

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

# The Call



The Weather.

Forecast and other data: Friday fair, mostly to moderate winds.

TELEPHONES 2771-2772 WORTH.

442 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Devoted to the Interests of the Working People.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1909.

Price Two Cents

## GRAND OPERA FOR THE CALL TODAY

Socialists Will Enjoy Holiday at Amsterdam Opera House From 2 P. M. Till Midnight.

WEBSTER-POWELL PRIMA DONNA

"Il Matrimonio Segreto" in Afternoon, Followed by Norma Trio Classic Concert.

The Socialists of New York and other readers and friends of the Call will enjoy the legal holiday today at Amsterdam Opera House, 44th street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, where "Il Matrimonio Segreto" ("The Secret Marriage") with Mme. Webster-Powell as prima donna, in the afternoon, and a classic concert by the Norma Trio and Aida Trumpet Quartet, beginning at 2 p. m., will be followed in the evening by a ball that will last till midnight or later.

A crowd that will tax the capacity of the house is expected to take advantage of this opportunity to enjoy today's entertainment of an unusually high order, and at the same time benefit the Call, in behalf of which the program has been arranged by the Call Conference.

"Il Matrimonio Segreto" ("The Secret Marriage," Mme. Webster-Powell herself translated into English from the original of Domenico Cimrosa, is a melodrama of the eighteenth century in two acts, and is said to be one of the best offerings New York has seen. Signor Eugenio Piranti is the musical director.

Besides Mme. Powell the cast includes Mr. Courney Casler, Miss Marion Powell, Mrs. Flora Benelina, Mr. Francis Motley, Mr. George Hill, Miss Julia Foley and Mr. George Hill. The opera will commence at 2 p. m.

In the first act of "The Secret Marriage" Geronimo desires to elevate his social standing by marrying his daughter Lietta to Count Robinson, a Carolinian, the younger daughter, enrainta Lietta, her secret husband, to disperse their marriage. Fideline, secret lover of Lietta, knowing nothing of her secret marriage to Carolina, Count Robinson arrives and asks an introduction to his bride-to-be. Carolina, hearing, is greeted by the count as his countess, a case of love at first sight. When Lietta is introduced the count treats her coldly and indifferently. Later he meets Carolina, offers his love and hand, as she tries to kiss her hand, Lietta rushes between them, denouncing Carolina as a traitor. All rush in, attracted by the commotion, and the act ends in great confusion.

In the second act the count announces to Geronimo that he wishes to marry Carolina or withdraw his offer. He is satisfied with one-half the dowry offered with Lietta. Papa Geronimo designs to buy a Prince with Carolina's, other half and Lietta's dowry, and the bargain is made between the two. Paoloine seeks Aunt Fideline's confidence, to help him out of his trouble, but beginning his tale of love without mentioning Carolina's name. Fideline, thinking that he is making love to her, and accepts his hand and love. Paoloine faints at this unexpected turn of affairs. Fideline rushes out for restorative, Carolina enters, and Paoloine enters her to see with him.

Night falls; all is dark. Lietta enters and is about to retire, but hears whispers in an adjoining room. She recognizes Carolina's voice and that of a man whom she thinks is Count Robinson. She watches and sees the two enter Carolina's room. Finding the door locked she alarms the house in the rage. All assemble, knock at the door and dare the Count to appear. The Count rushes in from another part of the room. Finally, Carolina, with her secret husband, shrinking with fear come into the room, and after explanations the difficult situation changes into one of forgiveness. The Count decides to marry Lietta with an increased dowry. Geronimo and Fideline offer their good grace. While Paoloine and Carolina are forgiven for their secret marriage.

The evening concert program will be as follows: 1. Trio, Hungarian Dances, 2. 5-6, by Brahms, Norma Trio; 3. Solo solo, Scherzo, by Van Goens, Norma Sauter; 4. Quartet, Trumpet Quartet, by Neesler, Aida Quartet; 5. Violin solo, Polonaise, by Laub, Norma Sauter; 6. Trio, Allegro Agitato, by Mendelssohn, Norma Trio; 7. Quartet, Faust Fantasia, Gounod, Aida Quartet.

The Norma Trio and Aida Quartet, presenting violin, cello, trumpet, piano and piano, offers a unique program. The numbers chosen are of high order, yet brilliant, thus insuring an interesting evening to any audience of varied musical tastes. The members of the Quartet have earned their position musically both by study and by education.

## The Aida Quartet Who Will Give a Concert at The Call Benefit Today



### DESTITUTION GROWS

Joint Application Bureau Had Over 30,000 Cases in Past Year.

More than 30,000 calls from destitute families of homeless men and women during the year ending September 30, 1909, are reported by Charles K. Blatchly, superintendent of the Joint Application Bureau maintained at 105 East 22d street by the Charity Organization Society and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

This extraordinary figure is a very nearly high water mark for the Joint Application Bureau which, although the largest private bureau in New York dealing with homeless men, has but once before approached this total. During the year ending September 30, 1908, 42,000 calls were received by applicants whereas in the year immediately preceding only 29,751 were received. Although not an employment agency, places were found for 445 persons. Many of the positions secured were outside New York, much of the work being on farms, and money was advanced to the men for transportation, clothing and temporary support, to be returned as soon as circumstances allowed. Of all the funds so loaned 46 per cent has already been returned, a high proportion compared to the percentage in former years, 34 per cent during the year ending on September, 1908, and 30 per cent the year preceding.

The generally superior character of the men is also indicated by the records made in the work secured for them. Almost 60 per cent of the 325 employees who reported upon the men whom they had secured through the Joint Application Bureau stated that their work had been satisfactory or fair. More than two-thirds of the men helped to positions whose nationality was recorded were American born, and the remainder, Irish, German or English. Many were under twenty-five years old and few over fifty.

out several of Verdi's operas under the latter's personal supervision. Ludwig Wagnerhuber was a member of Richard Wagner's orchestra as his oboe soloist, and was honored in being numbered among the intimate friends of that famous composer.

Severin Sauter was conductor of the court orchestra of the Duke of Hohenzollern. In 1848, he came to America and in St. Louis organized an orchestra where he was at once the recognized leader in musical circles as solo violinist and as conductor. Miss Norma Sauter is a pupil of Franz Kneisel, and Miss Cora of Leo Schullz, both teachers predicting for their pupils a brilliant future.

Miss McMillan finished the regular course at the Institute of Musical Art of New York City. She is continuing there in post-graduate work in theory and organ, and also holds for the fourth year the position as organist and choir-master at the New York Presbyterian Church. She has toured extensively through the country with noted singers.

Miss Edna White enjoys the distinction of being the only solo trumpeter of her sex in the world. After early training under her father's direction, she became the pupil of Adolphe Dubois, of the New York Symphony Orchestra, to whom she owes her broad conception and interpretation of the classical as well as the more brilliant style of music—a combination too rare among students of wind instruments. "Miss White deserves the credit she is constantly earning in devoting to the trumpet the serious attention it merits."

The concert will begin at 5 p. m., and the ball at 8 p. m. A lunch will be served in the building at popular prices during intermission. The general admission will be 25 cents. Hat checks 10 cents, reserved seats, 5 cents.

### CLEANERS ASSAULTED

But Window Strikers Continue to Win Despite Bosses' Violence.

Enraged by the rapid success of the window cleaners, these employers who have not yet conceded to the demands of the union are resorting to a practice that has become common on the East Side, seeking to intimidate the strikers by having them waylaid by one of the notorious gangs of young thugs who live on the earnings of unfortunate women, robbery and election violence.

When the strikers dispersed after their meeting at Hennington Hall, 210 East 2d street, Tuesday night, a group of them were set upon by a number of these ruffians, said to be members of the "Little Hyman and Big Eddie" gang. Two of the strikers, Vladimir Dolinsky and Jacob Friedman, were so badly beaten that they had to have their wounds dressed by Dr. Feldman, who took six stitches in Dolinsky's face.

When Stephen Grandus, of 422 East 10th street, one of the strikers, went to the Continental Window Cleaning Company, 94 East 10th street, yesterday for his back pay, he was waylaid on the sidewalk outside by several thugs and received a beating that sent him to the doctor.

Twelve more employers surrendered yesterday and forty more men went back to work under union conditions which include a reduction of the workday from fourteen to nine hours, and an increase of \$2 or more per week in wages.

Don't forget The Call benefit today.

### SUFFRAGETTES JAILED

Mrs. Chapin and Miss Neilans Sentenced for Throwing Acid.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Alice Chapin, the militant suffragette who injured a polling clerk at the Bermondsey by-election when she smashed a bottle containing a dirty fluid upon a ballot box, was sentenced in the Old Bailey Police Court today to seven months imprisonment.

She was convicted upon two charges, three months for her punishment being given for the offense of interfering with a ballot box and the balance of the term for assault upon a polling clerk.

Miss Alison Neilans, who made a similar attempt to express suffragette sentiment at the by-election, but with less serious consequences, was also convicted and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

### "HERO" UNDER \$5,000 BOIL

Coroner's Jury Decides to Hold Man Who Shot Fleeing Burglar.

William A. Roffe, a young civil engineer of 1888 Bathgate avenue, the Bronx, who shot and killed Charles Schiller, alias George Riegel, a burglar, as the latter was fleeing from Roffe's home on the morning of September 22, having slid down a rope from the roof, and who was congratulated by the police and Coroner Schwannicke at the time for having rid the city of an un-desirable character, was held yesterday in \$5,000 bail, a jury in Coroner Schwannicke's court having decreed that his shooting was a case of unjustifiable homicide. Roffe's mother, Mrs. Eliza Roffe, who lives with her son, went on his bond.

