to make me believe that I am wrong, and you positively cannot know the real animus behind the persecution of the members of the Mexican Junta, who have sought refuge in the United States under the mistaken impression that Dictator Diaz has no control over the courts or the federal administration in this country. These same friends have tried to assure me that you can be influenced by an appeal to reason on humane grounds, and that I am mistaken in assuming that when the interests of predatory corporations are seriously involved you will place that consideration above everything else. It is a very forlorn hope, indeed, I am harboring that they may be right. Here is the case:

### Would Be Guilty of Murder.

In jail at Los Angeles, Cal., there is a prisoner, L. Gutierrez De Lara, a Mexican citizen, who has had the temerity to oppose the tyrannical dictatorship of President Diaz. He has sought refuge in the United States, and for three years the Mexican authorities, undoubtedly backed by American plutocratic interests, have used the federal government and the Los Angeles police in attempts to get him back into Mexico. Two years ago he was arrested on the trumped-up charge of stealing wood in Sonora. At present he is imprisoned and threatened with deportation on the charge of being an "alien anarchist."

Should he be sent back to Mexico there is not much cause to doubt that he will be executed. Should this occur, every American official, including yourself, who will have helped in any way by any act of omission or commission in sending him back will be as guilty of his murder as the hangman who adjusts the noose or the soldier who fires the fatal shot. It is for you to decide whether or not you wish to take a place with Lutz von Mexico beside Alphonso of Spain, murderer of Francisco Ferrer, and Nicholas of Russia, whose list of crimes is too long to repeat.

That the charge of being an "alien anarchist" is no excuse for committing such a crime, even if it were true, is too evident to need argument. When, however, as in this case, it is untrue (De Lara is a Socialist, the extreme opposite of an anarchist), the poor substitute for an excuse, that the federal authorities are only doing their duty in sending him back, only convicts these authorities of falsehood and hypocrisy in addition to the greater crime.

### No Occasion for Respect.

It may seem to you that I have not brought the matter before you in a respectful manner. I have not done so because I feel sure that all that has been done so far in the matter has been done with your knowledge and consent. If I am right in this a respectful request for your interference will be as useless as a different kind, and will, moreover, be beyond your due. If I am wrong and the fact that the request has not been made in an imploring manner should hurt your feelings, that will still be no excuse for allowing this contemplated crime to be perpetrated. Injured vanity, even in the President of the United States, cannot justify murder.

In the cases of Phelan and of Mabini I am aware your subservency to plutocracy did not carry you to the extent of doing more than unjustly depriving these victims of tyranny of liberty. It is possible in this case that you will refuse to serve plutocracy to the extent of sending a man to certain death. My faith in this respect is not strong, but the matter is in your hands, and I have done my duty in calling your attention to yours.

Yours truly,  
DANIEL KIEFFER.

Greatly annoyed at this late majestic Secretary Nagel, to whom the letter

## BENEFIT FOR CALL

A performance of "The Secret Marriage" will be given Thanksgiving afternoon at the New Amsterdam Opera House, 44th street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, by the Webster-Powell Opera Company for the benefit of the New York Call.

There will also be a concert by the Norma String Trio and the Aida Trumpet Quartet. At 8 o'clock the ball will commence and continue until midnight.

General admission, 35 cents; box seats, 75 cents. Tickets may be had at the office of The Call, the 84th Street Labor Temple, Rand School and all Socialist party headquarters.

## PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR AEROPLANES!

### "Captains of Industry" and Wright Brothers Form Company to Exploit Desire to Fly.

A company which will be able to deliver Wright aeroplanes to anybody the first of next May has been formed in New York. Behind it are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Theodore F. Shonts, Allan A. Ryan, Morton F. Platt, Howard Gould, Andrew Freedman, Robert J. Collier, August Belmont, Edward J. Berwind and Russell A. Alger. The company is capitalized at a million. Papers of incorporation were filed yesterday in Albany.

The officers of the new corporation haven't been picked yet, but it was said yesterday at the office of Delancey Nicoll, who will be the counsel for the Wright Company, the name under which it will be incorporated, that one of the Wrights would be president and the other would be vice-president. It hasn't been decided which one will be the head of the company, but it is supposed that as a matter of fact they will work together in the direction of the company's affairs, no matter which is the nominal superior. The other vice-president will be Clinton B. Peterkin.

Delancey Nicoll, speaking of the purposes of the company, said yesterday afternoon: "The Wright Company will be able to furnish machines for commercial use inside of six months. A factory will be built near Dayton, Ohio. What price the new machines will be sold at I don't know."

### Anybody Can Run the Machines.

Somebody asked Nicoll who he thought the buyers would be. "That's easy," he answered. "Anybody can learn to run one of the Wright machines inside of two hours. Mr. Wright told me that himself. Besides, the Wrights propose to teach purchasers how to run the new machines. They will have a corps of demonstrators, most of whom have been trained already, to instruct people in the new art of flying."

He went on to say that the Wrights have purposely desisted from showing off all the possibilities of their machines, and their flights of much more sensational character than any that they have performed could be undertaken. The machine, as it now stands, he said, is adapted for practical use, and can be utilized commercially.

It was explained that the new company only proposes to control the Wright machines in so far as the United States and Canada are concerned. Foreign rights have been granted elsewhere.

You can place an order for a Wright machine next Monday, it was stated, at the company's offices in the Night and Day Bank Building, Fifth avenue and 44th streets. An aviation field will be opened right away in Florida where customers can learn the tricks of manipulation and so get ready for the first deliveries, which ought to be made early in May. The factories near Dayton have been under construction for some time already.

was referred, replied as follows: Department of Commerce and Labor, Office of the Secretary, WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1909.

Sir: Your letter of November 8, addressed to the President, has been referred to the department for its attention. The case to which you refer has had careful consideration, and the investigation already conducted, and that L. Gutierrez De Lara ought probably to be released. Inasmuch as the distance is considerable, it was not possible to obtain satisfactory information as readily as might otherwise have been the case.

The tone of your letter, however, casts some doubt upon the correctness of our conclusion. The charge against De Lara is that he is an anarchist, and the combination of violence and prejudice in your letter seemed to demand that some consideration be given to your relationship to him. After all, everybody is judged by the company he keeps. It has been concluded, however, that De Lara ought not to be made to suffer because of your friendship for him, since the balance of his record does not sufficiently sustain the charge upon which he was detained.

Respectfully,  
CHARLES NAGEL, Secretary,  
Daniel Kieffer, 530 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## CIVIC FEDERATION ACTS ANNUAL FARCE

### But "Harmony" Representatives of Labor and Capital Cannot Agree on Employers' Liability.

The "harmony" of which the National Civic Federation is supposed to be the embodiment was disturbed when the representatives of labor and capital locked horns yesterday over the employers' liability law, at the annual meeting at the Hotel Astor, where the meeting will continue today.

The clash came when George M. Gillette, president of the Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Company, urged the adoption of a compensation act, provided the representatives of labor, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, who were present, would assure him that it will not cost the employer any more than it does now.

To this Mitchell replied that the question of cost is of secondary importance to him; what he would like to see is that the employer be held responsible for the accidents that occur through negligence.

"I would make the employer liable under the criminal law for accidents that occur through neglect," he said.

"If you do this, then I leave the business, and become a president of a university, and my fellow capitalists will do the same," shouted Gillette.

### The Lion and the Lamb.

The National Civic Federation is an organization established for the purpose of trying to maintain a "friendly relation" between the lion capital and the lamb labor, by bringing the representatives of both together, and having them smile upon each other, giving the workmen the impression that such friendly relations are actually possible. The subjects discussed, too, are of a nature that can be used to deceive the workers. Yesterday's farce revolved around the liability laws which are being considered by the Wainwright Commission.

After Gillette was through speaking the chairman, Seth Low, president of the Civic Federation, called on Mitchell to make a few remarks. This request was supplemented by a demand from Gillette that he be assured by both representatives of labor that the cost of the new proposed compensation act will not be too high for the employers. Mitchell said:

"It is far more important to have a law that will safeguard workmen from accidents than to have one providing for their care after they have been injured.

### We Kill More Than Any Other Country.

"The roster of men hurt in various industries here is larger than in any other country. To every miner killed in any other country, we kill four. It appears to be cheaper to kill men than to protect them.

"The very circumstances under which men work compel them to be careless. If they do not work under the very highest pressure they lose their places. They are not given time to be careful of their own safety. No liability law will help unless adequate precautions against injury to workers are first provided."

Gompers, who followed Gillette, said that he had been too busy with the A. F. of L. convention to study the question of liability laws, but he knew that it was the workman who carried the burden of industrial accidents. He said:

"The question of whether industry should bear the risks of accidents, or whether society should bear the burden, is not so important as that the burden should not be borne by the injured workman or his family.

"People speak of the burden upon the employer as if the employer paid out of his own pocket liabilities arising from his accidents. As a matter of fact, he figures in the cost of such accidents when fixing a price for his products, just as he included the cost of raw materials, machinery and the expense of operating his plant.

### Constitution Against Labor.

"It is difficult to get a proper and adequate law on the subject because no matter what is proposed the constitutional lawyers find flaws in it.

"Especially is this accomplished when the resourceful lawyers are stimulated by large fees. Somehow the Constitution seems to work against labor.

"Any objection to an adequate compensation act seems ludicrous in the face of the recent disaster in Cherry, Ill. I am not giving my opinion about the owners of that mine. But who shall bear the burden? The killed? Or shall the widows and orphans bear the burden?"

The first speaker on the program was A. H. Gill, M. P., secretary of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association of Bolton, England. His topic was "Workmen's Compensation Act in England. Is It Just to Labor?"

The act provides for loss of earnings by employees. The annual number of fatal accidents in England Gill set as 3,800. According to the law a workman was not entitled to damages due to defective machinery if he knew of the defect and failed to inform his employer. In cases of fatal accidents compensation is made in a lump sum equivalent to three years' salary, pro-

## 30,000 WAIST MAKERS DECLARE BIG STRIKE

### Reach Final Decision Amid Great Enthusiasm at Four Meetings.

### KILLED ON THE ROAD

### Chicago I. W. W. Man Loses Life En Route to Spokane Fight.

(Special to The Call.) CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—James Kelly Cole, aged twenty-three years, member of the Industrial Workers of the World, living at 1118 North State street, this city, has offered up his life for the fight that is being made by the I. W. W. against capitalism, represented in the free speech struggle now going on in Spokane, Wash.

Cole was one of the party that left here on the way to the Western city to lend aid to the I. W. W. members. The party had little in the way of funds, and as no passes had been provided they had to make their way "in the rags," blind baggage, on the bumpers, or any other method of railroad travel that offered itself.

It was while leaving Tomah, Wis., that Cole fell a victim to the danger that he had willingly faced for the cause of his fellow workers and was killed while seeking to jump a train to carry him on his journey. With him at the time were Weber and Claus, two others who had volunteered to make the trip at the I. W. W. meeting held last Sunday.

### PUGH GRANTED A DIVORCE.

### Man Who Named Brother as Co-Respondent Wins.

In the case of Richard Pugh, formerly of Bronx borough, but now of Yonkers; who sued his wife for a divorce naming his brother Walter as co-respondent, the jury at White Plains yesterday brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.

An interlocutory decree of divorce was granted by default to Pugh by Justice Keogh two months ago, but the case was reopened on affidavits the defendant presented and a jury trial was granted.

Richard Pugh and his wife have two children.

### EVERTON HEARS FROM SISTERS.

Through the notoriety he received because of the death of Robert Simpson, one of his subjects, in Somerville, N. J., two weeks ago, Arthur Everton, the hypnotist, found his two sisters whom he had not heard from in sixteen and nineteen years. They are at Avon Park, Florida, and Everton has written them to arrange for a meeting.