Roffe was called a "hero" for weeks after the shooting, Coroner Schwannicke telling him at the first examination that he "ought to receive a medal."

## CHERRY VICTIMS SLAIN BY ORDER

When Mining Officials Had Fan Reversed, Black Damp Snuffed Out Men's Lives.

168 MORE BODIES RECOVERED

Trapped Workers Fought Desperately to Save Selves--All Hope For Others Abandoned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Several Chicago firemen returned from Cherry today and made the sensational charge that the interference of one or more petty bosses at St. Paul mine had jeopardized their lives. The same interferences is declared to have been partly responsible for the unnecessary death of the eleven heroes in the rescuing party who were cremated on the first day.

CHERRY, Ill., Nov. 24.—The discovery of 168 bodies in the fire-swept St. Paul mine today effaced the hope of stricken Cherry that its lost might return from the tomb. Down in the blackened caverns where they had struggled with death the lifeless victims were found in a heap. Beside them was mute evidence of a battle with thirst, hunger and fire, in which they were overwhelmed when escape seemed near.

In the darkness of their prison the victims had fought for days—how many no one can say—until human endurance was exhausted, and their lives were snuffed out. Somewhere in the unexplored channels of the chamber of horrors are twenty-one others, their fate in all probability sealed.

There exists a strong feeling against the mine authorities for having ordered the ventilating fan to be reversed soon after the fire was discovered. This, according to some of the men who had worked in the mine, cut off the dead miners' last chance of escape.

Many of the former workers in the mine protested angrily when they discovered that the men would have been safe from the deadly gas had not the ventilating fan of the mine been reversed.

They assert that the men had retreated to the bridge, where, under ordinary conditions, the noxious gas would not have reached them, and, believing themselves in no danger, merely had fortified themselves against hunger, thirst and the supposedly lesser danger of gas that naturally would be generated after a few days of imprisonment.

The fans fashioned by them, they assert, would have dispelled this gas which would have formed in small quantities, and have given the men enough fresh air to sustain them for weeks. With the reversal of the fan, they assert, the deadly gas, forming in the second gallery, and creeping out of the escape shaft, went into the lower level and the men were suffocated before they had an opportunity to seek pockets or erect protections against it.

### Corpses Found in Heap

The bodies to-day were found in a heap near the winding stairway leading from the lower to the middle vein of the mine. There were indications that the men had not been dead long. Some of the firemen who saw them said the men appeared to have been killed only a few hours before. This statement is denied by mine officers.

There was evidence that the men, fully realizing the fate they were facing, worked desperately to save themselves until exhaustion overpowered them. They built a wall to protect themselves from smoke, flame and detect the legal phrasing which, in most cases, robs the injured of any chances for liabilities.

"The Casualty Insurance Company has five shrewd lawyers whose business it is to do nothing else than try to entangle the workmen and fool them of the liabilities due by law."

### Scab Conditions Kill

Charles Burns, secretary Board of Delegates of Building Trades, in his remarks before the commission, brought out the fact that on the Manhattan Bridge, built by union men, only two workmen were killed, while on the Queensborough Bridge, built by non-union men, fifty-seven were killed.

John Mitchell, who is a member of the commission, by a line of questions, developed the facts that under union conditions, a man does not assume unnecessary risks because he is sure that his fellow-workers would support him, while under scab conditions the man has no alternative, and must obey the commands of a foreman, even "if it means the climbing a rotten scaffold."

Other labor men, who spoke for the commission, were W. A. Coakley, former president of the Central Fed-

## LABOR MEN SCORE LIABILITY LAWS

Gompers and Other Union Leaders Speak Before Commission on Workers' Risks.

Organized labor was well represented yesterday before the Liability Law Commission, which met for the third time in this city at the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall.

The most prominent men who spoke on the advisability of changing the present laws were Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; J. B. Clynes, M. P., and secretary of the Gas Workers' and Laborers' Unions of Oldham, England, and A. H. Gill, M. P., and secretary of the Cotton Spinners and Textile Workers' Union of England. There were a number of local labor leaders, among them a committee from the Central Labor Union, of Brooklyn, and representatives from the Central Federated Unions of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Gompers spoke in favor of instituting a museum of safety and sanitation, on the plan advocated by Dr. Tolman at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor at Toronto. Gompers said: "Nothing impressed me so much on my tour through Europe as the Museum of Safety and Sanitation in Munich, which is of the kind that exists in a dozen other European countries. I saw machines fixed so that it is actually impossible for a workman to be injured. Some machines are so well covered that a man could not put his hands into them should he try."

### To Be Adopted by State.

"Dr. Tolman, director of the Museum of Safety and Sanitation of this city, appeared before us at the convention," said Gompers, and impressed us strongly with the safety devices, and I think they ought to be adopted by the state.

"Do you think that the state would be justified in appropriating money for such a museum?" the chairman asked. "I decidedly think so," was the answer. Gompers said that he was opposed to a compensation act to which working men should be made to contribute. The prevailing scale of wages, he said, does not allow this.

### Soldiers Above Workers.

"I am told that this country pays more in pensions to soldiers than any other country. I do not criticize our generosity to the men who have given their service to the country, their widows and orphans, but I say that the same generosity should be extended to the industrial workers."

Asked whether a compensation act in one state would not give the other states the advantage of cheaper production, he said: "This objection is built on fancy, but not on fact. The same objection was made when Saturday half holiday was about to be legalized. Besides, one state has got to make a move, and I prefer that it be my state. Of course, a federal law would be advisable, but we can't afford to wait. We must make a start."

The question of a basis for compensation, he said, he has not decided upon, "but," he added sarcastically, "I'll have ample time to think it over when in solitude."

### Makes Sensational Charges.

Charges of law violations were made by Thomas Clark, who represented the Electrical Workers and Building Trades Council.

"I can take you to half a dozen buildings right here, where the laws, such as they are, are being flagrantly violated. There is a law, for instance, that provides for temporary flooring when iron is used above the third story. I can show you buildings where iron is used on the sixth story and have no temporary flooring."

"Mention one building," said Senator Wainwright. "There is the Gimble building, for one," answered Clark. "But it is no use mentioning them. Violations of that nature are so common that we gave up paying attention to them."

"Why don't you carry the matter to the proper authorities?" asked the Senator. "Because it is no use. We have been doing it until we have grown tired and gave it up. The fact is, that the owner of the building has more political puff than we have, and we are helpless."

### Destroy Evidence.

"Take my case. Tomorrow I may have to climb a ladder that I know is not perfect. I must take my chances or give up the job. What if I fall and get hurt? I am then taken away on a stretcher and the ladder, in accordance with the common practice here in my trade, is destroyed. The ladder is my only evidence when it comes to a suit. I couldn't have watched that ladder when I was on the stretcher, could I?"

"When I am sufficiently recovered I apply to the employer and he tells me that I have to apply to the Casualty Insurance Company. There I am given a list of questions to fill out. Now, you will understand, gentlemen, that it is hard for a workman to

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(Continued on page 2.)

## 7,000 WAIST MAKERS WIN SPEEDY VICTORY

### HELD UP BY COP

Woman Lawyer Investigating Case of Charles McDonald.

Miss Frieda Thomas, an attorney for the poor on the East Side, yesterday again appealed to Police Commissioner Baker to have the policeman who is alleged to have held up a man in a vacant storeroom at 18th street and St. Nicholas avenue, put on trial.

Miss Thomas is acting for Mrs. E. E. Dutton, 561 West 18th street, who says she saw the holdup and wants the case sifted to the bottom. The young woman lawyer laid the facts before Commissioner Baker Tuesday, and was referred to Third Deputy Commissioner Stover, who declined to tell her the name of the policeman involved.

Investigation, however, points to an officer alleged to have made the holdup attached to the Fortieth Precinct police station. The victim was Charles McDonald, employed in a building on 18th street.

The blotter of the West 152d street station, which is the Fortieth Precinct, shows that on August 19 last, at 2:30 a. m., Charles McDonald was arrested by Policeman Robert Hinds on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. McDonald, the next day, before Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions, was fined \$15.

Hinds said yesterday: "The story that I held up a man in a lie, and I'm going to make trouble for some one. If Commissioner Baker wants to hear the facts I'll gladly tell them. McDonald fired off a revolver and I arrested him."

### SUGAR MEN LOSE

Motion to Quash Indictments Denied—More Heads Must Drop.

Counsel for the seven employees of the so-called Sugar Trust, indicted in connection with recent frauds, yesterday lost their first step in the legal battle to have them exonerated of the charges confronting them of conspiracy to steal from the United States government by means of false entries of importations. Judge Hough, in the United States Circuit Court, denied motions to quash the indictments and to permit an inspection of the minutes of the Federal Grand Jury, of the Southern district, Brooklyn.

Attorneys for the accused men made it known later that when the case comes up before Judge Martin on Monday they will ask for a change of venue on the ground that public clamor would make it impossible for them to receive a fair trial in this city. William Loeb, Jr., collector of the port, just back from his visit to President Taft, said yesterday: "More heads must drop. We shall keep right on cleaning house in the customs service, and there will be more vacancies to fill within the next two or three days."

He denied that either Richard Parv, deputy surveyor of the port, or George W. Aldridge, of Rochester, would succeed General James E. Clarkson as Surveyor.

### Don't forget The Call benefit today.

## HERE IS YOUR THANKSGIVING CALL

### Another Skirmish for the Existence of The Call Has Been Waged and Won

In yesterday's paper we stated that we would have to receive at least \$400 in order to bring out the Thanksgiving issue of The Call. Up to 6 o'clock last night we had received \$472.02.

About 170 friends of The Call rallied to the support of their paper and saved the day. We are sure they feel amply rewarded when they take up their copy of The Call today.

Will the splendid discipline shown by these comrades, and the others that have before this contributed to the "German Mark Fund," stir up the many thousands of readers who have turned a deaf ear to all our former appeals?

Yesterday's receipts bring up the Fund to \$1,194.65. In other words, almost 1,200 German Marks have been covered by American Dollars. The \$,800 German Mark remains to be covered. The monetary crisis of The Call has been met successfully. But not before every German Mark is covered by an American Dollar can we feel safe about The Call.

The first mail yesterday morning contained \$187.00 for the fund. The fund was not half of the amount due the paper earlier today. We had to order the new supply of paper early in the day if we wanted to be sure of receiving it. Our request to send us enough paper to last us for the Thursday and Friday issues, was to pay cash on demand. Every, was positively refused. The firm insisting upon full payment for the bill due, amounting to \$230. There was no other way left for us but to try and get the necessary paper's ourselves. An hour later we had what we wanted—but we had to pay a higher price and also pay postage.

Why do we mention all these things here to our readers? For no other reason but to show them how it happens that there is so much "waste" and so much "back of business methods" in a Socialist undertaking.

(Continued on page 2.)



women who seek to join the union and to follow the reports of the strikers...

Streets Filled With Cheering Crowds. Despite the fact that sixteen halls were filled with strikers...

J. Goldstein, who is one of the chairmen of the committee in charge of settlements with the bosses...

"I have been in the labor movement for many years, but I have never seen more enthusiasm and determination among a lot of strikers...

"The girls came out in such numbers," continued Goldstein, "that it was a surprise to all of us..."

"Yes," he concluded, "the bosses are already signing up agreements, and several thousand of the strikers will return to work in the morning..."

Italian Workers Very Active in Strike. There is a thousand of my people out," said Salvatore Ninfo...

The Italian strikers are among the most active in doing picket duty and assisting in the work of carrying on the strike...

The girls have responded to the call for a general strike in greater numbers than we expected...

"The victories won already will help us, will give us more courage. We are overjoyed by the victories of our comrades..."

Miss Lomchik and other speakers spent the entire day yesterday addressing the enormous crowds...

The work of conducting the strike has been thoroughly systematized and Clinton Hall in which the offices of the union are located resembles a business office...

BOSSSES ORGANIZE. Shirtwaist Manufacturers Combine in Hope of Breaking Strike.

In a desperate effort to break the general strike of the ladies waist makers, and to prevent the smaller firms settling with the union...

Charles Weinblatt, attorney for the employers, said last evening: "The action of some of the smaller firms in settling with the union hastened the movement to form an association by the large firms..."

The strike is the outcome of the clamor raised by the strike leaders, and is without merit.

Don't forget The Call benefit today.

CONCERTED ACTION COUPON. Pull a dollar bill out of your pocket, pin it to this coupon, fill in your name and address...

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

IN NEW YORK. At The Call office, 442 Pearl street; At The Progressive Book Store, 233 East 84th street;

IN BROOKLYN. At Epstein's News Store, Gates avenue and Broadway (in morning); At Hart's Hall, Gates avenue, near Broadway (at lecture in afternoon);

At Guggenheimer's Cigar Store, Myrtle avenue (near Willoughby avenue); At Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

BAKERS REPUDIATE TAFT-GAYNOR PIES

Officials Declare That Colossal Thank-giving Pastry is Not Gift of Union.

At a joint meeting of the Pie Bakers' and Pie Salesmen's Unions, at Tompkins Square Hall, 142 East 7th street, yesterday great indignation was expressed by the members...

Denied By Officials. The matter was brought up by Herman Kintlein, member of the National Executive Board of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union...

Chairman Dussling was angry over the appearance of his picture in a newspaper photograph of a group surrounding the Gaynor pie.

"I was got into this picture by a trick," declared the union official. "I was persuaded to go upstairs and look at the pie and then suddenly a snapshot was taken..."

Another member said: "Who is sending the pie to Taft? God knows. But we are not. Injunction Bill is quite fat enough as it is..."

Rudolf Modest, who spoke to the striking pie bakers at the Tompkins Square Hall meeting last night, was received with enthusiasm...

The Consumers' Pie Baking Company, Third and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, has closed down, being forced out of business by the boycott and the competition of the union's co-operative bakeries.

BANKERS GO TO PRISON. Britton, National Guard Officer, and Schroeder in Sing Sing at Last.

Colonel Edward E. Britton and Frederick H. Schroeder, the former president and vice-president, respectively, of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company...

BOMB STARTS BIG FIRE. RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 24.—A bomb thrown into a German shop in the principal quarter of Sao Paulo, set fire to the building and the flames spread rapidly...

LABOR MEN SCORE LIABILITY LAWS

(Continued from Page 1.)

erated Union, and X. J. Flaherty, Jas. L. Gernon, James P. Boyle, John J. Flynn, Frank Tomlin, and Daniel J. Collen, of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. They all promised to study up the question, and present formulated suggestions...

A. H. Gill, M. P., for many years interested in organized labor in England, Scotland and Ireland, spoke of the conditions leading up to the Workmen's Compensation act of 1897.

Gill said he did not think there was any agitation in Great Britain at present among workmen for an increase in the rate of compensation, but believed it was generally satisfactory.

In case of disagreement. In case of disagreement as to the physical condition of the men injured the employer may have the man examined by his own physician...

In the case of the bankruptcy of an employer an injured workman is a preferred creditor to the amount of one hundred pounds, he said.

Mother Jones Coming From Mexican Frontier For Mass Meeting. Mother Jones, the veteran labor organizer and Socialist agitator, has started on her way to New York from the Mexican frontier...

Tables to Memory of Capt. Gridley. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 24.—A bronze tablet to the memory of Captain Charles V. Gridley, who was Admiral Dewey's flag officer on the battleship Olympia at the battle of Manila, was unveiled today at the Naval Academy.

Nightbe Afire, She Burns to Death. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Mary E. Schaeffer, aged sixty-two years, was burned to death in her home here today. While striking a light in the bathroom her nightgown caught fire.

Mob Lynches Drunken Rapist. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 24.—Dispatches today from Edwinstown, Ala., tell of the lynching there of Ray Colston, colored, who was suspected of having criminally attacked Mrs. Cheatwood, a white woman.

ZELAYA DEFENDS SELF. Nicaraguan Ruler Says Americans Were Shot According to Law. PANAMA, Nov. 24.—President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has telegraphed to the Nicaraguan representative here, confirming the execution of Leroy Cannon and Leonard Croce.

COTTON BOSSES HIRE THUGS. Ludlow, Mass., Employers Looking for Trouble with Strikers. LUDLOW, Mass., Nov. 24.—One hundred men, hired by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates in Boston and other cities as watchmen to aid in the protection of their mills from strikers, has arrived here in a special car.

Three Thousand Pages of the Best Socialist Writings Postpaid for a Dollar. While they last we offer twelve different numbers of the International Socialist Review, and sixty complete books, no two alike, all mailed to one address for \$1.00.

THE SUNDAY CALL. If you have given an order for a Sunday Call to your news dealer, and he fails to supply you, a copy can be procured.

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Once a Customer Always a Customer. Fraas & Miller. The Furniture Center. Erossey, Linsen and Quincy Streets, Brooklyn.

Christmas Thoughts On This Thanksgiving Morning

are manifest in many Brooklyn homes. What to give is a question receiving much consideration. The most practical will decide it in favor of

"Something Useful" Right here we can be of service. We offer for your consideration

- Morris Chairs, Buffets, Fancy Chairs, Crystal Cases, Wood Rockers, Curio Cabinets, Gift Chairs, Music Cabinets, Couches, Parlor Tables, Parlor Suites, Pictures, Pier Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Book Cases, Portieres, and Other Things Too Numerous to Mention.

TO DEFEND FORNARO

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At Guggenheimer's Cigar Store, Myrtle avenue (near Willoughby avenue); At Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue.

Telegraphic Briefs

Naval Draughtsman Kills Self. FORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 24.—Distraught by domestic troubles, Martin A. Pease, a chief draughtsman at the Navy Yard here, today, committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off with a bullet.

De Armond Funeral Tomorrow. BUTLER, Mo., Nov. 24.—Funeral services over the bodies of David A. De Armond and his grandson, David W. De Armond, who perished in a fire that destroyed the De Armond residence here yesterday, will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church Friday afternoon.

Engineer Killed in Boiler Explosion. FRANKLIN, Pa., Nov. 24.—The explosion of the boiler of an engine running a corn husker near here today resulted in the death of the engineer, John Hunter, forty-eight, and the serious injury of two others.

U. S. Telephone Co. Exonerated. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The jury in the case of Charles M. Lane against directors of the United States Independent Telephone Company for fraudulent representations, including him to invest in bonds of the company, today returned a verdict of no cause of action against five of the directors and of disagreement in the case of the other directors affected.