### ATTACKS SUFFRAGETTES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Robert J. Wynne, consul general to London, who is in Washington, gave out an interview today attacking the suffragettes.

## NO MONEY, NO CALL

### Read This if The Call Is Dear to Your Heart.

If the friends and readers of The Call do not wake up at once there will be no Call on Thursday morning. That is the situation. Does it surprise you? Read carefully what we have to say.

Two weeks ago we received word from Germany that the Social Democratic party of that country had decided to help the Socialist movement of America by sending 10,000 marks (\$2,400) to the New York Call.

Since then we have had daily appeals in The Call, urging upon our friends the necessity of raising an American dollar for every German mark in order to once for all give The Call that clear sailing which, as the German comrades expressed it, would be the outcome if to their help were added our own efforts.

When our German brothers considered the advisability of making this gift the argument which made them decide in the affirmative was that such an example of international solidarity would kindle the enthusiasm of the American Socialists and make them do their utmost for their daily organ.

We were all mistaken. The great majority of our readers has betrayed no signs of enthusiasm. The receipts on the "Mark Fund" amount to \$608.05 for two weeks.

A week ago we published a statement showing that the weekly deficit of The Call has been brought down to less than \$300, and that this deficit was likely to disappear within two months. At the same time we stated that the indebtedness, made up of unpaid bills and unpaid wages, amounted to \$10,000, half of which is long overdue and should be paid at once. It was to pay these \$5,000 and provide funds for the weekly deficit, as well as for some working capital, that we asked for \$10,000.

As stated above the receipts of the "German Mark Fund" amount to \$608.05 for two weeks, just enough to cover the deficit for two weeks. But some old bills had to be paid, and will have to be paid this week, and next week if The Call is to exist. Those of last week could be met only by using part of the current income for that purpose. Instead of applying it to current expenses. The consequences are that we will be unable to pay our paper dealer on Wednesday, the day when we need more paper.

If we do not get at least \$500 outside of our regular business income today and tomorrow, there will be no "Call" on Thursday morning. Two weeks ago the situation was just as critical. For some time previous to that The Call had been kept alive by a system of "frenzied finance" more daring perhaps than that with which Lawson has acquitted us. This system consisted of handing out "ahead checks"; that is checks dated ahead which we expected to cover with money which we hoped to get next day or next week. It is understood that we were not at all eager to hand out such checks but that we were forced to issue them as the only means of keeping The Call in the field.

On Saturday, November 6, there were "ahead checks" out and due to the amount of \$700, for which there was no collateral. As a result there was all at once and all over town a remarkable desire on the part of some people to get in touch with The Call office by way of telephone message to the effect that a check had come back marked N. G. It looked pretty dark at that moment, but we trusted in Socialist Solidarity for a miracle, and the miracle happened.

On Monday, November 8, the letter from Germany reached The Call office. It announced the donation of \$2,400. There was not a minute to be lost. So we cabled to Berlin and asked that the money be sent at once by cable. Then we borrowed \$500 on the strength of the German letter in order to cover some of the "ahead checks." Next morning another loan of \$500 was secured, which enabled us to retire the

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not to give all your enthusiasm for a man, no matter who he may be. I would prefer that you put all of your enthusiasm into your union and your cause."

Continuing, Gompers said: "I have never declared a strike in all my life. I have done my share to prevent strikes, but there comes a time when not to strike is but to rivet the chains of slavery upon our wrists."

Speaking of the possibility of a general strike, Gompers said: "Yes, Mr. Shrivvater, Manufacturer, it may be inconvenient for you if your boys and girls go out on strike, but there are things of more importance than your convenience and your profit. There is the lives of the boys and girls working in your business!"

Appealing to the men and women to stand together, he declared: "If you had an organization before this, it would have stood there as a challenge to the employers who sought to impose such conditions as you bear."

"This is the time and the opportunity, and I doubt if you let it pass whether it can be created again in five or ten years, or a generation. I say, friends do not enter too hastily, but when you can't get the manufacturers to give you what you want, then strike. And when you strike, let the manufacturers know that you are on strike!"

"I ask you to stand together," said Gompers in conclusion, "to have faith in yourselves, to be true to your comrades. If you strike, be cool, calm, collected and determined. Let your watchword be: Union and progress, and until then no surrender!"

This was greeted with a storm of applause.

Clara Lewlich, who was badly beaten up by thugs during the strike in the shop of Louis Leiserson, interrupted Jacob Paniken just as he started to speak, saying: "I want to say a few words." Cries came from all parts of the hall, "Get up on the platform!"

With hands lifted the frail little girl, with flashing black eyes, to the stage, and she said simply: "I have listened to all the speakers. I would not have further patience for talk, as I am one of those who feels and suffers from the things pictured. I move that we go on a general strike!"

As the tremulous voice of the girl died away, the audience rose en masse and cheered her to the echo. A grim sea of faces, with high purpose and resolve, they shouted and cheered the deliberation of war for living conditions hoarsely.

When Chairman Feigenbaum put Miss Lemlich's motion to a vote there was a resounding roar of ayes throughout the hall, and once again the vast crowd broke into roars of applause. The demonstration lasted several minutes.

A committee of fifteen girls led by

one boy immediately left Cooper Union to carry the message to Beethoven Hall, Manhattan Lyceum and Astoria Hall. The appearance of the committee at each point was the signal for a demonstration. The ratification of the Cooper Union decision to go out on a general strike by the other meetings was in each case followed by a prolonged demonstration.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has recently rendered a decision sentencing the standard bearers of the A. F. of L., Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison; and

"Whereas, By this decision the Supreme Court went on record as suppressing free speech; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the workers, assembled at Cooper Union, express our indignation against the sentence of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, and declare ourselves as favoring freedom of speech and favoring freedom of assembly."

A mass meeting of waiters makers in Brownsville will be held in Metropolitan Saenger Hall, Pitkin avenue and Watkins street, tonight to ratify the decision of the Manhattan workers to go out on a general strike, and arrangements have been made for overflow meetings.

The following speakers have been announced to speak: Jacob Paniken, J. Goldstein, A. Miller, B. Weinstein, Max Pine, A. Baroff and Charles Frommer. G. Genzeloff will preside.

### WOMEN ASK RIGHTS

**Suffragists Plead for Equality in Proposed New City Charter.**

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt told the legislative charter committee at the City Hall yesterday what the suffragists want put into the new charter. About 200 women were present.

Mrs. Catt proposed that the charter require that at least one-third of the members of the Board of Education and at least three members of the Board of Bellevue and allied hospitals shall be women and that women teachers shall get the same pay as men for equal work.

Miss Katharine Blake, principal of public school 5; Miss Priscilla Waggstaff, formerly a school principal in St. Louis, and Miss Mary Moore Orr, a member of the 27th district school board in Brooklyn, spoke for the provision making the Board of Education one-third women.

Miss Blake said that the present school system ran to militarism because it is "man made." Women were needed to give something of a home spirit to the governing body.

### CIVIC FEDERATION ACTS ANNUAL FARCE

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vided that the sum per annum was not more than \$200.

Gainful occupations, such as lead working, dyeing and others, which render the operatives susceptible to occupational diseases, are placed in a certain category. Employees who are stricken become subjects for care by the employers.

Gill said that the act had been good not only in so far as it had provided help for the injured, but had gone even further, and was meeting its primary object in preventing accidents. Machinery, he said, was better guarded, and new machinery is so constructed that accidents are less likely to occur.

Major A. E. Plorkowski, representing the Friedrich Krupp Company, spoke next on "Workmen's Insurance in the German Empire." He said the accident associations carry on the work of employers' insurance of employees. Employers band themselves together to form associations and levy a pro rata assessment upon the members. Insurance is more or less compulsory. The amount of benefits paid in 1906 he gave as \$65,000,000 marks, while accident benefits amounted to 143,000,000 marks.

For the Capitalists.

The address of the day was delivered by Gillette. It was entitled "Compensation for Victims of Industrial Accidents—The Employers' Viewpoint." He read his manuscript in a loud voice and expressed his theories in flowery language. He urged a compensation act, pointing out the inadequacy of the present laws. He even said that, when it comes to it, the question of constitutionality can be managed.

"I shall later briefly touch upon some of the constitutional questions involved, but at this point I desire to say that if the position taken by the ultra-conservative constitutionalists be sustained and if it shall be found that the Federal Constitution and the Constitutions of a majority of the states are to be construed as to stand in the way of a progressive movement, better then that the constitutional limitations be construed and understood than to rest under the imputations of no desire to find a constructive remedy."

After denouncing the present state of affairs as "disturbing the relations between employers and employees," as "breeding perjury," as being "inhuman and wasteful," he gave a list of what he would not include in the new laws. He said in part:

"In the initial legislation by any state which undertakes it, I am of the opinion that it will be necessary to make the compensations moderate; to pay no compensation for the first few days of disability; not to pay for occupational diseases, and even then, I believe the cost will be such that it will be necessary for the employees to contribute toward the fund out of which these compensations are paid."

"Either this must be done or the compensation must be adjusted to make the cost to the employer not exceed the present cost. Personally, I am in favor of a more liberal scale of compensation to the employees than would be possible if the total cost under the competitive conditions between our states was all to be borne by the employer. And why should not the employer bear a part? It would forestall all the attempts of agitators at every succeeding session of the Legislature from attempting to increase the compensations, as the excess cost would have to be borne in part by the employees themselves."

"I would favor the attempts at such legislation provided at the very outset as employers we might have the frank, hearty co-operation of the employees and their representatives, if we might have an understanding with the employers that the demand for compensations would be moderate and measured by the difficulties in individual state legislation which we encountered, if it would be agreed that legislation in the various states should go far as possible be uniform; if it could be agreed that the employees themselves would bear their fair and reasonable proportion of the cost of the undertaking."

"If, however, it should be found that it is but a thin entering wedge for Socialism; a covert means for a redistribution of the accumulation of toil and energy; if it is to be attempted with the idea that it is to be a forced extortion upon thrift; if it should be found that it injects a dangerous principle into American legislation; if it cannot be done without the taint of paternalism, then, may be, he is right, who said that 'the law as it is now established, and has been established by a long line of judicial decisions, is the best law to govern the relationship of employer and employe that has ever been devised by human ingenuity.'"

Mr. Seth Low, president of the federation, opened the meeting by reading his annual report, in which he spoke of the excellent relations now existing between capital and labor.

### GRANITE LOCKOUT CONTINUES

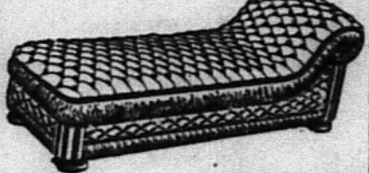
BARRE, Vt., Nov. 22.—Committees from the Northfield Granite Cutters' Union and the Barre Granite Manufacturers' Association held a conference tonight but were unable to come to any agreement regarding the settlement of the granite cutters' lockout. Each side declared the other was in the wrong.

### Couches High Grade Upholstering

The choicest kinds have the best upholstery work. That is what careful buyers look for. We look for it when in the market, you look for it when you come to us. You're not disappointed.

**A Number of Late Patterns Presented**

with frames in golden oak, mahogany, weathered oak, and upholstered in velour, leather, imitation leather and Pantasote leather.



Leather . . . . \$21.50 to \$75  
 Imitation Leather, \$8.00 to \$25  
 Pantasote . . . . \$16.50 to \$35  
 Velour . . . . . \$8.00 to \$25

Special Couches made with any covering desired to match drapings of a room.