Murderer Gets Electric Chair. BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Joseph Lamacro, twenty-two, was sentenced today by Justice Marcus to be executed in the electric chair at Auburn prison during the week of January 12, 1916. Lamacro was convicted on the charge of killing Rosario Polomino on the railroad station platform at Black Rock last August.

University Has Woman Dean. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Miss Annette Gardner Munro, of Portland, Ore., was today announced as the choice of the board of trustees of the University of Rochester for dean for the woman's department, the first to fill the office.

"Sacred Lamp of Mahomet" Stolen. CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 24.—The theft of the "Sacred Lamp of Mahomet," set with costly jewels and valued at \$500,000, from the convent at Eski Jehir, was reported today.

Tables to Memory of Capt. Gridley. ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 24.—A bronze tablet to the memory of Captain Charles V. Gridley, who was Admiral Dewey's flag officer on the battleship Olympia at the battle of Manila, was unveiled today at the Naval Academy.

Nightbe Afire, She Burns to Death. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Mary E. Schaeffer, aged sixty-two years, was burned to death in her home here today. While striking a light in the bathroom her nightgown caught fire.

Mob Lynches Drunken Rapist. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 24.—Dispatches today from Edwinstown, Ala., tell of the lynching there of Ray Colston, colored, who was suspected of having criminally attacked Mrs. Cheatwood, a white woman.

ZELAYA DEFENDS SELF. Nicaraguan Ruler Says Americans Were Shot According to Law. PANAMA, Nov. 24.—President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has telegraphed to the Nicaraguan representative here, confirming the execution of Leroy Cannon and Leonard Croce.

COTTON BOSSES HIRE THUGS. Ludlow, Mass., Employers Looking for Trouble with Strikers. LUDLOW, Mass., Nov. 24.—One hundred men, hired by the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates in Boston and other cities as watchmen to aid in the protection of their mills from strikers, has arrived here in a special car.

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EX-CONVICT TELLS A PITIFUL STORY. Hounded by Police, Had to Steal Food for Starving Family—Judge's "Sage" Advice.

Convicted of stealing a few dollars worth of claims to relieve his starving family, William Dowling, twenty-five years old, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

At the time of his conviction, last Friday, he told Justice Zeller that his wife and three little children were in great want when he stole the claims. He said he was an ex-convict and had struggled in vain for seven years to find honest employment.

Probationary Officer Lembo was detailed to investigate the young man's story. He went to the Dowling home and found that it consisted of two bare rooms. Everything had been pawned but a table, two chairs and a mattress.

An emaciated young woman was found in this wretched apartment with a two-months-old baby at her breast, a fifteen-month-old girl in her lap and a three-year-old child, miserable and hungry, weeping on the mattress.

The woman told Lemon that she had had no food for several days. Her husband's story was true in every detail, she said. He had been driven to steal again by cruel necessity.

The probationary officer reported the case to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the family was cared for. Surgeons from St. Gregory Hospital called at the Dowling home and ministered to the half-starved children.

In court yesterday Agent Smith, of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, told Justice Zeller that if he would discharge the young man the society would see that he got work where the police would be unable to hound him. The wife and children would be cared for.

"While I believe your story of distress," said Justice Zeller, "I am confident that it is your own fault. You should have moved with your family to some place where the police could not hound you. However, you are discharged, and I trust that you will get along better in the future."

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# SOCIALISTS REFUSED CITIZENSHIP PAPERS

## Asks Finns Irrelevant Questions and Tells Them to Learn English.

(Special to The Call.)  
CLIFFORD, Wis., Nov. 24.—That systematic effort to discriminate against Socialists is being made all over the country in granting citizenship papers to aliens was again proved by the action of Judge Reed, when a large number of Finnish Socialists appeared before him at Merrill, Wis., for the purpose of receiving their certificates of naturalization.

It developed during the hearing that the Socialists had been hired by the local sawmill company to investigate the records of the Finnish Socialists seeking naturalization, resulting in the filing of numerous falsified reports.

As a result of the matter contained in these reports, Socialist candidates for naturalization were asked a large number of questions never put to other applicants, while the usual questions were entirely forgotten by the court.

They were asked whether they were affiliated with the Finnish Socialist branch in Clifford or with the "Farmers' Co-operative store." Did they propose to "kill" the Merchant, Shkulka, who ran his business in competition with the Co-operative store?

Asked about Socialist lectures, "Did they go to hear the 'woman agitator,' Miss Thomas? Had they circulated the handbill advertising Miss Thomas' lecture, which carried the subject, 'When is the Revolution to Come?'"

That spies had been at work cooking up evidence was seen when a Finnish Socialist, Holander, appeared before the court and was immediately told, "You are a Socialist." The judge, taking the reports of the paid spies as the entire truth, also said:

"Have closed meetings been arranged in Brantwood, Wis., by the order of the Finnish Socialists, who blew up the Brantwood Citizens' Dancing Pavilion, and is it proposed to blow up the store of Mr. Sinkula?"

Other Socialists were subjected to the same line of questioning. Matti Hietala and Sakari Koski were subjected to a hearing of the same nature, although they are not affiliated with the Socialist party, but simply stated that they believed in Socialism.

with Judge Reed, tried to make him believe that there were no other Socialists in the state of Wisconsin than the Finns who had come from Clifford.

An incident that occurred last summer shows the lengths to which the tools of the capitalists will go in their efforts to discredit the Socialists of this part of the state. Several children, while at play, had dragged a bag of dirt under Sinkula's store. It was immediately charged that the bag of dirt was an explosive bomb provided by the Socialists, and Judge Reed was so informed, accepting the information with his usual gullibility.

It is planned to have Judge Reed's record in this respect brought to the attention of the State Legislature by the Socialist members of that body at its next meeting.

**ARRESTED FOR LIBEL**  
Editor of Porto Rican Labor Paper Held Under \$2,000 Bail.  
By VICTOR G. CANDAMO.  
(Correspondence to The Call.)  
ARRECIBO, P. R., Nov. 17.—Charged with the publication of a libel and obscene and immoral articles in his paper, Julio Aybar, editor of Union Obrera, the labor daily of Mayaguez, was arrested in San Juan and held by Federal Judge Rodey under \$2,000 bail, which was furnished at once.

The pretext for Aybar's arrest was his attacks on a priest named Pedro Dietrich, who had been formally accused of a criminal assault upon a young girl of Mayaguez. It is claimed that Aybar's articles were too plain spoken in this matter.

Aybar is the defendant at present in two other cases of libel which have been carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The complainant in these cases is a municipal judge of this city and Aybar is under a two-year jail sentence.

The action begun by the government against Pedro Elizaburo, national secretary of the United Socialist party, because of his having hoisted the national flag at half mast the day of Governor Colton's arrival, has been discontinued at the request of the Governor himself, as Colton regarded it as of no importance.

**HEARST MINE CLOSES**  
Homestake Mining Co. Locks Out Western Federation of Miners' Men.  
(Special to The Call.)  
LEAD, S. D., Nov. 24.—Notices were posted today by the Homestake Mining Company at their offices announcing that the mine would close at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The company has been trying for two weeks to force the men to go on strike. The men demand a closed shop, and the officials of the company have refused to grant it. The men are united and will stand together and await results.

It is generally believed here that the close-down order has been made in an effort to lower the price of the company's stock.

# CHERRY VICTIMS SLAIN BY ORDER

(Continued from Page 1.)  
water; they constructed a fan with their tools and what other material they had at hand to keep a supply of air in their chamber, and sat down, weak and sick, to await either death or rescue.

Finally, after days of waiting, they left their barricade, hoping to find some chance of escape. They reached the end of the stairway and there were felled by a downpour of steam and smoke from above. They fainted and fell on top of each other to die.

"It was terrible the way they died. This is the saddest of all things that have come out since this dreadful disaster," said State's Attorney Leonard Eckert of Bureau county. "The searchers tell me that the sight of them lying there was horrifying."

One man held in his hand a rough slate. On it was scrawled a message which interpreters have been unable to translate fully. Part of it reads: "We are trying to save ourselves; we have been waiting for someone to rescue us; we are."

No more could be made out. A number of names were signed to it, but these were written so illegibly that they could not be read.

Anton Lodycienci was a member of the rescuing party. He said: "We waded in the water waist deep through the circular tunnel, making our way toward the elevation of the shaft, or 'ridge.' The signals given by the rescuers and the usual cry, 'Anybody alive in here?' were not answered."

**Men Made Fans to Fight Gas.**  
"When we climbed upon the ridge we almost stepped upon the bodies, piled up on top of each other in heaps. Some had their heads resting on folded arms as if sleeping. Others were lying across each other, and some were sitting as if resting against the wall. Close to the wall were two fans made of timbering tied about pick handles, and under them were the biggest heaps of bodies."

"One poor fellow had his hand up, holding the fan. I think he died as he was turning it. Another had a bucket held in his hand. He was flat on his back, and must have died as he climbed up on the ridge. The bucket was half filled with black water that he must have gone some distance to get."

"The black damp surely killed them long before the water reached them. We had been in the shaft more than an hour then and though the air was fairly good we knew it was time for us to get out."

While many of the imprisoned miners may have been alive last week, when twenty of their number were rescued, it is now believed that all have succumbed to starvation, thirst or poisonous gases.