**EXPLOSION BALKS CHERRY RESCUERS**

(Continued from Page 1.)

preventing the entry of the bodies into homes or churches.

**Divisions Cause Delays.**

Reports that the work of attempting to reach miners who still may be alive was being retarded by a diffusion of authority among leaders of the coal company forces and those of the state of Illinois resulted in a serious conference last night.

The delay in bringing out the dead, whose bodies were seen in the black damp yesterday, caused rumors of undue caution on the part of those upon whom hundreds of women and children depend for the rescue of members of their families, dead or alive.

Last night Captain F. W. Latimer, of Company C, Sixth Regiment, I. N. G., and Lieutenant G. P. Garrison spoke pointedly to W. W. Taylor, manager of the mine. They did not declare that work was being delayed by factional strife, but they did state that if reports that the work was being hampered by a conflict of authority were true Governor Deneen would be asked to appoint a supreme authority at the mine.

Taylor assured the militia officers that the only conflicts that had occurred were of a technical nature, and that the course adopted was now generally believed to be most promising of rescue.

Rescuers coming to the surface at noon reported that live rats had been discovered in a newly explored portion of the mine. This increased the hope that the raters came from remote sections of the mine where comparatively pure air remained, and if the rats could live there men also could.

**Mother and Son Killed.**

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Annie Spriggins, twenty-three years old, wife of a Pennsylvania engineer, with her little son Earl, five years old, were taken by firemen from the burning Scheckler block this morning, both dead from suffocation. The husband just arrived from his run on the road as the victims were carried out.

**Saints in Session.**

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 22.—Pentecostal Saints from all parts of Canada and northern United States are in convention here. They believe the coming of Christ is close at hand.

**Moss Shelters Bull Weevils.**

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 22.—In Spanish moss, typical of Louisiana, the State Crop Pest Commission finds a danger threatening the cotton planters here. According to a bulletin issued by the commission today, this moss shelters an enormous number of boll-weevils.

**Postal Fraud Case Dismissed.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—On the recommendation of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia and the concurrence of the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General today directed the dismissal of the indictment against William Gordon Crawford. Examination of the available evidence satisfied the two departments that a conviction could not be had on retrial.

**Bought Bonds; Wants Money Back.**

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Alleging that \$243,268.06 worth of bonds of the Newton & Northwestern Railroad Company, of Iowa, which he purchased of H. W. Poor & Co., bankers and brokers, are worthless, Howard Willetts today brought action before Supreme Court Judge Morchauer against the bankers to recover the money he invested.

**Fits Refuses Injunction.**

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Supreme Court Justice Fitts today denied the motion of Warren & Wetmore, New York architects, for an injunction restraining the prison commission and state architect from proceeding with the construction of the \$2,200,000 state prison to replace Sing Sing prison, and restraining state officials from letting contracts

### Telegraphic Briefs

**One Killed in Stiletto Mixup.**  
 WINCHESTER, Mass., Nov. 22.—Following a battle with knives and stiletto in the street an unknown man is dead here, another, Santo Salemo, has his nose cut off and a number of others are in hiding, some wounded. The police captured Rocco Foters and Vincenzo Choralca, who are held for murder and for the assault on Salemo.

**Mrs. Christy Will Chase Husband.**  
 ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 22.—After being closeted with her attorney all morning, Mrs. Howard Chandler Christy, at noon today, declared her husband is afraid to face her in any court in the country, and for that reason is fleeing to Cuba. She declared that she will follow him there to secure possession of their ten-year-old daughter.

**Doubles Cost of Panama Canal.**  
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Chief Engineer Goethals published his annual report on the work of construction of the Panama Canal today. The original estimate of the entire cost of the canal, as made by the Board of Engineers in 1902, was \$144,233,358. Colonel Goethals now figures the total cost, up to the time the first ship shall pass through the canal, at \$276,201,000.

**Hangs Self From Bedpost.**  
 SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Made morose by poor health, Miss Ellen Lester, one of the wealthiest residents of Baldwinsville, near here, committed suicide today. She hanged herself from a bedpost in her room.

**Oswego Merchant Kills Self.**  
 OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—James L. McFarland, aged sixty-two, a prominent merchant, committed suicide at his home today by turning on the jets of a gas range.

**Tornado Wreaks Much Havoc.**  
 ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Specials from Dexter, Mo., say that thirty-five houses were wrecked and several persons hurt in a tornado there today. The town is in Stoddard County and has a population of 2,600.

**Sherman's Daughter Seeks Divorce.**  
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Sue for an absolute divorce and the custody of her two children was instituted today by Mrs. Mary Sherman McCallum against the adopted daughter and heirless of the late John Sherman, of Ohio, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury and Senator. In her bill Mrs. McCallum names Susie McDonald Hopkins, as a co-respondent.

**Killed in Fall From Train.**  
 UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Frank S. Vanderhoff, according to a slip of paper found in the clothing, is the name of a young man who was killed today by a New York Central train just west of the Criskany station. Both legs were broken, and the skull was fractured. It is believed he was beating his way and fell.

**Alleged Train Wrecker Held.**  
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Dominico Falasco, an Italian, charged with having tried to wreck a Southern train in the Union Station tunnel last week, was held in \$5,000 bail for the action of the grand jury in the Police Court today.

**Wants Dam Removed.**  
 YORK, Pa., Nov. 22.—The building of the big dam at York Haven, this county, diverted the water of the Susquehanna River, from the property of John H. Dier, of Dauphin County, and he now seeks to have the great dam removed, a suit having been instituted asking the court to make such an order. The plaintiff says the river has been moved a mile from his property, and left his rich bottom land high and dry.

**Four Missing After Fire.**  
 MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22.—Four persons occupying a house at West Allis are missing today following a fire which destroyed the dwelling. The ruins are being searched, but the firemen believe all escaped.

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**MARCUS BROS.**  
 SUITS AND OVERCOATS  
 Are Always Worth the Price You Pay for Them.  
 The \$12 and \$15 Overcoats can't be beaten anywhere.  
**MARCUS BROS.**  
 121-123 Canal St. Corner Chrystie St. NEW YORK.

**The KIND That Looks Best**  
 Wears Longest Costs Less  
**McCann's Hats**  
 210 BOWERY, near Spring Street.

**LAW "TOO DRASTIC"**  
 Standard Oil President Says Sherman Act Must Be Amended.  
 In speaking yesterday of the dissolution decision handed down on Saturday by the Circuit Court in St. Louis against the Standard Oil Company, John D. Archbold, vice president of the company and its active head, said he believed the decision would hasten an amendment to the law.

"The Sherman Anti-Trust Law," said he, "is generally regarded by business men as a bad law. I think that the officials at Washington are now coming to the conclusion that it is too drastic, and even Mr. Roosevelt himself shares that opinion."

Archbold added that the decision of the Circuit Court, if carried out to the letter, would form the basis for the dissolution of not only the principal industrial corporations of the country, but would also restrain business by copartnerships. He said that the company was desirous of having the case decided by the United States Supreme Court at the earliest possible moment. It wanted to find out as soon as possible, he said, just what sort of business methods it would be permissible to follow and also to arrange its affairs in compliance with the rules laid down by the court.

**LETTERS FROM CALL READERS**  
 No. 10

New York Call:  
 Will you kindly send me a Call Purchasers' Card, so that I may have it when buying at J. R. Senior's Dry Goods Store. May I add that it is because their ad. appears in the Call that I am influenced in their favor. Yours very truly, HAY R. SIMPSON, New York.

**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION**  
 UNION STAMP  
 factory No.

**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**  
 248 SUMNER STREET, DISTRICT  
 John F. Tobin, President.  
 Chas. L. Baine, Sec.-Treas.

**Another Quake at Messina.**  
 MESSINA, Nov. 22.—There was a strong earthquake shock here at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The people became panic-stricken and fled from their houses into the open. No casualties are reported.

**Pellagra Death in Kentucky.**  
 LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 22.—Mrs. John Conners, wife of the foreman of the construction company building the Interurban electric line between Lexington and Nicholasville, died at the Good Samaritan Hospital today from pellagra. This is the first case of the disease ever reported in Kentucky.

**Purchasing Agent Kills Self.**  
 LYNN, Mass., Nov. 22.—Arthur A. Brown, purchasing agent for the General Electric Company, who had been suffering from ill health, shot himself through the heart while his mother and his brother were absent from home last night, and after their return they found his body lying in his room early today. Brown had been dead some time.

**Six Miners Fatally Burned.**  
 MARTIN'S FERRY, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Just as the night shift was entering the Florence mine near here fire damp exploded with terrific force, fatally burning six miners who were in advance of the main force.

**Fifth Crater Busy in Tenerife.**  
 TENERIFFE, Nov. 22.—A fifth crater has opened and the five volcanoes are throwing out great quantities of lava. The explosions, however, have ceased and the population, which has been in terror for several days, is slightly calmer.

### NO MONEY, NO CALL

(Continued from Page 1.)

balance of the "ahead checks" and meet the part of the payroll of the composing room for that day. In the afternoon of the same day we received the money from Germany.

What did we do with it? Let us tell you. After refunding the amount of the two accommodation checks mentioned, there were \$1,400 left. About \$300 were used to cover the balance due on the payroll of the composing room; \$700 more were necessary to cover four other accommodation checks given to us by friends of The Call a few days before. The balance was used to pay some of the most pressing bills.

The money from Germany was a great lift for The Call. For a few days at least the office force could attend to their legitimate duties of looking after the increase of advertising, circulation and subscription business. For months it had been nothing but a mad scramble to raise the money necessary for each day. During all that time there had not been a day when we did not begin in the morning with a bank shortage of from \$500 to \$600. During all that time there had not been a day when the manager had not been out on a begging tour to raise the amount which on that day meant life or death to The Call. During all that time there had not been a day when every other employe of The Call had not been taken from his or her work to collect or beg a few dollars for that day. That may account for the "bad management" and the "bad business methods" of which some of our friends complain without taking into consideration the frightful disadvantages under which work at The Call office has to be done.

Yes, the money from Germany was a great lift for The Call. Another such lift from the American Comrades and The Call would have had "clear sailing."

Our Comrades have not responded as readily as we thought they should and would respond. Again the office force will have to abandon all legitimate work and think of nothing else but how to save the situation. What the situation is, we said in the beginning of this statement. We must have \$500 outside of our business income today and tomorrow, or we shall be unable to get a new supply of paper. The stock on hand is just large enough to print the Wednesday edition. The business income of today and tomorrow is needed to meet tonight's payroll of the composing room and to cover the bill for presswork, due tomorrow. Every one of these three items will have to be paid if you want the paper on Thursday, which happens to be Thanksgiving Day!

Think it over, Comrades. We don't need to tell you how much The Call is needed, how inexcusable it would be to abandon it at the very moment when in months more of work and sacrifice will make the paper self-sustaining.

The Comrades of Germany have answered our appeal. Do you want us to beg those of France, of Turkey, or of Timbuctoo to help The Call? Whatever you may think today, you will regret your inactivity on Thursday when The Call, after eighteen months of existence, will fall to come to you. And with every new day thereafter your regret, your shame, will grow.

Think it over, Comrades, and act at once. You now know the situation of The Call. The responsibility is with you.