# Local News Briefs

**Youth Beats Woman in Store.**  
Mrs. Esther Gordin was beaten yesterday by a youth who entered her store at 522 Tenth Avenue, ostensibly to make a purchase. The woman's assailant escaped without booty just before a policeman arrived.

**Judgment Against Heinze.**  
The Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York yesterday obtained judgment by default in the Supreme Court for \$171,192 against Arthur P. Heinze, stock broker, on four notes made by Heinze on January 1, 1900.

**Cab Driver Drops Dead.**  
Lawrence Griebel, a cab driver, collapsed on the steps of the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Avenue and 8th Street, yesterday, and died of apoplexy within a few moments.

**Kills Self at Parents' Burial Vault.**  
William H. Campbell, of 214 West 116th street, was found dead yesterday, near the burial vault of his parents, at White Plains, with a bottle beside him marked carbolic acid. In his clothes was a note to Mrs. George Starkins, of 214 West 111th street, New York.

**Police Change Headquarters.**  
Police headquarters began to move yesterday, and part of the records of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs was transferred to the new \$800,000 building at Centre and Grand streets. Commissioner Baker will move to his new office December 4.

**Prefers Death to Operation.**  
Carl Schuestadt, sixty-eight years old, of 192 Warren street, Newark, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head in his home. He had long suffered from an organic trouble, and was told he would have to submit to an operation.

**Skull Fractured in Runaway.**  
A horse driven by Harry Green, seventeen years old, of 415 East 14th street, ran away yesterday and threw Green out of the wagon. The boy fell on his head against a curbstone and his skull was fractured. Dr. Kissler, of Fordham Hospital, said the chances were against his recovery.

**Want \$15,000 for Essex Market Court.**  
Albert J. Weber, chairman of the Grand Jury Committee which has been working to secure the erection of a new court house and prison on the side of the present Essex Market Court, called upon the Mayor yesterday and urged him to sign the resolution, passed by the Board of Aldermen Tuesday, to provide for issuing special revenue bonds to the amount of \$15,000 to defray preliminary expenses, including the drawing of plans.

**Lost Wife; Die of Grief.**  
Christopher Brummer died of grief at his home in West 2d street, Coney Island, yesterday, according to a statement made by Dr. T. I. Nash. Brummer's wife died several weeks ago and since then he has grieved constantly. He was the manager of the Sagamore Hotel, in Coney Island.

**Mrs. Tom Freed on Bail.**  
Mrs. Margaret Tom, who is serving a sentence of one year in the penitentiary, was admitted to \$1,000 bail by Judge Swann in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the Court of Appeals having granted her a new trial.

**Find L. I. Railroad Rates Too High.**  
Complaining that the rates of the Long Island Railroad are too high, and consequently the growth of Suffolk County is seriously retarded, the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors forwarded to the Public Service Commission yesterday a resolution asking that it take the matter up.

**Four Fire Victims May Die.**  
After a complete search of the ruins of the four-story tenement house at 1490 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, which was destroyed by fire yesterday, the firemen declared that the death toll will reach six, while fourteen were injured, four of them so seriously that they may die. Fire Marshal Rophy declared that the fire was surely of incendiary origin.

**Throws Self Before 'L' Train.**  
A woman jumped in front of a train at the One Hundred and Forty-fifth street station of the West Side elevated railroad yesterday. Her body was not identified. Harry Parks, the motor-man, made every effort to bring the train to a stop, but in vain.

**Ellis Island Men Want Pensions.**  
The Ellis Island Immigration Branch of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, with the object of securing pensions for aged employees, was organized yesterday on the island with the sanction of Commissioner of Immigration William Williams, who was made an honorary president with Alfred B. Fry, chief engineer and superintendent of United States buildings. Four hundred members were enrolled.

**Flower Pots on Women's Heads.**  
Two women, Hester Kratsky, of 109 St. Mark's place, and Gertrude Golden, same address, while walking through East Second street yesterday were seriously injured by falling flower pots that had been blown from the third floor of 261 East Second street. Both women were struck on the head and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

**Held on Cocaine Charge.**  
Three men charged with selling or having in their possession cocaine, were arraigned in Essex Market yesterday. Father Curry of St. James' Church, was in court to throw the weight of his influence against the prisoners. Magistrate Breed discharged two of the men arrested, but held Thomas Kennedy, of 415 West Forty-fourth street, in \$1,000 bail for trial.

**Richmond Wants Better Ferries.**  
Borough President Cromwell, of Richmond, headed a delegation which called on Mayor McClellan yesterday to urge better service on the Stapleton ferry. The delegation asked that the Stapleton and Castleton, both modern boats, be put on the Stapleton line and run on a half hour schedule. The Mayor referred the matter to the Commissioner of Docks.

**Lauder Solicitors Held.**  
Harry Burger, a former messenger boy, and Michael Dowd, who tried to get money from Harry Lauder, the vaudeville performer, for a Thanksgiving dinner for the messenger boys, were held yesterday for examination by Magistrate Hermann in the West Side court. They are likely to have their Thanksgiving day meal of prison fare.

# TODAY

## OPERA CONCERT AND BALL

Arranged by The N. Y. Call Conference

### For the Benefit of The Call

#### AMSTERDAM OPERA HOUSE

41TH STREET, BETWEEN EIGHTH AND NINTH AVENUE.

Begins at 2:30 P. M.

##### CONCERT BY THE NORMA STRING TRIO and AIDA TRUMPET QUARTETTE

NORMA SAUTER, Viola. FLORENCE McMILLAN, Piano.  
EDNA WHITE Trumpet. CORA SAUTER, Cello.



MME. WEBSTER-POWELL

### The Webster-Powell Classic Opera Ensemble

WILL PRESENT

#### IL MATRIMONIO SECRETO

(THE SECRET MARRIAGE.)

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 . . . . .  
Lisette, elder daughter, betrothed to Count Robinson . . . . .  
Carolina, younger daughter, secretly married to Paolino . . . . .  
Fidalmis, sister of Geronimo, and unmarried . . . . .  
Count Robinson, an old beau . . . . .  
Paolino, secretary of Geronimo . . . . .  
The Maid . . . . .  
The Butler . . . . .

STEINWAY PIANO USED.

**BALL** General Admission . . . . . 35c  
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.; Forwards, East Broadway; Hand Schenck, 112 East 19th St.; West Side Club, 585 Eighth Ave.; Progressive Opera Store, 221 East 84th St.; Harlem Forum, West 125th St.; Bronx Clubhouse, Third Avenue, and all Socialist headquarters.

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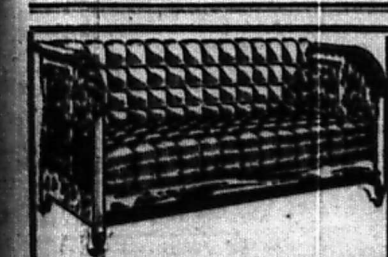
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## PRIEST DEFENDS SELF

Jersey Cleric Insists That Rival Preacher is an Anarchist.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Rev. Father Joseph Aschari, of the Lodi Roman Catholic Church, who was arrested yesterday by Constable Pratt, of Hackensack, on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Bishop Paul Miraglia, of the Independent Catholic Church of Italy, said today:

"I admit saying in a circular over my signature that Paul Miraglia was an anarchist. My proof for the statement is a circular that was sent out broadcast calling for a mass meeting of Italians to protest against the execution of Francisco Ferrer, the Spanish anarchist. Paul Miraglia was advertised as the chief orator and he spoke. The circular incited the Italians to riot, and anyone who will do this is an anarchist. Paul Miraglia is going around Lodi and Garfield in the purple robes of a Catholic bishop. He is no longer a Catholic priest, but he has confirmed 300 persons, who belong to my church. He wears the robes to hoodwink the ignorant people, but I will soon warn all my parishioners of him."

## MILITIA IN READINESS

Indiana Governor Will Send Troops Against Striking Quarrymen.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—Governor Marshall today received a request from Sheriff Box and the county officials for a company of militia to "preserve order" at Bedford, where there is a strike among the Oolitic stone workers.

The authorities there represent that they are unable to cope with the situation and prevent rioting. Sheriff Box claims that he can find only seven men in Bedford on whom he can depend as deputies, owing to the great number of strike sympathizers, and that a company of militia should be sent at once.

He was told by the Governor to send to the country for men and press them into service, if the men of Bedford would not respond.

The Governor called Oran Perry, adjutant general of the Indiana National Guard, and told him of the situation, instructing him to have a company in readiness to send to Bedford if the call came in regularly.

Company H, of the 1st Regiment, stationed at Bloomington, was notified to be ready for a call at any time.

## COOK SENDS POLAR PROOF.

Secretary Will Leave for Copenhagen Today With the Data.

The records Dr. Cook will submit to the University of Copenhagen in proof of his claim that he reached the north pole are ready for the university authorities.

Walter Lonsdale, Dr. Cook's secretary, will sail today for Copenhagen with the data. Lonsdale says that the document contains between 25,000 and 30,000 words.

"I should assume it would be possible for the university's announcement to be made by the new year holidays," said Lonsdale.

## ANATOLE FRANCE RESIGNS.

Noted Author Won't Belong to Same Society as Assassin Alfonso.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Anatole France, the noted author and Socialist, today resigned as a member of the Astronomical Society of France, following the refusal of the directors of the society to exclude from membership King Alfonso of Spain.

France demanded that Alfonso be barred from the organization, branding him as an assassin for the death of the revolutionist, Ferrer.

Don't forget The Call benefit today.







# Woman's Sphere

Edited by ANITA C. BLOCK

**AT THE END OF THE DAY.**

Richard Hovey and Eliza Carman. There is no escape by the river. There is no light left by the fen; we are compassed about by the shiver of the night of their marching men. Give a cheer!

Our hearts shall not give way. Here's to a dark to-morrow, and here's to a brave to-day!

The tale of their hosts is countless. And the tale of ours a score; the palm is sought to the dauntless. And the cause is more and more. Give a cheer!

We may die, but not give way. Here's to a silent to-morrow, and here's to a stout today!

And has said: "Ye shall fall and perish; But the thrill ye have felt tonight shall keep in my heart and cherish When the worlds have passed in night."

Give a cheer!

For the soul shall not give way. Here's to the greater tomorrow that is born of a great today!

## CHICAGO'S IMMIGRANT WOMEN.

By Elias Tobenkin.

The relation of the immigrant woman to organized labor in Chicago is, on the whole, nil. The immigrant girls in trades where women's unions are next to none. Blindly women who have a strong organization in Chicago count only about 1 1/2 per cent of immigrant girls in their membership. Glove workers, boot and shoe workers, suspenders workers and waitresses, all of whom have strong organizations, draw only 1 per cent, some even less, of their membership from newly arrived foreign girls.

The great majority of new arrivals, the bulk of alien women in the class of cheap, unorganized labor, come from Austria and Russia. Austria furnishes girls of half a dozen or more nationalities, chiefly Polish, Jewish, Hungarian, and Bohemian. Russia follows with an equal number of nationalities, among whom Jews, Poles, Lithuanians and Letts follow each other in the order named. Rumanian bands large numbers of Jewish girls. From Germany, Polish girls come in far greater numbers than actual Germans. Irish, Italian, Swedish and Norwegian women come in equal numbers, though fewer than those from the countries above named. A sprinkling of daughters from numerous smaller nationalities adds to the color of the polyglot population of Chicago.

The occupations of these women cannot be circumscribed except roughly and with a wide range of latitude. No where are trades and occupations changed so rapidly as in the immigrant districts. In general it may be said that Irish, German, Bohemian and Scandinavian girls lean towards housework, at least immediately upon arriving in America.

The Italian girl is in a class by herself. She marries young and turns her squalid home into a shop. She and her mother are the champion garment finishers of Chicago. They "take out" work from sweatshops to their homes, where at times they work twelve, fourteen and sixteen hours a day finishing pants, or overalls, or children's jackets and knee pants for fifty or sixty cents a day. The Italian finisher is most liked by the boss, who himself is generally a middleman, working for a large clothing house and making his profits from what he "sweats out" of his workmen. The Italian finisher is liked because she knows nothing of strikes and organizations, because she is most easily exploited.

The bulk of the unskilled shop and factory workers, of the unorganized immigrants, are the Polish, Jewish, Hungarian and Lithuanian women. While they work at any occupation at which they are given a chance, certain industries may be said to be monopolized by women of certain nationalities.

Thus in the clothing trades Jewish girls furnish the greater number of victims to the sweated industries. Unlike the Italian women or girls, the Jewesses are operators in sweatshops. They run machines and do almost all the work, except garment pressing, which is done by men and considered one of the hardest and best paying jobs in the sweat shops. Electricity has made running machines, "turning the donkey," as the operators call it, much easier, and at them girls have replaced men by working for half their price.

## M. & A. KATZ DEPARTMENT STORE

331-333 Third Ave. at 51st St., N. Y.

**Bargains in Lace Curtains**

**Boys' Suits and Overcoats**

**Girls' Dresses and Coats**

**Linens**

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**HUDSON** 64th St., near E. 7th—Eves., 8:15. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY.

**KYRLE BELLEW** in *The Builder of Bridges* by ALFRED HITCHCOCK.

**MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE** 222 St. & 9th Ave. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1909-10. Prices: Or. Oper. \$5 to \$1. Op. Condo. \$5 to \$1.

**HYPPODROME** Daily Mat. Best Seats \$1 Evgs. at 8. 25c to \$1.50. SPECTACLE—CIRCUS—BALLET.

**LITTLE HUNGARY** 207 E. Houston St. Grand Opera: Hungarian Table d'Hôte; every evening concert; Hungarian Gypsy Band and Singers (Troupeurs).

### What the Doctor said:

A noted doctor called tea the best relief for life's wear and tear. A tea most wholesome in itself and made and kept absolutely clean, is

## White Rose Ceylon Tea

A 10c. Package Makes 40 Cups.

## DEUTSCH BROS

Offers the Largest Selection of Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedding FOR CASH OR CREDIT.

**\$1 Weekly** Opens **An Account.** Opens Evenings.

a splendid assortment of **BRASS BEDS** with 2-inch bedposts. **\$14.98**

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With the books referred to in the series of articles, entitled "A Study Course in Socialism" Appearing in The Call each Saturday.

Address Orders, BOOK DEPARTMENT, New York Call, 442 Pearl Street, New York City.

# HERE IS YOUR THANKSGIVING CALL

(Continued from Page 1.)

capital. The ordering of a carload of paper means for a "well regulated" paper nothing more than a telephone message, and after a month or so, the signing of a check. To the Call it means hours of trouble and agony, and a higher price, to get just a few rolls of paper. The small quantity of paper procured by us today cost The Call \$7.74 more than if it had been delivered to us in the regular way.

If we want to run our paper economically and a sufficiently, we must take steps to pay our debts and provide for some working capital. The sooner we do that the sooner will we be able to improve the paper by using the space taken up by shrieks and appeals, for news and other reading matter. The sooner will the manager be able to manage things instead of spending his time writing shrieks and appeals and making forced collection and begging tours.

An American Dollar for every German mark sent to us by our German brothers! That must be our slogan. The Call must have that \$10,000 fund. Not in a year but now. But \$10,000 received within a few weeks is capital and means everything.

Comrades, there is much that is pathetic and inspiring in the letters sent to-day's remittances. It's good reading. Read these human documents of our own time and then say: "I want to be with the bunch." Use the "Concerned Action Coupon." "We can say no more."

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| M. F. Kreevin, New York  | 1.00  | Local Philadelphia collection  | 13.22      |
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## Letters from Our Friends

**J. A. W., Brooklyn.**

Enclosed find \$10 to match one of the German marks. It seems that it is up to those who gave in the past to give again. The thousands of so-called Socialists who left themselves away from the firing line in the past seem to be content with letting those who are always on deck exhaust themselves again. There are many who could give, but will not. A poor working girl will give, a poor newsboy will send in his days earnings, but there

## Next Sunday's Call—The Best Yet

Among the Contents Will Be:

FRED LONG, a Tribute by Horace Traubel.

RACHEL'S THANKSGIVING, a Story by Israel Orlando.

THE GREAT GORKY SERIAL, a Confession.

THE RAND SCHOOL, a Review and a Farewell by W. J. Ghent.

WHO WILL CONQUER? an Allegory by T. Scheffina Copernic.

HOW ROSES SHOULD STAND, a Story by the famous Norwegian writer, J. P. Jacobsen, author of Niels Lyhne.

THE COTTON SPECULATION, by John D.

WOMAN'S SPHERE.

SOCIALIST AND LABOR NEWS.

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION, etc., etc., etc.

"Not the Biggest Sunday Paper, But the Best."

# SOCIALIST NEWS OF THE DAY

### Tonight's Meetings.

**MANHATTAN AND BRONX.**

Business.

2d A. D.—130 Henry Street.

3d and 10th A. D.—265 10th street.

5th A. D.—555 Eighth avenue.

12th A. D.—112 East 19th street.

24th and 29th A. D.—260 East 98th street.

The General Conference of the Young People's Socialist Federation will hold its regular meeting at its headquarters, 246 East 10th street.

**BROOKLYN.**

Business.

5th and 23d A. D.—15 MacDougal street.

9th A. D. (Branch 2)—Fourth avenue and 43d street.

20th A. D. (Branch 1)—257 Hamburg avenue.

21st A. D.—181 McKibben street.

**HUDSON COUNTY.**

Owing to the concerts of the Socialist Liedertafel and Arbeiter Maennerchor of Union Hill the trustees have decided that the meeting of the Socialist Educational Club shall be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The meeting will be a very important one, as many matters relating to management of the clubhouse will be up for discussion, as well as many other items of interest. A large number of applications for membership will be acted upon, and all applicants should not fail to appear for initiation.

Every party and club member should make it his business to attend. Additional voluntary stewards are needed, and all wishing to act as such should register their names with the president, together with the day on which they desire to serve.

**ORANGE.**

Eagle's Hall, Cone s' rest. Business meeting.

**WEST HOBOKEN.**

3d Ward (1st Prec



# The Call

Devoted to the interests of the Working People.

Published daily and Sunday by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 442 Pearl Street, New York. W. W. Passage, president; Frank M. Hill, treasurer, and Julius Gerber, secretary. Telephone, 2271 Worth.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

|                  | Sunday Issue Only | Week-Day Issue Only | Sun. and Week-Day Issue |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| For One Year     | \$2.00            | \$4.50              | \$6.00                  |
| For Six Months   | 1.00              | 2.25                | 3.00                    |
| For Three Months | .50               | 1.15                | 1.50                    |
| For One Month    | .20               | .45                 | .50                     |

In addition to the above rates subscribers in New York City and the Bronx must pay a cent to cover postage.