**MANAGER THE CALL**

**Receipts on Saturday, November 20.**

Chapin C. Perry, Emerson, N. Y.	1.00	Robert England, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
N. J.	1.00	Solomon Sufirin, New York	2.00
Mr. Sullivan, Aloy, W. Va.	1.00	H. Cherner, Falladega, Ala.	2.00
eran Slavko, Bethlehem, Pa.	1.00	F. B. Norman, Harps Land, N. J.	1.00
Margaret Groff, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00	K. New York	5.00
Dr. Joseph Slaviv, Brooklyn	2.00	A. J. Craig, Jersey City	1.00
Mrs. L. Kempf, 92 Wardsworth avenue	5.00	J. P. Wilson, New York	1.00
S. S. New York	1.00	Annie and Mary Sumner, New York	5.00
Philipp Rabenau, New York	1.00	Total	\$30.00

**CONCERTED ACTION COUPON.**

Put a dollar bill out of your pocket, pin it to this coupon, fill in your name and address, and send it to The Call, not next week, but TODAY. Send along such suggestions as you may have up your sleeves.

TO MY CALL:  
 Here is my Dollar for a German Mark. This is what I have to say:

.....

.....

.....

**GET YOUR MASKS MASQUE BALL**

YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

LEXINGTON AVENUE AND 43D STREET.

Thanksgiving Eve, Wednesday, November 24, 1909

\$100 IN CASH PRIZES.

**Once a Customer Always One**

**Fraas & Miller**

The Furniture Center.

100th St., Linden and Quincy Streets, Brooklyn.

**FRANK'S DEPARTMENT STORE**

N. Y. Cor. 53d St. & Ave. A, N. Y.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

We handle all union made merchandise.



BAKER SCORED BY BROOKLYN UNIONISTS

C. L. U. Denounces Commissioner's Evasion of Responsibility For Police Outrages.

Police Commissioner Baker was recently denounced by the delegates of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union at their last meeting for referring to their committee and that of the Women's Trade Union League, with comments about the police brutality in the Triangle Waist Company and the Lewisohn strikes, to Inspector Daly instead of granting them a personal hearing.

After a lengthy discussion it was decided to continue the fight against the police and force Baker to look into the matter himself instead of putting it up to Inspector Daly.

The delegates of the Metal Polishers' Union, No. 12, reported that they have united with Independent Metal Polishers' Union, No. 1, and the first meeting of the united organization will be held next Saturday at the Labor Lyceum.

The delegates of the Hatters' Union reported that they have succeeded in organizing a local of straw hat makers.

Fair for Sanitarium.

The recommendation of the fair committee that the proceeds of the fair shall go to the tuberculosis sanitarium fund and that all fair advertising literature shall carry the "Red Cross" was concurred in.

The fair committee also reported that arrangements are being made to have an exhibition of the manufacturing of union goods.

An invitation and tickets from the Journeymen Horseshoers' Union, No. 5, to attend their ball, which takes place on Thanksgiving Eve at the Labor Lyceum, was received.

After the business session Rev. Mr. Wilson delivered an address on "Church and Labor."

LAND GRAB INQUIRY.

L. E. Glavis Testifies About Alaskan Coal Claims.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 22.—L. E. Glavis, who was removed from the office of chief of the field division of the General Land Office at Seattle, was the principal witness today at the government inquiry into the filings on thirty-three Alaskan coal claims, known as the Cunningham group.

J. M. Sheridan, attorney for the Interior Department, sought to prove that the Cunningham claimants were not filing on the coal lands for their own use, but to secure control of them for other interests which sought to monopolize the production of Alaska coal.

HOME COMPLETELY FURNISHED... 75% OFF... ROYAL FURNITURE CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS... The Right Piano at the Right Price... W. WUERTZ PIANOS.

Three Thousand Pages of the Best Socialist Writings... Paid for a Dollar.

While they last we offer twelve different numbers of the International Socialist Review, and sixty complete copies for \$1.00.

BAKERS' ENGLISH BRANCH. The English branch of the Bakers' Union, No. 261, held a successful ball at American Hall, Eighth avenue and 42d street, last Saturday night.

BOLOGNA MAKERS. The Butchers' Union, No. 211, of Brooklyn, will hold an entertainment and ball on Sunday, November 28, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

STRIKE CALLED OFF. The threatened strike of the bricklayers at work on the auto factory of the Brewster Company, Long Island City, because the company intended

GOVERNMENT GOING SLOW WITH ZELAYA

Preparations for an Offensive Move on Nicaraguan President Being Made With Care.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Charge of the Nicaraguan Legation, Senor Rodriguez, called at the State Department today, but was unable to see either Secretary Knox, Assistant Secretary Wilson or Assistant Secretary McAdee. Each was "too busy," and Rodriguez left, feeling that he had been the victim of an official snub.

Secretary Knox is proceeding with extreme caution in order that the attitude of the United States may have the full approval of the President and his cabinet, and that he may not create unrest among the Central American republics outside of Nicaragua.

It is probable that the precise details of the execution by Zelaya of the Americans, Cannon and Grace, will not be formulated until they have been considered at tomorrow's cabinet meeting.

The gunboat Vicksburg, the first of the war vessels ordered to proceed to Nicaragua, has arrived at Corinto, according to a dispatch received early today at the Bureau of Navigation. No disturbances were reported at that point.

The Vicksburg will be ample protection in case of any hostility toward Americans, it is stated. She is a vessel of 1,010 tons, and carries six rifles of four and six inches, and eight smaller guns. There are enough bluejackets on board to make a landing party of sufficient size, it is believed, to control the situation.

The cruiser Des Moines arrived at Port Limon on the 18th, the report of her arrival having been delayed until today. She will probably proceed at once to Greytown, where the Zelayan forces are blockaded by the revolutionists. She will then report to the department on Secretary Knox's instructions to observe the effectiveness of the revolutionists' blockade. If the blockade is found to be effective, the belligerency of the revolutionists is likely to be recognized by the United States forthwith.

Warships Being Mobilized. Although Secretary Knox is today awaiting the confirmation of recent reports regarding the Nicaraguan situation, there is no cessation of activity on the part of the State and Navy Department in preparing a campaign to be prosecuted against President Zelaya in case the American demands are not acceded to.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 22.—Naval rush orders were received here today in connection with the outfitting of the gunboats Paducah and DuBuque, both of which have been pre-

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.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION. More than 400 members of the New York Photo Engravers' Union, No. 1, attended a special meeting at which nominations for officers were made, at Beethoven Hall, 5th street and Third avenue, Sunday afternoon.

The following are the nominations: President, H. Gibson; vice president, E. S. Muntenback; recording secretary, Sam Wood; corresponding secretary, George Ulrich; financial secretary, Otto Bartels; treasurer, John T. Goebel, and business agent, A. Andoman. The nominations were all unanimous, and the election will be held December 10.

A lengthy discussion followed the attempt on the part of some to change the entire constitution, and the result was that it was decided to continue the old constitution, as no difficulties had been experienced while it was in operation.

CALL CONFERENCE. There will be a meeting of the New York Call Conference tomorrow at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. All delegates are urged to attend, as special business is to come up for consideration.

Final arrangements for the opera are to be made and committees elected. All organizations that have not as yet elected delegates should do so at once.

BAKERS' ENGLISH BRANCH. The English branch of the Bakers' Union, No. 261, held a successful ball at American Hall, Eighth avenue and 42d street, last Saturday night.

Herman Kintlein and Charles Moffand, organizers of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, delivered addresses. This is the first affair arranged by the English branch of the bakers. The union has continuous gains in membership and it is hoped that a strong organization of English bakers will be built up.

BOLOGNA MAKERS. The Butchers' Union, No. 211, of Brooklyn, will hold an entertainment and ball on Sunday, November 28, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

The proceeds of the ball will go for the benefit of the 100 striking sausage makers, who are out against Adolf Goebel, of Morgan avenue and Rock street.

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BERNHARD MERCHANT TAILOR

148 East 125th Street, Between 3d and Lexington Av., New York.

ESTABLISHED 20 YEARS. WE have made Suits and Overcoats for SOME CALL READERS since we advertise here. Those we served are well satisfied.

We would like to make clothes for YOU. It will PAY YOU AND THE CALL.

SUITS OR OVERCOATS \$15 Made to your measure

Trousers to Order at \$4.00. Open Every Evening.

paring to return to their stations in the Caribbean Sea.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 22.—The battleship Missouri, while engaged in torpedo practice here today, received orders at noon to proceed at top speed for New York. Preparations were made to sail within a couple of hours.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, Nov. 22.—Traveling salesmen in Nicaragua representing commercial houses in the United States have been imprisoned at the order of Zelaya. It is said that more than twenty of them are now behind the bars in Nicaraguan prisons.

A. W. Malcolmson, local representative of a New Orleans house, has his firm from Costa Rica that he has just escaped from prison in Nicaragua. Hundreds of American suspects are held here. Zelaya has arrested United States citizens, he declares, because they are in sympathy with the Estrada movement.

FRIENDS HONOR W. M. LAFFAN. Many Attend Funeral Services of Journalist at His Late Home.

The funeral of William M. Laffan, late president of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, held at his house in Lawrence, L. I., yesterday, was attended by a great number of his friends and associates.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church of New York, conducted the services.

Among the persons present were members of the editorial staff of the city newspapers, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry Walters, Suydam Grant, J. Maury Dove, J. Sellers Bancroft, Judge Willard Bartlett, Charles Lanier, George B. Cortelyou, J. M. Woodbury, J. Alden Weir, Joseph H. Choate, former American Ambassador to England; Thomas F. Ryan and Colonel G. B. Harvey, head of Harper & Bros.

LABOR UNION NOTES

using a brace manufactured by a non-union concern was settled yesterday.

TRUNK MAKERS. At the last meeting of the United Hebrew Trades the Trunk Makers' Union was duly installed and charter granted.

The union meets every Thursday night at 96 Clinton street.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS AND ACCOUNTANTS. The Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union, Local 12,646, of Brooklyn, will hold its next meeting on the evening of November 30, at 8 o'clock, at 59 Court street.

QUINN FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD. At the coming election of Web Pressmen's Union, No. 25, which will be held in December, Peter T. Quinn, card No. 528, will be a candidate for member of the executive board. Mr. Quinn is chairman of one of the large chapels in this city and is a delegate from No. 25 to the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, where he renders faithful and intelligent service to his union.

CHANGE IN "BIG SIX" BY-LAWS. James Tole, president of "Big 6," yesterday announced important changes in the by-laws of that union, as follows:

"All subordinate unions shall furnish the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union on January 1, 1910, on forms provided for that purpose, a complete list of all journeymen active members, in duplicate, the names to be arranged alphabetically. The secretary-treasurer shall also furnish local unions, as soon as the numbering of members has been completed, a blank for the use of each member in giving his age, date of initiation and such other statistics as are necessary to show clearly the length of his continuous membership at the time of the filing of said statement. The record of each member thus obtained shall be verified by the secretary-treasurer, and transferred to the membership record at headquarters, and said record shall govern in the payment of all future benefits contingent upon continuous membership."

As to the suspension and reinstatement of members Tole said that after January 1, 1910, the following new rule will go into effect:

"Members of subordinate unions shall stand suspended when FOUR MONTHS IN ARREARS for local or international dues or assessments. Suspended members shall have no standing in the organization and shall be entitled to no benefits."

Local News Briefs

Alleged Milk Adulterator Fined. William Blumberg, a milk dealer, of 188 Madison street, was fined \$100 in Special Sessions yesterday for having adulterated milk in his possession. The milk complained of, it was charged, was more nearly water than milk.

Poisoned to Death by Gas. From gas poisoning Antonio Pollitina was found dead in his room yesterday at 524 East Twelfth street. The Fifth street police declared the man ended his life, but friends insist that it was accidental.

Gary's Chauffeur Under Bail. Curt Smith, of 100 West 91st street, who said he was a chauffeur for Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, was arraigned in the Morrisania Court yesterday on the charge of speeding. He asked for an adjournment, and this was granted, his bail of \$100 being continued until today.

Dies in Church During Funeral. While the funeral of Edward F. Kelly, formerly Superintendent of Buildings in the Borough of Queens, was in progress yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church, Elmhurst, Thomas McCabe, sixty-eight years old, a retired fireman, was seized with a stroke of apoplexy and died before he could be removed from the edifice.

Stabbed, Men Falls in Fit. As he walked through Elizabeth street early yesterday Michael Florie, of 199 Mulberry street, was stabbed in the neck by some unknown man, who, it is believed, mistook Florie for some one else. Florie, besides suffering from the wound, was also stricken with epileptic fits and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Auto Hits Big Bowlder. Edward Peters, chauffeur for E. M. Chapman, a sugar merchant, who lives at Great Neck, L. I., had two ribs broken yesterday when the machine he was driving struck a bowlder at Broadway and 9th street, Flushing. The car was wrecked. Peters was taken to the Flushing Hospital.

Morse Seeks New Trial. A motion was made yesterday to Judges Lacombe, Ward and Noyes in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals by Martin W. Littleton for leave of Charles W. Morse to apply for a new trial. The court reserved decision.

Gas Kills Grocery Clerk. Edward McAndrews, a grocery clerk, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his boarding place, 445 77th street. Thomas Fitzpatrick, with whom he boarded, detected a strong odor of gas in the house early in the morning and traced it to McAndrews' room. It is thought that the suffocation was accidental.

Britton and Schroeder to Appeal. An appeal will be taken from the decision of Justice Stapleton, denying the motion for a new trial in the case of Colonel Edward E. Britton and Frederick Schroeder, a notice to this effect having been filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by Max Brown, attorney for the convicted bankers.

Gas Kills Stableman. Many horses belonging to the New York Charcoal Company, at 106 Grand street, Williamsburg, were partially overcome yesterday by illuminating gas, to which John Schremp, sixty years old, a stableman at the only human occupant of the stable, had succumbed. The accident was due to a defective jet.

Police Hunt Missing Architect. The police have sent out an alarm for Curtis Walton, a young Cleveland architect, who has been missing for about ten days. He was engaged on a house for Dan Hanna in Cleveland as the representative of McKim, Mead & White. He disappeared from his job, turned up in New York, and has not been seen since Saturday, November 13.

Policeman Injured Stopping Runaway. Policeman Charles Morris was seriously injured yesterday when a horse attached to a delivery wagon bolted at 92d street and Madison avenue and dashed southward to 74th street. In stopping the frightened animal Morris was hurled to the roadway and trampled.

Plans Filed for New Hospital. Plans for the new \$250,000 Bradford Street Hospital, in the East New York section of Brooklyn, were filed yesterday in the Bureau of Buildings. The hospital will cover the entire block on Dumont street, between Miller and Bradford streets, and will have a capacity of 100 beds.

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STEEL TRUST HAS EMPLOYEES TESTIFY AGAINST UNION MEN. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22.—Twenty witnesses were brought to this city today for Elwood, Ind., to testify for the complainant in the case of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company against a number of former employees, the evidence in which is being heard by Edward Daniels, Master in Chancery in the Federal Court. The complainant seeks an injunction against a number of the strikers who were formerly employed in the Elwood plant to prevent them from unlawful picketing or acts of intimidation.

The witnesses who were heard today are, with the exception of one grain dealer, employees of the complainant company at Elwood, and their evidence was to show acts of intimidation, insult or violence. The witnesses are being brought to Indianapolis in relays, as more than 200, it is said, are to be heard for the two sides.

LABOR LEADER MURDERED. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Frank Krug, president of the local Iron Molders' Union, died today from a bullet wound in his head.

Krug was waylaid and shot Saturday night outside a Superior avenue saloon. The police said today they know who shot him. Krug leaves a wife and three children.

TO ENJOIN STRIKERS. Steel Trust Has Employees Testify Against Union Men.

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We suggest you at once enlist with those of us who determine we will not rest on our oars till we have The Call (now out on the sea of uncertainties and possible shipwreck) safe to shore, and The Call feels beneath it the firm ground of a sure and steady income from its circulation.

No one is too busy with other duties to speak a word sometimes for The Call and its circulation. Here a word and there a word will do something. We want to give you a better paper.

Let us speak of The Call to your club meeting and to all your friends and acquaintances. Display The Call on your dealer's stand. Send us your suggestions and tell what means you adopt to increase your paper's circulation. Let us all work together. "100,000 within a year." Rally! Rally! Rally for The Call's 100,000.

UNDERTAKERS. R. STUTZMANN Undertaker Tel. 255 Bush 296 Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn.

Telephone, 4707 Williamsburg. HARRIET A. ENGLERT, George Engert, Manager. PRIVATE AMBULANCE SERVICE, 115 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn

Economy, but No Sacrifice. This tea is the most economical, because it goes the farthest. It is most popular, because of its fine cup qualities. You gain both ways.

White Rose Ceylon Tea. A 10c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

Local News Briefs

Stricken Wife Riding. Albert Bertuch, eighty-one years old, a retired pulp manufacturer, living at 328 West 45th street, was stricken with apoplexy and fell from his saddle horse in Central Park yesterday.

"Bug, the Hagger," Jailed. Caught by angry fathers and husbands, who dressed as women to hunt him, Edward Miller, otherwise called "Bug, the Hagger," of 668 River street, Paterson, was yesterday sentenced in that city to six months in jail for hugging women who ventured out at night on the streets of the Riverside section of the city.

Allege He Got \$10,000 on Bad Checks. Luigi Monte, of Buffalo, N. Y., was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and Magistrate Corrigan turned him over to Detective Sergeant Thomas O'Grady, of the Buffalo police. The American Bankers' Association got out a warrant for Monte's arrest on a charge of forgery, claiming that he cashed from \$8,000 to \$10,000 forged checks.

Falls Down Elevator Shaft. James Hunter, an elevator constructor of 2660 Eighth avenue, yesterday fell six stories down the elevator shaft of the new building at the corner of Fort Washington avenue and 180th street. Hunter was picked up unconscious and taken to Washington Heights Hospital.

Work Begins on New Thoroughfare. The Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday began work on the new street to be opened through the block from 33d to 34th streets, midway between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Fell Four Stories, May Die. Michael Dearthchen, of 237 Dumont avenue, fell from the top of a four-story building at 462 Lexington avenue yesterday forenoon. He is at St. John's Hospital in a critical condition.

Friend Wins by 42 Votes. The final returns of the board of county canvassers for the 31st Assembly district show that Friend, the Republican candidate, was elected by forty-two votes over Assemblyman Marx. The latter was declared elected by sixteen votes on election night on the face of the police returns.

Takes Acid on Ferry. John Hornderer, living at 219 West 17th street, tried to commit suicide yesterday on the ferryboat Chicago. He swallowed carbolic acid and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said he would probably die.

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White Rose Ceylon Tea. A 10c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

MEN'S SUITS and OVERCOATS From the Wholesaler DIRECT to You!

Men's Suits and Overcoats \$12.50-UP

Retailers ask \$17.50 and \$20.00 for SIMILAR grades. No SIMILAR proposition ever presented—see no conditions are quite like ours! We are wholesalers and manufacturers of clothing on an EXTRAORDINARY scale producing the ENTIRE output for our three large clothing houses—this same service in years at unbelievable savings, at least \$2.00 to \$10.00 on every garment purchased. Every Garment Bears the Union Label!

S. N. WOOD & CO. 84 FIFTH AVENUE Cor. 14th St.

OPERA CONCERT BALL Arranged by The N. Y. Call Conference AMSTERDAM OPERA HOUSE 44TH STREET BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH AVENUES. On Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 25, 1909, at 2:30 P.M.

CONCERT BY THE NORMA STRING TRIO and AIDA TRUMPET QUARTETTE

NORMA SAUTER, Violin. RUTH McDONALD, Piano. EDNA WHITE, Trumpet. CORA SAUTER, Viola.

The Webster-Powell Classic Opera Ensemble WILL PRESENT

IL MATRIMONIO SECRETO (THE SECRET MARRIAGE.) (Translated into English by Mme. Webster Powell.)

By DOMENICO CIMAROSA. Melodrama of the Eighteenth Century in Two Acts. Musical Director... SIGNOR EUGENIO FIRANI.

CAST OF CHARACTERS. Geronimo, a millionaire merchant and father of... Mr. Courtney Casler. Lisette, elder daughter, betrothed to Count Robinson... Miss Marion Powell. Carolina, younger daughter, secretly married to Paulino... Mrs. Webster-Powell. Fidalma, sister of Geronimo, and unmarried... Mrs. Flora Beneliscio. Count Robinson, an old beau... Mr. Francis Motley. Paulino, secretary of Geronimo... Mr. George Gillet. The Maid... Miss Julia Foley. The Butler... Mr. George Casler.

STEINWAY PIANO USED.

BALL General Admission . . . 35c BALL Hat Checks . . . . . 10c at 8 P. M. Reserved box Seats . . . 75c at 8 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the following places: The Call, 442 Pearl St.; Volkzeitung, 15 Spruce St.; Fortwars, East Broadway; Rand School, 112 East 19th St.; West Side Club, 585 Eighth Ave.; Progressive Book Store, 251 East 84th St.; Harlem Forum, West 125th St.; Bronx Club-house, Third avenue, and all Socialist headquarters.

NEW ENGLISH COURSE GRAY'S LUNCH ROOM 123 Park Row. The Place That Delivers the Goods. GAA PAA! 415 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

The frequent requests for the enlargement and grading of the English course at the Rand School have prompted the Board of Directors to arrange for the giving of two two-hour classes a week for the remainder of the school year, which ends about May 1. The Friday class will be continued, and another class will be given on Tuesday. The new arrangement will go into effect next week.

The courses will be graded. It is not possible, with a student body like that of the Rand School, to grade the instruction in English as mechanically as it is graded in the public schools. In this school elementary teaching must necessarily be accompanied by a certain amount of instruction in the higher forms of composition, while the more advanced instruction must be given in a frequent reference to the instruction given in the two classes will differ materially; yet it will be so planned that students desirous of rapidly improving their English may profitably take both classes. Elementary instruction will be given in the Tuesday class, advanced instruction in the Friday class. Mr. W. J. Ghent will be the instructor of both classes.

Terms: Students already enrolled, as well as new students, desiring to attend but one class may take their choice of either the Tuesday or the Friday course. Students desiring to take BOTH courses are required to re-enroll and to pay additional tuition of \$2 if party members, or \$2 if not party members. For NEW STUDENTS desiring to take BOTH courses the terms will be \$4 for party members or \$6 for non-party members.

What did you do for The Call yesterday? What will you do for it today and tomorrow?

Arbeiter Kranken u. Sterbe Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1854 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 340 branches with 34,100 male and 1,000 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who stand in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 20 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 \$



SPORTS

WOULD FIGHT WELSH

Pecky McFarland Wants to Tackle English Lightweight.

Pecky McFarland has sent word to the National Sporting Club of London that he intends to visit England about the first of January and that if Freddie Welsh can be induced to remain there until then he will make a match with the English lightweight champion.

Under the revised scale of weights in England the lightweight limit is fixed at 135 pounds and McFarland states that he will have no trouble in reducing to that figure.

Nelson has refused to fight McFarland except at 133 pounds, ring-side, so the Chicago pugilist is anxious to cut Nelson out of first crack at Welsh.

But Welsh is more eager to meet Nelson than McFarland and he has planned to leave England about the middle of next month for this country for the sole purpose of clinching a battle with the American lightweight champion.

Welsh has been advised of Nelson's expressed willingness to take him on and says he wants to grasp the opportunity before it is too late.