Entered at the New York Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

VOL. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, NO. 281.

## GOMPERS DEFENDS HIMSELF.

All the criticisms from labor circles which Gompers had to endure during his European tour, none seems to have wounded him so deeply as the arraignment by that great German Socialist, perhaps the foremost Socialist thinker of our time, Karl Kautsky.

The gist of Kautsky's attack consisted in this, that Gompers has ceaselessly preached the essential and inherent harmony between capital and labor, that he has throughout his long career been constantly endeavoring to lull the American working class into a sense of security, and he has kept it in the dark as to the true relations between itself and its rulers.

And he has done this, notwithstanding the fact that in no great modern country are the workers so despised, treated with such extraordinary brutality, subjected so ruthlessly to all the miseries of the capitalist regime unrestricted by any external force.

It was due to this despicable role, said Kautsky, that Gompers, the president of the American Federation of Labor, has been made a vice president of the National Civic Federation.

And in order to inform his European readers as to the nature of the Civic Federation, Kautsky compared it to the German "Reichsverband" or Imperial Alliance, of which the primary object is to fight the advance of Socialism.

Could Kautsky have drawn a more just comparison? Can there now be any doubt as to the chief purpose of the Civic Federation? If there ever was such a doubt, it was entirely dissipated by the publication in The Call of that letter of August Belmont, in which that traction grabber and union smasher calls, in the name of the Civic Federation, on his fellow-capitalists to raise a large fund for the purpose of counteracting the Socialist propaganda.

Gompers was stung by that comparison. Conservative as he is, he does not relish the idea of being known to his fellow-workers abroad as the vice president of an American Reichsverband. He felt the need of clearing himself from this charge. Did he do it before an audience composed of workmen? Did he do it in the labor press? Did he do it in the same periodical in which Kautsky published his attack, and the columns of which, as Gompers knows or might know if he tried, are open to any reply he may wish to make? In none of these ways did Gompers defend himself. But he waited until the annual convention of the Civic Federation, and there, at its great banquet, he exonerated the Civic Federation of the odious charge, denied all resemblance between it and the German Reichsverband, and declared that the Civic Federation has accomplished much good in preventing great contests between capital and labor and in bringing other great contests to an amicable close.

Now, this is pure evasion. Gompers did not deny, because he could not, that the Civic Federation is fighting American Socialism just as the Reichsverband is fighting German Socialism. And furthermore, Gompers did not assert that the interventions of the Civic Federation in conflicts between capital and labor have resulted in any gains to the workers.

If it is the object of the American Federation of Labor to avoid conflicts with capital at all costs, or to bring such conflicts whenever they arise to a speedy termination, also at all costs, then the Civic Federation is an excellent organization, then it is the proper thing for the president of the American Federation of Labor to be the vice president of the Civic Federation.

But if the American Federation of Labor is a fighting organization, if it does not evade conflicts with capital as a matter of principle and right policy, then the Civic Federation is no place for its president.

It has been asserted that the interventions of the Civic Federation have invariably been of advantage to the employers and of disadvantage to the workers. On this point we are unable to express an opinion from our own knowledge of the facts. But we do know this, that since the entrance of Gompers and other labor leaders into the Civic Federation the American labor movement has shown distinct signs of retrogression.

The membership of the American Federation of Labor has decreased. No advance has been made in organizing the workers in the great trustified industries. In the iron and steel industry the organization of labor has been virtually crushed out, and it remains to be seen what the attitude of the Civic Federation will be toward the Toronto convention of the A. F. of L., to unionize all the workers of the Steel Trust. Rival organizations are springing up owing to the inefficiency of the leadership of the A. F. of L. And the courts are growing ever bolder in their attacks on the fundamental rights of working class organizations.

It is for Gompers to explain these unpleasant signs of weakening and retrogression, or, better still, to take energetic measures to counteract them and lift the organized American labor movement out of its timidity and inactivity, and not to whitewash the character of the avowed and disguised enemies of that labor movement, organized in the National Civic Federation.

There are so many letters to the editor awaiting publication that we are obliged to ask their writers to exercise the virtue of patience. Every letter is sure to receive careful consideration, and all letters worthy of publication will appear as soon as our space and our inadequate mechanical facilities will permit.

## THANKSGIVING AT CHERRY, ILL.



"Peace and the plenty of bounteous crops and great industrial production animates a cheerful and resolute people to all the renewed energies of BENEFICENT INDUSTRY and material and moral progress. It is altogether fitting that we should humbly and gratefully acknowledge THE DIVINE SOURCE of these blessings.—President Taft's Thanksgiving Proclamation."

## MR. BELMONT'S VISION.

By Robert Hunter.

"And then will come the man on horseback. Sometimes I think I see him coming over the hill. He won't stay long, I admit, but the country's awakening and rehabilitation will be fearful and costly."

In such words August Belmont, of the Civic Federation, forecasts his country future. The man on horseback must come to awaken and rebuild the country.

The Socialist who speaks of bullets is furiously upraised.

The wretched, underfed, half-insane toiler who speaks of bombs is mobbed.

August Belmont, who speaks of the coming of the man on horseback, is considered a patriot.

What, then, does this man on horseback mean? It means Cosmics, maza murder. It means riding down men, women and children. It means the abolition of the Constitution, of the courts, of the laws. It means the reign of brute power, overturning of Republican government and the beginning of absolutism and tyranny.

Had Sam Gompers, John Mitchell or any other leader of labor; had Eugene Debs, Victor Berger or any other leader of Socialism said that labor would maintain its rights by use of the rifle, "what vials of wrath would not be poured on their heads?" Bishops, university presidents, bankers and editors would have fayed and crushed those men to atoms.

Yet August Belmont can calmly threaten the poor with the coming of

the man on horseback, and no bishop, university president or editor condemn him.

The rights of capital will be upheld. They will be upheld, if necessary, by the man on horseback. He will come like a tongue of fire. He will ride down the people and forever crush any revolt against capital.

The people are bitter, Mr. Belmont thinks, against Rockefeller, Morgan and himself. The people are coming to believe, Mr. Belmont thinks, that these men own our government. As a result there is a mean spirit abroad. A spirit of suspicion, of unrest, of hatred.

Mr. Belmont, like the old kings of France or the present Czar of Russia, will entertain no belief that anything is wrong in our social system. The whole trouble is due to agitation, jealousy, lying journalism.

Financial trickery, political corruption, plutocratic control of government, laws oppressing labor and enriching capital—these things are not to blame.

Capital must be all powerful. That is right and good. The trusts must have their way. That is right and good. The government must do the will of Wall Street. That is right and good.

If this be not the case Mr. Belmont threatens the people that the man on horseback must come. "Sometimes I think I see him coming over the hill."

The papers bring the news as I write this that Mr. Belmont has been forced to pay Johnny Freit \$3,500. Johnny was a little stable boy in

Belmont's employ. He neglected one morning to touch his cap to Mr. Belmont and Mr. Belmont told him to leave his employ. The boy left and that made Mr. Belmont furious.

He then published in the racing calendar a notice asking the owners of race horses to blacklist little Johnny Freit. Johnny sued Mr. Belmont and Mr. Belmont has just been forced to pay \$3,500 damages.

The suit, I fear, has made Mr. Belmont a pessimist. Labor is arrogant. It refuses to touch its cap. It sues Mr. Belmont, and the court actually awards damages to labor.

Are not the foundations of the established order tumbling? Could anything be a better proof that anarchy exists, that judges are demagogues and labor surly and ungrateful?

Plunged thus in pessimism and despairing of the future of his country, seeing even in his own household this revolt of labor, August Belmont can think of no remedy except the coming of the man on horseback.

Well, the man on horseback may come. He may ride down Johnny Freit and some thousands of poor, hard working, disheartened people. But all things, Mr. Belmont, will not be solved by the coming of the man on horseback.

Labor will not lie down to be ridden over rough shod. If civil war is again to be the fate of our country, if blood must be shed to right wrongs and adjust differences, the man on horseback will be met, mayhap, Mr. Belmont, before he ever gets over the hill.

## ONE THOUSAND ORPHANS.

By THERESA MALKIEL.

How little can the rich man know of what the poor child feels. When hunger like some dark demon foe, Nearer and nearer steals.

In a calm, unconcerned tone, as if announcing the outcome of a football game, the capitalist press tells us that there are one thousand orphans left at Cherry, Ill.

Heart-broken and silent these orphans crowd around the burning mines. Their eyes are fixed on the ground under which their fathers are fast passing away from the world of the living. At times their parched lips move, and from them comes an agonized cry for their dear ones, the cry that would come from the throat of our children were we on our death bed. But above it, and drowning it comes their cry for bread.

Mothers and fathers of the working class, think of it—one thousand fatherless waifs whose heart-rending cry: "Daddy, a bit of bread!" echoes through the land, even before the unfortunate wage slaves are brought to the surface.

Who will help these poor, forlorn ones on this wintry morn'—who will come to console the wretched widows, to nurse the dying children as they lie pale and quivering for want of food?

A few years ago when the miners struck for better wages the almighty Baer told them that God in His infinite wisdom had appointed him the guardian of the coal regions and he alone knew what was good for them.

Driven by the knout of a capitalist government, by want and starvation, the rebellious miners bowed low and submissively went back into the deep bowels of the earth to risk limb and life, not for themselves, for what did they get beside food to drag on their

liferable existence? but for the benefit of Mr. Baer.