DONLIN TO STAY OUT

Former Giant Prefers Vaudeville to the Baseball Diamond.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Mike Donlin, former right fielder of the New York Giants, who remained out of the game last year following the refusal of Muggsy McGraw to meet his salary demands, today declared that he was out of the game for good.

The former Giant declared that he had signed a theatrical contract for three years and followed this up with the declaration that he had refused the highest salary ever offered to a baseball manager.

Mike declared that Felix Iman, of Philadelphia, had offered him \$30,000 to manage the Phillies next year but he had declined the offer.

MARE'S STOCK GOING UP

Trotter Sold for \$7,500 Last Saturday Now Worth \$10,000.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 22.—The purchase of the four-year-old green trotter Little W., by Silvester, dam by Happy King, on last Saturday by Gus Macey from J. O. McAllister for \$7,500 boosted the stock of the mare several points, as Macey was today offered \$10,000 for her. He refused the offer and said she was not for sale at any price.

McAllister paid \$5,000 for the mare three weeks ago and today could have sold her for double the amount. The latest offer was made by McAllister, who stated that he had been commissioned by a prominent turfman to secure the mare, the offer having been made to McAllister by the turfman, who had not heard of the sale to Trainer Macey.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS MIXED UP

Ketchel says he will agree to fight Papke after January at 165 pounds ring-side, and will allow the middleweight title to go with the result. But Sam Langford, who has laid claim to the title, stands ready to defend it at 155 pounds ring-side, the American limit, and bars neither Ketchel nor Papke. Under these circumstances it is hard to believe that a Papke-Ketchel fight at 165 pounds will be regarded as a middleweight championship bout.

CRASH ON DEATH AVE.

Two Injured in Collision of Car, Truck, and Freight Train.

Two more victims of injuries were added yesterday to the long list credited to "Death Avenue," when a west-bound 34th street Crosstown trolley car, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and a big double truck collided at 42d street and Eleventh avenue. After crashing into the truck the car continued on until it smashed into a freight train of the New York Central Railroad, which was north-bound. The driver of the truck and his helper were thrown from the seat, and received painful injuries.

The motorman of the trolley car, Frank Cullen, as well as the conductor and a half dozen passengers, escaped by jumping to the street. The front platform of the car was torn away. All the windows were broken and the street covered with broken glass. Two wrecking trucks were called to the scene.

A business man of the neighborhood declared that the trolley company had no flagman at this crossing.

"It's a wonder to me that other cars escape crashing into the freight trains," said this man. "We have been trying to have a flagman at this crossing, but our requests have been entirely ignored."

Just what caused the accident the police have been unable to learn. The brake on the car apparently failed to work, and the trolley crashed into the third car of a train which was passing northward.

TRUSSMAKER

HENRY FRAHME TRUSSMAKER

1499 3d Ave. Bet. 54th & 55th Sts

Trusses, Braces, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Suspenders. All stock guaranteed. Tel. 3333-79th St.

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

TRIO HELD FOR FUR THEFT

Meyer Lipkiss, of 111 East 110th street; Samuel Cohen, of 57 Crosby street, and Joseph Elber, of 114 Baxter street, were held yesterday in \$1,000 bail for further examination in the Jefferson Market Court on November 27, on the charges of grand larceny. Barnett L. Price, a clothier and furrier, of Waverly place, charges that the three men stole eight fur overcoats valued at \$130.

SMALL ADS THAT WILL BRING BIG RESULTS

Try an insertion in The Call, the most closely read daily paper.

MISCELLANEOUS—REAL ESTATE

On easy terms; good houses for sale cheap; Morris Park, Jamaica, Bledsoep, builder, 24 Fulton street, Jamaica.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FROM FACTORY DIRECT TO YOU. Consisting of brass beds, couches, parlor suits. In fact, everything for the home; all the newest patterns. By buying of us direct you save from 20 to 40 per cent the middleman's profit. BIG FURNITURE WORKS, 301 E. 78th St., Between 1st and 2d Aves.

TEAS AND COFFEES

BUY AT WHOLESALE RATES. Direct from Importers to Your Door. Send postal for trial order today.

5 lbs. 25c. Coffee. 75c. 5 lbs. 35c. Tea. 90c. 6 lbs. 30c. Baking Powder 75c. 6 lbs. Vanilla or Lemon. 75c. 25 lbs. Sugar. \$1.00

BLANKETS AND SADDLERY

HORSE BLANKET SALE—Truck or farm blankets, \$2.00 to \$3.00; and black carriage blankets, \$3.00; lined stable blankets, \$1.25; oil storm covers, \$2.50. PETER'S, 88 West Broadway, near Chambers st., upstairs.

SCHOOLS

GRADUATED piano teacher gives lessons in music. Rose Holloway, 1023 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn.

Graduated Practical Civil Engineer With Municipal Government prepares for Cooper Union, Engineering, Regents, English, Civil Service. NEWELL SCHOOLS, 278 Grand St., N. Y.

FINANCIAL

Safer and Better Banking in Oklahoma. Safety, Texas and Connecticut Depositors. Deposits bear 4 per cent interest, and are withdrawable at any time.

PIANOS FOR SALE

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

FIRE INSURANCE

FIRE INSURANCE. Edward J. Dutton, 71 William St.

CARPETS

CARPETS, Linoleum, etc. fitted and laid; rug repaired. P. O. Box 150, Weehawken, N. J.

COAL AND WOOD

Promptly delivered, at prevailing market price. Address or phone your orders to Coal, care Call.

PATENTS

INVENTOR'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. PATENT BUREAU, 3 W. 27th St., N. Y. Regular Meetings, Friday, 8 p. m., Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Ave. Guests Welcome.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—East Side.

187 AVE. 173 (91st)—3 rooms; hot water supply; \$9 to \$11. Janitor.

2D AVE. 1464—Five large, light rooms, with improvements. \$16.

3D AVE. 3077—5 large, light rooms, near 116th St. L. station; \$9.

AVE. A, 182D, near 71st St.—3 rooms, \$8; two weeks free.

EAST END AVE. 82—Plata 5 rooms and bath; rent \$11.

10TH ST., 303 E.—3 large rooms; rent \$12; half month free.

52D, 402 E.—To let, 4 newly painted, all light rooms; rent cheap.

34TH, 320 E.—4 large, light rooms; cheap rent. Janitor.

42D, 403 E.—3 large, clean rooms, floor through; quiet house.

81ST, 230 E.—5 large, light rooms; improvements. \$14.

70TH, 204 E.—4 large, light and airy rooms and bath.

72D, 527 E.—5 light rooms, \$13.

30TH, 502 E.—3 rooms, \$8.

81ST, 208 E.—Ground floor and basement kitchen, suitable light business.

87TH ST., 241 E.—5 rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent \$22 month. Janitor.

84TH, 316 E.—One month free; 5 large, light rooms; hot water; rent \$15.

96TH, 300 E.—4 rooms, boilers and ranges; \$8.50-11. Janitor.

104TH, 186 E.—near 3d ave.—3 rooms, bath; small family; \$15.

105TH, 25 E.—Apartment, 6 light rooms, bath, adults; \$23. Owner on premises.

111TH, 135-137 E.—4 large, light rooms, bath, hot water, open plumbing; \$16.

117TH, 130 E.—5 large, light, steam heated rooms; quiet house; best order; low rent.

120TH, 60 E.—6 large, light, steam heated rooms; hot water; \$23.

121ST ST., 110 E.—6 large rooms, bath; balance November free rent.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVE., 1450—3-4 beautiful rooms; \$11 upward. Janitor.

7TH AVE., 270, near 20th—Floors 4 large, light rooms; \$15-16.

7TH AVE., 70—7 rooms, bath, steam heated; \$24 up. Janitor, top floor, right.

8TH AVE., 2354—4 large, light rooms, bath; hot water; reduced; \$14.

UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—West Side.

11TH, 206 W.—5-4 large, light rooms, hot water; private block; \$16. \$18.

16TH, 417-419 W.—3-4 rooms; improvements; \$9 to \$13.

26TH, 440 W.—3-4 rooms, newly decorated; quiet house; \$10, \$12.

27TH ST., 432 W.—5-4 light rooms facing park; \$12 to \$16.

31ST, 200 W., corner 7th ave.—Floors 5 large rooms; \$18-19.

35TH ST., 325 W., cor. 9th ave.—Small Apartment; very reasonable; location; for man and wife only; for two adults.

39TH, 520 W.—Floor through, 4 rooms, newly decorated; \$15; half month free.

44TH, 306 W., near 8th ave.—Floor, 5 light rooms, \$23; improvements.

46TH, 424 W.—3 rooms, quiet house; tub, toilet; \$9.50-12. Janitor.

47TH, 534 W.—Floor, with 4 large rooms; light; improvements; low rent. Janitor.

52D, 302 W., near 9th ave.—New law 3-4 large rooms; rents reasonable. Janitor.

52D, 434 W.—4 and 5 room flats; \$15-17. Inquire Janitor.

56TH, 430-432 W.—3-4 rooms, all improvements; reasonable rent; half month free.

67TH, 230 W.—Second floor, 5 large, light rooms through; improvements; \$18.

60TH, 305 W.—3 large, light, airy rooms; improvements; half month free; \$8.50-12.50.

100TH, 63 W.—3-4 rooms, boilers, ranges; near Central Park; \$12-15.

101D, 125 W.—2 rooms, bath; hot water; all light rooms; rent \$2.

102TH, 107 W.—4 rooms, bath, steam, hot water; subway; L. \$20.

106TH, 62 W.—5 light rooms; bath, private hall; hot water; \$20.

116TH, 200 W.—5 large rooms, running through; improvements; \$17.

117TH, 214 W.—First floor, 6 rooms, bath; hot water; half month.

120TH ST., 211 W., near 7th ave.—4 large, light rooms; hot water; low rent.

124TH ST., 144 W.—4 pleasant rooms in quiet house; near subway; \$14.50.

125TH, 409 W.—5 rooms and bath. \$17-18.

133D ST., 536, 538 W.—5 and 6 rooms, single flat; rent \$18-22.

131TH, 312 W., between 8th and 9th, Nichols ave.—5 rooms; bath; hot water; \$20.

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UNFURNISHED FLATS AND APARTMENTS—Bronx.

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138TH, 284 E.—4 rooms, bath; hot water; all improvements; \$14.

140TH, 505 E.—4-5 large, light rooms; hot water and bath; \$14-17.

163D, 506 E.—near L. station—6 rooms, bath; hot water; \$20; month free.

171ST, 440 E.—5 rooms; steam heat, hot water supply; \$18; station one block.

ST. ANN'S AVE., 635—Plata, 5 rooms, bath; \$14; hot water.

UNION AVE., 570—Special concessions choice tenants; 3-4 rooms; new law house.

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19TH, 205 E.—Nice, heated front room; also two connecting; housekeeping conveniences.

30TH, 217 E.—Large room, suitable 2, \$3.50; small rooms, \$1.50; heat.

42D, 324 E.—Large, small rooms; men; housekeeping; \$1.50-3.

51ST, 215 E.—Large rooms for friends or couples; hot hall; rent \$10.

60TH, 214 E.—Large and small rooms; conveniences; private house; telephone.

83D ST., 156 E.—Nicely furnished, large and single rooms; gas; housekeeping.

86TH, 62 E.—Large parlor, 2 rooms, kitchen; small room; \$2; board.

125W, 241 E.—Nicely furnished rooms, with or without housekeeping, \$1.50, \$4.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

GREENWICH AVE., 98—Furnished room to let for housekeeping; all improvements.

FERRY ST., 44—Furnished front room; housekeeping optional; \$3.25-42. Janitor.

8TH 10 W.—15 heated rooms; \$1.50-45; porcelain bath; housekeeping; small \$1.

8TH ST., 25 W.—Near rooms, \$1.25-45 weekly; porcelain bath; housekeeping; \$2.50-34.

86TH, 60 W.—Large, sunny top floor, \$2.25; closet, porcelain bath.

19TH, 441 W.—Light housekeeping rooms; washing allowed.

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

20TH, 247 W.—15 heated rooms, \$1.50-45; porcelain bath; housekeeping; small room \$1.

20TH, 321 W.—Pleasant sunny, front hall room for a gentleman, \$1.75.

25TH, 508 W.—Back parlor, nicely furnished, two gentlemen, reasonable.

46TH, 38 W.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

50TH, 345 W.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen or light housekeeping.

50TH, 120 W.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, heated, bath; telephone; reasonable.

121ST, 222 W.—Elegant, large back parlor; running water, bath; all conveniences.

124TH, 81 W.—Large front room; gentlemen, couple; steam heated; \$1.50.

129TH, 220 W.—Large, sunny front room; every convenience for light housekeeping.

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HENRY ST., 282, near subway—Nicely furnished rooms; board optional.

HOYT ST., 138, near subway—Large, sunny housekeeping room; running water.

LAFAYETTE AVE., 521, near Bedford—One or two large rooms; cheap; housekeeping.

ORANGE ST., 55—Rooms suitable for two; all conveniences; also small room.

PEARL ST., 576, 2 minutes E. 11th Hall subway station—\$2.25, \$3.25; housekeeping.

REID AVE., 43, near Broadway—Housekeeping room, \$2.

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19TH ST., 322 East—Two large connecting rooms; also large and small rooms; running hot and cold water; heat; private house. 45

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HELP WANTED—MALE.

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

METAL SPINNER wanted; first-class; on Chandler work; Arme Metal Mfg. Co., 551 W. Monroe st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS wanted for coal orders in Brooklyn and Ridgewood Heights. Call Hass Bros., Cooper and Cypress ave., Evergreen, L. I. #30

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UNION AND SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

The regular meetings of your Union and Society should be announced here. It will assist you in winning new members. Bring this matter up at your next meeting. Special rates upon application to The New York Call, 442 Pearl St., New York. Kindly send us corrections and additions for this directory.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS

LOCAL 127 OF NEW YORK. Will hold its regular meeting at the Labor Temple, 247 E. 84th st., this evening, Nov. 23. MEMBERS PLEASE ATTEND. As business of importance will be transacted. Refreshments will be served at close of meeting.

Headquarters, LOCAL 127, CHAR. KENA, Labor Temple. United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union, No. 22, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at 54 Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby ave., Brooklyn. Hugo Kehlar, Rec. Sec'y, Masspeth ave., Masspeth, L. I.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS

LOCAL NO. 390. Headquarters, Club and Reading Room, 106 W. 31st St. Free employment bureau. Hours 12 to 2 A. M. Delegate Body meets every 4th Monday, 6 P. M.

BROTHERHOOD OF MACHINISTS

Telephone Worth 2280, 125 Park Row. Members of other Machinist Unions accepted. MEETINGS OF LODGES IN N. Y. DISTRICT

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 1 (formerly New York City Lodge), Fridays, Metropolitan Theater Hall, 142d St. and 3d Ave., Bronx. LYNN LODGE, No. 2, Thursdays, Reinking's Hall, 127 Hudson street, New York. WINTHROP LODGE, No. 3, Fridays, Empire Ave. and Humboldt St., Brooklyn. PIERCE LODGE, No. 4, Mondays, Labor Temple, 242-247 E. 84th St., New York. BUSHWICK LODGE, No. 5, Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 949 Willoughby







# The Call

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## THE STANDARD OIL DECISION.

There was a time when a decision like the one rendered last Saturday by the United States Circuit Court, ordering a dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, would have been regarded as of the utmost importance and as fraught with far-reaching consequences.

Now this is no longer the case.

Orders to dissolve trusts have been issued again and again. But the trusts have never yet failed to discover a method enabling them to maintain their existence.

The Sun, a notorious trust organ, states that "corporation lawyers were of the opinion that the decision, even if sustained on appeal, would yield next to nothing in practical results. They based this view on the results of other dissolution judgments."

Henry Wohlman, who was associated with Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri, in prosecuting the Standard Oil Company in that state, made to the Sun the following statement, every word of which deserves most careful attention:

"I am afraid that the effect of this dissolution decision, if sustained, will be about the same as that obtained from similar decisions against great corporations. None of them has yielded any practical results. As long as the power of confiscation is withheld there is no effective relief in an order of dissolution, because the property remains eventually in the same hands. The only benefit that can come from it is through its moral effect."

What that moral effect is, Mr. Wohlman has not specified, but he is all the more specific in regard to the actual, tangible results of similar decisions in the past.

The Standard Oil Company was dissolved by an order of the United States Supreme Court in 1892. The result was a firmer and more closely knitted combination.

In 1901 the Northern Securities Company was organized for the purpose of consolidating the so-called Hill roads—the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, and the Burlington. The company has since been dissolved by order of the United States Supreme Court. Is the actual, as distinguished from the merely legal or formal, control of these three great railroad systems any less unified or centralized than it was under the Northern Securities Company?

The Sugar Trust, in its first form, was dissolved by an order of the New York State Court of Appeals. Could this trust have stolen more money from the people and the government if it had been allowed to continue in existence under its original form of organization?

The first whisky trust was compelled to dissolve by the Illinois state courts. The trust merely assumed a new form, "and the old Illinois trust was a baby compared with the one today."

The list can be extended to include the Beef Trust, which has been enjoined, but which continues undisturbed and unmolested, the Electric Trust, and so forth.

Laws and courts may prohibit certain forms of organization. But they cannot do away with the inexorable law of cause and effect. Given the actual centralization of capital, due to the natural laws operating within capitalist society, that centralization may be prohibited from assuming certain particular forms. But the centralization itself cannot be done away with.

The present decision in regard to the Standard Oil, as well as its predecessor in regard to the Northern Securities, prohibits the continuance of the combination as a holding company. This prohibition can only result in a closer consolidation.

To be sure, a more direct consolidation requires the employment of a greater capital than does a holding company. In so far as it may be admitted that the decision tends to retard the process of consolidation. But it results in consolidations with broader foundations.

But there is also the possibility of another development as a result of these successive decisions against holding companies.

In the present decision Judge Sanborn says that if the "necessary effect" of a combination "is to stifle or directly and substantially to restrict free competition in commerce among the states or with foreign nations it is illegal within the meaning of that statute," namely, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Now, in his speech in Omaha, in the closing days of September last, President Taft proposed that the Anti-Trust Law shall be restricted in its scope. Instead of prohibiting, as it does now, mere restraint of trade, he proposed that the prohibition shall extend only to such restraint of trade as aims at the suppression of competition and the creation of monopoly.

Under the present law, as interpreted by the courts, the mere POWER to restrict trade is prohibited. According to Taft's proposal, the POWER to restrain trade, and even ACTUAL restraint of trade, will not be unlawful. A combination will become unlawful only when it can be proven that it AIMS at suppressing competition and creating a monopoly.

Considering that Taft is a mere tool of Wall Street, we may take it for granted that his proposal was made with the knowledge and approval of the Wall Street magnates. It is, therefore, almost certain that his proposal will come before Congress at its next session, and it is not beyond the range of possibility that it may become law before the Supreme Court will have passed on the appeal from the present decision.

## "CONSISTENCY, THOU ART A JEWEL!"



At the Hotel Astor With the Civic Federation.



At Cooper Union For the Waistmakers' Union.

## Agitation That Defeats Itself.

By Robert Hunter.

One form of agitation invariably defeats its purpose. That is agitation by misrepresentation, by lies and exaggeration. Anti-Socialists think themselves marvelously clever when they picture Socialists as beasts advocating every immorality. They have pictured Bebel, for instance, a man who leads a blameless life, as a person of gross immorality.

They have pictured Socialist leaders as sensual and luxury-loving in order to bring them into popular contempt. They have pictured Hardie as an ill-mannered brute. This form of agitation in the end helps Socialism, because, when the people, through curiosity, come to see these men, they recognize the libel and denounce the libelers.

The Hearst papers are today helping the capitalists in the same way. Whenever a man of wealth can be accused of crime he is held up before the multitude as a beast.

Tammany leaders, human in instinct, kindly in feeling, very like us all in appearance, are so cartooned that men expect, when they go to see them, to find them some new order of monsters.

When they discover that they are plain ordinary men, human and kindly for the most part, they resent the libel and denounce the libelers.

The Hearst papers defeat their purpose, if they have a purpose, which is doubtful, in picturing the money kings as outlandish creatures. The sloping brow, the degenerate face, the distorted features convey to the ordinary reader a feeling that money kings are morose, stolid, physically and mentally.

As a matter of fact they are plain, ordinary human beings such as you and I.

All this comes to mind because some farmers from the far Southwest were entertained in New York recently by a few money kings.

After meeting personally some prominent men of Wall street, taken about in automobiles, visiting the banks, the homes and the private estates of the gentlemen of Wall street, the farmers express themselves amazed.

Farmer Harbert, of Louisiana, said that since he had met and talked with bankers and railroad men he did not

have half as bad an impression of them as he had before. "We used to think them a lot of tyrants," he said, "who had no regard for farmers."

The labor men, induced by the Civic Federation to meet the money kings, have gone away with the same feeling. Thus exaggeration invariably defeats itself.

Lincoln Steffens got the popular idea from newspapers that Debs was an irresponsible, anarchistic firebrand. When Everybody asked him to interview Debs he begged them to let him off. He said he was friendly to Socialism and he did not want to put before the public what he considered their least worthy representative. When he saw Debs he almost went on his knees.

We are all, in a degree, responsible for this kind of exaggeration. We all at times fall into the popular yellow journal method of misrepresentation and falsehood, and it is well for us to understand that however plausible may seem the arguments for this method of propaganda it is laden with serious dangers.

We say, and say rightly, that we have no quarrel with men. We say that we do not denounce individuals, but the system. If workingmen tomorrow were put in the places of the money kings and the money kings tomorrow put in the places of the workers there would be no difference. The system would need altering the same as before.

The farmers will not have an easier road to travel because money kings are fine fellows. The workers would have no better fare should they discover that Belmont is a charming gentleman, that Murphy is a big-hearted, genial Irishman or that Carnegie is an amiable, sentimental old Dodo.

A knowledge of simple fundamental economic truths is necessary. Without that the workers and the farmers can get nowhere. With a knowledge of a few simple fundamental economic truths nothing can keep back the demand for a new social system, not even the discovery that the men of Wall street are fine fellows, that Roosevelt is a corker or that Murphy is a brick.

## ON THE FIRING LINE.

By MONOSABIO.

The Home of the Free—rascals, and the Land of the Brave—thieves.

The capitalist believes that everybody should work—the other fellow.

Proposed cablegram to Bwana Tumbo: "Big chance for a lecture on 'Why I Did Not Prosecute the Sugar Trust.' Crowded houses assured."

Under capitalism who believes that theatrical managers pay the salaries which they advertise? Who believes the merchant who claims to sell the best?

The best woman in the world, after she has set aside a separate "den," or even a clothes press for you, will gradually use part of it herself. Even the wife of your bosom is an unconscious little capitalist.

The New York World recently preached upon the text, "Prevention is cheaper than cure." That is what the workers will soon be saying with one voice of the enormous fortunes which are piled up at their expense.