They have obeyed faithfully the dictates of state and church to uphold the laws of race preservation and have multiplied accordingly.

Never thinking that by doing so they were supplying their fast dying ranks with new martyrs. They had no time to think. Their whole life was one continuous performance for the benefit of the rich. A grim moving picture show. Day in and day out from morn till night they traversed the inner layers of the earth, sending forth to the world, warmth and light, which meant comfort and cheer.

Now they are gone—buried alive, like a horde of obnoxious rats, just as winter with its keen frosts and winds is knocking at the door. The miners did not save any coal for their own graves, though tons upon tons lie over them. They did not provide their unfortunate orphans with warm clothes—they could not, had they wanted to.

Who will help these forlorn lambs? The rich know nothing of the trials of the poor. And what is worse—they do not want to know. They are willing enough to manage them as long as the poor can work and pile up their fortunes. For the rest they are divided into two separate worlds with a wide gulf between them.

Will Mr. Baer consider himself responsible for the welfare of the fretting widows, the starving orphans? Will he offer them a home, shelter them from this cold, unmerciful world?

Will Mr. Roosevelt think of the poor who did not shirk the duties of motherhood? Will Mr. Taft and the United States Congress think of them when passing upon the employers' liability law?

They will not. But you working-

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A TEACHER'S CLUB.

Editor of The Call:

The increasing importance of the Socialist school work and the constant demand for teachers makes it imperative that the Socialist party or some active branch of the same turn its attention to training young Socialists for the work. This the National Women's Committee is attempting to do, and as a first step has organized a teachers' club, which will meet Friday evening of this week, November 26, at the Rand School, 112 East 19th street.

The first meeting of the club was held last Saturday to organize, and the attendance was small. It is hoped that all teachers who are present teaching in the Socialist schools of New York, especially Manhattan and the Bronx, because Brooklyn already has a similar club under the direction of Mrs. Bertha M. Fraser, will take a lively interest in this club. It is designed to give instruction in the basic principles of Socialism, and also to discuss in conference how to handle all available material from the standpoint of these principles in class work with children. The teaching in Socialism should be done by men and women. You who struggle and suffer yourself. You whose children may find themselves any day in the same situation. Will you stand aside and look on calmly at this wholesale slaughter of men? Will you, too, forsake these innocently suffering orphans? Will you shut your ears to this ever increasing cry for bread?

You should rise, like one man, and with a gigantic cry of protest arouse the slumbering conscience of this so-called land of the free. Workingmen of many nations were enticed together by the greed of capitalism, and workingmen of all nations must rise and overthrow the capitalist regime.

## FATE AND SOCIALISM.

By PAUL WALLACE HANNA.

American politics are gathering for the greatest forward movement in the history of the world. Public opinion is brooding day and night, entirely unconscious of the phenomena it is destined to bring forth.

Not a single straw viable to its blindness floats upon the surface of slightly ruffled political oil to warn the nation of its destiny. The campaign in New York, in Philadelphia, wherever elections were held on the 24 of November, had not the slightest apparent bearing on the momentous question that America will soon lead the world in an effort to solve. Human thought is in the eddy and its aimless swirls are meaningless save to those who view the struggle of mankind from a height and know its course is not controlled by politicians and that its progress cannot be checked by man. Men will be carried along in its next leap forward and the ostensible leaders will be created by the same mysterious force that inspired the movement.

Viewed industrially and politically, America is seen to be the natural ground for man to fight the first battle of a world-wide war that will free him from an exploitation that has continued for centuries. The political liberty and universal education that was designed to make Americans contented with their lot has proved the very weapon they will wield in the near future to inaugurate an era of industrial democracy under which all men will enjoy that freedom and equality which the founders of this republic thought they had secured when they created a political democracy. All hail the founders of that democracy! They were creatures of the same destiny which now urges their descendants to complete the task they began. Authority was against them, armies were against them, wealth was against them and the church was against them. But these four creations of man have always crumbled at the command of that resistless force which entered his soul ages ago to make him ruler of the earth and the heir of eternity.

Political parties, until they outlive their purpose, represent the opinions and desires of different groups of men. That is what they must represent to endure. In America today there are more men without any party than at any time in its history, excepting, possibly, during a few years immediately prior to the civil war. The Republican and Democratic parties are the only parties that figure in national elections in this country. The latter party is kept alive today only by the use of oxygen frantically injected by the same financial interests that draw nourishment through privileges created by the other party. But even the mimic warfare carried on for several years by these two parties has come to an end. A high protective tariff had long been the exclusive policy of the Republican party. But the tariff which now protects us from a lower cost of living was enacted at the last session of Congress with the consent and aid of the Democratic party. It could not have become a law without the consent and aid of the Democratic party. The two old enemies embraced and sat down to feast upon their greatest point at issue. They became one party the moment Democratic votes were cast to defend the interests of the trusts. There is not a quarrel left between them. Not one. America is the securest home of business. And business has swallowed both of her political parties.

"When Nature desires a change," says Emerson, "she overloads the tendency." Was the business tendency ever more overloaded than it is in America today? Business is holy and he who lifts a voice against it is worse than a heretic. Nature desires a change and the change will begin when war is declared on business. The public today has not the slightest idea that it will declare war on business. It shrinks from the thought. Business is still holy. That is quite the most remarkable thing about the situation in America today. The public means simply to regulate business, to confine it within bounds where it cannot injure the public, yet remain the servant of the public. Ponder that carefully; the public sees a danger in business and means to regulate it. Only a handful of people have declared war on business and are bent upon destroying it. These are Socialists.

In 1840 only a small handful of people had declared war on slavery and were bent upon destroying it utterly. They were fanatical dreamers, frequently thrown into jail for proclaiming their theories on the street corners and were largely ostracized by their friends.

Even when Abraham Lincoln was named President the people had not declared war on slavery. The people meant to regulate slavery, to control it within bounds, where it would not become a menace to the state and yet remain a servant of the people. Does this parallel our situation today? Fifty years ago slavery had control of the government, the courts and the press. The people still free. They saw in the menace that must be contained they did not doubt their power to control it. But control means man-made death to slavery and the owners precipitated a struggle that roused the nation to a struggle which was older than Christ. Had slavery kept its hands on the government (an impossible thing to do) the institution would have remained moralists an people achieve morals by practical odds and see their shortcomings in retrospect. But slavery's stifling hands on the government the moralists found themselves by millions who could tolerate it in the South, but who were angry when they saw the government become the property of the owners.

Today business owns America. Nearly all of those who now speak for the regulation of business see how absolutely this is true. They clamored for the regulation of slavery by the government, but the civil war did not make slavery owned the government, they would have saved their skins if the horrors of that war had drawn out their tongues rather than precipitate it. The Creator made him blind so he could not see the cost of progress and the move forward.

So, the people are clamoring for the abuses of business. The mand regulation that will make the servant instead of the master of the people. But the people say, "Let us alone," and declare control means death to them. It meantime those who see business private profit as the root of all social and social corruption clamor about their blasphemy in any way only beginning to hear. The people regard them as dreamers and turn away. But the people died at the heart and the only solution now before the people is the regulation of business. On questions both old parties are split, as were both old parties on question of slavery even while majority had no idea of abolishing slavery.

The Dred Scott decision has been rendered in the case of Warren. Roosevelt will return to Africa in a few months and be elected to the Presidency in 1908. Then will commence a series of social compromises with business that almost no one dreaming that they are the opening skirmishes in a war to the death. It may be a decade may be two, but it cannot be before the struggle between business and the people is solved by a complete victory for the people. The people being the creators of business, the writer has no fear where they will stand when the war is over.

It does no good to say that this argument is fantastic. The abolition of slavery after four years of bloody war was a fantastic feat in 1850. You say slavery a greater evil than business is, reply that slavery was a simple problem compared with the problem of business. If business would keep corrupting hands off the government (an impossible thing for it to do) might continue with none but moralists to criticize it. Business movements have failed to purify politics in a single city or state. In every case of political corruption will be found rival business interests buying and selling aldermen and legislators in the interest of profit. Politicians have been damned and thrown out of office and into jail every year for years, yet the contractors and corporations that corrupt them remain, constantly at work electing Presidents and Senators and packing the men who are appointed to the Supreme and lower courts.

list of local newspapers in the Black Hills. The Register has never appealed to the Socialists for financial aid, and possibly this is the reason the Socialist and Call refuse to recognize as a Socialist paper, and why it is better known by the Socialists of the United States. W. C. Renfer, proprietor of the Daily Register, is an active, dues-paying member of the Socialist party, and has been for years and has taken part and a deep interest in the welfare of the Socialist and Call and all other Socialist papers, and contributed to the support of other Socialist papers, and at the same time was struggling to keep his own paper off the rocks. The Daily Register is on the exchange list of both the Socialist and Call, therefore you must be somewhat familiar with it, and I should think it about time that it was recognized. The 2,500 employees of the great Homestake gold mine here have demanded the closing shop after the 25th of the present month and as the management has refused to grant it, trouble is feared, so keep your eyes on the Daily Register for the news.

Hoping you will give this deserved recognition, I remain, Fraternally yours, WAYNE PRATT, Lead, S. D., Nov. 24, 1908.

[There is also a fourth Socialist daily paper, the Daily Tribune, at Manitowoc, Wis.—Ed. Call.]