Queer oil fires happen whenever an independent company tries to invade a Standard Oil field. Such fires have happened at Boston and other points and are to be "probed." Of course, Standard Oil judges will preside at the investigation, if one is really had.

The good old New York Tribune was willing to accept money from the Milk Trust for a "campaign of education" to prepare the public for the recent boost in price, but there was a hitch. Can it be that in its disappointment it lowered its own price to one cent?

The National Medical Association

has unanimously declared against the use of benzoate of soda in food, and so have the Pennsylvania, Indiana and other state medical associations, but the protected interests which must poison the people for profit still have the government at Washington on their side.

Traction, gas and other corporations owe the State of New York over forty-one million dollars special franchise back taxes, and although the Court of Appeals has said they should pay, do you suppose a single corporation pocketbook will slip its time-lock? Nay, nay, Angel Gabriel; they are going to have a "reargument."

"We are living in a sordid, selfish, money-loving age, an age when the keynote of business seems to be, not is it the right thing to do, but will it pay." This is not from some rabid or pessimistic Socialist "sheet," but from the staid old trade paper known as the Grocery World. I wish it would try to tell how this deplorable state of affairs is to be remedied.

### FORNARO DEFENSE FUND.

Collected since last report and forwarded to Carlo de Fornaro in the Tombs:	
Mrs. L. Volorick	\$1.00
S. Hemberger	2.00
E. Hemberger	1.00
E. Hemberger	1.00
O. Wegener	1.00
Thomas C. Hall	20.00
Alder Freeman	5.00
Total	\$31.00
Previously accounted for	\$295.90
Total to date	\$326.90

GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

## PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF KARL MARX

By John Spargo.

Author of "Karl Marx; His Life and Work," Etc.

### II. MARX AS A STUDENT.

In practically every biographical sketch of Karl Marx it is stated that he had a "brilliant career" at the universities of Bonn and Berlin, and that he received his diploma as Doctor of Philosophy from the latter university. Both of these statements are wrong and misleading. Marx was not very successful at the universities named, and he did not receive his diploma from either of them.

As a boy Marx attended the gymnasium in his native city, graduating when he was sixteen years of age. He well read lad, who knew Racine, Shakespeare and Cervantes almost by heart, he was by no means a book-worm. A strong, active boy, full of mischief, with a passion for boisterous fun, he was a general favorite with teachers and companions alike.

One habit he had which induced both his classmates and his teachers to treat him with wholesome respect. He was an adept at writing satirical verses, and whoever offended him was sure to find himself exposed to the ridicule of the young satirist. So clever were these verses that his schoolmates sang them in the streets, and on many an occasion his victims winced as they heard themselves ridiculed in satirical songs upon the streets.

But in spite of his mischievous ways, Karl bore a good record at the gymnasium, both for excellence of conduct and of scholarship. He won distinction by the marked superiority of his Greek and Latin studies. His parents and his teachers were proud of him and predicted for him a brilliant career at the University of Bonn, whither he went soon after his graduation.

It seems that the young student was rather uncertain as to whether he wanted to be a philosopher or a poet, whether he should study philosophy or romantic literature. Heinrich Marx, himself quite a romanticist, encouraged his son's desire to win immortality as the great Prussian poet, but at the same time urged him to study law. This attitude was characteristic of the whole life of Heinrich Marx.

Law was not an inviting subject to Karl, and he would never have studied it had he not been mastered by his passionate love for and desire to please his father. So Heinrich Marx was content, and indulged the dream that one day his brilliant son would become a great jurist.

He was doomed to the most bitter disappointment. Karl was a poor student at Bonn. He found nothing to inspire him there, he said. So he idled, and like all idlers, got into mischief. A foolish escapade or two, a pile of debts—such were the accomplishments of his first year. His father suggested that he take up chemistry and physics, and Karl consented. He claimed, however, that these subjects were not well taught at Bonn, and begged that he might be transferred to the University of Berlin. To this the indulgent father agreed, and Karl's connection with Bonn came to an inglorious end.

After a brief visit home, during which time he became engaged to Jennie von Westphalen, young Marx went to Berlin and matriculated at that famous university. That was in October, 1836, and he was therefore eighteen years and five months old. He went to live at 1 Leipzig street, the house in which the great Lessing had formerly lived.

In Berlin he studied no better than he did at Bonn. He was lovelick, and instead of attending to his studies characteristic of the whole life of Heinrich Marx. He was lovelick, and instead of attending to his studies characteristic of the whole life of Heinrich Marx. He was lovelick, and instead of attending to his studies characteristic of the whole life of Heinrich Marx.

Heinrich Marx was sorely distressed. He accused Karl of being possessed of a demon, complained bitterly that he spent more money than the sons of the very rich; that he idled and wasted his time. Karl tried hard to explain himself to his father, but it was useless; in a few months they had grown incomprehensible to each other. And the intensity of their love made this fact all the more tragic. We may believe that if Karl could have thrown himself into his father's arms, as he often wished to do, their old mutual understanding would have returned. But that was not to be.

Even when his love affairs were disintegrated, he was not happy. His mind was perplexed over the great problems of human life, its origin and its destiny. In the highest and best sense of that term, Marx was deeply religious by nature, and profoundly concerned with the great ultimate questions which have baffled human understanding for countless ages.

For upward of two years his life was mainly given to spiritual struggle and unrest. He turned again and again to Hegel, but found no solution to the problems which beset him. Only when he joined a club to which belonged a notable group of youthful radicals, university instructors and students, who are known to history, collectively as the "Young Hegelians," did he gain peace and self-control. He stepped from the influence of Hegel to that of Feuerbach, and thence to the independence of his own thought. He has been called a disciple of Feuerbach, but he was that only in a very limited sense. Hegel's influence marked one stage of his mental progress, that of Feuerbach another, but he moved on far from Feuerbach's philosophy, just as he had previously done from that of Hegel.

Of all his Berlin friends Marx was most deeply attached to Bruno Bauer, one of his instructors. Bauer moved, in 1839, to Bonn to teach theology, a subject in which Marx was deeply interested. He even planned writing a theological work himself.

When Bauer removed to Bonn Marx was greatly distressed, and began to formulate plans for joining his old friend and instructor at Bonn. If he could obtain his degree, he thought it would be easy for him to obtain a place as lecturer in philosophy there. The two friends were preparing to take the world by storm by publishing a review attacking current theology. Bauer was incessant in his pleas to his "dear co-workers," begging him to settle down to steady work and pass the necessary examinations.

Marx tried hard, doubtless, but with small success. He worked hard writing the thesis on the Epicurean philosophy with which he hoped to gain the coveted degree, so necessary to his plans. "Hoped" is hardly the word, however, to use in this connection. Marx knew that his work was too radical and too controversial in spirit and tone to be likely to help him to the end he sought to reach. Yet he would not alter it a single jot.

Things dragged on in the most unsatisfactory manner until the spring of 1841. He had been at Berlin four and a half years and the diploma was not in sight. Things grew desperate; it seemed that he would have to leave Berlin with the word "Failure" written across the page of his university life. And that might disappoint Jenny von Westphalen and her father.

He learned somehow that he could send his thesis to Jena and get his diploma there with very little trouble. Apparently some registration and attendance at the university there must have been necessary. At all events it is certain that he went to Jena in April, 1841, and that he received, on the 15th of the month, a diploma setting forth in learned Latin that Carlo Henrico Marx, of Trevirens, was henceforth entitled to the dignities, rights and privileges attendant upon the status of Doctor of Philosophie.

Thus ended the university career of the future Socialist leader. It remains only to be said that he did not go to Bonn to teach philosophy, as he had planned. He had scarcely received his diploma when his friend, Bauer, was dismissed from Bonn on ac-

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### LABOR UNIONS ABOVE CO-OPERATIVES.

Editor of The Call: I have been following the discussion going on in these columns and that a good many of the letters set up with an appeal to the co-operatives to engage in co-operative work as a sure way to get more and eventually to establish Socialism.

Now, I have nothing to say against co-operative societies as such. I understand they are organized with a view to lower the cost of living for the workers and whoever else may be convenient to patronize them.

This being so, we Socialists do not see that a decrease in the cost of living in free, is quickly followed by a reduction in wages. Once wages have readjusted themselves to the lowered cost of living the lot of the wage worker is neither better nor worse than what it was before the co-operative societies were put in operation.

It is evident that those who are not wage workers, their incomes being affected by the fluctuations of the labor market, will be benefited by a decrease in the cost of living through co-operative societies. Of course, those among the workers who do not sell their labor in a competitive free market, but, on the contrary, by means of their industrial organizations, their unions, are able to keep their wages up to a fixed standard, whether the cost of living rises or drops, these workers also will be benefited by the lower cost of living brought about by the co-operatives.

And the unorganized workers, who are in the great majority, if they are to get any benefit out of the co-operatives, will have to organize as to be able to prevent the employers from reducing their wages whenever he thinks they can stand it.

This is the point I want to make. The co-operatives are all right, but as far as wage workers are concerned they are of secondary importance to the industrial organizations, the unions.

If the Socialist party is not a middle class party, but the champion of the proletariat wage workers, it is its plain duty of all its members to bring to the attention of the unorganized workers the benefit of unions, to help them not only to organize, but to organize in the right way, along the same lines as industry is organized. This task will undoubtedly be easier and perhaps more successful even from the point of view of the workers than pure and simple vote-getting.

With unions animated by the Socialist spirit of solidarity the Socialist class movement will be able to home stretch to Socialism. I venture to say these unions will give the workers "something to dream of," and no amount of "cheaper gas" will befuddle the working class into turning traitors on election day.

In conclusion, it is my firm belief that if the setback in the vote result in a readjustment of the forces on the lines suggested by the cause of the working class will be benefited and the day of emancipation nearer.

CLEMENT GHIA VINCENTI, Weehawken, N. J., Nov. 16, 1914.

### THE VALUE OF SOCIALISM.

By Frances R. Harris.

I have often heard people of average intelligence and understanding remark after a fair and lucid exposition of Socialism, "Oh, it's a dream, but it is impossible," and when they close their ears to the mention of the Socialist doctrine. These good people forget that Socialism is only to succeed, and to take place in, the present system, that, though Socialism may be strongly constructive elements which they term by the name "dream," it has as well powerful destructive forces through its pointed criticism.

It is not vitally important for whether the Socialist state will exactly correspond to its conception in the present adherents of Socialism, the future will be finally shaped by the men and conditions of the future. The value of Socialism lies primarily in the fact that it criticizes and seeks to destroy the most insidious evils of our time; and "secondarily" in that it gives us an ideal of life and society which cannot be benefited to anyone brought up as we are in the poisonous environment of the present system.

Some will, however, say that the Democrats, the Prohibitionists and the other parties criticize modern life, they do, but in a manner which makes them of but slight value. They do not go, as the Socialists do, to the cause of evil. Socialism, in criticism, digs down to the root of the evil, and in this way suggests destruction and the efficient replacement of the peculiar evils of Socialism.

I have said that the doctrine of Socialism is useful in that it furnishes us with a worthy ideal. This is not the case very mildly indeed. In this age of sordidness and struggle an ideal of a happy and harmonious life like the Socialist is not only noble for the strong and successful, it is absolutely essential to the weak and hope in the weak and the trodden. The Socialist ideal is idealistic, it believes in the "humanity" of our human nature, it holds out before those who are blindly being bludgeoned. Whether we endorse the Socialists' future or not we cannot help but recognize the immense value that Socialism has in the present time, through its destructive criticism and its constructive idealism.

count of the publication of a treatise on the four gospels. Socialism was in the middle, and knew that he could never hope for an academic career. So he turned to radical journalism.